

**MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT**  
60 Garden Court, Suite 325  
Monterey, California 93940-5341



**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

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**BOARD OF DIRECTORS AGENDA**

**Del Rey Oaks Council Chambers**  
650 Canyon Del Rey Road  
Del Rey Oaks, California  
Monday, March 7, 2016 at 6:00 p.m.

- 1) **6:00 p.m. Call to Order**
- 2) **Roll Call**
- 3) **Identification of Closed Session Items** *(Part or all of a meeting may be closed to the public under special conditions. The Board may only consider matters covered in the agenda descriptions.)*
  - A. Conference with Legal Counsel – Anticipated Litigation Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d)(2) One potential case.
  - B. Conference with Legal Counsel – Anticipated Litigation Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9 (d)(2) One potential case.
  - C. Instructions to Real Property Negotiators Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.8: A.P.N. 417-251-001 (Negotiators: Jensen and Keller)
- 4) **Public Comment on Closed Session Item** *(The public may speak for a maximum of three minutes on any closed session item. Please complete a speaker form and give it to the Board Clerk.)*
- 5) **Adjourn to Closed Session**
- 6) **6:30 p.m. Regular Meeting**
- 7) **Report on Return from Closed Session** *(The Board shall publicly report any action taken in Closed Session pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.1(a).)*
- 8) **Approval of Agenda**

**9) Public Comments** *(The public may speak for a maximum of three minutes on any subject that is not on the agenda. Please complete a speaker form and give it to the Board Clerk.*

**10) Presentation** – CSUMB Marina Dunes Capstone Project Update – Emma Richardson, Tom Barkley, Kathy Biala

**11) Consent Items** *(Items on the Consent Calendar are routine and for which a staff recommendation has been prepared. There is no discussion of these items prior to the Board vote and items will be acted on in one motion, unless a member of the Board, staff or public requests specific items be discussed and/or removed from the Consent Calendar. Public speakers are limited to three minutes.)*

- A. Approval of February 1, 2016 Minutes *(S. Parker)*
- B. Approval of Summary of Payments *(K. McCullough)*
- C. Approval of Resolution #2016-01, Directing Preparation of the Engineer's Report for the Parks, Open Space and Coastal Preservation Assessment District for Fiscal Year 2016-17 *(R. Payan)*
- D. Approval of Certificate of Acceptance, APN 101-091-016 *(T. Jensen)*
- E. Approval of 2-Year PhD Internship for Continued California Red-Legged Frog and California Tiger Salamander Monitoring at Palo Corona Regional Park *(T. Jensen)*

**12) Discussion/Action Items**

- A. Consideration of Hardship Request from Seaside Pacchetti Dog Park Committee to Provide Payment of Grant Funds in Advance of Actual Expenditures *(S. Parker)*
- B. Fiscal Year 2015-16 Mid-Year Budget Review *(S. Parker)*
- C. Approval of Resolution #2016-03, Authorizing Amendments to the Fiscal Year 2015-16 Budget *(S. Parker)*

**13) Division Reports** *(The General Manager and designated staff may provide reports on their activities or informational items and/or make brief announcements. They may also ask for clarification or direction from the Board.)*

- A. **Administration**
  - 1) Monthly Financial Report *(K. McCullough)*
- B. **Environmental Education/Community Outreach**
  - 1) 2016 Pacific Grove Good Old Days *(D. Wyatt)*
- C. **Operations and Maintenance**
  - 1) Operations and Maintenance Division Update *(C. Camarillo)*
- D. **Planning and Conservation**
  - 1) Report - None

**14) Adjournment**

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**AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA) NOTICE:** If you believe you possess any disability that would require special accommodation in order to attend and participate in this meeting, please contact the District Office at (831) 372-3196 at least 24 hours prior to the scheduled meeting.

## **Presentation to MPRPD Board Meeting March, 7, 2016**

Environmental Studies Capstone Research Project: Conservation of the Western Snowy Plover

Presenters: Emma Richardson, Tom Barkley- CSUMB senior students and Kathy Biala, Community Partner-Citizens for Sustainable Marina (C4SM)

### **I. Introductions**

- a. Personal introductions
- b. Presentation agenda

### **II. Research Question**

### **III. Background Information**

- a. Western Snowy Plover Overview
- b. Literature Review
- c. Breeding Behavior
- d. Population Trends

### **IV. Disturbances**

### **V. Implications for Snowy Plover Conservation**

### **VI. Recommendations**

### **VII. Implications of No-dog Policy**

- a. Capstone Survey
- b. Anecdotal Information

### **VIII. References**



## Review

## A review of the impacts of nature based recreation on birds

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## ABSTRACT

Nature based recreation such as wildlife viewing, hiking, running, cycling, canoeing, horse riding and dog walking can have negative environmental effects. A review of the recreation ecology literature published in English language academic journals identified 69 papers from 1978 to 2010 that examined the effect of these activities on birds. Sixty-one of the papers (88%) found negative impacts, including changes in bird physiology (all 11 papers), immediate behaviour (37 out of 41 papers), as well as changes in abundance (28 out of 33 papers) and reproductive success (28 out of 33 papers). Previous studies are concentrated in a few countries (United States, England, Argentina and New Zealand), mostly in cool temperate or temperate climatic zones, often in shoreline or wetland habitats, and mostly on insectivore, carnivore and crustacevore/molluscivore foraging guilds. There is limited research in some regions with both high bird diversity and nature based recreation such as mainland Australia, Central America, Asia, and Africa, and for popular activities such as mountain bike riding and horse riding. It is clear, however, that non-motorised nature based recreation has negative impacts on a diversity of birds from a range of habitats in different climatic zones and regions of the world.

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## 1. Introduction

Nature based tourism and recreation, such as the viewing of wildlife, is popular and often occurs in protected areas (Newsome et al., 2002; Higginbottom, 2004). However, these activities have a range of negative environmental effects on fauna, including birds (Liddle, 1997; Newsome et al., 2002; Buckley, 2004; Jones and Neelson, 2005). Nature based tourism and recreation activities have been found to alter the physiology and immediate behaviour of birds (Liddle, 1997; Beale and Monaghan, 2004; Walker et al., 2006; Lindsay et al., 2008). Physiological responses include changes in temperature, heart rate or stress hormone secretion (Müllner et al., 2004; Thiel et al., 2008). Immediate behavioural responses include changes in foraging, vigilance and evasion (Regel and Putz, 1997; Buckley, 2004). Within bird populations responses can include changes in reproductive success and/or the number or density of birds (Liddle, 1997; Buckley, 2004; Banks and Bryant, 2007; Cardoni et al., 2008). For example, many studies have found a reduction in the number of nests built, eggs laid, and chicks hatched or fledged as a result of nature based tourism (Liddle, 1997; Buckley, 2004; Müllner et al., 2004; Liley and Sutherland, 2007).

Quantifying the effects of nature based tourism and recreation on birds is a growing area of research in recreation ecology (Liddle, 1997; Buckley, 2004). A review of the impacts of tourism on birds (Buckley, 2004) found much of the research had focused on motorised recreational activities such as off-road vehicles, use of personal water craft and a range of aircraft. In contrast there was limited research on the impacts of many popular non-motorised activities such as wildlife viewing, hiking, mountain biking, dog walking and horse riding (Buckley, 2004).

This study assesses the current recreation ecology literature on the effect of non-motorised nature based recreation on birds. A database of English language papers published in academic journals on this topic was compiled to determine; 1) what methods have been used to detect effects on birds; 2) which species/families of birds have been assessed; 3) what are the responses of birds; 4) where has the research been conducted; and 5) conversely, which locations, habitats and bird taxa are missing from the literature.

## 2. Methods

Research papers published in English language journals on the impacts of non-motorised nature based recreation on birds were obtained by searching electronic databases of scientific and tourism journals including; Web of Science, Google Scholar, and Science Direct from July to September 2010. Keywords used for the searches were 'bird' and a combination of the following terms; 'trail', 'track',

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'walking', 'hiking', 'impact', 'disturbance', 'mountain bike', 'effect', 'dog walking', 'horse riding', 'ecotourism', 'tourism' and 'recreation'. This study did not look at other non-motorised nature based tourism and recreation activities that involve people deliberately altering bird behaviour such as bird feeding. There is separate literature on bird feeding, including studies examining impacts on birds (Orams, 2002; Green and Giese, 2004).

Only papers describing the results of original research on the impact of these types of non-motorised nature based recreation activities that had been peer reviewed and published in academic journals were included. Review papers along with reports and other types of grey literature were not included in the database. The first articles to appear in the searches on many of these databases tend to be the most recently published. Therefore, the reference lists of articles were also used to find additional academic papers along with the reference lists in books on ecotourism and recreation ecology and review papers, as well as personal communication with other researchers.

From each paper examining the effects of non-motorised nature based recreation or tourism on birds, the following information was recorded in a database; author, year of publication, country where research was conducted, journal published in, methods used in the paper, individual and population level responses of birds examined, type of habitat and information about the bird(s) studied (Tables 1, 2, Appendix 1). Methods were classified as observational or experimental, if they compared disturbed and undisturbed areas, or had control sites for experimental studies. Activities were recorded as standing/observing wildlife, walking/hiking, running, mountain biking, canoeing, dog walking and horse riding. The size of the group engaged in the activity was recorded (one person or two or more). Details of the location of the research were recorded (country and ecozone) including if it was undertaken in a protected area, the broad climatic region of the location (e.g. Polar, Subantarctic, Cool temperate, Dry, Warm Temperate and Tropical) (Miller, 2007) and habitat type(s) (e.g. shoreline, wetlands, grassland, savanna, desert or arid shrublands, coniferous forest, deciduous forest, broad-leaved evergreen forest, rainforest, heathland or shrublands, montane, or assorted, as stated in each paper reviewed). The number and name (common and scientific) of all the bird species examined was recorded. The conservation status of the birds was classified as threatened if the study examined a species that is listed on the IUCN threatened species list, or if it stated the species was threatened in the paper. Birds were assigned to a foraging guild (Carnivore, Frugivore, Granivore, Insectivore, Scavenger, Folivore, Crustaceovore/molluscivores, Nectarivore, Omnivore) based on information in the paper or from the general bird literature.

Based on previous reviews of the impacts on birds (Liddle, 1997; Buckley, 2004), the response of birds was assigned as either an individual response (physiological or behavioural), or population level response (density/abundance) or reproductive response (number of nests, number eggs laid, number of chicks that hatched or fledged). The database was then analysed using simple descriptive methods to detect patterns in the papers reviewed.

### 3. Results

Sixty-nine journal articles were identified that examined the impacts of non-motorised nature based recreation on birds. Nearly all papers were published in conservation or ecology journals with the majority published between 2000 and 2010 (Table 2). Based on the methods sections, 50 papers were conducted in protected areas (reserves/national parks) and 26 examined threatened birds (Table 1). Over half (44 papers) used observational methods, 36 compared disturbed with undisturbed or control sites, and 31 used

**Table 1**

Number of published studies (1978–2010) that examined the impacts of non-motorised nature based recreation on birds.

Category	Total	Negative effect	No Effect /Positive
All studies	69	61	8
Protected area	50	44	6
Threatened species examined	26	24	2
Method			
Observation	44	40	4
Experimental	31	27	4
Disturbed/undisturbed or control site	36	30	6
Human activity			
Standing/observing	15	14	1
Touring/walking/hiking	51	45	6
Running	6	6	
Cycling/mountain bike riding	3	3	
Canoeing	3	3	
Dog walking	11	11	
Horse riding			
Size of group undertaking activity			
One person	40	37	3
Two or more people	47	41	6
Individual level response in birds			
Behaviour	41	37	4
Physiological	11	11	
Population level response in birds			
Numerical/density	33	28	5
Reproductive	33	28	5
Climatic region			
Polar	3	3	
Subantarctic	4		
Cool temperate	30	25	5
Dry	8	7	1
Warm temperate	17	17	
Tropical	7	5	2
General habitat type			
Coniferous forest	6	4	2
Shoreline	24	23	1
Montane	5	4	1
Grassland, savanna or shrublands	5	5	
Wetlands	9	8	1
Desert or arid shrublands	2	2	
Deciduous forest	5	5	
Rainforest	4	3	1
Broad-leaved evergreen forest	2	1	1
Heathland	5	4	1
Assorted	1	1	
Foraging guild			
Carnivore	19	17	2
Frugivore	1		1
Granivore	6	6	
Insectivore	26	24	2
Scavenger	5	4	1
Folivore	2	2	
Crustaceovore/molluscivores	15	15	
Nectarivore	1		1
Omnivore	8	6	2

an experimental methodology (Table 1). Forty-three of the papers looked at effects on a single species of bird, 11 looked at several species simultaneously and 15 looked at the birds from a guild or community perspective (e.g. ducks, forest birds, frugivores) (Appendix 1). Although research has been conducted in 25 countries/locations most papers are from the United States (17 papers), England (ten papers), Argentina (five papers) and New Zealand (five papers) (Table 2). This pattern reflects a bias in studies to areas with lower species richness in general, while there was a lack of effort in avian hotspots such as the Afrotropical, Indomalayan and Australasian ecozones (Table 3).

Recreation was reported to have negative effects on birds in 61 papers (88%), with only seven papers reporting no effect on birds, and one a positive effect (Table 1). Papers assessing immediate

**Table 2**

Details of the 69 studies examining the impacts of non-motorised nature based recreation on birds.

Authors (year)	Location	Journal
Negative effect studies		
Aben et al. (2008)	Bolivia	Bird Conservation International
Anderson and Keith (1980)	United States	Biological Conservation
Arroyo and Razin (2006)	France	Biological Conservation
Aubad et al. (2010)	Colombia	Acta Oecologica
Banks and Bryant (2007)	Australia	Biology Letters
Baudains and Lloyd (2007)	South Africa	Animal Conservation
Beale and Monaghan (2004)	Scotland	Journal of Applied Ecology
Burger and Gochfeld (1998)	United States	Environmental Conservation
Burger and Gochfeld (2007)	Antarctica	Polar Biology
Cardoni et al. (2008)	Argentina	Biological Conservation
Ellenberg et al. (2007)	New Zealand	General and Comparative Endocrinology
Fernández-Juricic (2000)	Spain	Condor
Fernández-Juricic and Tellería (2000)	Spain	Bird Study
Fernández-Juricic et al. (2001)	Spain	Environmental Conservation
Fernández-Juricic et al. (2004)	Argentina	Biological Conservation
Finney et al. (2005)	England	Biological Conservation
Fowler (1999)	Argentina	Biological Conservation
Guillemain et al. (2007)	France	Biodiversity Conservation
Gutzwiller and Anderson (1999)	United States	Condor
Gutzwiller et al. (1998)	United States	Condor
Heil et al. (2007)	Argentina	Biodiversity Conservation
Holm and Laursen (2009)	Denmark	Ibis
Holmes (2007)	Macquarie Island	Journal of Wildlife Management
Holmes et al. (1993)	United States	Wildlife Society Bulletin
Holmes et al. (2005)	Macquarie Island	Biological Conservation
Holmes et al. (2006)	Macquarie Island	Polar Biology
Karp and Root (2009)	Peru	Biodiversity Conservation
Kerbirou et al. (2009)	France	Journal of Applied Ecology
Kight and Swaddle (2007)	United States	Biological Conservation
Lafferty (2001)	United States	Biodiversity and Conservation
Langston et al. (2007)	England	Ibis
Liley and Sutherland (2007)	England	Ibis
Lord et al. (2001)	New Zealand	Biological Conservation
Madsen et al. (2009)	Svalbard	Polar Research
Mallord et al. (2007)	England	Journal of Applied Ecology
McClung et al. (2004)	New Zealand	Biological Conservation
McGowan and Simons (2006)	United States	Wilson Journal of Ornithology
Miller et al. (1998)	United States	Ecological Applications
Müllner et al. (2004)	Ecuador	Biological Conservation
Murison et al. (2007)	England	Ibis
Pearce-Higgins et al. (2007)	England	Ibis
Randler (2006)	Germany	European Journal of Wildlife Research
Rees et al. (2005)	Scotland	Biological Conservation
Regel and Pütz (1997)	Antarctica	Polar Biology
Rodgers and Smith (1995)	United States	Conservation Biology
Ruhlen et al. (2003)	United States	Journal of Field Ornithology
Sabine et al. (2008)	United States	Waterbirds
Skagen et al. (1991)	United States	Ecological Applications
Smith-Castro and Rodewald (2010)	United States	Journal of Field Ornithology
Stalmaster and Newman (1978)	United States	Journal of Wildlife Management
Taylor et al. (2007)	England	Ibis

**Table 2 (continued).**

Authors (year)	Location	Journal
Thiel et al. (2008)	Germany	Journal of Applied Ecology
Van Der Zande and Verstrael (1985)	Netherlands	Ardea
Verhulst et al. (2001)	Netherlands	Biological Conservation
Walker et al. (2006)	Argentina	Conservation Biology
Weimerskirch et al. (2002)	Crozet Islands	Journal of Experimental Biology
Yalden (1992)	England	Biological Conservation
Yalden and Yalden (1990)	England	Biological Conservation
Yasue (2005)	Canada	Journal of Ethology
Yasue and Dearden (2006)	Thailand	Journal of Applied Ecology
Zuberogoitia et al. (2008)	Egypt	Animal Conservation
No-effect or positive effect studies		
Baines and Richardson (2007)	England	Ibis
Bouton et al. (2005)	Brazil	Waterbirds
Lefevre and Rodd (2009)	West Indies	Oikos
Lindsay et al. (2008)	New Zealand	Tourism Management
Marzluff and Neatherlin (2006) <sup>a</sup>	United States	Biological Conservation
Ratz and Thompson (1999)	New Zealand	Marine Ornithology
Riffell et al. (1996)	United States	Ecological Applications
Watson (1988)	Scotland	Biological Conservation

<sup>a</sup> Only study where birds increased in abundance in the presence of human tourism.

behaviour (41 papers) found negative effects in 90% of studies. Negative effects were observed in all 11 papers on physiology (Table 1). Numerical responses were found to be negative in 28 papers, while five studies found no effect. The effects on reproductive success (33 papers) were mostly negative (85%) with only five reporting no effect on birds. Negative effects have been recorded for 70 individual species of birds of which 24 are threatened species (Table 1, Appendix 1).

The seven studies that found no effect on birds included; a paper on the Eurasian Dotterel (*Charadrius morinellus*) in Scotland (Watson, 1988), one paper in England on the Black Grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*) (Baines and Richardson, 2007), two papers in New Zealand, one on Yellow-eyed Penguins (*Megadyptes antipodes*) (Ratz and Thompson, 1999) and another on the Stitchbird (*Notiomystis cincta*) (Lindsay et al., 2008), one paper in the United States on Passerines (Riffell et al., 1996), one paper from Brazil assessing Wood Storks (*Mycteria americana*) (Bouton et al., 2005) and one paper in the West Indies examining Frugivores (Lefevre and Rodd, 2009) (Appendix 1). Of these studies, three examined bird abundance; four examined behavioural changes; four examined nesting success and two examined evasion responses. The one paper that found a positive effect examined Corvids in the United States and

**Table 3**

Comparison of the concentration of research on impacts of nature-based recreation on birds compared to global avian species richness. Bird richness data sourced from Newton (2003). The research index is a measure of the ratio of relative research effort to relative richness.

Ecozones	Number of papers	Bird Species Richness	Relative richness (%)	Relative effort (%)	Research index
Palaearctic	25	937	8.78	36.23	4.12
Nearctic	21	732	6.86	30.43	4.43
Neotropical	11	3370	31.60	15.94	0.50
Australasian	6	1590	14.91	8.70	0.58
Antarctic	4	200	1.88	5.80	3.09
Afrotropical	1	1950	18.28	1.45	0.08
Indomalayan	1	1700	15.94	1.45	0.09
Oceanic	0	187	1.75	0.00	0.00

found an increase in bird abundance in campgrounds (Marzluff and Neatherlin, 2006)(Table 1).

The most frequent non-motorised recreation activity examined was walking or hiking (74%), with 45 papers finding negative effects of these activities on birds (Table 1). The second most commonly assessed activities were standing or observing birds (viewing platforms, standing next to a nesting colony), examined in 15 papers, 14 of which found negative effects on the birds. Dog walking had a negative effect in all 11 papers that examined it. Running (6 papers), cycling/mountain biking (3) and canoeing (3 papers) all had negative effects although there were few papers examining these activities (Table 1). None of the 69 papers identified in the searches looked specifically at the effect of horse riding on birds. Forty studies looked at the effect of a single person, of which 37 found negative effects, and three found no effect (Table 1). Forty-seven studies looked at groups of two or more people of which 41 found negative effects and six found no effect (Table 1).

Research was concentrated in a few climatic regions and habitats. Most papers were from cool temperate (30 papers) and warm temperate (17 papers) regions, with few in the polar, subantarctic, dry and tropical zones (three, four, eight and seven papers, respectively) (Table 1). In terms of habitat, the majority of the papers described research conducted in shoreline (24 papers) and wetland habitats (9 papers). Of these, only two papers found no effect of recreation on birds. There were fewer papers from other habitats including coniferous forests, montane, grassland, savanna or shrublands, desert or arid shrublands, deciduous forests, rainforest, broad-leaved evergreen forests and heathlands (Table 1).

The most commonly examined foraging guilds were insectivores, carnivores and crustacevores/molluscivores with 34 papers examining at least one of these with only one paper each for nectarivores and frugivores (Table 1). These were also two of the papers that reported no effect from walking/hiking activities. All papers that examined granivores, folivores or crustacevores/molluscivores reported negative effects from the activities assessed.

## 4. Discussion

### 4.1. Impacts on birds

Non-motorised nature based tourism and recreation, like motorised activities, has a range of negative effects on a wide range of bird species (Liddle, 1997; Buckley, 2004). Since the book chapter by Buckley (2004), more than 40 academic journal papers on the impacts of non-motorised tourism and recreation have been published (2003–2010). This reflects the continued interest in assessing this area of recreation ecology. Despite the increased research on this issue, the current analysis clearly shows that data are still limited for many locations, habitat types, bird groups and types of recreational activities. Of the academic papers analysed here, 14 were also reviewed by Buckley (2004), most of which were published pre-2000. The results of the current review are consistent with reviews of other types of human disturbance that were found to have a range of effects including on bird behaviour, distribution reproductive success and demographic and population responses (Hockin et al., 1992; Gill, 2007).

Human disturbances regimes vary in duration, intensity and periodicity which will alter the significance of their impacts on wildlife (Steidl and Powell, 2006). For example, being approached by a person may trigger a change in the behaviour or physiological processes in a bird (e.g. flight responses or increased heart rate). Although these responses tend to be short in duration they can have longer term effects as is the case of breeding birds being flushed from nests leaving eggs or chicks vulnerable to predation (Lord et al., 2001; Guillemain et al., 2007). In areas that are subject to frequent human disturbance, a reduction in breeding performance or the number of breeding sites may occur, which can have long term negative effect on populations (Pearce-Higgins et al., 2007). Although making a direct link between human disturbance and population level effects can be difficult (Bejder et al., 2009), the relative importance of a negative effect can be presented using a hierarchical model, whereby the significance of an effect will differ dependent on the scale of the disturbance (Fig. 1).

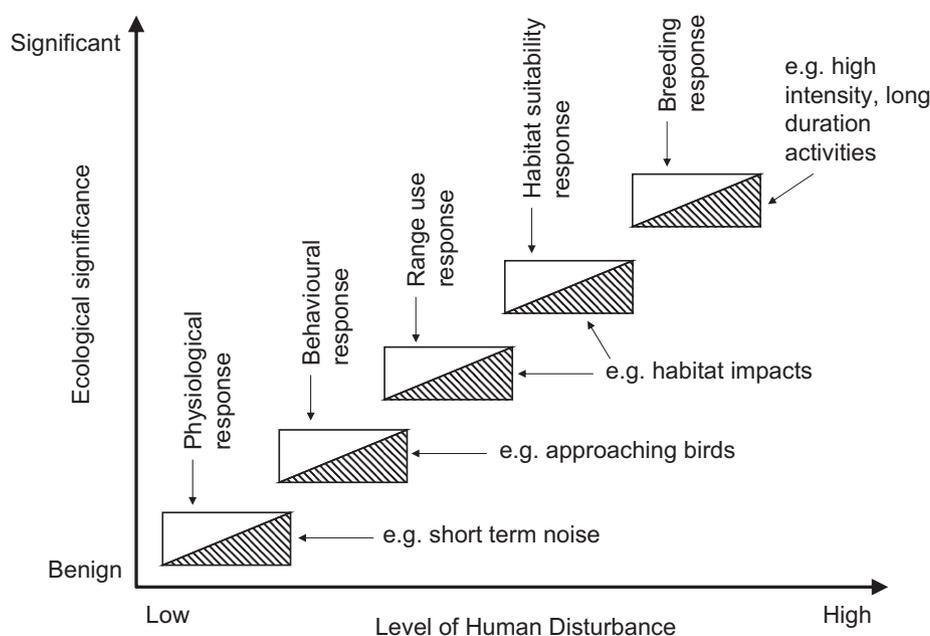


Fig. 1. Conceptual relationship between level of human disturbance which is a function of activity, its duration, intensity, extent and timing, and the likely ecological significance of its effects on bird populations.

Here we propose that the ecological significance of the disturbance response would be a function of the duration, intensity and extent of the disturbance. Within each of these stages there are also likely to be differences in individual versus population level responses dependent on a range of characteristics such as the species in question, age, sex, size, condition, reproductive status, availability of alternative habitat and disturbance history (Gill et al., 2001; Bejder et al., 2009).

The current literature about impacts on birds is dominated by papers that have found negative effects associated with tourism and recreation (Liddle, 1997; Buckley, 2004). There are different possible reasons why eight of the 69 academic papers analysed here found no effect on birds. First, it could be because there was no effect of the specific activities on the traits examined in the bird species studied. Second, there may have been a negative effect but it was not detected due to methodological issues such as the number of replicates used compared to the amount of variation in the traits measured. That is, there was a significant effect, but the research required more statistical power to detect a significant result e.g. type 1 error (Zar, 1996). Third, the response variable examined (behaviour versus physiology) may not have revealed the actual response of the bird or its longer term population level effects. For example, all 11 papers examining physiological responses found a negative response, while four of the 41 papers that looked at behavioural responses found no effect. Physiological responses may occur at lower levels of disturbance, compared to behavioural responses in wildlife, including birds (Liddle, 1997)(Fig. 1).

Where there is a significant change in bird responses to a specific effect, it can sometimes be difficult to determine if the effect is positive, negative or neutral. For example, an increase in the abundance of Corvids near a campground (Marzluff and Neatherlin, 2006), may be positive in the short term, and may also be confined to this group of species (i.e. commensal with humans). However, its long term effects may be positive, negative or neutral, particularly on other avian species within the community. Correspondingly, a decline in the abundance of predatory birds due to tourism and recreation, as was found by Skagen et al. (1991), could have short term positive effects on its subordinate or prey species. Even such commonly assessed responses of birds to human disturbance as avoidance behaviour may reflect the relative availability of alternative habitats, rather than the actual fitness costs to the birds (Gill et al., 2001).

#### 4.2. Limits of current research

The geographical spread of research identified in the current review does not correspond well with bird diversity or with areas that may experience high levels of non-motorised nature based recreation activities. While the United States, Europe and South America have been reported on extensively, research from countries in Central America, Asia, Africa and mainland Australia is almost completely absent. There were few studies of recreational impacts for three ecozones with high bird species richness; Indo-malayan, Afrotropical and Australasian (Table 3). The only paper that examined the effects on birds in the Afrotropical ecozone looked at shorebird breeding performance in South Africa (Baudains and Lloyd, 2007). However, nature based tourism, including bird tourism, is a large part of many economies in southern and eastern Africa, which are areas of high bird diversity (Lindsey et al., 2005; Hawkins et al., 2007). For the Indo-malayan ecozone, there was one paper which looked at the effect of tourism developments on the habitats of Malaysian plovers in Thailand (Yasue and Dearden, 2006). For the Australasian region there were five papers in New Zealand, but only one from mainland Australia.

The Australian paper found a reduction in the abundance in birds on trails in forests used by walkers and dogs on the outskirts of the largest city, Sydney (Banks and Bryant, 2007). Yet Australia is a bird biodiversity hotspot with over 800 species recorded, many of which are endemic parrots and honeyeaters (Simpson and Day, 2004) and nature based recreation is popular (Jones and Nealson, 2005).

There is limited research on the impacts of non-motorised recreation on important guilds of birds such as nectarivores and frugivores, and only one paper examined impacts on each of these guilds in our review. Nectarivores and frugivores assume important ecological roles in many communities, for both pollination and seed dispersal (Paton and Ford, 1976; Stocker and Irvine, 1983; Moran et al., 2009). The disturbance of birds through recreational activities may be an important contributory factor affecting these ecological processes. Local human disturbance can modify the foraging behaviour of bird species, including frugivores (Kirika et al., 2008). Any activity that affects bird's searching or handling time could impact on the birds capacity to feed on certain fruits (Martin, 1985), particularly in areas that are heavily utilised for tourism or recreation.

A wide range of methods and approaches have been used to research the effects of nature based tourism and recreation on birds (Liddle, 1997; Buckley, 2004). This combined with the gaps in research in terms of groups of birds, locations and types of activities assessed, limits the capacity to make direct comparisons among studies (Liddle, 1997; Buckley, 2004). The development of a few standardised methods for assessing impacts on birds would assist in the capacity to make generalisations about the relative sensitivity of different groups of birds, and for different types of activities. However, selection of easily assessed responses can be complicated, as short term effects may not reflect longer term population level responses to disturbance (Gill et al., 2001; Steidl and Powell, 2006).

#### 4.3. Management implications

For managers of protected areas and other nature based recreation destinations the most important results of this review is that even relatively 'low' impact activities such as walking or hiking where visitors do not deliberately disturb animals can have negative effects on birds ranging from changes in physiology to reduced reproductive success. Therefore, when zoning, providing facilities, and managing the use of facilities, they need to take into account the source, range and intensity of potential impacts and methods to manage these impacts (Hill et al., 1997) that address short and long term responses (Steidl and Powell, 2006). As such managers may need to reduce the use of some areas all the time or at critical times such as nesting and fledging, limit the number of users to small groups, and/or limit the types of activities particularly those that are likely to have greater impacts such as dog walking (Buckley, 2004).

When one considers that visitation of many protected areas is for the express purpose of engaging with wildlife, including birds, the potential for wildlife disturbance is likely to be greater in these regions. Furthermore, bird watching is increasing as a global recreational activity (Cordell and Herbert, 2002). Consequently, the relative effects on birds, particularly where approached on foot, or where observers spend a considerable amount of time viewing birds from vantage points within the natural habitat, require further investigation. Calls for empirical evidence of the impacts of such bird watching activities have previously been made (Şekercioglu, 2002), and while there are an increasing body of research on this topic, there are still important gaps.

#### 4.4. Conclusions

The database of academic papers produced in this review is far from complete, as it concentrated on recent research published in academic journals in English. However, based on the results of this and previous reviews of recreation and ecotourism impacts on birds (Liddle, 1997; Buckley, 2004), it still appears that non-motorised recreation activities have a range of negative effects on birds, but there remain large research gaps on this topic. This includes for certain groups of birds such as nectarivores and frugivores, for popular activities like mountain bike riding and horse riding, and locations with high bird diversity and high levels of nature based tourism like Asia, central America, Africa and mainland Australia.

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#### Appendix 1

Sources and respective species or guild studied.

Author (year)	Scientific name(s)/Groups	Common name(s)
Negative effect		
Aben et al., 2008	Many	Perching Birds
Anderson and Keith, 1980	<i>Larus heermanni</i> , <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	Heerman's Gulls, Brown Pelican
Arroyo and Razin, 2006	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Bearded Vulture
Aubad et al., 2010	Many	Forest Birds
Banks and Bryant, 2007	Many	Perching Birds
Baudains and Lloyd, 2007	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	White-fronted Plover
Beale and Monaghan, 2004	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i> , <i>Uria aalge</i>	Kittiwake, Guillemot
Burger and Gochfeld, 1998	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i> , <i>Porzana carolina</i> , <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> , <i>Egretta caerulea</i> , <i>E. tricolor</i>	Common Gallinule, Sora Rail, Glossy Ibis, Little Blue Heron, Louisiana Heron
Burger and Gochfeld, 2007	<i>Aptenodytes forsteri</i>	Emperor Penguin
Cardoni et al., 2008	Anatidae, Rallidae, Podicipedidae, Ciconiiformes, Passeriformes	Ducks, Swans, Rails, Coots, Grebes, Herons, Ibis, Egret, Perching Birds
Ellenberg et al., 2007	<i>Megadyptes antipodes</i>	Yellow-eyed Penguin
Eske Holm and Laursen, 2009	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	Black-tailed Godwit
Fernández-Juricic, 2000	<i>Pica pica</i> , <i>Turdus merula</i> , <i>Sturnus unicolor</i> , <i>Columba palumbus</i>	Magpie, Blackbird, Starling, Wood Pigeon
Fernández-Juricic and Tellería, 2000	<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird
Fernández-Juricic et al., 2001	<i>Passer domesticus</i> , <i>Turdus merula</i> , <i>Columba palumbus</i> , <i>Pica pica</i>	House Sparrow, Blackbird, Wood Pigeon, Magpie
Fernández-Juricic et al., 2004	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i> , <i>Molothrus badius</i> , <i>Turdus chiguanco</i> , <i>Columba palumbus</i>	Bay Winged Cowbird, Golden-billed Saltator, Chiguanco Thrush, Wood Pigeon
Finney et al., 2005	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover
Fowler, 1999	<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>	Magellanic Penguin
Guillemain et al., 2007	<i>Anas spp.</i>	Ducks
Gutzwiller and Anderson, 1999	<i>Parus gambeli</i> , <i>Turdus migratorius</i> , <i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Mountain Chickadee, American Robin, Hermit Thrush

#### Appendix 1 (continued).

Author (year)	Scientific name(s)/Groups	Common name(s)
Negative effect		
Gutzwiller et al., 1998	Passerines	Perching Birds
Heil et al., 2007	passerines (45 species)	Perching Birds
Holmes, 2007	<i>Pygoscelis papua</i> , <i>Aptenodytes patagonia</i> , <i>Eudyptes schlegeli</i>	Penguins
Holmes et al., 1993	Falconiformes	Grassland Raptor
Holmes et al., 2005	<i>Eudyptes schlegeli</i>	Royal Penguin
Holmes et al., 2006	<i>Pygoscelis papua</i>	Gentoo Penguin
Karp and Root, 2009	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>	Hoatzin
Kerbiriou et al., 2009	<i>Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax</i>	Chough
Kight and Swaddle, 2007	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Eastern Bluebird
Lafferty, 2001	Many	Shorebirds, Gulls and Terns, Landbirds
Langston et al., 2007	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	European Nightjar
Liley and Sutherland, 2007	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Ringed Plover
Lord et al., 2001	<i>Charadrius obscurus aquilonius</i>	New Zealand Dotterel
Madsen et al., 2009	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> , <i>Branta leucopsis</i> , <i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>	Pink-footed Goose, Barnacle Goose, Brant Goose
Mallord et al., 2007	<i>Lullula arborea</i>	Woodlark
McClung et al., 2004	<i>Megadyptes antipodes</i>	Yellow-eyed Penguin
McGowan and Simons, 2006	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	American Oystercatcher
Miller et al., 1998	Passerines	Perching Birds
Müllner et al., 2004	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>	Hoatzin
Murison et al., 2007	<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Dartford Warbler
Pearce-Higgins et al., 2007	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> , <i>Calidris alpina</i>	Golden Plover, Dunlin
Randler, 2006	<i>Fulica atra</i>	Coot
Rees et al., 2005	<i>Cygnus c. cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan
Regel and Putz, 1997	<i>Aptenodytes forsteri</i>	Emperor Penguin
Rodgers and Smith, 1995	Pelecaniiformes, Ciconiiformes, Charadriiformes	Pelicans, Storks, Cormorants, Waders
Ruhlen et al., 2003	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Snowy Plover
Sabine et al., 2008	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	American Oystercatcher
Skagen et al., 1991	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> , <i>Corvus brachyrhynchus</i> , <i>Larus glaucescens</i>	Bald Eagle, American Crow, Glaucous-winged Gull
Smith-Castro and Rodewald, 2010	<i>Cardinalis cardinalis</i>	Northern Cardinals
Stalmaster and Newman, 1978	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle
Taylor et al., 2007	<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>	Stone-curlew
Thiel et al., 2008	<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>	Western Capercaillie
Van der Zande and Verstrael, 1985	<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>	Kestrel
Verhulst et al., 2001	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	European Oystercatcher
Walker et al., 2006	<i>Spheniscus magellanicus</i>	Magellanic Penguin
Weimerskirch et al., 2002	<i>Diomedea exulans</i>	Wandering Albatross
Yalden, 1992	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper
Yalden and Yalden, 1990	<i>Pluvialis apricaria</i>	Golden Plover
Yasue, 2005	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i> , <i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Semi-palmated Plover, Least Sandpiper
Yasue and Dearden, 2006	<i>Charadrius peronii</i>	Malaysian Plover
Zuberogoitia et al., 2008	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	Egyptian Vulture
No-effect or positive effect		
Baines and Richardson, 2007	<i>Tetrao tetrix</i>	Black Grouse
Bouton et al., 2005	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork
Lefevre and Rodd, 2009	Frugivore	Fruit-eating Birds
Lindsay et al., 2008	<i>Notiomystis cincta</i>	Stitchbird
Marzluff and Neatherlin, 2006 <sup>a</sup>	Corvids	Corvids
Ratz and Thompson, 1999	<i>Megadyptes antipodes</i>	Yellow-eyed Penguin
Riffell et al., 1996	Passerines	Perching Birds
Watson, 1988	<i>Charadrius morinellus</i>	Eurasian Dotterel

<sup>a</sup> Only study where birds increased in abundance in the presence of human tourism.

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## Restoration of breeding by snowy plovers following protection from disturbance

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**Abstract.** Promoting recreation and preserving wildlife are often dual missions for land managers, yet recreation may impact wildlife. Because individual disturbances are seemingly inconsequential, it is difficult to convince the public that there is a conservation value to restricting recreation to reduce disturbance. We studied threatened western snowy plovers (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) at a public beach (Sands Beach, Coal Oil Point Reserve) in Santa Barbara, California (USA) before and during a period when a barrier directed foot traffic away from a section of upper beach where snowy plovers roost. The barrier reduced disturbance rates by more than half. Snowy plovers increased in abundance (throughout the season) and their distribution contracted to within the protected area. Snowy plovers that were outside the protected area in the morning moved inside as people began using the beach. Experiments with quail eggs indicated an 8% daily risk of nest trampling outside the protected area. Before protection, plovers did not breed at Coal Oil Point. During protection, snowy plovers bred in increasing numbers each year and had high success at fledging young. These results demonstrate how recreational disturbance can degrade habitat for shorebirds and that protecting quality habitat may have large benefits for wildlife and small impacts to recreation.

### Introduction

Habitat that appears intact can lose its value to wildlife when human activities interfere with behaviors such as foraging (Lord et al. 1997), resting (Lafferty 2001b) and breeding (Verhulst et al. 2001). Human disturbance includes those activities of humans and pets that lead to changes in the behavior, distribution and abundance of wildlife (we focus on recreational activities in this paper). Expecting people to change their behavior to support conservation goals is difficult when a person's actions, taken alone, appear to do no immediate harm. Although human disturbances are generally non-lethal and temporary, the cumulative effects of disturbance may be significant. If so, simple actions taken to reduce human disturbance (such as re-routing access or modifying human behaviors) might allow the restoration of habitat so that it can support species sensitive to human presence.

Shorebirds on beaches make an excellent system for studying the subtle and cumulative effects of human disturbance. About half of the shorebird species in North America are in decline (Howe et al. 1989; Brown et al. 2000a). For some species, there are concerns that recreational disturbance is related to declines. People, and especially dogs (Burger 1981; Klein 1993), disturb birds if they approach too closely or too quickly (Gabrielsen and Smith 1995; Lafferty 2001a; Lafferty 2001b). In the breeding season, disturbance can expose nests to predation and unfavorable weather (Boyle and Samson 1985). Human disturbance also degrades habitat by causing birds to suspend feeding and/or expend energy in flight, movement or vigilance (Burger 1986; Brown et al. 2000b). This may impair the ability to build the requisite fat reserves that are especially important to stressed and depleted migrants (Puttick 1979; Nudds and Bryant 2000; Brown et al. 2000b). Chronic, cumulative disturbance, therefore, could reduce shorebird reproduction and survivorship (Burger 1981, 1986, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1998). A few studies have linked disturbance to reductions in abundance and distribution (Burger 1984; Strauss 1990; Pfister et al. 1992). Disturbance can also cause birds to abandon habitat (Burger 1986). Shorebird abundance can be low on beaches with high human use, presumably because disturbance causes birds to seek more isolated locations (Hoopes 1993; Elias-Gerken 1994; McCrary and Pierson 2000). Birds prefer undisturbed habitats (Hockin et al. 1992) and areas closed to public access can support high densities of shorebirds and roosting seabirds, particularly when human activity is high in adjacent areas (Cornelius et al. 2001). In addition, birds react less to humans if they are on the other side of a fence (Ikuta and Blumstein 2003).

Coastal breeding western snowy plovers were listed as threatened in 1993 and, as a result, are legally protected from disturbance (which is legally interpreted as take). High levels of beach recreation are one potential cause of the decline of snowy plovers because plovers build their nests and raise chicks on sandy beaches (Page and Stenzel 1981; Warriner et al. 1986; US Fish and Wildlife Service 2001). Managers often attempt to reduce disturbance to nests and chicks with beach closures during the breeding season. This management strategy is controversial because cumulative impacts that cause changes in behavior of the protected species are too subtle to observe in the short term. For example, snowy plovers increased in Oregon, USA during the closure of parts of beaches to recreation. However, the extent that closure was related to the increases has been subject to debate (Donefer 2003); a lawsuit by Coos County, Oregon, aiming to reopen closed areas to recreation, stated, 'Normal recreational activities create no significant habitat modification, nor do they significantly impair essential behavioral patterns of (western snowy plovers).'

We investigated the effects of beach recreation on western snowy plovers by comparing changes in the distribution, abundance and reproductive success of snowy plovers following reductions in human disturbance.

### *Study area and history*

The study site was Sands Beach, a beach backed by dunes and an estuary around Coal Oil Point Reserve (Santa Barbara County, California, USA). Snowy plovers historically bred at the beach until it was opened for public recreation in the late 1960s (Lafferty 2000). The site continued to support a wintering flock of 100–200 plovers for 30 yr after the cessation of breeding (Lafferty 2000). During this time, there was no active management of the plover population and minimal management of beach recreation (attempts to reduce bonfires and vehicular traffic at the beach). Dog leash laws were not enforced and dogs were abundant and rarely on leash (Lafferty 2001b).

Sightings by bird watchers reported an occasional visit by an adult plover in the breeding season. Two nests were seen in 1982, but were trampled days after the first discovery (observations of Dean Biazzi as cited in Lafferty 2000). We started a study of the wintering population of the plovers at Coal Oil Point in 1999, before any management had been implemented. At that time, each snowy plover was disturbed by beach goers or their pets an average of once every 27 min on the weekend and once every 43 min on a weekday (Lafferty 2001b). This study also recorded plover numbers and distribution. In 2001, the year we implemented the first management steps (educational signs and the restoration of a roped off area of dunes), we observed an adult male snowy plover with two recently hatched chicks.

### **Materials and methods**

#### *Protection*

In June of 2001, we installed a rope fence around a 265-m stretch of dry sand at the slough mouth to protect the recently hatched snowy plover chick (a crow took the other chick). Signs and volunteers requested that beach users comply with the leash law and stay out of the protected area. Beach users were not obstructed from walking along the wet sand between the protected area and the surf. After the chick fledged, we continued protecting the area to assess whether protection would reduce disturbance to wintering plovers. In 2002, the roped area was expanded to 400 m to protect the broader distribution of wintering plovers. In the 2003 and 2004 breeding seasons, the roped area was expanded further to protect nests outside the 400 m boundary. The Santa Barbara Audubon Society implemented a volunteer docent program to educate the public, gain compliance, and frighten crows from the nesting areas.

#### *Changes in disturbance*

To assess changes in disturbance before and during protection, we observed the preferred snowy plover roosting area one day during the week and one day on

the weekend. The observer used binoculars from a stationary position that was close enough to easily view plovers, yet far enough that the plovers appeared to behave as if the observer was not present (see Lafferty 2001b). Human-related disturbances were recognized as instances when birds clearly flew, or otherwise moved (walked, ran) in response to an interaction with a human or dog. We continuously noted the number of humans, dogs (leashed and unleashed) within 60 m of resting snowy plovers (activity beyond this point rarely led to disturbance), the number of snowy plovers being observed (usually the entire roost, if possible), and the number of observed snowy plovers disturbed. Observation periods lasted for a minimum of 30 min and occurred between the hours of 10 AM and 2 PM. We chose this time period because it was late enough that beach users were present but early enough that wind rarely interfered with sampling. We compared disturbance rates to snowy plovers at different time intervals through the study (wintering and breeding of 2000–2004) by determining 95% confidence intervals around the mean hourly rate of disturbance (see Lafferty 2001b).

#### *Changes in abundance*

We compared the change in snowy plover abundance before and during protection by comparing average counts by month before protection 1999–2001 (see (Lafferty 2000; 2001b) with data collected during protection (2001–2004). Then, to assess if changes in snowy plover counts at Coal Oil Point were simply reflections of statewide changes, we compared the number of adults counted in the breeding season at Coal Oil Point with statewide breeding bird surveys. Statewide counts in 1991, 1995, 2002 and 2003 were available from Point Reyes Bird Observatory (unpublished compiled data, courtesy of Gary Page). Coal Oil Point counts from these same time periods were taken from Lafferty (2000) and this study. These counts were standardized around a mean for all years surveyed and compared with statewide trends (similarly standardized) using a one-sample sign test that determined whether the change at Coal Oil Point was significantly different from the mean change of the other breeding sites in the state.

#### *Effect of human activity and protection on snowy plover movement*

We assessed how protection and human activity affected the daily distribution of snowy plovers at sunrise, mid-morning, mid-afternoon and sunset. We predicted that snowy plovers would shift their distribution to the west into the protected area (nearer the slough) as human activity east of the protected area increased throughout the day (using a multiple regression to account for the effects of tide on distribution). We mapped the distribution of snowy plovers along the beach, several times per week for one month when they were at peak

abundance (2 February–2 March, 2002), paying particular attention to whether the snowy plovers were inside or outside of the fence. We further predicted that if the plovers were responding specifically to the boundary of the protected area, the distance of this daily shift would be affected by a change in the position of the eastern boundary. We then moved the eastern boundary of the protected area 135 m to the east (3 March, creating a larger, 400-m long protected area) and mapped plovers under this different configuration (5 March–23 March). We assessed movement in newly protected area created by the expanded boundary with an ANCOVA to account for the effects of tide and time of day on distribution before and during the expansion. We expected that expansion of the protected area would mute the daily shift in plover distribution.

#### *Egg survivorship experiment*

To determine if protection might increase survivorship of eggs on the beach, we placed three quail eggs in each of 18 imitation snowy plover nest scrapes and followed their fate over time. This was conducted after the 2001 breeding season (mid October to mid November) so that any predators attracted to the artificial nests would not pose a risk to actual snowy plover nests. The nests were arranged in nine pairs, 3 m on either side of the protected area boundary. Egg survivorship was tracked in the morning and evening for 30 days. If eggs were damaged or lost, the cause was easy to determine by looking for associated footprints, scanning the area for broken shells and sifting the area for buried eggs. These eggs were not replaced when lost. Because a nest was the appropriate unit of replication for statistical comparisons between the treatments, we calculated the average number of days that a nest contained at least one egg and compared this for paired nests inside and outside the protected area using a paired *T*-test. We also calculated the daily risk of an egg being preyed on (not expected to be influenced by the fence) or trampled (expected to be reduced within the protected area).

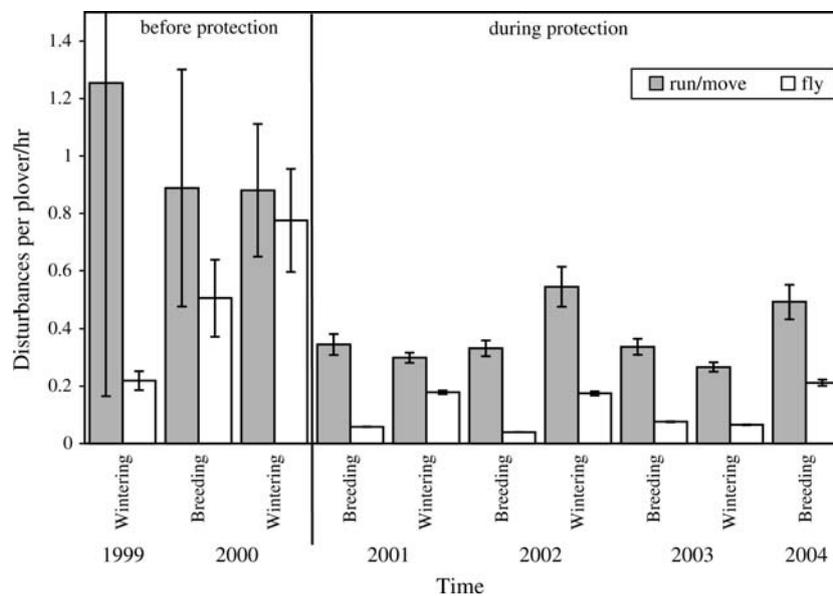
#### *Breeding following protection*

During the 2001–2004 breeding seasons, snowy plovers were monitored daily in the study area. Observations of courting helped identify scrapes. Active scrapes were regularly checked for eggs with binoculars. In addition, snowy plovers appearing to incubate eggs were checked carefully. The study area was sufficiently small that most hatched broods could be tracked and monitored for chick survival. In this way, breeding success was monitored without the need for banding or other disturbances. We calculated nesting rate and success following protection. Historical reports (see Introduction) indicated some nesting attempts, which we incorporated in our comparison.

## Results

### *Changes in disturbance*

Disturbance rates fell dramatically following protection (Figure 1). Of those recreational disturbances that remained, most were by humans (92%), followed by dogs (8%). In most of the disturbance by dogs, the dog was unleashed (64%), which was higher than expected, given that 55% of dogs were leashed during management. All leashed dogs that disturbed snowy plovers were outside of the protected area and two out of the 47 unleashed dogs that disturbed snowy plovers were within the protected area. Because snowy plovers were mostly inside the protected area, most disturbances (59%) occurred when compliant pedestrians approached the boundary of the protected area. Snowy plovers were sometimes east or west of the protected area where 18% of disturbances occurred, and 10% of the disturbances occurred when snowy plovers were foraging in the wet sand (where people were permitted to walk freely). Disturbances were also more likely following large storms that temporarily removed the rope boundary. Because compliance was high, only 5% of humans that caused a disturbance were inside the protected area at the time of the disturbance.



*Figure 1.* Changes in disturbance following protection. Hourly rates of disturbance to snowy plovers were partitioned according to the plover's response: flying away (open bars) and moving (walking or running) away (solid bars). Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals of the means. Data are divided by breeding (15 March to 15 September) and wintering (16 September of the calendar year to 14 March of the following calendar year).

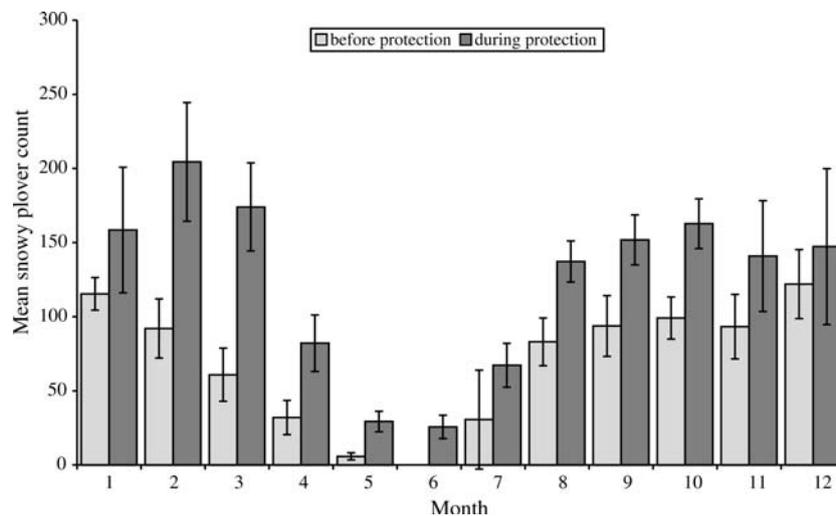
### *Changes in abundance*

Average monthly counts across the year were consistently higher during protection than before (Figure 2). February 2004 had the greatest number of plovers recorded for the site (406 plovers 2/14/04, M. Kelly, Personal Communication; based on range-wide data from the US Fish and Wildlife Service, this wintering flock is now the largest for the subspecies).

Throughout California, there was an inconsistent but, on average, decline in counts of snowy plovers during the breeding season in 2002 and 2003 relative to 1991 and 1995 (despite a general trend toward increased protection for snowy plovers statewide). The change in breeding plovers at Coal Oil Point in 2002 and 2003 relative to the average of 1991 and 1995 was significantly different than the mean trend across the state (One sample sign test,  $N = 49$ ,  $p < 0.0001$ ) indicating that the increase in snowy plovers during the breeding season at Coal Oil Point was not simply a reflection of a statewide trend. The increase in breeding plovers was mirrored by an increase in wintering plovers (Figure 2).

### *Effect of human activity and protection on snowy plover movement*

In winter 2002, the proportion of snowy plovers in the protected area was significantly affected by tide ( $p = 0.038$ ) and time of day ( $P < 0.0001$ , Multiple regression,  $N = 14$ ). When the tide was high, many snowy plovers moved east of the boundary of the protected area where the dunes remained dry. This



*Figure 2.* Mean monthly abundances before and during protection. Before data include 106 bird counts between 2 January 1999 and 26 May 2001. During protection includes 272 counts from 1 June 2001 to 23 August 2004.

effect was strongest in February (a time when the lagoon was either very full or open to the sea, reducing available habitat in the protected area. The westward movement of snowy plovers from sunrise (many east of the protected area) to sundown (nearly all in the protected area) was associated with increased human activity to the east of the protected area, which increases through the day (Lafferty 2001a). After the boundary was moved, snowy plovers reduced the extent of their daily movement by shifting their distribution only as far as the new boundary of the protected area (ANCOVA, Fisher's PLSD on angular transformed proportion in newly protected area,  $N = 14$ ,  $p = 0.0029$ ).

#### *Egg survivorship experiment*

Experimental nests in 2002 were either undisturbed, trampled (buried after being stepped on), or preyed on by crows. Trampling buried the entire nest and did not break quail eggs while predation by crows destroyed up to three eggs per nest. There was an increase in nest survivorship inside the protected area compared with outside the protected area (paired  $T$ -test,  $N = 9$  pairs,  $p = 0.014$ ). The chance of trampling was 8.1% per egg, per day outside the protected area and 0% inside the protected area. The rate of predation by crows (which were not actively discouraged during the trial) was 10.1% per egg per day outside the protected area and 5.3% inside the protected area.

#### *Breeding following protection*

Snowy plovers nested in the protected area during protection. Breeding pairs, nests, and eggs increased each year since protection began (Table 1). In total, plovers laid 267 eggs of which 118 hatched. Of the 118 chicks, 71 fledged. The fate of 91 out of 149 lost eggs and 17 out of 47 lost chicks could be estimated. A few eggs were infertile (5) or abandoned (1). Some nests were washed away at high tide (14 eggs). Strong wind buried 11 eggs and blew away 3 chicks. One chick died after being stuck to a tar ball. A variety of predators ate eggs, including crow (31 eggs), skunk (20 eggs), raccoon (6 eggs), whimbrel (3 eggs) and perhaps a weasel. Chicks were eaten by red-tail hawk (7 chicks), raccoon (3 chicks), skunk (2 chicks), and crow (1 chick). In 2003, one chick was killed by an unleashed dog.

### **Discussion**

The results of this study show that restricting foot traffic to a corridor along the wet sand reduced disturbance to snowy plovers. The results also suggest this improved the quality of the habitat such that birds spent more time in the undisturbed area. This same pattern was seen at a small marine reserve in Chile

Table 1. Changes in breeding at Coal Oil Point following protection from recreational disturbance in 2001.

Year	Pairs	Nests	Eggs laid	Eggs hatched	Chicks fledged
1970–2000	Few	~2–4/30 yr	~7–8/30 yr	~None	~None
2001	1	1	2–3	2–3	1
2002	5	9	21	16	14
2003	12	24	63	45	40
2004	26	92	141	56	27
Total during protection	34	126	267	119	72

All values represent totals for the year except the pairs column, which represents the peak number of nests at one point in time.

where total exclusion of human activity in the reserve led to an increase in bird densities, particularly on weekends when human recreation was intense (Cornelius et al. 2001). That the snowy plovers in our study bred successfully following protection was unprecedented but is consistent with the general expectation that protection from disturbance improves breeding habitat.

#### *Changes in disturbance*

Changes in disturbance were consistent with mathematical models that predict disturbance rates are a function of the type of human activity, the frequency of activity and the distance between the activity and snowy plovers (Lafferty 2001b). The management actions limited the frequency of some types of activities (dogs off leash) and, with the aid of a boundary, increased the distance between human activity and snowy plovers. Other studies have shown that moving foot traffic away from birds decreases the probability of disturbance (Burger 1981; Fitzpatrick and Bouchez 1998; Lafferty 2001a, 2001b). In addition, setting a boundary allows birds to experience predictable, inconsequential interactions with humans nearby and this may allow them to habituate to the presence of humans (Burger 1989, 1991; Fitzpatrick and Bouchez 1998; Ikuta and Blumstein 2003), further facilitating successful partitioning of beaches between people and birds.

#### *Changes in bird abundance*

Alternative explanations exist for the change in the abundance of snowy plovers following protection. Migratory birds vary significantly in time and space, and annual changes in abundance could coincidentally correspond to the timing of protection in this study. In particular, the significantly higher late-summer densities in 2001–2004 compared with 1999 and other previous years could reflect an overall trend for increasing density of snowy plovers at this site that would have occurred independent of protection. If so, this

trend was not evident throughout the state or found in other studies Powell 2002).

The increase in snowy plover density following protection was too rapid to result from local reproduction. More likely, snowy plovers stopping by Coal Oil Point increased their residence time once disturbance decreased. It is also possible that birds in transit chose to land in areas near other birds because the presence of residents indicated that the area was suitable habitat. Most of the other bird species on the beach (Lafferty 2001a) also increased in abundance within the protected area (unpublished data).

#### *Effect of human activity and protection on snowy plover movement*

Snowy plovers that foraged outside of the boundary regularly fled into the protected area after being disturbed. This displacement likely contributed to the association between disturbance and distribution of plovers. The shift in snowy plover distribution associated with the shift in the boundary of the protected area is an even more powerful test of this prediction. Here, plovers rapidly occupied protected space that human activity had previously displaced them from. Because the observations of boundary manipulation were not interspersed in time, it is possible that the change in distribution was a temporal effect, not a boundary effect. Two patterns in the data make this appear unlikely. The temporal changes in distribution showed no trend within treatments and the change in distribution occurred immediately after the position of the boundary was changed.

#### *Egg survivorship experiment*

The egg survivorship experiment supports the hypothesis that protection from human recreation increased nest survivorship because the risk of trampling a nest was high in the area open to public recreation. Although we calculated loss rates to trampling and crows to assess the effects of protection, these rates do not correspond directly to loss rates for natural snowy plover nests. Firstly, the timing of the experiment was outside of the breeding season (to avoid attracting crows to real nests) when human and crow visitation was higher (in 1999, crow visitation was five times higher and human visitation 1.3 times higher in October than in the breeding season, Lafferty 2001a). Secondly, the artificial nests were probably less cryptic than natural nests because the quail eggs were slightly larger than and differently colored from snowy plover eggs. In addition, the experimental scrapes were not 'decorated' or attended by snowy plovers (which might conceal the eggs or distract predators). We suspect that the artificial nature of the nests resulted in a higher risk of crow predation but, if anything, a lower risk of trampling (given that humans appeared to trample the nests by mistake).

*Breeding following protection*

The initiation of breeding following protection is most consistent with the explanation that reduction in disturbance encouraged snowy plovers to attempt to breed and, in conjunction with efforts to discourage crows, facilitated breeding success. Reduced disturbance could also have increased chick survival. At another breeding site, chick survival declines on weekends when recreation is high (Ruhlen et al. 2003). It is not surprising that protection from disturbance should improve a habitat's suitability for breeding. Anecdotal evidence exists for resumption of breeding by oystercatchers following protection from disturbance at the Dungeness Wildlife Refuge (see DeLong 2002). Killdeer and the endangered California Least Tern initiated nesting during protection at Coal Oil Point. This confirms other observations that protection can benefit breeding species besides plovers (Burger 1984; Burger 1995; Powell 2001). At least one other beach following our management model has succeeded in recovering breeding snowy plovers (Hollywood by the Sea, California).

We emphasize the importance of docents to the protection program. Constant harassment of crows by docents decreased the number of crows visiting the beach. However, we observed that once a crow found a nest, it was persistent. Thus, docents could reduce the chances of encounter between a crow and a nest but could not stop predation once a crow discovered a nest (docents did not enter the protected area). Docents were very efficient in increasing compliance with the leash law near the nesting area. Without docents, we speculate that far fewer chicks would have been fledged, suggesting that symbolic fencing, by itself, might not have been sufficient to restore successful breeding at Coal Oil Point.

*Management considerations*

This study illustrates the potential gain to wildlife obtained by creating small protected areas around special habitats. In this case, conflicts between recreation and conservation were lessened by the ability to leave the lower beach open to most forms of recreation. Because most people already walked along the wet sand, very little actual displacement of humans was necessary to achieve significant reductions in disturbance. Although information from this study may be useful in informing management at other sites, care should always be taken when applying management lessons from one area to another (Peek 1986). Aspects of Coal Oil Point that facilitated management were that: (1) public access was concentrated at two locations, (2) volunteers were relatively easy to recruit in the community, and (3) the snowy plovers at Coal Oil Point roosted and nested within a relatively small area.

The data collected before management (Lafferty 2001b) were essential for evaluating the predicted effects of management. They also provided useful information to inform management so that actions were more likely to succeed.

Comparisons of the data before and during protection were instrumental for justifying continuance of controversial management actions that required will, resources, and changes in public behavior.

Present management efforts to protect western snowy plovers along the Pacific Coast focus on active breeding locations. Recovery efforts hardly touch on the possibility of restoring historical breeding sites that have been abandoned. If our results are repeatable in other locations, the benefit to conserving the species could be appreciable because loss of breeding sites is considered to be the main cause of decline of western snowy plovers. These principles could easily be extended to other situations where human activity incidentally degrades habitat.

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# Disturbance to wintering western snowy plovers

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## Abstract

In order to better understand the nature of disturbances to wintering snowy plovers, I observed snowy plovers and activities that might disturb them at a beach near Devereux Slough in Santa Barbara, California, USA. Disturbance (activity that caused plovers to move or fly) to wintering populations of threatened western snowy plovers was 16 times higher at a public beach than at protected beaches. Wintering plovers reacted to disturbance at half the distance (~40 m) as has been reported for breeding snowy plovers (~80 m). Humans, dogs, crows and other birds were the main sources of disturbance on the public beach, and each snowy plover was disturbed, on average, once every 27 weekend min and once every 43 weekday min. Dogs off leash were a disproportionate source of disturbance. Plovers were more likely to fly from dogs, horses and crows than from humans and other shorebirds. Plovers were less abundant near trail heads. Over short time scales, plovers did not acclimate to or successfully find refuge from disturbance. Feeding rates declined with increased human activity. I used data from these observations to parameterize a model that predicted rates of disturbance given various management actions. The model found that prohibiting dogs and a 30 m buffer zone surrounding a 400 m stretch of beach provided the most protection for plovers for the least amount of impact to beach recreation. Published by Elsevier Science Ltd.

**Keywords:** Shorebirds; Pets; Recreation; Coastal; Conservation

## 1. Introduction

Shorebirds appear to be declining on large spatial scales (Howe et al., 1989; Brown et al., 2000a). Many use sandy beaches and are subject to disturbance from humans and pets that may reduce foraging efficiency and opportunities for rest (Brown et al., 2000b). For this reason, the US Shorebird Conservation Plan calls for increased research to determine how disturbance affects shorebird populations so that managed areas can be used for educational and recreational purposes while contributing to overall shorebird recovery goals (Brown et al., 2000b). Beach nesting species are arguably the most sensitive species to disturbance and several, particularly coastal plovers in the genus *Charadrius*, are endangered or threatened.

Western snowy plovers (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) are small shorebirds that use sand-spits, dune-backed beaches, unvegetated beach strands, open areas around estuaries, and beaches at river mouths for nesting and roosting (Wilson, 1980; Stenzel et al., 1981). The snowy plover breeding season on the West Coast of

North America begins in early March and continues into September. Some winter where they nest, while others migrate (Page et al., 1995). Winter roosts may consist of 200–300 birds spread over 200 m along the upper beach; birds within the roost tend to aggregate. Individuals often sit in small depressions (on many beaches these are human footprints) or, when the wind is blowing, in the lee of beach debris.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service, lists western snowy plovers as a Threatened species under the Endangered Species Act. Habitat destruction, increased predator pressure, and increased beach recreation all correspond with the ongoing decline of snowy plover populations (Page et al., 1995). Beach recreation tends to be highest during the plover breeding season (March–September). If a parent is forced away from a nest, its eggs may die due to exposure or predation. Human activities detrimental to nesting include disruption of incubation and brooding and trampling of eggs and chicks. Causes of disturbance include pets (Stenzel et al., 1981; Warriner et al., 1986; Hatch, 1996), beach driving (Stenzel et al., 1981; Warriner et al., 1986; Page, 1988); horseback riding (Page, 1988); beach grooming (Stenzel et al., 1981), surf fishing (Fahy and Woodhouse, 1995), falcon flying, camping, jogging, clam digging, livestock grazing,

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sunbathing, picnicking, hang gliding, kite flying and model airplane flying (US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1995). Due to these impacts, snowy plovers have stopped breeding at 52 of the 80 former western US coastal nesting locations (Page and Stenzel, 1981).

Few human activities are lethal to roosting plovers and impacts are best understood in terms of how reduced opportunities to forage or rest could have cumulative impacts on reproduction and survivorship. In particular, short flights are energetically costly for small birds (Nudds and Bryant, 2000). Although energetic impacts are difficult to quantify, they can be indirectly inferred by quantifying disturbance rates because shorebirds unsuccessful in gaining necessary fat reserves apparently have very low survival rates (Brown et al., 2000b). An additional impact is the possibility that plovers will abandon a wintering site if disturbance is too intense. For example, at Goleta Beach in Santa Barbara County (CA), snowy plovers stopped breeding (but continued to winter) concurrent with the opening of beach access to humans. After three decades of increasing recreation, they permanently abandoned this site for wintering (M. Holmgren pers. comm.).

Because information suitable for managing wintering birds is relatively unavailable to managers, I investigated recreational activity and the responses of wintering western snowy plovers to understand how management actions might reduce disturbance to plovers during the non-breeding period. Based on similar studies done with other species and with breeding snowy plovers, I predicted that the effect of human activity on plovers would depend on the type of activity and decrease with increasing distance from plovers. I also predicted that rates of disturbance would be lower at areas where wintering plovers currently breed than at an area that they have abandoned for breeding. A unique aspect of the study was the use of disturbance rates to build a model that compared the efficacy of hypothetical management options such as removing dogs as a source of disturbance or closing sections of the plover roost to foot traffic.

## 2. Methods

### 2.1. Study sites

The primary study site was the public beach near Devereux Slough (32°25'00" N, 119°52'30" W). Devereux Slough is on the University of California Coal Oil Point Reserve on the Santa Barbara County mainland (California, USA). Snowy plovers no longer breed at Devereux Slough, but wintering snowy plovers roost among cobble, drift and depressions on a sandy delta formed by the slough mouth. At this site, snowy plovers are the most abundant bird species (Lafferty, 2001).

They forage on invertebrates along the tidal margin and decomposing drift kelp. The beach has a rich high-intertidal invertebrate community, presumably due to the large amount of drift algae deposited on the beach from off-shore kelp forests (Dugan et al., 2000). Page and Shuford (2000) consider this site to be important snowy plover and shorebird habitat, and the US Fish and Wildlife Service designated 2.85 km of shoreline as Snowy Plover Critical Habitat in 1999 (such designation does not provide for active management). In addition to Devereux, we visited three sites (Santa Rosa Island, San Nicolas Island and Point Mugu Naval Base) to obtain an indication of the rates of disturbance to wintering plovers on beaches where they still breed. Human use of these beaches is very low because there is little to no public access.

### 2.2. Focal observations

With the help of an assistant, I observed the plover roost from a stationary position that was close enough to easily view plovers through binoculars, yet far enough that the plovers appeared to behave as if the observer was not present. Each potential disturbance agent that either came within 50 m of the roost, walked between the roost and the ocean or flew over the roost (e.g. aircraft) was noted whether it disturbed plovers or not. We estimated the shortest distance between the activity and plovers to within 5 m and recorded disturbances as causing plovers either to move or fly. Observation periods lasted for a minimum of 30 min and occurred between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. We chose this time period because it was late enough that beach users were present but early enough that wind rarely interfered with sampling. Every 30 min, we counted plovers and noted the number that were roosting or actively foraging. We also noted weather and tide conditions at the start of the survey and collected beach profile data (width of wet sand, dry sand and moist sand). Sampling dates alternated between weekdays and weekends. We did not watch plovers on holidays.

On 7 and 8 April 2000 (one weekend day and one weekday), we conducted dawn to dusk observations of 16 non-breeding male birds at Devereux so that I could extrapolate mid-day disturbance rates into daily disturbance rates and determine how disturbance and plover behavior changed over the course of the day.

Including the dusk to dawn surveys, we observed the Devereux plover roost for 34 h, 18.5 h of which were between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. (mid-day). We conducted 8.5 h of weekday mid-day observations, for 464 plover observation h (a plover observation hour is the equivalent of watching one plover for 1 h or 2 plovers for 30 min). Ten hours of mid-day observation were made on weekends, for a total of 500 plover observation

h. We analyzed data collected before 10:00 a.m. and after 2:00 p.m. separately from the mid-day observations (as specified in Section 3). We used the same focal observation techniques at Santa Rosa Island (four ~4 h observations south of Skunk Point, September 15–19, 1999), Point Mugu Naval Base (two 3 h observations at Nike Zeus, October 8 and 14, 1999) and San Nicolas Island (two 4 h observations at Coast Guard and Tender Beaches, February 3, 2000).

### 2.3. Beach surveys

In addition to the focal observations, we conducted 48 weekly shoreline surveys from January 1999 to January 2000 along the beach between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. (see Lafferty, 2001). The survey transect covered the 2.8 km long Critical Habitat and helped map the location of the plover roost relative to beach features such as trailheads. Along the transect, we counted the number of plovers, as well as other animals and humans using the beach, moving rapidly enough so that the chance of double counting was low. We also recorded disturbances that clearly caused birds to fly or move. Disturbance agents were classified according to type and behavior. Survey dates alternated between weekends and weekdays. These data provided additional information on the types of activities that disturbed plovers.

### 2.4. Data analysis

I conducted statistical tests with the software package Systat 5.2.1 (Wilkinson, 1989). To evaluate disturbance rates, I used the Poisson distribution's estimate of the standard deviation with a sample size consisting of the number of plover observation hours to obtain confidence intervals of the number of disturbances per plover per hour. I evaluated the percentage of dogs vs. percentage of humans that disturbed plovers and the percentage of walkers vs. percentage of joggers that disturbed plovers with a Chi-Square test. I ran logistic regressions to compare how the probability of disturbance decreased with distance for dogs and humans. I calculated Pearson's correlation coefficients to test for associations between selected combinations of the following variables: average distance between people and the plover roost, tidal height, beach width, average distance at which plovers were disturbed, prior human activity, prior rates of disturbance and plover feeding activity (see Section 3 for combinations tested). Because I could not transform the data to meet the assumptions of ANOVA, I used a Kruskal–Wallis test to compare the means of feeding activity in the afternoon and morning among the disturbed and undisturbed beaches and to compare plover density (at Devereux) at roost areas adjacent to trail heads vs. areas not adjacent to trail heads.

### 2.5. Management model

To investigate the effect of different management options (closed areas of various sizes, pets vs. no pets), I constructed a deterministic mathematical model to investigate how disturbances to plovers might change if dogs did not disturb them and/or if buffer zones of various distances were maintained around wintering plovers (e.g. using signs and physical barriers). The metric I used for comparison was the number of flights caused by a disturbance, per bird, per hour, or  $(f/b)/h$ . This was the product of three proportions derived from the data: (1) the number of birds that flew divided by the number of disturbed birds, or  $f/d$ , (2) the number of disturbances per bird, per disturbance event, or  $(d/b)/e$  and (3) the number of disturbance events per hour, or  $e/h$ .

A premise of the model was that disturbance should decline with increasing distance between plovers and the source of disturbance. I used the logistic regressions mentioned in 2.4 to determine the association between the distance of an activity and the probability of a disturbance,  $p$ , according to the extinction function  $p = 1 / (1 + \exp(-(1 - C * i)))$  where  $C$  is a constant that determines how fast the impact of an activity falls off with distance and  $i$  is the distance, in m, between the plover roost and a particular activity.

Multiplying  $p_i$  across the observed distribution of activity at different distances  $i$  from the roost yielded the association  $e/h = \sum p_i N_i$  where  $N$  was the hourly rate of activity at distance  $i$  and  $i$  was summed from 0 to infinity. I simulated 10, 20 and 30 m buffer zones by moving all activity observed near the roost to the 10, 20 and 30 m distance bins (respectively) prior to summing across distances and calculating  $f/b/h$ . I simulated the effect of removing dogs as a source of disturbance by calculating  $f/b/h$  for dogs and people separately and comparing the difference between people only and dogs and people.

To determine the relationship between the lateral length of a beach closure and the frequency that a closed area would contain all plovers, I first obtained east and west coordinates for the outer boundaries of the plover roost on each beach survey. I then used a simple iterative optimization model to determine the shortest distance along the shore that would contain a particular proportion of the roosts observed.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Focal observations

At Devereux, we watched an average of 64 plovers per observation date ( $n = 38$ , S.D. = 49), yielding 1032 plover observation h. We observed 79 disturbances of the

plover roost by people, pet dogs, equestrians, crows and other birds. On weekdays, 12.7 people ( $n=17$ , S.D.=9.9) and 1.4 dogs ( $n=17$ , S.D.=1.8) entered the Devereux site every 30 min during the mid-day observations. Of these, 12% ( $n=241$ ) of the humans and 23% of the dogs ( $n=26$ ) disturbed plovers at a rate of 20% of the roost per disturbing person and 26% of the roost per disturbing dog. Considering all disturbances, each plover was disturbed an average of 1.4 times per hour (Poisson S.D.=1.2, 95% confidence intervals from 1.29–1.51) or once every 43 min. Twenty-seven percent of the disturbed plovers flew ( $n=650$ ).

On weekends, 20 people ( $n=20$ , S.D.=12.3) and 1.4 dogs ( $n=20$ , S.D.=2.2) entered the Devereux site every 30 min during the mid-day observations. Twelve percent ( $n=401$ ) of the humans and 28% of the dogs ( $n=29$ ) disturbed plovers at a rate of 20% of the roost per disturbing person and 73% of the roost per disturbing dog. Considering all disturbances, each plover was disturbed an average of 2.2 times per hour (Poisson S.D.=1.5, 95% confidence intervals from 2.07–2.33), or once every 27 min. Seventeen percent of the disturbed plovers flew ( $n=1089$ ).

On average, 0.4 ( $n=17$ , S.D.=2.1) horses entered the site every 30 min during the mid-day observations. Sixty percent ( $n=15$ ) of the horses disturbed plovers at a rate of 34% of the roost per disturbing horse. We did not record the rate at which birds (other than plovers) came near the roost (shorebird activity was high and rarely disturbed plovers). Seven crows disturbed plovers at a rate of 29% of the roost per disturbing crow. Other birds (particularly groups of black-bellied plovers, *Pluvialis squataroia*, and sanderlings, *Calidris alba*) were abundant near the roost and sometimes disturbed plovers as they walked or flew near the roost. Birds other than crows disturbed 41 plovers (or 2% of the total disturbances).

Although we did not see vehicles, their tracks appeared in the plover roost area every month or two. One airplane flying below 500 feet (the legal minimum altitude) caused the entire roost of 80 plovers to move but 12 other aircraft flying directly over the roost did not disturb plovers, presumably due to their higher altitude.

A higher proportion of dogs than humans disturbed plovers ( $2 \times 2$  Chi-Square=10.3,  $P=0.001$ ). Only 21% of dogs were leashed even though posted regulations required leashing. Leashed and unleashed dogs disturbed plovers but there was an insufficient sample size of leashed dogs to test the hypothesis that leashing reduced the likelihood of disturbing plovers. For humans, a smaller proportion of joggers (6%,  $n=161$ ) disturbed plovers than did walkers (19%,  $n=520$ ,  $2 \times 2$  Chi-Square=16,  $P<0.0001$ ), this unexpected result was apparent even after controlling for distances between humans and plovers.

To estimate the weekly rate of disturbance for an individual plover, I calculated the ratio between the hourly rate of disturbance in midday (2.2 disturbances/plover/hour on weekends and 1.4 disturbances/plover/hour on weekdays) and the daily amount of disturbance from the weekend and weekday dusk to dawn surveys. The daily amount was  $8.8 \times 2.2$  for a weekend day and  $10.9 \times 1.4$  for weekdays. The estimated weekly disturbance was, therefore, 115 disturbances per plover per week. Given the mean abundance of plovers at the site throughout the entire year (60 birds, personal observation), there were an estimated 3100 “plover weeks” and 356,000 disturbances to plovers each year.

Rates of disturbance at Devereux were high compared with beaches where plovers presently breed. On Santa Rosa Island, plovers were not disturbed during 16 h of observation, representing 329.5 plover observation h. At Point Mugu Naval Base, an osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*, disturbed seven plovers during 88 plover observation h and on San Nicolas Island, nine disturbance events (by other shorebirds, a kestrel, *Falco sparverius*, and an elephant seal, *Mirounga augustirostris*), during 264 plover observation h, disturbed 55 plovers. In total, on protected beaches, each wintering bird was disturbed 0.023 times per h (Poisson S.D.=0.15, 95% confidence intervals from 0.011–0.034). This was the equivalent of once every 11 mid-day h (sites pooled) or once every 10.4 mid-day h (sites averaged), compared with once every 38 min at Devereux (a 16-fold difference).

The distance between human activity and the roost peaked at about 30 m and relatively few people or dogs beyond this distance disturbed plovers (Fig. 1a and b). The number of individual people or pets in a group did not significantly alter the probability of disturbance (Logistic regression, Chi-Square=1.9, d.f.=8,  $P<0.98$ ). Both logistic regressions (Fig. 2) indicated that the probability of a disturbance decreased with the distance from activity (Chi-Square=48.3, d.f.=1,  $P<0.0001$ ) and that, at any particular distance, dogs had a higher probability of disturbing plovers than did humans (Chi-Square=5.3, d.f.=1,  $P=0.02$ ).

The distance between people and the plover roost increased with the width of the beach ( $R=0.47$ ,  $n=17$ ,  $P<0.05$ ), presumably because a narrow beach increased the potential overlap between beach users and snowy plovers. Much of the variation in beach width was a function of tidal height ( $R=-0.48$ ,  $n=17$ ,  $P<0.05$ ) but it was also affected by seasonal variation in the distribution of sand; in the winter and early spring, the beach was narrower due to the scouring action of storms.

### 3.2. Dusk to dawn surveys

Human activity was lowest in the mornings and increased throughout the day. An analysis of the dawn to dusk surveys found no indication that plover sensi-

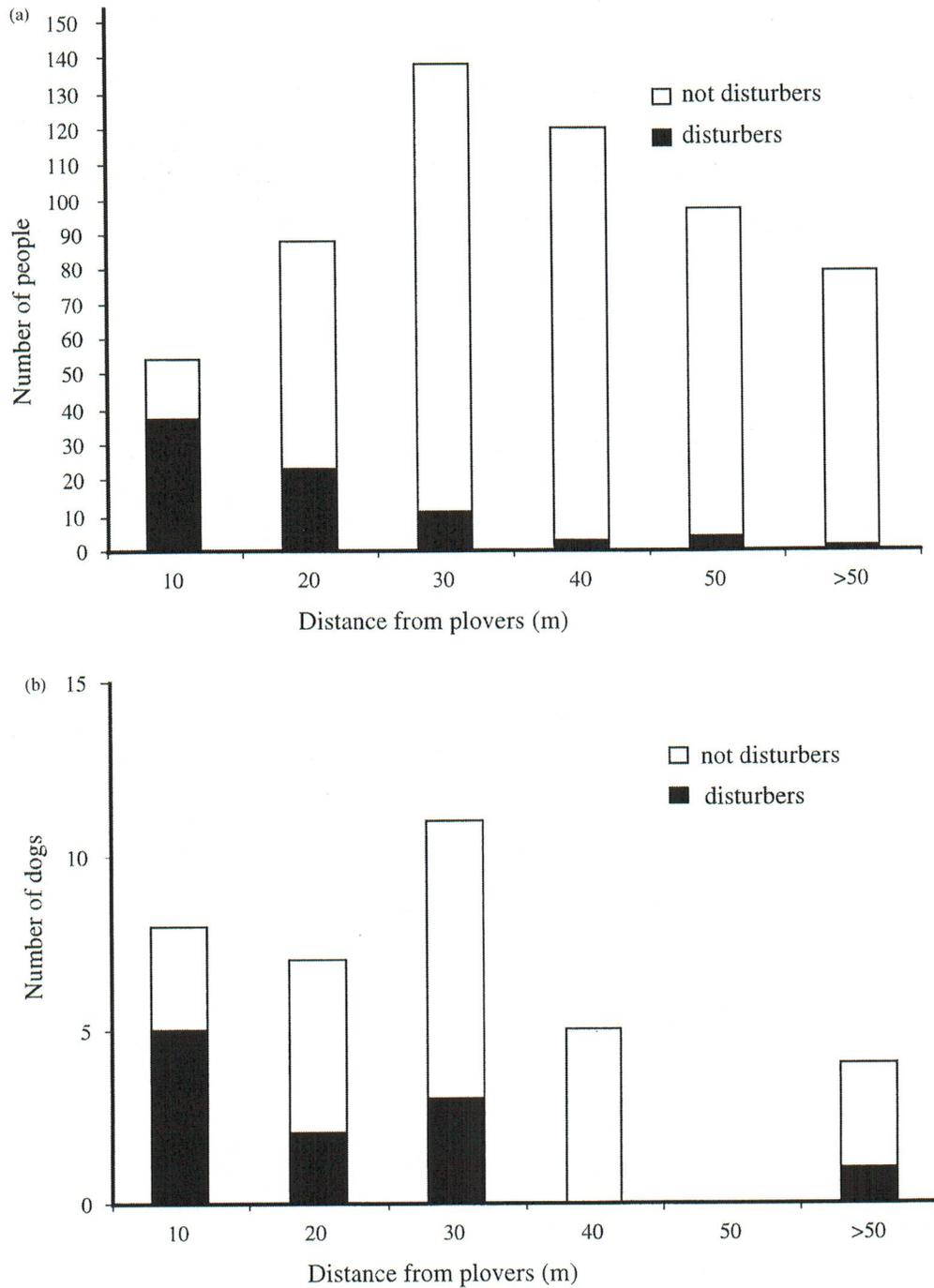


Fig. 1. (a) The nearest distance people came to the roost. The distance axis represents the minimum distance that a person came to a snowy plover. The solid fill represents those people that disturbed plovers (in this case, the distance represents how close the person was at the time of disturbance). (b) The nearest distance dogs came to the roost (see Fig. 4a).

tivity (measured as the average distance at which plovers were disturbed) changed with respect to the previous amount (summed over 2 h) of human activity ( $R=0.02$ ,  $n=34$ ,  $P>0.05$ ) or human disturbance

( $R=0.11$ ,  $n=34$ ,  $P>0.05$ ). There was no association between the average distance between plovers and people and the previous two hours of human/pet activity ( $R=0.19$ ,  $n=49$ ,  $P>0.05$ ) or disturbance events

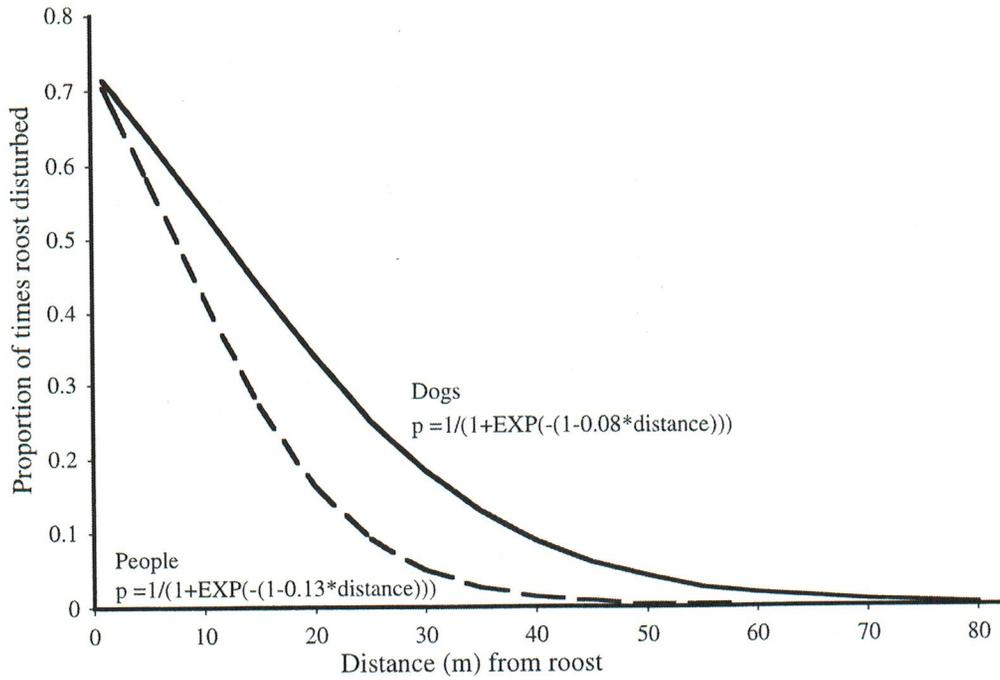


Fig. 2. The association between distance to the roost for people (dashed line) or dogs (solid line) and the probability of a disturbance. This estimation was based on a logistic regression applied to the data shown in Fig. 1a and b.

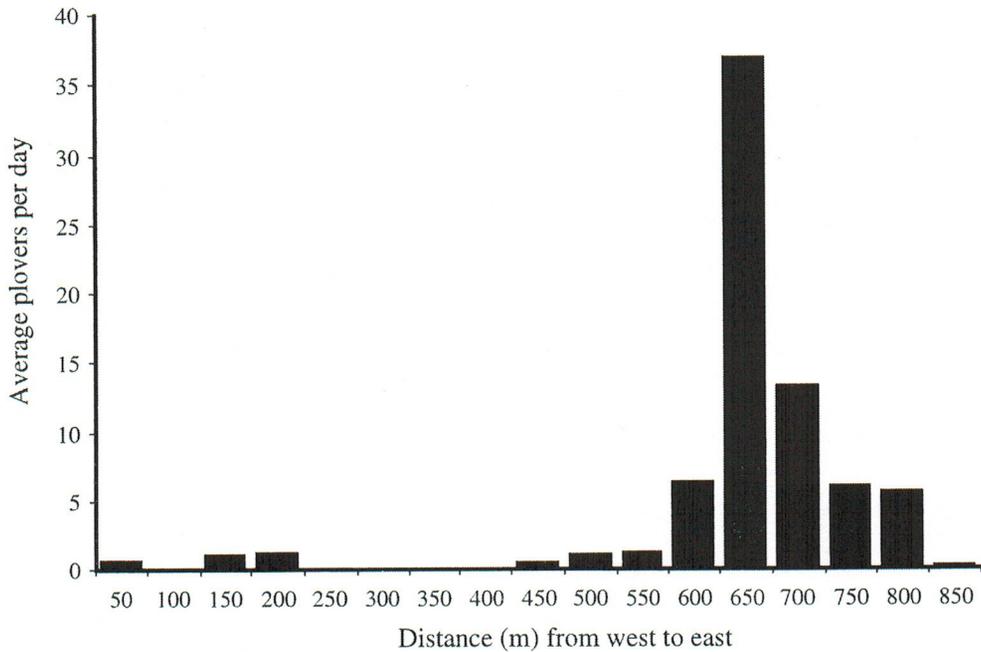


Fig. 3. The west–east distribution of snowy plovers. The location of the roost varied from day to day and often included more than one distance bin. Devereux Slough mouth was located between the 550 and 700 m marks.

( $R=0.03$ ,  $n=49$ ,  $P>0.05$ ), suggesting that disturbed plovers, though they moved away from each disturber, were not successful at finding areas with low levels of

human activity. A similar analysis across dates found negative but non-significant associations between the average distance at which humans disturbed plovers and

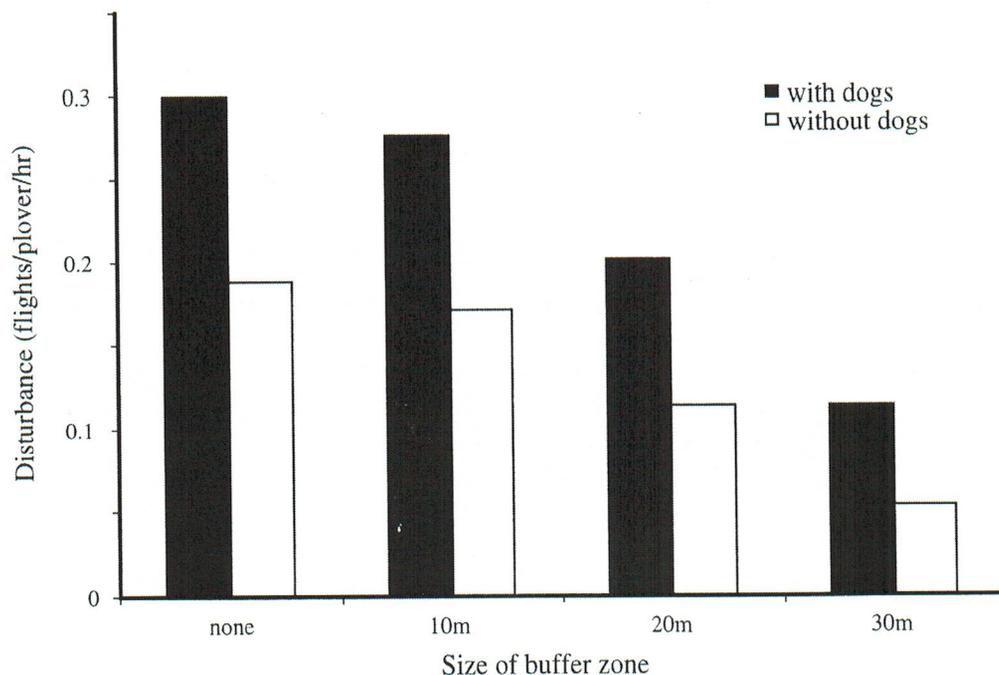


Fig. 4. The effect of removing dogs as disturbers and/or establishing a buffer zone around the plover roost of various distance. These predictions were based on data shown in Figs. 1–3.

the amount of human activity on the beach ( $R = -0.41$ ,  $n = 16$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ) and the proportion of the roost that was disturbed on that date ( $R = -0.20$ ,  $n = 16$ ,  $P > 0.05$ ).

During the dawn to dusk surveys, an average of 43% of the plovers fed in the morning until about 10:30 a.m. Later, most plovers (95%) roosted unless disturbed. Plover feeding activity declined with the abundance of beach users ( $R = -0.42$ ,  $n = 53$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ) who were more abundant in the afternoon. Only after dark did we see plovers feeding again.

Data on the proportion of plovers feeding before and after 10:30 a.m. from the protected beaches allowed a preliminary investigation into the effect of disturbance on feeding activity. There was a significant effect of time of day (39 early vs. 9% late, Mann Whitney  $U = 2073$ ,  $n = 113$ , d.f. = 1,  $P < 0.001$ ), but not an overall effect of protected vs. public beach (24 vs. 24%, Mann Whitney  $U = 1451$ ,  $n = 113$ , d.f. = 1,  $P = 0.37$ ) on feeding. However, less late-day feeding occurred at Devereux relative to the protected beaches (5 vs. 13%, Mann Whitney  $U = 564$ ,  $n = 82$ , d.f. = 1,  $P = 0.002$ ).

### 3.3. Beach surveys

Snowy plovers roosted in one or two clusters along an 850 m stretch of dry sand near the mouth of Devereux Slough. Plover habitat utilization dropped off sharply to the east of the slough and more gradually to the west of the slough (Fig. 3). Roosting birds typically occurred in

one or two dense aggregations and the mean lateral stretch of beach occupied by the plover roost was typically 37 m (mode and median) wide. The density of plovers was lower in areas at the heads of four beach access trails compared with other areas where plovers roosted (0.1 birds per 2500 m<sup>2</sup> vs. 4.6 birds per 2500 m<sup>2</sup>,  $n = 19$  sites, Mann Whitney  $U = 11$ ,  $P = 0.045$ ).

### 3.4. Causes of intense disturbance

I combined data from the focal observations and the beach transects to assess 3994 disturbed plovers. Humans disturbed 2270, dogs 881, crows 531, horses 166, airplanes 80 and birds 66 plover. When only considering the 1333 plovers that flew, humans disturbed 628, crows 322, dogs 316, horses 66, and birds 1 plover(s). By dividing the numbers of plovers that flew by the total number of disturbed plovers, it was possible to determine that plovers flew relatively little in response to other birds (21%) and humans (28%), an intermediate amount in response to dogs (36%) and horses (40%) and most in response to crows (61%).

### 3.5. Management

Fig. 4 presents results from the management model which estimated intense (flight response) disturbances under different scenarios. Removing disturbance due to dogs dramatically reduced disturbance in all scenarios

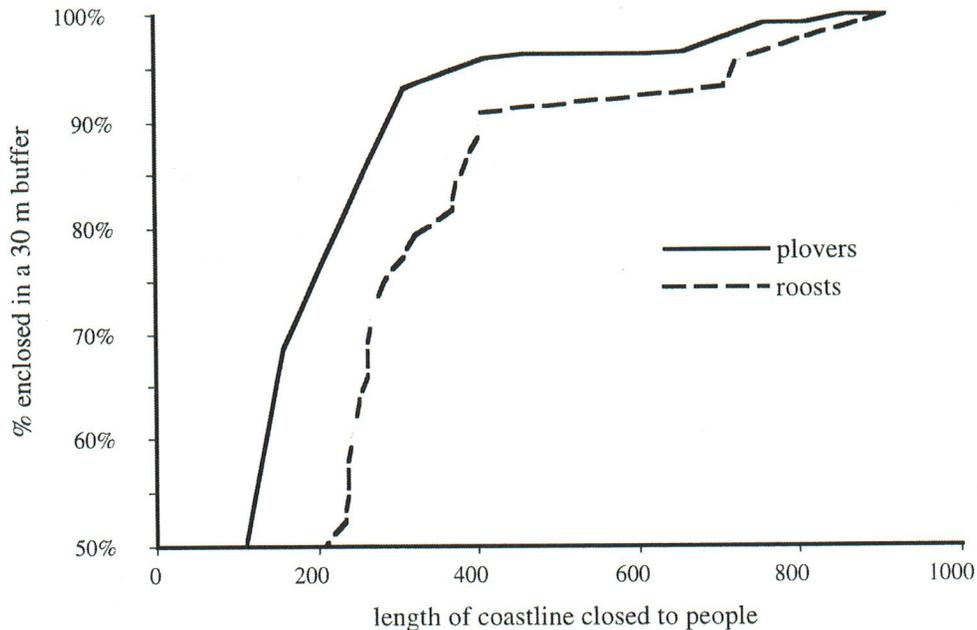


Fig. 5. The association between the size of an optimally placed closed area and (1) the average number of plovers on the beach that would be contained within a 30 m buffer from human activity (solid line) and (2) the proportion of dates on which the plover roost would fall within a 30 m buffer from human activity (dashed line). The predictions were based on a model parameterized from the data represented in Fig. 3.

(e.g. simply removing dogs reduced disturbance from 0.3 to 0.18 flights per bird per h). The 5 m and 10 m buffer zones were relatively ineffective, while 20 m and 30 m buffer zones reduced disturbance to 67% and 38% of the total, respectively. Although not shown, the results from the model were directly proportional to the amount of human activity. In other words, doubling the frequency of people and/or dogs simply would have doubled the rate of disturbance for all categories.

Increasing the lateral length of beach that was hypothetically closed to human activity sharply increased the proportion of dates on which the plover roost was protected up until a distance of 400 m, at which over 90% of the roosts and 96% of the plovers gained protection (Fig. 5). Increasing the closed area beyond 400 m did not achieve as great a gain in protection per metre closed.

#### 4. Discussion

##### 4.1. Observations

The main result from this study was that snowy plovers were most frequently disturbed when approached closely by people and animals. There was clear evidence of a disproportionate effect of dogs on plovers and some evidence that plover feeding was affected by activity on the beach. Such a high rate of disturbance events (4.3 per h) may prevent snowy plovers from using Devereux

to breed. Similarly, at Ocean Beach (San Francisco), there are 4.5 disturbance events per h to wintering snowy plovers and snowy plovers do not nest (Hatch, 1996). Plovers did not appear to significantly acclimate to high rates of disturbance at Devereux (in fact, most shorebirds at Devereux have increased sensitivity when disturbance is high (Lafferty, 2001).

Plovers flew readily in response to crows, perhaps because crows can prey on eggs and chicks. Crows also disturb other bird species using the beach (Lafferty, 2001). Crow abundance has steadily increased in Santa Barbara County over the last two decades (Lehman, 1994). Along the beach, their abundance increases with proximity to a nearby (<2 km) urban area (Lafferty, 2001), probably because crows thrive in urban settings (Ward and Low, 1997). Crows fed on litter left by beach users and used exotic trees planted near Devereux Slough to roost and nest.

Disturbance appeared to alter the spatial distribution of plovers at Devereux. Roosting plovers were less abundant near the heads of beach trails, suggesting that repeated foot traffic degraded these areas for plovers so that plovers avoided them. In contrast, within the main roost area at the mouth of Devereux Slough, plovers that moved in response to a disturbance were not able to find predictably isolated areas to roost, perhaps because, unlike at the heads of trails, foot traffic through the delta area was relatively random. Snowy plovers, because of their site fidelity and narrow habitat requirements, have few alternative roosting sites. Some

shorebirds do leave disturbed areas (Burger, 1981, 1986). On Ventura County (CA, USA) sand beaches, for example, shorebird abundance declines with increased human use, presumably because disturbance causes birds to seek more isolated locations (McCrary and Pierson, 2000).

Birds that forage slowly or ineffectively may not build the requisite fat reserves needed for migration and reproduction (Puttick, 1979). Studies on the closely related piping plover, *Charadrius melodus*, indicate that reproductive success is lower in areas with high human disturbance because of reduced foraging efficiency and the depletion of fat reserves (Burger, 1986, 1991, 1994; Flemming et al., 1988). In areas where people are absent, piping plovers can spend 90% of their foraging time feeding compared with less than 50% in areas where people are common (Burger, 1994). Human activity also affects the foraging of wintering sanderlings (Burger and Gochfeld, 1991). The shift in foraging from afternoon to the early morning at Devereux, may have been a result of higher amounts of disturbance in the afternoon. However, the extent to which human activity or time of day actually affected feeding was unknown because prey availability, satiation and wind probably also affected snowy plover foraging patterns in this study and varied with the time of day. For example, taltrid amphipods (*Megalorchestia* spp.) were more abundant during the morning and late evening hours while kelp flies, *Coelopa vanduzeei*, appeared active all day. Had we observed plovers more in the early morning when they were feeding, we might have seen a more pronounced effect of disturbance on feeding rates. Disturbance might force shorebirds to feed at night (Burger, 1984; Burger and Gochfeld, 1991). Plovers have excellent night vision (Rojas et al., 1999) and fed on amphipods in near total darkness at Devereux, perhaps because disturbance limited opportunities to feed in the day.

In general, shorebirds at this site are very sensitive to dogs on the beach (Lafferty, 2001). Similarly, on the East Coast, piping plovers react at twice the distance and are displaced twice as far by dogs as they are by pedestrians (US Fish and Wildlife Service, 1996). Such sensitivity may derive from being chased by dogs or because birds instinctively view dogs as predators (Gabrielsen and Smith, 1995). Pet activity can reduce shorebird abundance (Burger, 1981; Klein, 1993) and those birds that remain must spend more energy on vigilance and escape at the expense of foraging and resting (Pfister et al., 1992; Burger, 1994).

The wintering plovers in this study were less than half as sensitive to disturbance as breeding plovers at Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB). At VAFB, 40% (vs. 12% at Devereux) of the people using the beach and 70% (vs. 31% at Devereux) of unleashed pets disturbed plovers (Fahy and Woodhouse, 1995). In addition, breeding plovers reacted at greater distances to a dis-

turbance; it was only at > 80 m (vs. 30–40 m at Devereux) that activity did not disturb plovers (Fahy and Woodhouse, 1995). Therefore, data from Devereux should not be applied to breeding snowy plovers.

#### 4.2. Management

The disturbance data were useful for parameterizing models which indicated that active management (pet prohibition/closed areas) of a small fraction (~15%) of the Critical Habitat at Devereux could greatly reduce disturbance. Although beach closures have successfully protected snowy plovers during the breeding season (Page 1990), closures to protect wintering birds are, to my knowledge, limited to Point Mugu Naval Base and the mouth of the Santa Ynez River. The hypothetical nature of the management model should be cast in light of the difficulty of obtaining compliance. For example, at nearby Vandenberg Air Force Base (VAFB), 30% of beach users entered posted closed areas where plovers breed and roost (Fahy and Woodhouse, 1995).

Voluntary compliance with posted pet regulations is also often low. The effect of leash laws on reducing disturbance to snowy plovers is a product of the effectiveness of a leash and the level of compliance. Although leashing makes it difficult for pets to chase birds and reduces the probability of disturbance and the number of birds per disturbance, leashed pets still disturb birds (Lafferty, 2001). For example, Fahy and Woodhouse (1995) observed that leashed pets were about half as likely to disturb snowy plovers as unleashed pets. With education and posting, but without enforcement, 10% of owners leashed their pets at Ocean Beach (Hatch, 1996), 7% of pets were on leash along the Critical Habitat at Devereux (Lafferty, 2001) and 21% of pets were on leash in the Devereux plover roost. At VAFB, posting and a moderate enforcement presence (15% of daylight hours) brought compliance with the leash law to 30%. Full-time enforcement at Ocean Beach brought compliance to near 100%, mostly because pet owners moved their activity to adjacent beaches lacking enforcement (Hatch, 1996).

Increasing coastal human populations throughout the world will continue to generate conflicts between coastal recreation and shorebird populations because both depend on a very narrow strip of habitat. For this reason, the Southern Pacific Coast Regional Shorebird Plan proposes limiting human disturbance to shorebirds (Page and Schuford, 2000). Although laws requiring the protection of listed species such as the snowy plover may influence the management of coastal habitats, Brown et al. (2000b) recommend that management strategies consider entire shorebird guilds rather than single species. It is therefore worth considering that wintering snowy plovers are less frequently disturbed than most other shorebirds because (1) snowy plovers

\* correspond to 80% non-compliance rates found at MPRPD site

are relatively hesitant to move or fly from a person or dog and (2) snowy plovers roost in the dry sand away from most foot traffic (Lafferty, 2001). Despite these differences, snowy plovers can act as an important umbrella species in the sense that restricting pets on beaches in order to protect snowy plovers will benefit the entire shorebird guild.

There are two ways that managing for snowy plovers could inadvertently increase disturbance to other shorebirds. Firstly, restricting pets only from core snowy plover roost areas might increase the density of pets immediately outside the managed area (Hatch, 1996). In the case of Devereux, shorebirds are very abundant at the rocky point just east of the plover roost and displacing pets to this area could inadvertently increase the effect of dogs on other shorebirds. Therefore, it may be useful to anticipate an edge effect of enforcement in terms of the distribution of other wildlife using adjacent habitats. Secondly, requiring people to walk along the wet sand to avoid snowy plovers concentrates activity into precisely the location where disturbances to most other bird species occur. This means that upper beach closures to protect plovers should be limited to core plover areas in a manner consistent with the management model developed here.

### Acknowledgements

Darcie Goodman, David Hubbard, Nick Kalodimos and Kathleen Whitney assisted with field observations. Mike Behrens, Jenny Dugan, Krista Fahy, Nick Kalodimos, Jack Mellor, Kathleen Whitney and three anonymous referees provided valuable comments on a draft of the manuscript. Mark Holmgren, Jenny Dugan, Dave Hubbard and Daphne Hatch provided advice on sampling design. Krista Fahy and Daphne Hatch provided reports that allowed me to make useful comparisons with other sites. The University of California Natural Reserve System, Tom Keeney, Grace Smith and Mark Senning arranged access at Coal Oil Point Reserve, Point Mugu, San Nicolas Island and Santa Rosa Island, respectively.

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**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

## **Salinas River** *National Wildlife Refuge | California*



A UNIT OF THE  
**National Wildlife  
Refuge System**

### Frequently Asked Questions

#### **Are dogs allowed?**

Dogs are not allowed on the refuge. Exceptions include dogs engaged in waterfowl hunting activities in the hunt area during the hunt season and guide dogs. There are areas nearby where you can take your dog. You can download the [dog brochure](#) (621 KB, pdf) here.

#### **Why can't I walk in the dunes?**

The dunes are home to several threatened and endangered plants and animals, therefore we do not allow access to the dunes year round.

#### **What is a snowy plover and why is it endangered?**

The western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*) is a sparrow-sized, light colored shorebird with dark patches on either side of the neck, behind the eye, and on the forehead. The Pacific coast population of the snowy plover is a threatened species.

Snowy plovers are threatened due to disturbance, predation and habitat loss. Because the birds and eggs are camouflaged, beach visitors can disturb resting birds or wander right through a nesting area, never knowing the damage they have caused. Visitor use of the beach close to nests causes adult birds to stay off the nest, exposing eggs to predators and the elements. Beach fires and fireworks disturb the nesting birds, and kites flown above look like predators. During the winter, continual disturbance uses up their stored reserves and may lower their breeding success.

Predators on the beach are also threats. Dogs chase and may catch birds or destroy nests, cats prey on birds and chicks, and even leashed dogs may appear as a danger. Native predators such as skunks, crows, ravens, and shrikes are joined by exotic predators such as the nonnative red fox to further pressure the birds. Download the [snowy plover brochure](#) (2 MB, pdf).



# California Department of Parks and Recreation

## Marina State Beach

### Contact Information

(831) 649-2836

### Pets

Dogs are not allowed at this location.

Dogs on leash are allowed at Monterey State Beach (South of the Monterey Beach Resort hotel), Asilomar State Beach, Carmel River State Beach, and Garrapata State Park.

[http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page\\_id=21305](http://www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21305)

#### **Monterey District 831-649-2836**

Leashed dogs ARE allowed on Monterey State Beach from Wharf #2 to Seaside SB, Asilomar SB, Garrapata beach at Garrapata State Park, Carmel River SB, and paved or developed areas of Monterey District state beaches and parks. Dogs are NOT allowed on Zmudowski SB, Moss Landing SB, Marina SB, Salinas River SB, Seaside SB, Andrew Molera SP, and Point Lobos State Reserve, because these areas are nesting sites for the federally listed threatened Western Snowy Plover.

Dogs off-leash at MPRPD Marina Dunes Preserve July 2015-Feb. 2016  
 Submitted to MPRPD Board March 7, 2016

Date	Day of Week	Time	# of dogs off leash	Total # of dogs	% off-leash
July 12, 2015	Sunday	3:00 PM	10	10	100%
August 2, 2015	Sunday	12:00 PM	9	13	69%
August 16, 2015	Sunday	10:00 AM	4	5	80%
September 2, 2015	Wednesday	4:45 PM	3	5	60%
September 9, 2015	Wednesday	6:00-7:00 PM	7	7	100%
September 21, 2015	Sunday	6:30 PM	3	4	75%
October 5, 2015	Monday	1:30-2:00 PM	6	6	100%
October 10, 2015	Saturday	12:00-1:00 PM	9	14	64%
November 4, 2015	Wednesday	12:30-1:00 PM	5	6	83%
November 9, 2015	Sunday	11:00-1:00 PM	10	14	71%
November 13, 2015	Sunday	10:00-11:00 AM	5	7	71%
November 25, 2015	Friday	2:00-3:00 PM	5	7	71%
November 30, 2015	Monday	3:00-4:00 PM	2	2	100%
December 5, 2015	Saturday	1:00-3:00 PM	7	7	100%
December 22, 2015	Tuesday	4:00-5:00 PM	5	5	100%
January 8, 2016	Friday	3:30-4:30 PM	1	1	100%
January 4, 2016	Thursday	3:00-4:00 PM	4	4	100%
February 20, 2016	Saturday	10:00-12:00 PM	4	4	100%
February 23, 2016	Tuesday	10:00-12:00 PM	4	6	67%
			<b>103</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>81%</b>

\*Observations done by two concerned citizens.

**MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT**  
60 Garden Court, Suite 325  
Monterey, California 93940-5341



**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**Kelly Sorenson (President)** - Marina, Northern Fort Ord (**Ward 1**)  
**Shane Anderson** - Seaside, Northern Sand City, Southern Ft. Ord (**Ward 2**)  
**Katie Pofahl** - Monterey, Del Rey Oaks, Southwest Seaside, Southern Sand City (**Ward 3**)  
**Kathleen Lee** - Pacific Grove, New Monterey, Northern Pebble Beach (**Ward 4**)  
**John Dalessio** - Carmel, Carmel Valley, Big Sur, Southern Pebble Beach (**Ward 5**)

**Del Rey Oaks Council Chambers**  
650 Canyon Del Rey Road  
Del Rey Oaks, California

**February 1, 2016**  
**Monday, 6:00 p.m.**

**MINUTES**

- 1) **6:00 p.m. Call to Order** – The meeting was called to order at 6:00 p.m.
- 2) **Roll Call** – Roll call was taken.  
PRESENT: Directors Anderson; Dalessio; Lee; Pofahl and Sorenson  
ABSENT: None
- 3) **Identification of Closed Session Items** – President Sorenson identified the Closed Session Items and welcomed public comment.
  - A. Instructions to Real Property Negotiators Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.8: A.P.N. 418-021-006 (Negotiators: Jensen and Colby)
  - B. Instructions to Real Property Negotiators Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.8: A.P.N. 015-162-044, 015-162-045 and others (Negotiators: Payan and Moriarty/Fischer)
- 4) **Public Comment on Closed Session Item** – Lawrence Miracle, an adjacent neighbor to the property described in 3A encouraged the Board to acquire the property and make access similar to what is available at the existing preserve.
- 5) **Adjourn to Closed Session** – Closed Session commenced at 6:03 and ended at 6:29 p.m., then reconvened at 7:29 p.m. and ended at 8:12 p.m.
- 6) **6:30 p.m. Regular Meeting** – The Regular Meeting resumed at 6:33 p.m.
- 7) **Report on Return from Closed Session** – President Sorenson announced that no reportable action was taken and that Closed Session would resume at the end of the Regular Meeting. No reportable action was taken on Closed Session Items.

8) **Approval of Agenda** – Upon motion by Director Dalessio, seconded by Director Lee, the agenda was unanimously approved.

9) **Public Comments** – None

10) **Presentation** – Gary Tate gave the Board an overview of the San Clemente Dam removal project and public access plans and encouraged the Board to direct staff to work with California American Water (Cal Am) and the Bureau of Land Management to discuss alternative public access routes.

Brian LeNeve, President of the Carmel River Steelhead Association spoke in support of public access to the area.

Lorin Letendre, Executive Director of the Carmel River Watershed Conservancy also encouraged public access to the area.

Rich Svindland, Vice President of Operations for Cal Am spoke and noted that there will be some public access to the area after the dam removal.

Lynn Davis, President of Sleepy Hollow Homeowners Association encouraged public access to the area but in a way that does not unduly burden local homeowners.

11) **Consent Items** – Upon motion by Director Lee, seconded by Director Pofahl, Items 11A-F were unanimously approved. Due to a professional conflict, President Sorenson recused himself from Item 11G and left the room during the vote. Upon motion by Director Lee, seconded by Director Dalessio, Item 11G was approved 4-1-0, (Vote: Ayes: Directors Anderson; Dalessio; Lee and; Pofahl, Abstentions: Director Sorenson, Nays: None)

A. Approval of January 11, 2016 Minutes (*S. Parker*)

B. Approval of Summary of Payments (*K. McCullough*)

C. Quarterly Investment Report (*K. McCullough*)

D. Palo Corona Regional Park Invasive Weed Treatment Contract (*T. Jensen*)

E. Palo Corona Regional Park and Garland Ranch Regional Park Smiths Blue Butterfly Survey Solicitation (*T. Jensen*)

F. Approval of Cooperative Grant Agreement with Big Sur Land Trust (*T. Jensen*)

G. Ventana Wildlife Society Outreach and Education Memorandum of Understanding (*J. Nelson*)

12) **Discussion/Action Items** – Upon motion by Director Lee, seconded by Director Anderson, Item 12A was unanimously approved. Item 12B was moved to a future Board meeting, allowing staff to make recommended changes to the draft policy.

A. Approval of District-Issued Purchase/Credit Card Policy and Procedures (*K. McCullough*)

B. Approval of Public Contract Bidding, Vendor and Professional Consultant Selection, and Purchasing Policy (*K. McCullough*)

13) **Division Reports** – All Division Reports are informational only and may be written or oral.

**A. Administration**

1) Monthly Financial Report (*K. McCullough*)

**B. Environmental Education/Community Outreach**

1) Volunteer Recognition-Save the Date (*D. Wyatt*)

2) Watershed Explorers: Connecting Students to Their Local Watershed. BWET Grant Update (*J. Nelson*)

**C. Operations and Maintenance**

1) Operations and Maintenance Division Update (*C. Camarillo*)

**D. Planning and Conservation**

1) Palo Corona Regional Park Parking Lot Project and Grant Funding Update (*T. Jensen*)

2) Palo Corona Regional Park General Development Plan Calendar Update (*T. Jensen*)

**14) Adjournment** – The meeting was adjourned at 8:13 p.m.

Shuran Parker, Recording Secretary

DRAFT

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District**  
**Check Detail Report**  
February 2016

Date	Num	Name	Memo	Amount
<b>Feb 16</b>				
02/08/2016		CalPers	Health Insurance	-25,853.59
02/25/2016		CalPers	Benefit Fee	-420.00
02/25/2016		CalPers	Benefit Fee	-42.00
02/10/2016		Anderson, Shane	January Board Compensation	-92.35
02/10/2016		Lee, Kathleen	January Board Compensation	-92.35
02/10/2016		Pofahl, Katherine A	January Board Compensation	-92.35
02/10/2016		Sorenson, Kelly J.	January Board Compensation	-92.35
02/10/2016		Camarillo, Frederick C.	January Payroll	-5,334.82
02/10/2016		de Paolo, Nicholas	January Payroll	-3,273.99
02/10/2016		Jensen, Timothy F.	January Payroll	-7,929.59
02/10/2016		McCullough, Kelly J.	January Payroll	-5,019.73
02/10/2016		Narvaez, Joseph P.	January Payroll	-4,127.45
02/10/2016		Nelson, Jacqueline D.	January Payroll	-5,269.42
02/10/2016		Niewenhuis, Jeffrey P	January Payroll	-3,692.67
02/10/2016		Palaniuk, John C.	January Payroll	-3,054.33
02/10/2016		Parker, Shuran J.	January Payroll	-6,116.97
02/10/2016		Payan, Rafael	January Payroll	-8,746.70
02/10/2016		Sanderson, Jacob D.	January Payroll	-4,308.08
02/10/2016		Trabucco, Raymond T.	January Payroll	-4,561.82
02/10/2016		Wyatt, Deborah J.	January Payroll	-4,423.43
02/10/2016		MPRPD Benefits Plan	Unreimbursed Medical	-767.34
02/10/2016		State Street Bank	Deferred Compensation	-6,114.48
02/12/2016		EDD	State Withholding	-5,275.59
02/15/2016		United States Treasury {2}	Federal Withholding	-19,167.24
02/12/2016		Public Employees' Retirement System	Retirement Contribution	-19,123.07
02/16/2016		Gary Tate	Health Insurance	-366.40
02/01/2016	14651	El Monte Partners, LP	Monthly Admin Lease - February	-5,987.62
02/10/2016	14652	Allianz Funds	Deferred Compensation	-369.84
02/10/2016	14653	Delta Dental	Dental Insurance	-1,396.47
02/10/2016	14654	Franchise Tax Board	Withholding Order 554940702	-115.00
02/10/2016	14655	Mutual of Omaha	Life/Acc/LTD/STD Insurance	-1,039.26
02/10/2016	14656	Vision Service Plan - (CA)	Vision Insurance	-378.72
02/10/2016	14657	Aflac	Supplemental Insurance	-789.51
02/10/2016	14658	Alhambra 33113556151585	Bottled Water	-51.09
02/10/2016	14659	Anderson Pacific Engineering Construction	Palo Corona Improvements	-126,510.08
02/10/2016	14660	Archipelago Web	Monthly Web Updates	-125.00
02/10/2016	14661	AT&T	Utilities	-259.77
02/10/2016	14662	City of Seaside.	Community Neighborhood Grants	-2,238.24
02/10/2016	14663	Comcast	Utilities	-227.72
02/10/2016	14664	Department of Justice	Fingerprinting	-64.00
02/10/2016	14665	Dougherty Pump & Drilling, Inc.	Monthly Water Quality Testing	-466.65
02/10/2016	14666	Globalstar USA	Satellite Phones	-106.76
02/10/2016	14667	Konica Minolta Premier Finance	Copier Lease	-184.71
02/10/2016	14668	Marina Chamber of Commerce	Annual Membership	-250.00

## Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District Check Detail Report February 2016

02/10/2016	14669	Monterey County Weekly	Legal Notice	-331.50
02/10/2016	14670	Monterey Peninsula Chamber of Commerce	Annual Membership	-336.00
02/10/2016	14671	Nancy Isakson Consultant	Professional Services	-607.50
02/10/2016	14672	Office of the County Counsel - Monterey	Legal Services	-2,767.50
02/10/2016	14673	Pacific Grove Chamber of Commerce	Annual Membership	-390.00
02/10/2016	14674	Rayne Technology Solutions, Inc.	Computer Maintenance	-3,442.82
02/10/2016	14675	SCI Consulting Group	Professional Services	-10,250.00
02/10/2016	14676	Shaw Water & Road Association	Utilities	-350.00
02/10/2016	14677	Staples Credit Plan	Supplies	-150.15
02/10/2016	14678	Verizon Wireless	Utilities	-1,554.29
02/10/2016	14679	Voyager Fleet Systems, Inc.	Fuel	-640.40
02/10/2016	14680	Wage Works	Monthly Admin Fee	-75.00
02/10/2016	14681	White Nelson Diehl Evans LLP	Professional Services	-500.00
02/10/2016	14682	Whitson Engineers	PCRP Parking Lot	-4,105.00
02/11/2016	14683	U.S. Bank (CalCard)	Cal Card Charges	-5,446.83
02/19/2016	14684	California American Water	Utilities	-450.31
02/19/2016	14685	Carmel Marina Corporation	Garland Dumpster	-326.52
02/19/2016	14686	Certifix Live Scan	Fingerprinting	-50.00
02/19/2016	14687	Doctors On Duty	Professional Services	-230.00
02/19/2016	14688	Elliott, Bruce	LGO Instructor	-150.00
02/19/2016	14689	Jarvis, Fay, Doport & Gibson, LLP	Legal Services	-3,637.50
02/19/2016	14690	Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History	BWET Grant Expenditures	-18,754.85
02/19/2016	14691	PARS	Monthly Admin Fees	-969.55
02/19/2016	14692	Peninsula Welding & Medical Supply	Tank Rental	-9.00
02/19/2016	14693	PERS Public Agency Coalition	Annual Membership	-250.00
02/19/2016	14694	Target Pest Control	Garland Pest Control	-50.00
02/19/2016	14695	Universal Staffing, Inc.	Contract Staffing	-3,576.00
02/19/2016	14696	Wage Works	Monthly Admin Fee	-75.00
02/19/2016	14697	Cathy Rosenthal	Park Security System Repair	-142.50
02/26/2016	14698	Alhambra 46695809612283	O&M Bottled Water	-155.91
02/26/2016	14699	Anderson Pacific Engineering Construction	PCRP Parking Lot	-7,971.45
02/26/2016	14700	Comcast	Utilities	-550.60
02/26/2016	14701	First Alarm	Fire Alarm Monitoring	-148.32
02/26/2016	14702	PG&E	Utilities	-718.10
02/26/2016	14703	Star Sanitation Services	Porta Toilet Cleaning	-72.50
02/26/2016	14704	Turf Image, Inc.	Geo Database Hosting & Mapping	-3,600.00
02/26/2016	14705	Vanderbilt Certified Public Accountants	Professional Services	-200.00
02/26/2016	14706	Whitson Engineers	Palo Corona Improvements	-5,023.90
02/26/2016	14707	Born, Larry	Contract Staff	-349.13

Feb 16

**-362,326.68**



MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
 60 GARDEN COURT, SUITE 325  
 MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940-5341

# Purchase Request

Date: 1/13/2016

Vendor: Anderson Pacific Engineering Construction, Inc

Vendor Address: 1390 Norman Ave, Santa Clara 95054-2047

ACCOUNT NAME	ACCOUNT CODE	AMOUNT
Palo Corona RP Improvements	6966	\$126,510.08
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$126,510.08</b>

**Purpose/Description:**

Palo Corona RP Parking Facility Project

Is this a Contract-related purchase?  Yes  No Contract No.: 201516-500-03  
 (No payments will be made until all required contract documents have been received.)

Is this a Grant expenditure?  Yes  No Grant No.: R81702-0\*

Is this a budgeted item?  Yes  No If "No", explain below:

\*This is a state grant reimbursable amount to be submitted to BSLT for processing.  
 Invoice 537-01

Credit Card Charge?  Yes  No Credit Card Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Requested by: T. Jensen  Date: 1/19/2016

Supervisor Approval: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this to be added to fixed asset/equipment inventory?  Yes  No

Manager Pre-approval: \_\_\_\_\_ Est.: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Manager Final Approval:  Date: 02.06.16

Check No. 14659 Date of Issue: 2/10/16



MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
 60 GARDEN COURT, SUITE 325  
 MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940-5341

# Purchase Request

Date: 1/29/2016

Vendor: SCI Consulting Group

Vendor Address: 4745 Mangels Blvd., Fairfield, CA 94534

ACCOUNT NAME	ACCOUNT CODE	AMOUNT
Professional Services	6949	\$10,250.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$10,250.00</b>

**Purpose/Description:**

Assessment District engineering services FY2015-16, pmt. 2 of 2

Is this a Contract-related purchase?  Yes  No Contract No.: 201011-100-05  
 (No payments will be made until all required contract documents have been received.)

Is this a Grant expenditure?  Yes  No Grant No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this a budgeted item?  Yes  No If "No", explain below:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Credit Card Charge?  Yes  No Credit Card Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Requested by: Shuran Parker *sp* Date: 2/3/2016

Supervisor Approval: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this to be added to fixed asset/equipment inventory?  Yes  No

Manager Pre-approval: \_\_\_\_\_ Est.: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Manager Final Approval: *[Signature]* Date: 02.06.16

Check No. 14675 Date of Issue: 2/10/16



MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
 60 GARDEN COURT, SUITE 325  
 MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940-5341

# Purchase Request

Date: 1/18/2015

Vendor: Whitson Engineers

Vendor Address: 9699 Blue Larkspur Lane #105

ACCOUNT NAME	ACCOUNT CODE	AMOUNT
Palo Corona Improvements (parking)	966	\$4,105.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$4,105.00</b>

**Purpose/Description:**

PCRP Parking Facility Bidding and Construction Support.

Is this a Contract-related purchase?  Yes  No Contract No.: 201213-500-02  
 (No payments will be made until all required contract documents have been received.)

Is this a Grant expenditure?  Yes  No Grant No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this a budgeted item?  Yes  No If "No", explain below:  

Invoice 16740

Credit Card Charge?  Yes  No Credit Card Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Requested by: Tim Jensen *TJ* Date: 1/25/2016

Supervisor Approval: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this to be added to fixed asset/equipment inventory?  Yes  No

Manager Pre-approval: \_\_\_\_\_ Est.: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Manager Final Approval: *[Signature]* Date: 02-06-16

Check No. 14682 Date of Issue: 2/10/16



MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
 60 GARDEN COURT, SUITE 325  
 MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940-5341

# Purchase Request

Date: 2/11/2016

Vendor: PG Museum

Vendor Address: 165 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove, CA 93950

ACCOUNT NAME	ACCOUNT CODE	AMOUNT
BWET Grant Expenditures	6363	\$18,754.85
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$18,754.85</b>

**Purpose/Description:**

BWET 2015 Expenditures from August 2015-January 2016. Includes staffing and equipment.

Is this a Contract-related purchase?  Yes  No Contract No.: MOU  
 (No payments will be made until all required contract documents have been received.)

Is this a Grant expenditure?  Yes  No Grant No.: NA15NOS4290031

Is this a budgeted item?  Yes  No If "No", explain below:

Credit Card Charge?  Yes  No Credit Card Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Requested by: Jackie Nelson JCN Date: 2/11/2016

Supervisor Approval: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this to be added to fixed asset/equipment inventory?  Yes  No

Manager Pre-approval: \_\_\_\_\_ Est.: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Manager Final Approval: Kathleen J. Jahl Date: 2/17/16

Check No. 14690 Date of Issue: 2/19/16



MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
 60 GARDEN COURT, SUITE 325  
 MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940-5341

# Purchase Request

Date: 1/31/2016

Vendor: Anderson Pacific Engineering Construction, Inc

Vendor Address: 1390 Norman Ave, Santa Clara 95054-2047

ACCOUNT NAME	ACCOUNT CODE	AMOUNT
Palo Corona RP Improvements	6966	\$7,971.45
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$7,971.45</b>

**Purpose/Description:**

Palo Corona RP Parking Facility Project

Is this a Contract-related purchase?  Yes  No Contract No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (No payments will be made until all required contract documents have been received.)

Is this a Grant expenditure?  Yes  No Grant No.: R81702-0\*

Is this a budgeted item?  Yes  No If "No", explain below:

\*This is a state grant reimbursable amount to be submitted to BSLT for processing.  
 Invoice 537-02

Credit Card Charge?  Yes  No Credit Card Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Requested by: T. Jensen  Date: 1/31/2016

Supervisor Approval: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this to be added to fixed asset/equipment inventory?  Yes  No

Manager Pre-approval: \_\_\_\_\_ Est.: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Manager Final Approval:  Date: 02.24.16

Check No. 14699 Date of Issue: 2/26/16



MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
 60 GARDEN COURT, SUITE 325  
 MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940-5341

# Purchase Request

Date: 2/12/2016

Vendor: Whitson Engineers

Vendor Address: 9699 Blue Larkspur Lane #105

ACCOUNT NAME	ACCOUNT CODE	AMOUNT
Palo Corona Improvements (parking)	966	\$5,023.90
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$5,023.90</b>

**Purpose/Description:**

PCRP Parking Facility Bidding and Construction Support: SWPPP (QSD-QSP)

Is this a Contract-related purchase?  Yes  No Contract No.: 201213-500-02  
 (No payments will be made until all required contract documents have been received.)

Is this a Grant expenditure?  Yes  No Grant No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this a budgeted item?  Yes  No If "No", explain below:  

Invoice 16821

Credit Card Charge?  Yes  No Credit Card Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Requested by: Tim Jensen *h.* Date: 2/23/2016

Supervisor Approval: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Is this to be added to fixed asset/equipment inventory?  Yes  No

Manager Pre-approval: \_\_\_\_\_ Est.: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Manager Final Approval: *[Signature]* Date: 02-24-16

Check No. 14706 Date of Issue: 2/26/16

**MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING**

**DATE:** March 7, 2016  
**TO:** Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Rafael Payan, General Manager  
**SUBJECT:** Approval of Resolution #2016-01, Directing Preparation of the Engineer's Report for the Parks, Open Space and Coastal Preservation Assessment District for Fiscal Year 2016-17

---

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

It is recommended that the Board approve Resolution #2016-01 (**ATTACHMENT 1**) that would direct SCI Consulting Group (SCI) to prepare the Engineer's Report for the Parks, Open Space and Coastal Preservation District for fiscal year 2016-17 as the first step in levying the annual assessments for fiscal year 2016-17.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

The cost for the preparation of the Engineer's Report and assessment administration for FY 2016-17 is estimated to be \$20,500 plus incidental expenses not to exceed \$2,000.

**FUNDING SOURCE:**

The costs for these services will be funded from Assessment District, Professional Services Account # 6949.

**FUNDING BALANCE:**

\$22,500 will be appropriated for these services in FY2016-17 budget and will be paid out in installments, likely in August 2016 and January 2017.

**DISCUSSION:**

In fiscal year 2004-05, the District developed a proposal for funding the acquisition, maintenance, preservation and improvement of parks, open spaces, recreational facilities and other similar public resources within the District. This proposed benefit assessment, the "Parks, Open Space and Coastal Preservation Assessment District," was approved by property owners in an assessment ballot proceeding conducted between May 21, 2004 and July 12, 2004. On August 2, 2004, the Board levied the first assessment after certifying that 55.37% of the weighted ballots returned were in support of the proposed assessments.

The assessments can be levied annually and can be increased by the change in the San Francisco Area Consumer Price Index, not to exceed 3% per year. In order to continue to levy the assessment, the Board will need to adopt the Resolution to direct SCI Consulting Group, the assessment engineer, to prepare an Engineer's Report for fiscal year 2016-17. This Engineer's Report will include the proposed budget for the

assessments for fiscal year 2016-17, the updated proposed assessments for each parcel in the District and the proposed assessments per single family equivalent benefit unit for fiscal year 2016-17. The scope of services includes all tasks necessary to prepare the assessment and special tax levies and administer them throughout the fiscal year. This includes calculation of assessments, preparation of the Engineer's Report and Assessment Roll, submission of the assessments and taxes, confirmation of levies to be included on tax bills, direct response to property owner inquiries on their toll free 800 phone line and administration of the assessment and tax levies throughout the fiscal year.

**ATTACHMENT:**

1. Resolution #2016-01

**MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
RESOLUTION # 2016-01  
March 7, 2016**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
DIRECTING PREPARATION OF THE ENGINEER'S REPORT FOR THE  
PARKS, OPEN SPACE AND COASTAL PRESERVATION DISTRICT**

WHEREAS, on August 2, 2004, the Board of Directors (the "Board") of the Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District (the "Park District"), by Resolution No. 2004-13, ordered formation of the "Parks, Open Space and Coastal Preservation District" (the "Assessment District") pursuant to the Landscaping and Lighting Act of 1972 (Part 2 of Division 15 of the California Streets and Highways Code (commencing with Section 22500 thereof) (the "Act") and Article XIID of the California Constitution ("Article XIID").

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Assessment District is for the installation, maintenance and servicing of the Improvements described below.

WHEREAS, the District has been given the distinctive designation of the "Parks, Open Space and Coastal Preservation District", and is primarily described as all of the lands within the current boundaries of the Park District.

WHEREAS, the existing and proposed improvements (the "Improvements") to be undertaken by the Assessment District are generally described as the acquisition, installation, maintenance and servicing of public areas and public facilities, property owned or property rights, easements and/or rights of entry, leases or dedications including, but not limited to, parks, recreation facilities, open space lands, greenbelts, playground equipment, trails, hillsides, viewsheds and watersheds, shorelines, riparian corridors, urban open space, agricultural lands, development rights, conservation easements, other property rights, wetlands, utility right-of-ways, surplus school sites, quarries, benches, signage, fencing, fire breaks, picnic areas, restrooms, lighting and foot bridges for property owned, encumbered by rights or maintained by the Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District or owned, encumbered by rights or maintained by local agencies within the boundaries of the Park District that participate with the Park District for park, recreation and open space acquisition, installation, maintenance and servicing. Improvements shall include all incidental expenses of acquisition, installation, maintenance and servicing. Maintenance means the furnishing of services and materials for the ordinary and usual maintenance, operation and servicing of said improvements, including repair, removal, or replacement of all or part of any improvement; providing for the life, growth, health and beauty of landscaping, including cultivation, irrigation, trimming, spraying, fertilizing, or treating for disease or injury; the removal of trimmings, rubbish, debris, and other solid waste; and the cleaning, sandblasting and painting of walls and other improvements to remove or cover graffiti. Servicing means the furnishing of electric current or energy, gas or other illuminating agent for any public lighting facilities or for the

operation or lighting of any improvements, and water for irrigation of any landscaping, the operation of any fountains or the maintenance of any other improvements. Incidental expenses include all of the following: the costs of preparation of the report, including plans, specifications, estimates, diagram, and assessment; the costs of printing, advertising, and the giving of published, posted, and mailed notices; compensation payable to the county for collection of assessments; compensation of any engineer or attorney employed to render services in proceedings pursuant to this part; and any other expenses incidental to the construction, installation, or maintenance and servicing of the improvements.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Board of Directors of the Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District ("Board"), that:

SECTION 1. SCI Consulting Group is hereby designated as Engineer of Work for purposes of these proceedings and is hereby ordered to prepare an Engineer's Report in accordance with the Act and Article XIID. Upon completion, the Engineer shall file the Engineer's Report with the Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District for submission to the Board.

SECTION 2. This Resolution is effective upon its adoption.

PASSED AND ADOPTED THIS 7<sup>th</sup> day of March 2016 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

---

Kelly Sorenson  
President

---

Shane Anderson  
Secretary/Treasurer

#### CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of the Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District, a special district, hereby certify that I am the Secretary-Treasurer of said special district, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the resolution duly passed by the Board at the meeting of said Board held on the day and at the place therein specified and that said resolution has never been revoked, rescinded, or set aside and is now in full force and effect.

MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

**DATE:** March 7, 2016  
**TO:** Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Tim Jensen, Planning and Conservation Manager  
**REVIEWED BY:** Rafael Payan, General Manager  
**SUBJECT:** Approval of Acceptance and Recordation of Pebble Beach  
Company Aguajito Remainder Parcel

---

**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

Staff recommends the Board approve the attached Certificate of Acceptance (**Attachment 1**), Grant Deed, and Legal Description in substantially the form submitted and authorize staff to execute the transfer and recordation of this parcel.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

None

**FUNDING SOURCE:**

NA

**FUNDING BALANCE:**

NA

**DISCUSSION:**

When the District acquired the Aguajito Property from Pebble Beach Company in 2015, one of the parcels was lacking a clear legal description and parcel number (**Attachment 1**). To expedite the transfer and recordation of the bulk of the property, this parcel was removed from the purchase and sale until such time that it's legal and parcel identification were established. The legal and parcel identification has now been established (**Attachment 2**) and the property Deed is ready for conveyance and recordation to the District (**Attachment 3**). The attached Certificate of Acceptance is required for recordation (**Attachment 4**).

Attachment 1: Property Map

Attachment 2: Legal and Parcel Description

Attachment 3: Draft Grant Deed

Attachment 4: Certificate of Acceptance



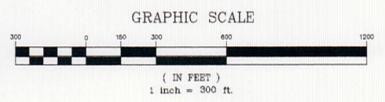
**LEGEND**

- MONTEREY COUNTY PARCEL BOUNDARY
- 100-FOOT CONTOUR
- 10-FOOT CONTOUR
- YADONS PIPERIA (ZANDER 2005 OCC. AREAS)

**SITE DATA**

APN	ACREAGE	ZONING	LOT POTENTIAL
103-071-018	29.5	RDR, 10-UR-D	3
103-071-023	149.40	RDR, 10-UR-D	14
103-071-022	134.75	RDR, 10-UR-D	13
103-081-004	14.5	RDR, 5.1-UR-D-S	3
103-081-005	105	RDR, 5.1-UR-D-S	21
103-081-012	53.84	RDR, 5.1-UR-D-S	10
259-011-049	28	RDR, 10-UR-D	3
259-011-050	15	RDR, 10-UR-D	2
259-011-053	316	RDR, 10-UR-VS-D	32
259-011-056	47	RDR, 10-UR-D	4
101-082-013	1.22	MDR, 1-UR-D	0
101-091-013	0.70	UNKNOWN	0
259-011-053	1.53	RDR, 10-UR-VS-D	0
<b>TOTAL ACREAGE</b>	<b>896.44</b>		<b>TOTAL LOT POTENTIAL</b>
			<b>105</b>

REDUCED



ATTACHMENT 1

© 2009 PEBBLE BEACH COMPANY, ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

<p>WWD ARCHITECTURE &amp; PLANNING 1000 AVENUE OF THE STARS, SUITE 1000 PEBBLE BEACH, CALIFORNIA 93953 TEL: (831) 624-8900</p>	<p><b>PEBBLE BEACH COMPANY</b> P.O. BOX 1767 PEBBLE BEACH, CALIFORNIA 93953 (831) 624-8900</p>	<p><b>AGUAJITO SITE BASEMAP</b></p>	<p>DATE: OCT 2009</p>
	<p>PARCEL: APN # 103-071-018, -019, -020, 103-081-004, -005, -009, 259-011-049, -050, -053, -056</p> <p>INFORMATION: MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA</p>		

## EXHIBIT A

### LEGAL DESCRIPTION

CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY SITUATE IN THE RANCHO AGUAJITO, COUNTY OF MONTEREY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DESCRIBED MORE PARTICULARLY AS FOLLOWS:

**BEGINNING** at a point on the boundary of the Property described in the Grant Deed recorded on January 20, 2015 as Document: 2015002748, Official Records of Monterey County, and on the boundary common to the Rancho Aguajito and the Rancho Saucito, said point identified as **P.O.B.** on the attached plat; thence along the boundary of said Property

- 1) North 79° 58' 39" West, 226.10 feet (South 81° 51' 35" East, 226.10 feet per said Grant Deed); thence
- 2) North 79° 59' 49" West, 177.54 feet (South 81° 52' 45" East, 177.54 feet per said Grant Deed); thence
- 3) North 79° 59' 14" West, 213.96 feet (South 81° 52' 10" East, 213.96 feet per said Grant Deed); thence
- 4) North 80° 00' 34" West, 228.93 feet (South 81° 53' 30" East, 228.93 feet per said Grant Deed); thence
- 5) North 79° 58' 04" West, 102.55 feet (South 81° 51' 00" East, 102.55 feet per said Grant Deed); thence
- 6) North 79° 59' 39" West (South 81° 52' 35" East per said Grant Deed), 154.76 feet to a point on the boundary of Monhollan Road as described in the Grant Deed recorded October 22, 1980 in Reel 1441 at Page 640, Official Records of Monterey County; thence leaving the boundary of said Property and along the boundary of Monhollan Road, along the arc of a non-tangent curve, concave to the northwest, the center of which bears North 20° 37' 48" West, 430.00 feet
- 7) 48.71 feet along said curve, through a central angle of 6° 29' 27"; thence along the arc of a reverse curve, concave to the south, having a radius of 370.00 feet
- 8) 274.44 feet along said curve, through a central angle of 42° 29' 54"; thence
- 9) South 74° 37' 21" East, 627.16 feet to a point on the boundary of Monhollan Road as described in the Grant Deed recorded August 28, 1981 in Reel 1502 at Page 925, Official Records of Monterey County; thence continuing along the boundary of Monhollan Road
- 10) South 74° 37' 21" East, 37.84 feet; thence along the arc of a tangent curve, concave to the north, having a radius of 330.00 feet

- 11) 145.42 feet along said curve, through a central angel of 25° 14' 57"; thence along the arc of a reverse curve, concave to the southwest, having a radius of 16.00 feet
- 12) 23.07 feet along said curve, through a central angel of 82° 37' 15"; thence along the arc of a compound curve, concave to the west, having a radius of 470.00 feet
- 13) 1.81 feet along said curve, through a central angel of 0° 13' 15", to a point on the boundary of the Property described in the Grant Deed recorded on January 20, 2015 as Document: 2015002748, Official Records of Monterey County, and on the boundary common to the Rancho Aguajito and the Rancho Saucito; thence leaving said boundary of Monhollan Road and along said boundary of said Property and said boundary common, non-tangentially
- 14) South 33° 10' 41" West (North 31° 17' 45" East per said Parcel 1 record), 51.35 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**.

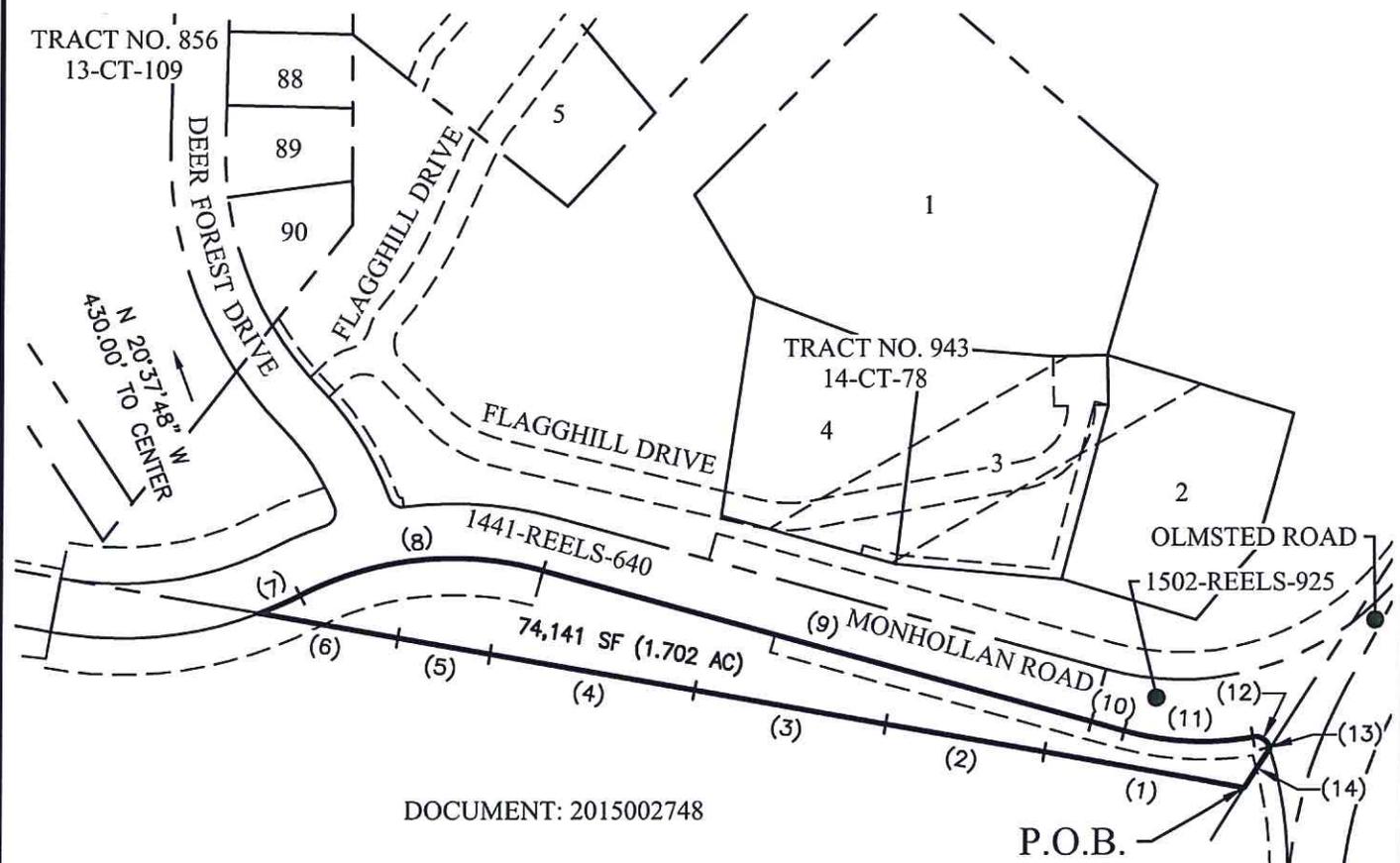
Containing 74,141 square feet (1.702 Acres), more or less, as shown on the plat attached hereto and made a part hereof.

**END OF DESCRIPTION**



*Frank Lucido Jr.*  
Frank Lucido Jr., PLS 8368  
December 17, 2015  
Project #12-082

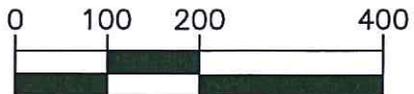
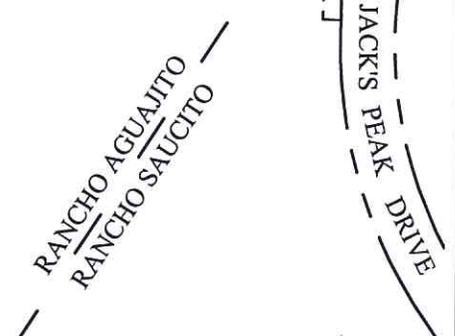
THIS PLAT FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY. SEE LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR CONTROLLING INFORMATION



DOCUMENT: 2015002748

**COURSE TABLE**

PER LEGAL DESCRIPTION				PER RECORD DATA		
COURSE	DIRECTION/DELTA	LENGTH	RADIUS	DIRECTION/DELTA	LENGTH	RADIUS
(1)	N 79°58'39" W	226.10'		S 81°51'35" E	226.10'	
(2)	N 79°59'49" W	177.54'		S 81°52'45" E	177.54'	
(3)	N 79°59'14" W	213.96'		S 81°52'10" E	213.96'	
(4)	N 80°00'34" W	228.93'		S 81°53'30" E	228.93'	
(5)	N 79°58'04" W	102.55'		S 81°51'00" E	102.55'	
(6)	N 79°59'39" W	154.76'		S 81°52'35" E		
(7)	6°29'27"	48.71'	430.00'			430.00'
(8)	42°29'54"	274.44'	370.00'	42°29'54"	274.44'	370.00'
(9)	S 74°37'21" E	627.16'		S 74°37'21" E	627.16'	
(10)	S 74°37'21" E	37.84'		S 74°37'21" E	37.84'	
(11)	25°14'57"	145.42'	330.00'	25°14'57"	145.42'	330.00'
(12)	82°37'15"	23.07'	16.00'	82°37'15"	23.07'	16.00'
(13)	0°13'15"	1.81'	470.00'			470.00'
(14)	S 33°10'41" W	51.35'		N 31°17'45" E		

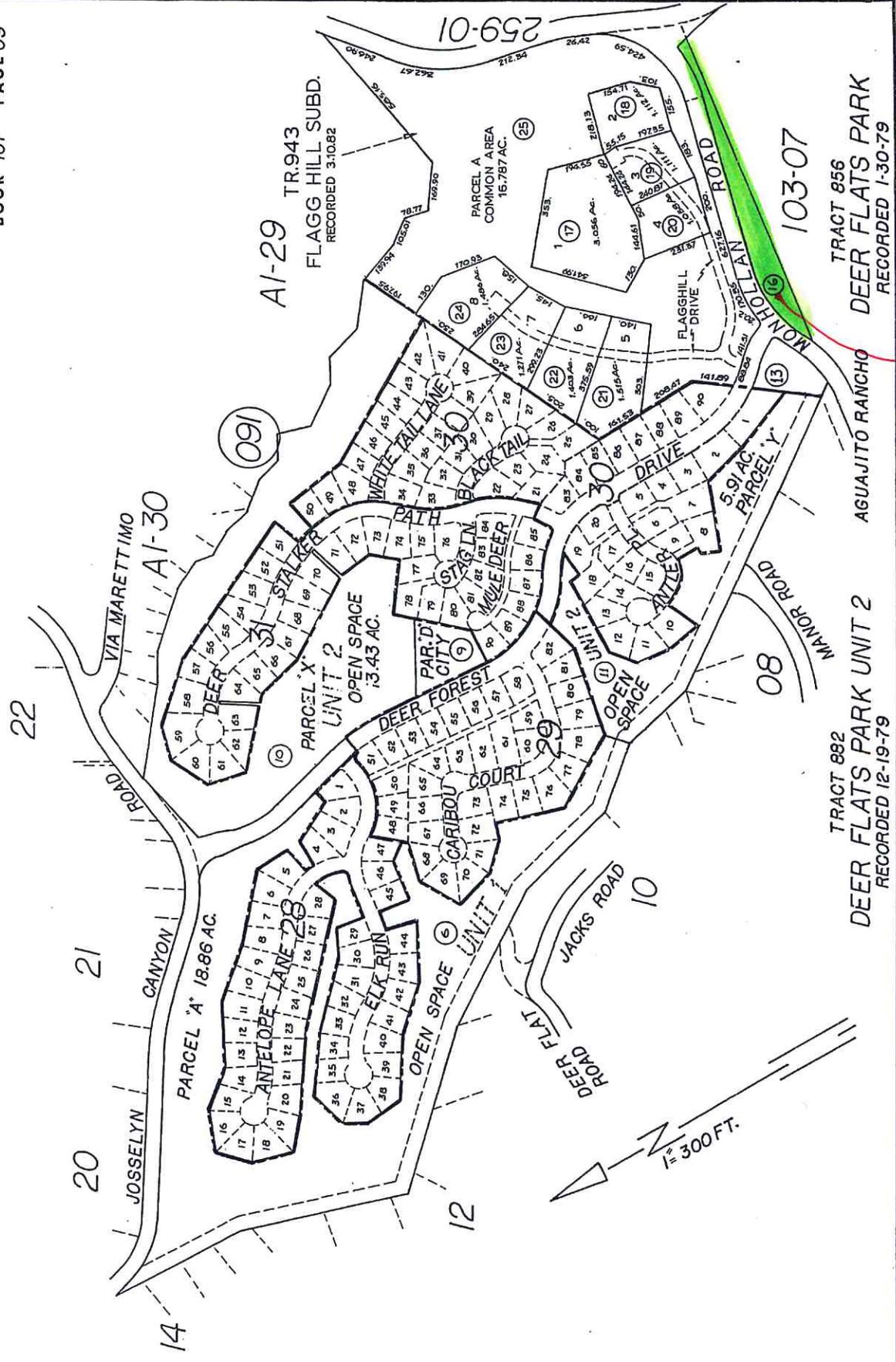


SCALE: 1" = 200'

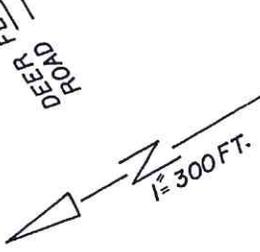
MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
DECEMBER 17, 2015



TAX RATE AREA



APN 101-091-016  
adjacent to other  
park lands...



**RECORDING REQUESTED BY AND  
WHEN RECORDED RETURN TO:**

Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
Attn: Tim Jensen  
60 Garden Court, Suite #325  
Monterey, CA 93940

APN 101-091-016

**ORIGINAL**

Space above for Recorder's Use

The Undersigned Grantor Declares: DOCUMENTARY TRANSFER TAX OF \$0.00. Exempt from transfer tax and recording fees pursuant to Government Code 6103: Transfer to a Governmental Entity, unincorporated area of the City of Monterey, County of Monterey, State of California.

**GRANT DEED**

FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, **PEBBLE BEACH COMPANY**, a California general partnership, as Grantor, hereby GRANTS to **MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT**, a public agency, certain real property described in the attached EXHIBIT A and shown on the plat therein, in the unincorporated area of the City of Monterey, County of Monterey, State of California.

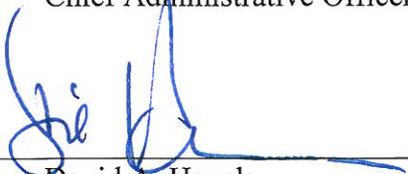
Executed this 29<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2016, at Pebble Beach, California.

GRANTOR

PEBBLE BEACH COMPANY,  
a California general partnership



By: David L. Stivers  
Its Executive Vice President and  
Chief Administrative Officer



By: David A. Heuck  
Its Executive Vice President and  
Chief Financial Officer

A notary public or other officer completing this certificate verifies only the identity of the individual who signed the document to which this certificate is attached, and not the truthfulness, accuracy, or validity of that document.

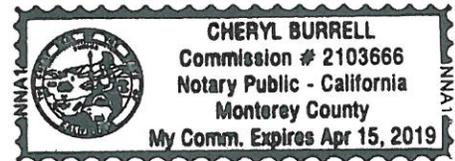
STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
 ) ss.  
COUNTY OF MONTEREY )

On January 29, 2016, before me, **CHERYL BURRELL**, a Notary Public, personally appeared **DAVID L. STIVERS** and **DAVID A. HEUCK**, who proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

I certify under PENALTY OF PERJURY under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Cheryl Burrell  
Notary Public, State of California  
Commission No. 2103666  
My Commission Expires April 15, 2019





MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
60 GARDEN COURT, SUITE 325  
MONTEREY, CA 93940

## Certification of Acceptance

This is to certify that the interest in real property called Aguajito, Assessor's Parcel Number 101-091-016, for public park and open space acquisition purposes, and as described in (Exhibit 1) being conveyed by Grant Deed from Pebble Beach Company, a private non-profit corporation, to Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District (District), a public entity, is hereby accepted by the Board of Directors (Board), pursuant to authority conferred by Board action taken at the regularly scheduled Board meeting of March 7, 2016, and with District consent to recordation thereof, by the undersigned officers of the District.

Dated: March 7, 2016

Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District

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Kelly Sorenson, President  
Board of Directors

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Katie Pofahl, Secretary/Treasurer  
Board of Directors

**ATTACHMENT 4**

## EXHIBIT A

### LEGAL DESCRIPTION

CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY SITUATE IN THE RANCHO AGUAJITO, COUNTY OF MONTEREY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DESCRIBED MORE PARTICULARLY AS FOLLOWS:

**BEGINNING** at a point on the boundary of the Property described in the Grant Deed recorded on January 20, 2015 as Document: 2015002748, Official Records of Monterey County, and on the boundary common to the Rancho Aguajito and the Rancho Saucito, said point identified as **P.O.B.** on the attached plat; thence along the boundary of said Property

- 1) North 79° 58' 39" West, 226.10 feet (South 81° 51' 35" East, 226.10 feet per said Grant Deed); thence
- 2) North 79° 59' 49" West, 177.54 feet (South 81° 52' 45" East, 177.54 feet per said Grant Deed); thence
- 3) North 79° 59' 14" West, 213.96 feet (South 81° 52' 10" East, 213.96 feet per said Grant Deed); thence
- 4) North 80° 00' 34" West, 228.93 feet (South 81° 53' 30" East, 228.93 feet per said Grant Deed); thence
- 5) North 79° 58' 04" West, 102.55 feet (South 81° 51' 00" East, 102.55 feet per said Grant Deed); thence
- 6) North 79° 59' 39" West (South 81° 52' 35" East per said Grant Deed), 154.76 feet to a point on the boundary of Monhollan Road as described in the Grant Deed recorded October 22, 1980 in Reel 1441 at Page 640, Official Records of Monterey County; thence leaving the boundary of said Property and along the boundary of Monhollan Road, along the arc of a non-tangent curve, concave to the northwest, the center of which bears North 20° 37' 48" West, 430.00 feet
- 7) 48.71 feet along said curve, through a central angle of 6° 29' 27"; thence along the arc of a reverse curve, concave to the south, having a radius of 370.00 feet
- 8) 274.44 feet along said curve, through a central angle of 42° 29' 54"; thence
- 9) South 74° 37' 21" East, 627.16 feet to a point on the boundary of Monhollan Road as described in the Grant Deed recorded August 28, 1981 in Reel 1502 at Page 925, Official Records of Monterey County; thence continuing along the boundary of Monhollan Road
- 10) South 74° 37' 21" East, 37.84 feet; thence along the arc of a tangent curve, concave to the north, having a radius of 330.00 feet

- 11) 145.42 feet along said curve, through a central angel of 25° 14' 57"; thence along the arc of a reverse curve, concave to the southwest, having a radius of 16.00 feet
- 12) 23.07 feet along said curve, through a central angel of 82° 37' 15"; thence along the arc of a compound curve, concave to the west, having a radius of 470.00 feet
- 13) 1.81 feet along said curve, through a central angel of 0° 13' 15", to a point on the boundary of the Property described in the Grant Deed recorded on January 20, 2015 as Document: 2015002748, Official Records of Monterey County, and on the boundary common to the Rancho Aguajito and the Rancho Saucito; thence leaving said boundary of Monhollan Road and along said boundary of said Property and said boundary common, non-tangentially
- 14) South 33° 10' 41" West (North 31° 17' 45" East per said Parcel 1 record), 51.35 feet to the **POINT OF BEGINNING**.

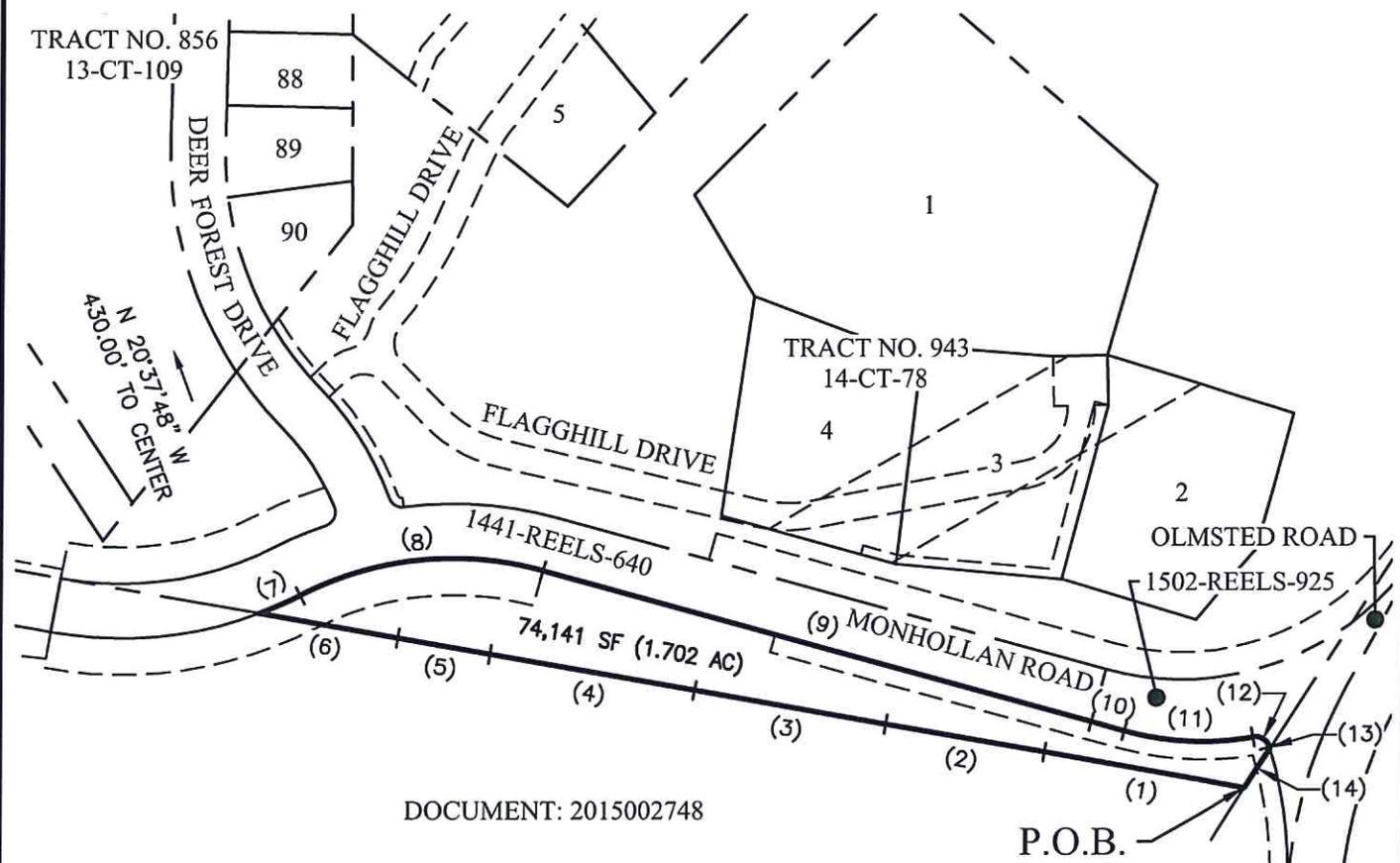
Containing 74,141 square feet (1.702 Acres), more or less, as shown on the plat attached hereto and made a part hereof.

**END OF DESCRIPTION**



*Frank Lucido Jr.*  
Frank Lucido Jr., PLS 8368  
December 17, 2015  
Project #12-082

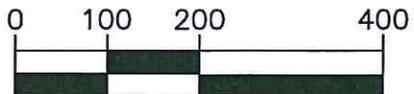
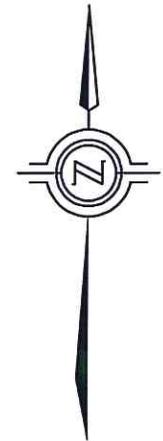
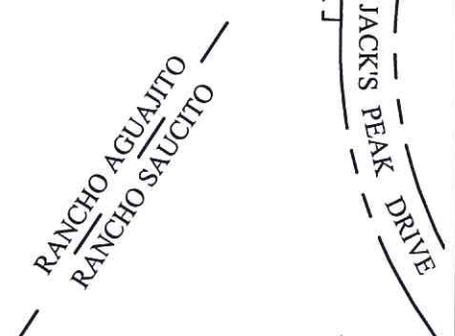
THIS PLAT FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY. SEE LEGAL DESCRIPTION FOR CONTROLLING INFORMATION



DOCUMENT: 2015002748

**COURSE TABLE**

PER LEGAL DESCRIPTION				PER RECORD DATA		
COURSE	DIRECTION/DELTA	LENGTH	RADIUS	DIRECTION/DELTA	LENGTH	RADIUS
(1)	N 79°58'39" W	226.10'		S 81°51'35" E	226.10'	
(2)	N 79°59'49" W	177.54'		S 81°52'45" E	177.54'	
(3)	N 79°59'14" W	213.96'		S 81°52'10" E	213.96'	
(4)	N 80°00'34" W	228.93'		S 81°53'30" E	228.93'	
(5)	N 79°58'04" W	102.55'		S 81°51'00" E	102.55'	
(6)	N 79°59'39" W	154.76'		S 81°52'35" E		
(7)	6°29'27"	48.71'	430.00'			430.00'
(8)	42°29'54"	274.44'	370.00'	42°29'54"	274.44'	370.00'
(9)	S 74°37'21" E	627.16'		S 74°37'21" E	627.16'	
(10)	S 74°37'21" E	37.84'		S 74°37'21" E	37.84'	
(11)	25°14'57"	145.42'	330.00'	25°14'57"	145.42'	330.00'
(12)	82°37'15"	23.07'	16.00'	82°37'15"	23.07'	16.00'
(13)	0°13'15"	1.81'	470.00'			470.00'
(14)	S 33°10'41" W	51.35'		N 31°17'45" E		



SCALE: 1" = 200'

MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA  
DECEMBER 17, 2015



MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

**DATE:** March 7, 2016  
**TO:** Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Tim Jensen, Planning and Conservation Manager  
**REVIEWED BY:** Rafael Payan, General Manager  
**SUBJECT:** Approval of 2-Year PhD Internship for Continued California Red-Legged Frog and California Tiger Salamander Monitoring at Palo Corona Regional Park

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**RECOMMENDED ACTION**

Approve the internship contract.

**FISCAL IMPACT**

\$12,000 over two years

**FUNDING SOURCE:**

Line item 6504 Seasonal/Contract Staff

**FUNDING BALANCE:**

\$33,845.65

**DISCUSSION**

Palo Corona Regional Park was established in 2004. Subsequently, staff proceeded to methodically identify its natural features and draft long-term stewardship reports in preparation for developing a long-term General Development Plan.

Early in this process three federally listed endangered species were identified; California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, and Smith's blue butterfly. Working collaboratively with US Fish and Wildlife Service staff presented the board with a 30-year Safe Harbor Agreement that outlines the long-term management obligations and responsibilities of the District. That agreement was approved by the board and executed in December 2011. Staff is now in the 5<sup>th</sup> year of implementing the terms of this agreement that allows the District to operate the park for public use and stewardship.

One of the identified management/stewardship actions agree to by the district is on-going endangered species monitoring and habitat enhancement. The district has contracted with UC Davis PhD candidate students since 2006 when baseline data was first collected and ever since for monitoring. PhD candidate Rachel Anderson has been the District's monitor (**Attachment 1**) for the past 2-years. The contract for her services expired on December 31, 2015. With the monitoring season now underway, staff requests that the board authorize a 2-year contract with Ms. Anderson (**Attachment 2**) to maintain the monitoring continuity and reporting required under the SHA.

Attachment 1: Scope of Work

Attachment 2: Contract

**Project Description and Scope of Work**  
**for California Red-Legged Frog (*Rana draytonii*), California Tiger Salamander**  
**(*Ambystoma californiense*), and other pond-breeding amphibian surveys**  
**at Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District, 2016-2017**

---

**Rachel Anderson, UC Davis Ecology PhD Student**  
**rbanderson@ucdavis.edu**

**Table of Contents:**

Introduction.....2

Overview.....3

Objectives and Hypotheses.....4

Methods and Schedule.....5

Products and Deliverables.....7

Budget.....8

Literature Cited.....9

Maps.....10

Qualifications and CV.....12

## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Work

Surveys for California Red-Legged Frogs (“CRLF”), California tiger salamanders (“CTS”), and American bullfrogs (“BF”) at Monterey Peninsula Regional Parks District (district); Garland Ranch Regional Park (“GRRP”), Palo Corona Regional Park (“PCRP”), and Frog Pond Wetland Preserve (“FPWP”).

Work to begin March 2016 through June

### B. Investigator

Rachel Anderson  
PhD Student, Ecology Group, University of California, Davis  
1415 Chestnut Place, Davis, CA, 96518  
434-466-4090  
rbanderson@ucdavis.edu

### C. Abstract

This study will involve surveys of ponds at GRRP, PCRP, and FPWP for the presence and measuring of CRLF (*Rana draytonii*), CTS (*Ambystoma californiense*), BF (*Rana catesbeiana*), and other aquatic species of interest. Additionally, this study will provide information about habitat characteristics currently at the ponds, as well as whether habitat can be improved for future CRLF occupancy.

## II. OVERVIEW

### A. Statement of Issue

CRLF (*Rana draytonii*) are a federally threatened species, and thus knowledge of their ecology as well as monitoring of their populations is of utmost importance. FPWP may contain a population of CRLF, or it may be possible to alter habitat conditions for the purposes of encouraging a future population of CRLF. The purpose of my study at this site is twofold: it will benefit the district by providing up-to-date information about the CRLF populations, which will support the district’s *Safe Harbor Agreement* (“SHA”) action plan with US Fish and Wildlife Service (“FWS”) and can be made available to park visitors for educational and interpretive opportunities. Additionally, it will be part of a larger study determining the extent of the negative effects of invasive BF on CRLF populations. My work will show which habitat characteristics can allow for amelioration of BF effects on CRLF populations, either by facilitating coexistence of the two species, or by excluding invasive BF. This will benefit the species as a whole, as well as serving to protect CRLF in district parklands.

### B. Scope of study

My work with the district will provide information about CRLF and CTS population size, including numbers of adults, juveniles, larvae, and egg masses. It will also document habitat use by both larvae and adults, and presence of BF. My full study involves collecting this same data at different CRLF and CTS sites along the central California coast, including other sites in the Monterey region.

C. Intended use of results

This study will result in a report to MPRPD on, or about, November 1<sup>st</sup>, 2014 and 2015, that will describe numbers and life stages of CRLF and CTS observed, as well as evaluation of habitat suitability for CRLF and CTS, appropriate habitat enhancement recommendations, and presence of BF and other aquatic vertebrates of interest. Additionally, this study is part of my dissertation research, and will be published in a scientific journal such as Conservation Biology, Herpetologica or similar. Finally, the data will be made available to MPRPD staff for the purposes of conservation and monitoring, as well as informing park visitors.

III. **OBJECTIVES/HYPOTHESES TO BE TESTED** -

- A. To determine if CRLF and CTS are present at ponds at GRRP, PCRP, and FPWP, and if so, in what numbers and life stages.
- B. To determine if within-pond and upland habitat is currently favorable, or could be made favorable, to CRLF and CTS.
- C. To determine if there is presence of BF and, if so, in what numbers and life stages.
- D. To survey for other pond-breeding amphibian species to determine occupancy and abundance.

IV. **METHODS** –

A. Description of study area

The district covers over 500 square miles along the central coast of California, protecting valuable and diverse habitats for conservation and recreation purposes. The district manages 10 parks and preserves, including GRRP, PCRP, and FPWP.

GRRP, in Carmel Valley, represents the oldest park in the district, with at least three ponds containing native CRLF species. These ponds represent an invasion gradient, from pristine to those occupied by BF and fish. This will allow for study of how native species habitat use changes in the presence of invaders.

PCRP, the newest acquisition of the district, is one of the central California coast's most significant undeveloped open spaces. It represents a well-protected home for threatened amphibian species, including CRLF and a rare genetically pure population of CTS.

FPWP is a 34-acre reserve located in Del Rey Oaks, allowing a unique opportunity to study a valuable wetland habitat embedded in an urban landscape. FPWP is located in close proximity to roads and suburban development, making reconciliation ecology a priority.

B. Procedures

Objective 1: I have obtained the necessary federal, state, and university permits to survey for CRLF and CTS in February 2014. For egg masses and adults, I will conduct day visual encounter surveys, and will dipnet for larvae. I will also conduct night audio and visual encounter surveys for adults. Each survey will take approximately one hour, with day and night surveys occurring on the same day. I will visit the site approximately once

monthly between February and October so that I will observe the breeding season, as well as be able to observe all life stages.

Objective 2: I will map within-pond habitat and measure water quality variables to determine if the habitat is suitable for CRLF. I will map emergent, submergent, and canopy vegetation in all areas of the wetland. Additionally, I will use ArcGIS to map upland habitat within 1.6 km of the pond edge (the farthest known distance traveled by CRLF) to determine if upland habitat is suitable for foraging or migrating CRLF. I will account for landscape features such as proximity to trails, roads, and other water bodies, including the nearest CRLF source population, as well as landscape slope, cover, and land use.

Objectives 3 and 4: I will conduct surveys for all amphibian species at the same time I am surveying for CRLF and CTS. For BF egg masses and adults, I will conduct day visual encounter surveys, beginning in April, and will dipnet for larvae beginning in June. I will also conduct night audio and visual encounter surveys for adults. Each survey will take approximately one hour, with day and night surveys occurring on the same day. I will visit the site at least once a month between February and October so that I will observe the breeding season, as well as be able to observe all life stages of each pond-breeding species.

#### C. Collections

I will not be collecting or harming any individuals. Egg masses will be observed from at least two feet of distance, to avoid damaging eggs or stirring up debris. Adult CRLF and bullfrogs will be sexed, weighed, measured, and released.

#### D. Schedule

The survey season will be from February to October 2016 and 2017. This will consist of day/night amphibian surveys at least once monthly of the following ponds: at GRRP - Mesa, Veeder, and Fern Ponds; at PCRP - Dead Pig, Roadrunner, Animas, Salamander, Entrance, Boundary, Wire Corrals, Van Winkleys, and Echo Ridge ponds; and at FPWP. This will result in at least 9 visits to each of the ponds per year. Once metamorphs have emerged and dispersed in October, surveys will cease.

### V. **PRODUCTS**

#### A. Publications and reports

This study will result in a report to the district describing the current population size and distribution of CRLF, CTS, and other amphibian species at each pond surveyed, evaluating the suitability of the habitat for CRLF and CTS, assessing the potential of sustained breeding populations of CRLF and CTS into the future, and providing recommendations on habitat enhancements and suitable habitat expansion for CRLF and CTS. Additionally, this study is part of my dissertation research, and will be published in a scientific journal such as Conservation Biology, Herpetologica or similar. Finally, all data will be made available to MPRPD staff for the purposes of conservation and monitoring, as well as informing park visitors.

#### C. Data and other materials

My work will generate data sheets for each visit that include number of CRLF, CTS, and BF seen, including adults, juveniles, larvae, and egg masses, as well as their habitat use and distribution in the ponds and watershed. Additionally, I will be recording weather conditions, and characteristics of the ponds, e.g. depth, vegetation types and cover. By using GIS, and corresponding metadata, I will be creating maps of the ponds and watershed to measure certain habitat characteristics, such as trail and road proximity. These will be made available to district staff.

D. Deliverables

A final annual reports will be submitted to the district on, or about, November 1st 2016 and 2017, giving the results of my amphibian surveys for GRRP; PCR; and FPWP. These will include presence/absence data for CRLF, BF, CTS, and any other amphibian species encountered, as well as abundance data on each life stage for CRLF, CTS, and BF. These final reports may be used by the district for internal purposes only as I retain the author right to analyze and publish the data. Although I will provide data sheets to the district, these data are embargoed from publication by the district or any other any parties, other than Rachel Anderson, until November 2017.

VI. **BUDGET**

The budget is split into three categories.

A. Travel<sup>1</sup>:

2016 9 visits	\$1863
2017 9 visits	\$1863
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$3726</b>

B. Hourly wages<sup>2</sup>:

2016 (9 visits)	\$4860
2017 (9 visits)	\$4860
Report writing (50 hours)	\$1200
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$10920</b>

C. Supplies:

Oakton Multiparameter Water Quality Tester & Calibration Solutions	\$244
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>\$244</b>

D. Total:

<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14899</b>
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1: 380 miles x \$.575 = \$207/ trip @ 9 trips = \$1863

2: \$27/hr x 10hrs/day x 2-days/visit x 9 visits = \$4860

## VII. LITERATURE CITED

- A. D'Amore, A., E. Kirby, and M. McNicholas. 2009. Invasive species shifts ontogenetic resource partitioning and microhabitat use of a threatened native amphibian. *Aquatic Conservation: Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems* 541:534–541.
- B. Ficetola, G. F., W. Thuiller, and C. Miaud. 2007. Prediction and validation of the potential global distribution of a problematic alien invasive species - the American bullfrog. *Diversity and Distributions* 13:476–485.
- C. Fisher, R. N., and H. B. Shaffer. 1996. The Decline of Amphibians in California's Great Central Valley. *Conservation Biology* 10:1387–1397.
- D. Hayes, M. P., and M. R. Jennings. 1986. Decline of Ranid Frog Species in Western North America: Are Bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*) Responsible? *Journal of Herpetology* 20:490–509.
- E. Kiesecker, J. M., A. R. Blaustein, and C. L. Miller. 2001. Potential Mechanisms Underlying the Displacement of Native Red-Legged Frogs by Introduced Bullfrogs. *Ecology* 82:1964–1970.
- F. Lawler, S. P., D. Dritz, T. Strange, and M. Holyoak. 1999. Effects the of Introduced Mosquitofish and Bullfrogs on the Threatened California Red-Legged Frog. *Conservation Biology* 13:613–622.
- G. Moyle, P. B. 1973. Effects of Introduced Bullfrogs, *Rana catesbeiana*, on the Native Frogs of the San Joaquin Valley, California. *Copeia* 1973:18–22.
- H. Werner, E. E., and M. A. McPeck. 1994. Direct and Indirect Effects of Predators on Two Anuran Species along an Environmental Gradient. *Ecology* 75:1368–1382.

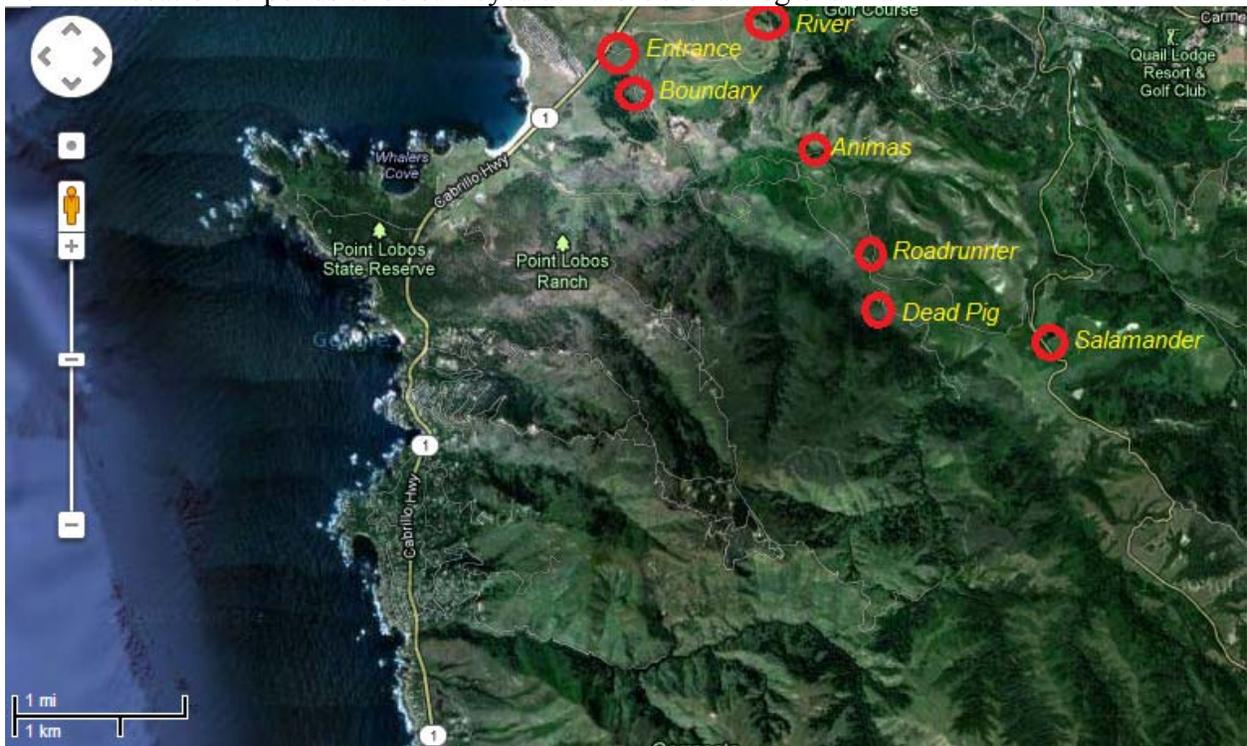
## XIII Maps

- A. Locations of ponds to be surveyed at Garland Ranch Regional Park



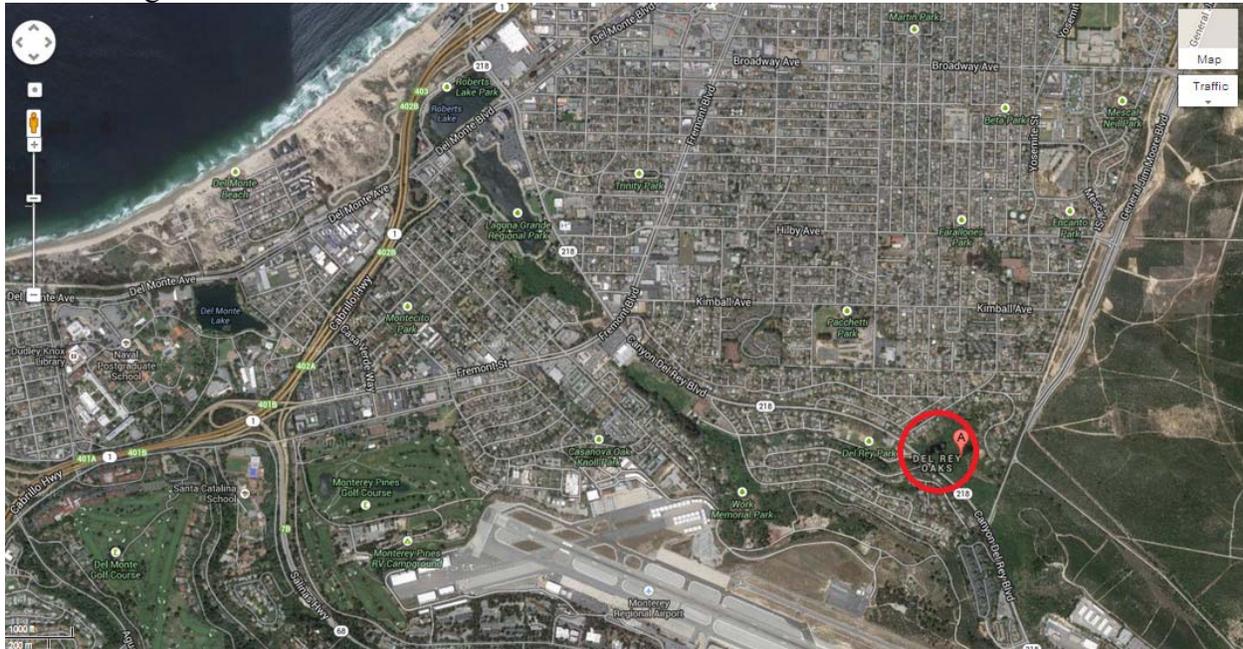


B. Location of ponds to be surveyed at Palo Corona Regional Park



[locations of Animas, Wire Corrals, Van Winkleys, and Echo Ridge Ponds not shown]

## C. Frog Pond Wetland Preserve



## IX. QUALIFICATIONS

**Rachel B. Anderson CV**

1415 Chestnut Place, Davis, CA 95618

Cell: 434-466-4090

E-mail: rbanderson@ucdavis.edu

**A. Education:**

- University of California: Davis, PhD Program in Ecology, 2015, GPA 3.97
- College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA: B.S. May 2010, graduated magna cum laude

**B. Research Experience:**

- **Fall 2009—present: Herp Research Assistant with Dr. Jonathan Micancin, College of William & Mary.** Sole assistant for research exploring the potential decline of sympatric *Acris* species in Virginia. Researched frog morphology, mapped historic and current ranges, participated in field surveys.
- **May 2009—July 2009: REU Program at Blandy Farm (University of Virginia field station) with Dr. Patrick Crumrine, Rowan University.** Studied the phenomenon of intraguild predation in aquatic odonate communities. Researched, designed, implemented, and presented a research project; manuscript in prep (lead author).
- **Fall 2008: Herpetology Intern, Virginia Living Museum.** Assisted with the medical care and husbandry of diverse snakes, turtles, and frogs. Assisted museum outreach and education.

- **May 2008—August 2008: Fisheries Management Intern, Student Conservation Association, Shenandoah National Park.** Participated in study to monitor brook trout and other fish populations. Operated clinometer, flo-mate, hydrolab for habitat analysis; participated in removal of exotic plant species and planting of native species.
- **Fall 2007: Aquatic Ecology Research Assistant with Dr. Randy Chambers, College of William & Mary.** Conducted biotic inventory and water quality analysis of campus streams and watersheds; used Excel and principal components analysis; presented findings at W&M research symposium.

#### C. Honors, Awards, Activities:

- **2012:** NSF Graduate Research Fellowship Program Honorable Mention
- **2010—present:** UC Davis Graduate Group in Ecology Fellowship
- **2010:** Dorothy Tompkins-Mitchell Byrd Scholarship for Biology

#### D. Publications and Presentations:

- **Anderson, R.B.**, E.L. Hart, and R.M. Chambers. 2007. Water Quality of the College Creek Watershed, Williamsburg, Virginia. Poster presented to William and Mary Undergraduate Research Symposium.
- **Anderson, R.B.**, and P.W. Crumrine. In preparation. Impact of Top Predator Size Structure on Intraguild Predation in Aquatic Invertebrates.
- **Anderson, R.B.** and P.W. Crumrine. 2009. Impact of Top Predator Size Structure on Intraguild Predation in Aquatic Invertebrates. Poster presented to William and Mary Undergraduate Research Symposium.
- Micancin, J.P., **R.B. Anderson**, J.T. Mette, and A.B. Toth. 2011. Decline of *Acris gryllus* in Sympatry with *A. crepitans*: Implications for Understanding the Decline of *A. crepitans* in the Northeast. To be presented to Northeast Partners in Amphibian and Reptile Conservation Conference 2011.
- **5)** Micancin, J. P., **R.B. Anderson**, , J.T. Mette, and A.B. Toth. 2011. Decline of *Acris gryllus* in sympatry with *Acris crepitans* in North Carolina and Virginia. Northeast Natural History Conference.
- **6)** Toth, A. B., **R.B. Anderson**, and J. P. Micancin. 2012. Status of the Southern Cricket Frog (*Acris gryllus*) at the northern edge of its range. *Herpetological Conservation and Biology* 7:276–298.

#### E. Popular Publications:

- **Anderson, R.A.** 2011. Ecological Fitting. *Wikipedia*. <[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecological\\_fitting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecological_fitting)>
- Hartman, R.K., and **Anderson, R.A.** 2011. Reconciliation Ecology. *Wikipedia*. <[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconciliation\\_ecology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reconciliation_ecology)>
- **Anderson, R.A.**, G. Leidy, and J. Rose. 2010. *Epipedobates narinensis*. *AmphibiaWeb*.
- <[http://amphibiaweb.org/cgi-bin/amphib\\_query?table=amphib&special=one\\_record&where-genus=Epipedobates&where-species=narinensis](http://amphibiaweb.org/cgi-bin/amphib_query?table=amphib&special=one_record&where-genus=Epipedobates&where-species=narinensis)>

## F. Additional Qualifications Statement:

- **Work with amphibians:**

Research assistant for *Acris* lab and field work with Dr. Jonathan Micancin (micancin@gmail.com), who is permitted in NC and VA

- 15 hours/week, May-July 2010
- Sole assistant for research exploring the potential decline of sympatric *Acris* species in Virginia. Researched frog morphology, mapped historic and current ranges, participated in field surveys. Field work included visual and audio encounter surveys as well as capture-handle-release of *A. crepitans* and *A. gryllus*, and of other common Virginia species, including *Rana catesbeiana*, *R. virgatipes*, *R. sylvatica*, *Anaxyrus americanus*, *A. fowleri*, *Hyla chrysoscelis*, *H. cinerea*, and *Pseudacris crucifer*.

Herpetology intern at the Virginia Living Museum under Stephanie Kokosinski (volunteer@thevlm.org)

- 6 hours/week, September-December 2008
- Assisted with the medical care and husbandry of native snakes, turtles, and frogs. With regard to amphibians, assisted with feeding, handling, and injections of *Rana catesbeiana*, *R. sylvatica*, *Hyla gratiosa*, *Cryptobranchus alleganiensis*, *Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum*, *Necturus maculosus*, and *Siren lacertina*.

Herpetology class with Dr. HB Shaffer (hbshaffer@ucdavis.edu)--permitted individual, with emphasis on California species

- Lecture (3 hrs/week), lab (6 hrs/week), and field (6 hrs/week) components, March-May 2011
- Lecture allowed me to understand phylogeny, morphology, ecology, and evolution of amphibians.
- Lab familiarized me identification and morphology of almost all amphibian families and nearly all California species of anurans and caudates.
- The field component allowed me to capture, handle, and release amphibian species in habitats across California, from mountains to desert, including the Coast Ranges where I intend to do my research. Species we encountered, handled, and identified included several species of *Bufo*, *Ensatina*, *Taricha*, *Aneides*, *Batrachoseps*, as well as *Pseudacris regilla*, *Ascaphus truei*, *Spea hammondi*, *Ambystoma californiense* and *A. gracile*, *Dicamptodon tenebrosus*, *Rhyacotriton variegatus*, and several species of *Rana*, including *R. catesbeiana*, *R. aurora*, and *R. boylei*.

- **Work with *R. draytonii*:**

Assistant with amphibian surveys at the Contra Costa Water District: Los Vaqueros Watershed, with wildlife biologist Mary Shea (mshea@ccwater.com), and Jeff Alvarez (jeff@thewildlifeproject.com) of The Wildlife Project, both permitted individuals.

- Assisted with bullfrog surveys in CRLF streams and ponds; involved both day and night visual and aural encounter surveys for *R. catesbeiana* and *R. draytonii*. Required ability to identify both species visually at both times, as

well as distinguishing calls. Additionally, dipnetting larvae required me to have the ability to distinguish between larvae of *R. draytonii* and *R. catesbeiana*. [May 24<sup>th</sup>, June 20<sup>th</sup>, July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2 pm-10:30 pm each day]

- Assisted with CRLF metamorph surveys to monitor the developmental progress of *R. draytonii* in ponds across the Contra Costa Water District property. This gave me the ability to identify different years of *R. draytonii* as well as their larvae, and to assess CRLF habitat. Additionally, we quantified presence of *Bufo boreas* and *Pseudacris regilla*, and encountered and identified larvae of *Ambystoma californiense* while dipnetting. [July 25<sup>th</sup> (1:30-10:30 pm), August 4<sup>th</sup> and August 24<sup>th</sup> (9 am – 3 pm)]

# MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT

## PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AGREEMENT FOR NON-CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

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This PROFESSIONAL SERVICE AGREEMENT FOR NON-CONSTRUCTION PROJECT ("AGREEMENT"), is made and effective as of \_\_\_\_\_, by and between the Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District, a special district sub-division of the State of California ("DISTRICT") and Rachel Anderson \_\_\_\_\_, a sole proprietorship, partnership, limited liability partnership, and/or corporation, ("CONSULTANT"). In consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions set forth herein, the parties agree as follows:

### 1. TERM

This AGREEMENT shall commence on \_\_\_\_\_ and shall remain and continue in effect until tasks described herein are completed, but in no event later than June 28, 2018 \_\_\_\_\_, unless sooner terminated pursuant to the provisions of this AGREEMENT.

### 2. SERVICES

CONSULTANT shall perform the tasks described and set forth in **Exhibit A**, attached hereto and incorporated herein as though set forth in full. CONSULTANT shall complete the tasks according to the schedule of performance which is also set forth in **Exhibit A**. To the extent that **Exhibit A** is a proposal from CONSULTANT, such proposal is incorporated only for the description of the scope of services and no other terms and conditions from any such proposal shall apply to this AGREEMENT unless specifically agreed to in writing.

### 3. PERFORMANCE

CONSULTANT shall at all times faithfully, competently and to the best of his/her ability, experience, and talent, perform all tasks described herein. CONSULTANT shall employ, at a minimum, generally accepted standards and practices utilized by persons engaged in providing similar services as are required of CONSULTANT hereunder in meeting its obligations under this AGREEMENT.

### 4. DISTRICT MANAGEMENT

DISTRICT's General Manager shall represent DISTRICT in all matters pertaining to the administration of this AGREEMENT, review and approval of all products submitted by

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CONSULTANT, but not including the authority to enlarge the tasks to be performed or change the compensation due to CONSULTANT. The DISTRICT's General Manager shall be authorized to act on the DISTRICT's behalf and to execute all necessary documents which enlarge the Tasks to Be Performed or change CONSULTANT's compensation, subject to Section 5 hereof.

**5. PAYMENT**

(a) The DISTRICT agrees to pay CONSULTANT monthly, in accordance with the payment rates and terms and the schedule of payment as set forth in **Exhibit B**, attached hereto and incorporated herein by this reference as though set forth in full, based upon actual time spent on the above tasks.

This amount shall not exceed Fifteen Thousand ----- dollars (\$ 15,000.00 ) for the total term of the AGREEMENT unless additional payment is approved as provided in this AGREEMENT.

(b) CONSULTANT shall not be compensated for any services rendered in connection with its performance of this AGREEMENT which are in addition to those set forth herein, unless such additional services are authorized in advance and in writing by the DISTRICT's General Manager. CONSULTANT shall be compensated for any additional services in the amounts and in the manner as agreed to by the General Manager and CONSULTANT at the time DISTRICT's written authorization is given to CONSULTANT for the performance of said services. The General Manager may approve additional work not to exceed ten percent (10%) of the amount of the AGREEMENT, but in no event shall such sum exceed ten-thousand dollars (**\$1,500.00** ). Any additional work in excess of this amount shall be approved by the Board of Directors.

(c) CONSULTANT will submit invoices monthly for actual services performed. Invoices shall be submitted on or about the first business day of each month, or as soon thereafter as practical, for services provided in the previous month. Payment shall be made within thirty (30) days of receipt of each invoice as to all non-disputed fees. If the DISTRICT disputes any of CONSULTANT's fees it shall give written notice to CONSULTANT within thirty (30) days of receipt of an invoice of any disputed fees set forth on the invoice. Any final payment under this AGREEMENT shall be made within 45 days of receipt of an invoice therefore.

**6. SUSPENSION OR TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT WITHOUT CAUSE**

(a) The DISTRICT may at any time, for any reason, with or without cause, suspend or terminate this AGREEMENT, or any portion hereof, by serving upon the CONSULTANT at

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least ten (10) days prior written notice. Upon receipt of said notice, the CONSULTANT shall immediately cease all work under this AGREEMENT, unless the notice provides otherwise. If the DISTRICT suspends or terminates a portion of this AGREEMENT such suspension or termination shall not make void or invalidate the remainder of this AGREEMENT.

(b) In the event this AGREEMENT is terminated pursuant to this Section, the DISTRICT shall pay to CONSULTANT the actual value of the work performed up to the time of termination, provided that the work performed is of value to the DISTRICT. Upon termination of the AGREEMENT pursuant to this Section, the CONSULTANT will submit an invoice to the DISTRICT pursuant to Section 5.

## **7. DEFAULT OF CONSULTANT**

(a) The CONSULTANT's failure to comply with the provisions of this AGREEMENT shall constitute a default. In the event that CONSULTANT is in default for cause under the terms of this AGREEMENT, DISTRICT shall have no obligation or duty to continue compensating CONSULTANT for any work performed after the date of default and can terminate this AGREEMENT immediately by written notice to the CONSULTANT. If such failure by the CONSULTANT to make progress in the performance of work hereunder arises out causes beyond the CONSULTANT's control, and without fault or negligence of the CONSULTANT, it shall not be considered a default.

(b) If the General Manager, or his/her designee, determines that the CONSULTANT is in default in the performance of any of the terms or conditions of this AGREEMENT, he/she shall cause to be served upon the CONSULTANT a written notice of the default. The CONSULTANT shall have ten (10) days after service upon it of said notice in which to cure the default by rendering a satisfactory performance. In the event that the CONSULTANT fails to cure its default within such period of time or fails to present the DISTRICT with a written plan for the cure of the default, the DISTRICT shall have the right, notwithstanding any other provision of this AGREEMENT, to terminate this AGREEMENT without further notice and without prejudice to any other remedy to which it may be entitled at law, in equity or under this AGREEMENT.

## **8. OWNERSHIP OF DOCUMENTS**

(a) CONSULTANT shall maintain complete and accurate records with respect to sales, costs, expenses, receipts, and other such information required by DISTRICT that relate to the performance of services under this AGREEMENT. CONSULTANT shall maintain adequate records of services provided in sufficient detail to permit an evaluation of services. All such records shall be maintained in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and

shall be clearly identified and readily accessible. CONSULTANT shall provide free access to the representatives of DISTRICT or its designees at reasonable times to such books and records; shall give DISTRICT the right to examine and audit said books and records; shall permit DISTRICT to make transcripts or copies therefrom as necessary; and shall allow inspection of all work, data, documents, proceedings, and activities related to this AGREEMENT. Such records, together with supporting documents, shall be maintained for a period of three (3) years after receipt of final payment.

(b) Upon completion of, or in the event of termination or suspension of this AGREEMENT, all original documents, designs, drawings, maps, models, computer files, surveys, notes, and other documents prepared in the course of providing the services to be performed pursuant to this AGREEMENT shall become the sole property of the DISTRICT and may be used, reused, or otherwise disposed of by the DISTRICT without the permission of the CONSULTANT. With respect to computer files, CONSULTANT shall make available to the DISTRICT, at the CONSULTANT's office and upon reasonable written request by the DISTRICT, the necessary computer software and hardware for purposes of accessing, compiling, transferring, copying and/or printing computer files. CONSULTANT hereby grants to DISTRICT all right, title, and interest, including any copyright, in and to the documents, designs, drawings, maps, models, computer files, surveys, notes, and other documents prepared by CONSULTANT in the course of providing the services under this AGREEMENT.

## **9. INDEMNIFICATION**

A. FOR PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY. To the fullest extent permitted by law, CONSULTANT shall indemnify, protect, defend and hold harmless DISTRICT and any and all of its officials, employees and agents ("Indemnified Parties") from and against any and all claims, lawsuits, losses, liabilities, damages, costs and expenses, including attorney's fees and costs which arise out of, pertain to, or relate to the negligent acts, errors or omissions, recklessness, or willful misconduct of the CONSULTANT, its officers, agents, employees or sub-consultants.

B. FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES. Notwithstanding the forgoing and without diminishing any rights of the DISTRICT under Section 9.A, for any liability, claim, demand, allegation against the DISTRICT arising out of, related to, or pertaining to any act or omission of CONSULTANT, but which is not Professional Liability, CONSULTANT shall defend, indemnify, and hold harmless DISTRICT, its officials, employees, and agents ("Indemnified Parties") from and against any and all damages, costs, expenses (including reasonable attorney's fees and expert witness fees), judgments, settlements, and/or arbitration awards, whether for personal injury, property damage, economic injury, and arising out of, related to, on account of, or pertaining to the acts or omissions of the CONSULTANT, regardless of any concurrent

or contributory negligence on the part of the DISTRICT, save and except for the sole or active negligence or willful misconduct of the DISTRICT.

C. **DUTY TO DEFEND.** In the event the DISTRICT, its officers, employees, agents and/or volunteers are made a party to any action, lawsuit, or other adversarial proceeding arising from the performance of the services encompassed by this AGREEMENT, and upon demand by the DISTRICT, CONSULTANT shall have an immediate duty to defend the DISTRICT at CONSULTANT's cost or at the DISTRICT's option, to reimburse the DISTRICT for its costs of defense, including reasonable attorney's fees and costs incurred in the defense of such matters.

Payment by the DISTRICT is not a condition precedent to enforcement of this indemnity. In the event of any dispute between CONSULTANT and the DISTRICT, as to whether liability arises from the sole negligence of the DISTRICT or its officers, employees, or agents, CONSULTANT will be obligated to pay for the DISTRICT's defense until such time as a final judgment has been entered adjudicating the DISTRICT as solely negligent. CONSULTANT will not be entitled in the absence of such a determination to any reimbursement of defense costs including but not limited to attorney's fees, expert fees and costs of litigation.

## **10. INSURANCE**

CONSULTANT shall maintain prior to the beginning of and for the duration of this AGREEMENT insurance coverage as specified in Exhibit C attached to and part of this AGREEMENT.

## **11. INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT**

(a) CONSULTANT is and shall at all times remain as to the DISTRICT a wholly independent consultant and/or independent contractor. The personnel performing the services under this AGREEMENT on behalf of CONSULTANT shall at all times be under CONSULTANT's exclusive direction and control. Neither the DISTRICT nor any of its officers, employees, or agents shall have control over the conduct of CONSULTANT or any of CONSULTANT's officers, employees, or agents, except as set forth in this AGREEMENT. CONSULTANT shall not at any time or in any manner represent that it or any of its officers, employees, or agents are in any manner officers, employees, or agents of the DISTRICT. CONSULTANT shall not incur or have the power to incur any debt, obligation, or liability whatever against the DISTRICT, or bind the DISTRICT in any manner.

(b) No employee benefits shall be available to CONSULTANT in connection with the performance of this AGREEMENT. Except for the fees paid to CONSULTANT as provided in

the AGREEMENT, the DISTRICT shall not pay salaries, wages, or other compensation to CONSULTANT for performing services hereunder for the DISTRICT. The DISTRICT shall not be liable for compensation or indemnification to CONSULTANT for injury or sickness arising out of performing services hereunder.

**12. LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES**

The CONSULTANT shall keep itself informed of State and Federal laws and regulations which in any manner affect those employed by it or in any way affect the performance of its service pursuant to this AGREEMENT. The CONSULTANT shall at all times observe and comply with all such laws and regulations. The DISTRICT, and its officers and employees, shall not be liable at law or in equity occasioned by failure of the CONSULTANT to comply with this Section.

**13. UNDUE INFLUENCE**

CONSULTANT declares and warrants that no undue influence or pressure was used against or in concert with any officer or employee of the DISTRICT in connection with the award, terms or implementation of this AGREEMENT, including any method of coercion, confidential financial arrangement, or financial inducement. No officer or employee of the DISTRICT has or will receive compensation, directly or indirectly, from CONSULTANT, or from any officer, employee or agent of CONSULTANT, in connection with the award of this AGREEMENT or any work to be conducted as a result of this AGREEMENT. Violation of this Section shall be a material breach of this AGREEMENT entitling the DISTRICT to any and all remedies at law or in equity.

**14. NO BENEFIT TO ARISE TO LOCAL EMPLOYEES**

No member, officer, or employee of the DISTRICT, or their designees or agents, and no public official who exercises authority over or responsibilities with respect to the Project during his/her tenure or for one year thereafter, shall have any interest, direct or indirect, in any agreement or sub-agreement, or the proceeds thereof, for work to be performed in connection with the Project performed under this AGREEMENT.

**15. RELEASE OF INFORMATION/CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

(a) All information gained by CONSULTANT in performance of this AGREEMENT shall be considered confidential and shall not be released by CONSULTANT without the DISTRICT's prior written authorization. CONSULTANT, its officers, employees, agents, or sub-consultants, shall not without written authorization from the General Manager or unless requested by the Legal Counsel, voluntarily provide declarations, letters of support,

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testimony at depositions, response to interrogatories, or other information concerning the work performed under this AGREEMENT or relating to any project or property located within the DISTRICT. Response to a subpoena or court order shall not be considered "voluntary" provided CONSULTANT gives the DISTRICT notice of such court order or subpoena.

(b) CONSULTANT shall promptly notify the DISTRICT should CONSULTANT, its officers, employees, agents, or sub-consultants be served with any summons, complaint, subpoena, notice of deposition, request for documents, interrogatories, request for admissions, or other discovery request ("Discovery"), court order, or subpoena from any person or party regarding this AGREEMENT and the work performed there under or with respect to any project or property located within the DISTRICT, unless the DISTRICT is a party to any lawsuit, arbitration, or administrative proceeding connected to such Discovery, or unless CONSULTANT is prohibited by law from informing the DISTRICT of such Discovery. The DISTRICT retains the right, but has no obligation, to represent CONSULTANT and/or be present at any deposition, hearing, or similar proceeding as allowed by law. Unless the DISTRICT is a party to the lawsuit, arbitration, or administrative proceeding and is adverse to CONSULTANT in such proceeding, CONSULTANT agrees to cooperate fully with the DISTRICT and to provide the opportunity to review any response to discovery requests provided by CONSULTANT. However, the DISTRICT's right to review any such response does not imply or mean the right by DISTRICT to control, direct, or rewrite said response.

*[the following paragraph is only to be used when the DISTRICT will be taking in a fee or deposit from an applicant and use that fund to retain the CONSULTANT to prepare an EIR, Specific Plan, or some other specific document or where the DISTRICT is funding a similar development-type study]*

(c) CONSULTANT covenants that neither he/she nor any officer or principal of their firm have any interest in, or shall acquire any interest, directly or indirectly, which will conflict in any manner or degree with the performance of their services hereunder. CONSULTANT further covenants that in the performance of this AGREEMENT, no person having such interest shall be employed by them as an officer, employee, agent, or sub-consultant. CONSULTANT further covenants that CONSULTANT has not contracted with nor is performing any services, directly or indirectly, with any developer(s) and/or property owner(s) and/or firm(s) and/or partnership(s) owning property in the DISTRICT or the study area and further covenants and agrees that CONSULTANT and/or its sub-consultants shall provide no service or enter into any agreement or agreements with a/any developer(s) and/or property owner(s) and/or firm(s) and/or partnership(s) owning property in the DISTRICT or the study area prior to the completion of the work under this AGREEMENT.

**16. NOTICES**

Any notices which either party may desire to give to the other party under this AGREEMENT must be in writing and may be given either by (i) personal service, (ii) delivery by a reputable document delivery service, such as but not limited to, Federal Express, which provides a receipt showing date and time of delivery, or (iii) mailing in the United States Mail, certified mail, postage prepaid, return receipt requested, addressed to the address of the party as set forth below or at any other address as that party may later designate by notice:

To DISTRICT: Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
60 Garden Court #325  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Monterey, CA 93940  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Attention: **Tim Jensen**

To CONSULTANT: \_\_\_\_\_  
Rachel Anderson  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**17. ASSIGNMENT**

The CONSULTANT shall not assign the performance of this AGREEMENT, nor any part thereof, nor any monies due hereunder, without prior written consent of the DISTRICT. Because of the personal nature of the services to be rendered pursuant to this AGREEMENT, only the CONSULTANT shall perform the services described in this AGREEMENT.

The CONSULTANT may use assistants, under his/her direct supervision, to perform some of the services under this AGREEMENT. CONSULTANT shall provide the DISTRICT fourteen (14) days' notice prior to the departure of any person(s), assigned to work that is directly related to the AGREEMENT, from CONSULTANT's employ. Should he/she leave CONSULTANT's employ, the DISTRICT shall have the option to immediately terminate this AGREEMENT, within three (3) days of the close of said notice period. Upon termination of this AGREEMENT, CONSULTANT's sole compensation shall be payment for actual services performed up to, and including, the date of termination or as may be otherwise agreed to in writing between the Board of Directors and the CONSULTANT.

Before retaining or contracting with any CONSULTANT for any services under this AGREEMENT, CONSULTANT shall provide the DISTRICT with the identity of the proposed

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CONSULTANT, a copy of the proposed written contract between CONSULTANT and such sub-consultant which shall include and indemnity provision similar to the one provided herein and identifying the DISTRICT as an indemnified party, or an incorporation of the indemnity provision provided herein, and proof that such proposed sub-consultant carries insurance at least equal to that required by this AGREEMENT or obtain a written waiver from the DISTRICT for such insurance.

**18. LICENSES**

At all times during the term of this AGREEMENT, CONSULTANT shall have in full force and effect, all licenses required of it by law for the performance of the services described in this AGREEMENT.

**19. GOVERNING LAW**

The DISTRICT and CONSULTANT understand and agree that the laws of the State of California shall govern the rights, obligations, duties, and liabilities of the parties to this AGREEMENT and also govern the interpretation of this AGREEMENT. Any litigation concerning this AGREEMENT shall take place in the municipal, superior, or federal district court with jurisdiction over the DISTRICT.

**20. ENTIRE AGREEMENT**

This AGREEMENT contains the entire understanding between the parties relating to the obligations of the parties described in this AGREEMENT. All prior or contemporaneous agreements, understandings, representations, and statements, oral or written and pertaining to the subject of this AGREEMENT or with respect to the terms and conditions of this AGREEMENT, are merged into this AGREEMENT and shall be of no further force or effect. Each party is entering into this AGREEMENT based solely upon the representations set forth herein and upon each party's own independent investigation of any and all facts such party deems material.

**21. WORK SCHEDULED/TIME OF COMPLETION**

*[This section is optional and should be included only when the project is particularly time-sensitive]*

The DISTRICT and CONSULTANT agree that time is of the essence in this AGREEMENT. The DISTRICT and CONSULTANT further agree that CONSULTANT's failure to perform on or at the times set forth in this AGREEMENT will damage and injure the DISTRICT, but the extent of such damage and injury is difficult or speculative to ascertain. Consequently, the

INITIAL \_\_\_\_\_

DISTRICT and CONSULTANT agree that any failure to perform by CONSULTANT at or within the times set forth herein shall result in liquidated damages. Said liquidated damages are set at 0.00 ----- dollars (\$ 0.00 ----- ) per day for each and every day such performance is late or delayed. The DISTRICT and CONSULTANT agree that such sum is reasonable and fair. Furthermore, the DISTRICT and CONSULTANT agree that this AGREEMENT is subject to Government Code Section 53069.85 and that each party hereto is familiar with and understands the obligations of said Section of the Government Code.

**22. CONTENTS OF REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL AND PROPOSAL**

CONSULTANT is bound by the contents of the DISTRICT's Request for Proposal, Exhibit "D" hereto and incorporated herein by this reference, and the contents of the proposal submitted by the CONSULTANT, Exhibit "E" hereto. In the event of conflict, the requirements of the DISTRICT's Request for Proposals and this AGREEMENT shall take precedence over those contained in the CONSULTANT's proposals. The incorporation of the CONSULTANT's proposal shall be for the scope of services to be provided only, and any other terms and conditions included in such proposal shall have no force and effect on this AGREEMENT or the relationship between CONSULTANT and/or the DISTRICT, unless expressly agreed to in writing.

**23. AUTHORITY TO EXECUTE THIS AGREEMENT**

The person or persons executing this AGREEMENT on behalf of CONSULTANT warrants and represents that he/she has the authority to execute this AGREEMENT on behalf of the CONSULTANT and has the authority to bind CONSULTANT to the performance of its obligations hereunder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this AGREEMENT to be executed the day and year first above written.

CONSULTANT

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Typed Name)

Its: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Title)

**INITIAL** \_\_\_\_\_

DISTRICT

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
( )

Its: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Board President)

ATTEST

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
( )

Its: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Board Secretary)

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
( )

Its: \_\_\_\_\_  
(District Legal Counsel)

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Attachments:      Exhibit A      Tasks To Be Performed  
                         Exhibit B      Payment Schedule  
                         Exhibit C      Insurance Requirements  
                         Exhibit D      Request for Proposal  
                         Exhibit E      Consultant's Proposal

Revised: 09/08/15

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**EXHIBIT A**  
**TASKS TO BE PERFORMED**

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Refer to attached Scope of Work

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[Attach Additional Pages as Needed]

**EXHIBIT B  
PAYMENT SCHEDULE**

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Refer to attached Scope of Work

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[Attach Additional Pages as Needed]

**EXHIBIT C**  
**INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS**

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*Prior to the beginning of and throughout the duration of the Work, CONSULTANT and its subcontractors shall maintain insurance in conformance with the requirements set forth below. CONSULTANT will use existing coverage to comply with these requirements. If that existing coverage does not meet the requirements set forth herein, CONSULTANT agrees to amend, supplement or endorse the existing coverage to do so.*

*CONSULTANT acknowledges that the insurance coverage and policy limits set forth in this section constitute the minimum amount of coverage required. Any insurance proceeds available to CONSULTANT in excess of the limits and coverage identified in this AGREEMENT and which is applicable to a given loss, claim or demand, will be equally available to the DISTRICT.*

*CONSULTANT shall provide the following types and amounts of insurance:*

*[Note: verify minimum limit for each coverage with Risk Manager]*

1. Commercial General Liability Insurance: CONSULTANT shall maintain commercial general liability insurance including coverage for premises, products and completed operations, independent contractors/vendors, personal injury and contractual obligations. The limits of CONSULTANT's insurance shall apply to this AGREEMENT as if set forth herein, but in no event shall provide combined single limits of coverage of not less than \$1,000,000 per occurrence, \$2,000,000 general aggregate. There shall be no cross liability exclusion for claims or suits by one insured against another.

2. Automobile Liability: CONSULTANT shall maintain automobile insurance, including owned, non-owned and hired vehicles, covering bodily injury and property damage for all activities of the CONSULTANT arising out of or in connection with the services provided under this AGREEMENT. The limits of CONSULTANT's insurance shall apply to this AGREEMENT as if set forth herein, but in no event shall be less than the following limits of liability:

- a. Primary Bodily Injury with limits of at least \$500,000 per person, \$500,000 per occurrence; and
- b. Primary Property Damage of at least \$250,000 per occurrence; or
- c. Combined single limits of \$1,000,000 per occurrence.

*[Note: may need to delete workers' compensation and employer's liability insurance requirements for certain sole proprietorships, partnerships, or corporations without employees]*

3. Workers Compensation: CONSULTANT shall maintain Worker's Compensation Insurance on a state-approved policy form providing statutory benefits as required by law with employer's liability limits no less than \$1,000,000 per accident or disease.

*[Note: If the required limits for general liability, auto and employer's liability are \$1 million or less, the following paragraph may be omitted.]*

Umbrella Liability Insurance (Over Primary) if used to meet limit requirements, shall provide coverage at least as broad as specified for the underlying coverages. Any such coverage provided under an umbrella liability policy shall include a drop down provision providing primary coverage above a maximum \$25,000 self-insured retention for liability not covered by primary but covered by the umbrella. Coverage shall be provided on a "pay on behalf" basis, with defense costs payable in addition to policy limits. Policy shall contain a provision obligating insurer at the time insured's liability is determined, not requiring actual payment by the insured first. There shall be no cross liability exclusion precluding coverage for claims or suits by one insured against another. Coverage shall be applicable to the DISTRICT for injury to employees of CONSULTANT, sub-consultants or others involved in the Work. The scope of coverage provided is subject to approval of the DISTRICT following receipt of proof of insurance as required herein. Limits are subject to review but in no event less than \$\*\*\* per occurrence.

Professional Liability or Errors and Omissions Insurance as appropriate shall be written on a policy form coverage specifically designed to protect against acts, errors or omissions of the CONSULTANT and "Covered Professional Services" as designated in the policy must specifically include work performed under this AGREEMENT. The policy limit shall be no less than \$1,000,000 per claim and in the aggregate. The policy must "pay on behalf of" the insured and must include a provision establishing the insurer's duty to defend. The policy and any renewal or subsequent policies' retroactive date shall be on or before the effective date of this AGREEMENT.

Insurance procured pursuant to these requirements shall be written by insurers that are admitted carriers in the state of California and with an A.M. Bests rating of A- or better and a minimum financial size VII.

General conditions pertaining to provision of insurance coverage by CONSULTANT. CONSULTANT and the DISTRICT agree to the following with respect to insurance provided by CONSULTANT:

1. CONSULTANT agrees to have its insurer endorse the third party general liability coverage required herein to include as additional insureds DISTRICT, its officials, employees and agents, using standard ISO endorsement No. CG 2010 with an edition prior to 1992 or

similarly worded endorsement. CONSULTANT also agrees to require all contractors, and subcontractors to do likewise.

2. No liability insurance coverage provided to comply with this AGREEMENT shall prohibit CONSULTANT, or CONSULTANT's employees, or agents, from waiving the right of subrogation prior to a loss. CONSULTANT agrees to waive subrogation rights against the DISTRICT regardless of the applicability of any insurance proceeds, and to require all contractors and subcontractors to do likewise.

3. All insurance coverage and limits provided by Contractor and available or applicable to this AGREEMENT are intended to apply to the full extent of the policies. Nothing contained in this AGREEMENT or any other agreement relating to the DISTRICT or its operations limits the application of such insurance coverage.

4. None of the coverages required herein will be in compliance with these requirements if they include any limiting endorsement of any kind that has not been first submitted to the DISTRICT and approved of in writing.

5. No liability policy shall contain any provision or definition that would serve to eliminate so-called "third party action over" claims, including any exclusion for bodily injury to an employee of the insured or of any contractor or subcontractor.

6. All coverage types and limits required are subject to approval, modification and additional requirements by the DISTRICT, as the need arises. CONSULTANT shall not make any reductions in scope of coverage (e.g. elimination of contractual liability or reduction of discovery period) that may affect the DISTRICT's protection without the DISTRICT's prior written consent.

7. Proof of compliance with these insurance requirements, consisting of certificates of insurance evidencing all of the coverages required and an additional insured endorsement to CONSULTANT's general liability policy, shall be delivered to the DISTRICT at or prior to the execution of this AGREEMENT. In the event such proof of any insurance is not delivered as required, or in the event such insurance is canceled at any time and no replacement coverage is provided, the DISTRICT has the right, but not the duty, to obtain any insurance it deems necessary to protect its interests under this or any other agreement and to pay the premium. Any premium so paid by the DISTRICT shall be charged to and promptly paid by CONSULTANT or deducted from sums due CONSULTANT, at DISTRICT option.

8. Certificate(s) are to reflect that the insurer will provide 30 days' notice to the DISTRICT of any cancellation of coverage. CONSULTANT agrees to require its insurer to modify such certificates to delete any exculpatory wording stating that failure of the insurer to mail written notice of cancellation imposes no obligation, or that any party will "endeavor" (as opposed to being required) to comply with the requirements of the certificate.

9. It is acknowledged by the parties of this AGREEMENT that all insurance coverage required to be provided by CONSULTANT or any subcontractor, is intended to apply first and on a primary, non-contributing basis in relation to any other insurance or self-insurance available to the DISTRICT. CONSULTANT shall ensure that each policy of insurance required herein reflects this AGREEMENT and is written into each policy.

10. CONSULTANT agrees to ensure that its sub-consultants, subcontractors, and any other party involved with the project who is brought onto or involved in the project by CONSULTANT, provide the same minimum insurance coverage required of CONSULTANT. CONSULTANT agrees to monitor and review all such coverage and assumes all responsibility for ensuring that such coverage is provided in conformity with the requirements of this section. CONSULTANT agrees that upon request, all agreements with consultants, subcontractors and others engaged in the project will be submitted to the DISTRICT for review.

11. CONSULTANT agrees not to self-insure or to use any self-insured retentions or deductibles on any portion of the insurance required herein and further agrees that it will not allow any contractor, subcontractor, Architect, Engineer or other entity or person in any way involved in the performance of work on the project contemplated by this AGREEMENT to self-insure its obligations to the DISTRICT without the DISTRICT's prior written approval. If CONSULTANT's existing coverage includes a deductible or self-insured retention, the deductible or self-insured retention must be declared to the DISTRICT. At that time the DISTRICT shall review options with the CONSULTANT, which may include reduction or elimination of the deductible or self-insured retention, substitution of other coverage, or other solutions. To the extent the DISTRICT agrees to any deductible or self-insured retention under any policy required under this AGREEMENT to which the DISTRICT is named as an additional insured, CONSULTANT shall be required to modify the policy to permit the DISTRICT to satisfy the deductible or self-insured retention in the event CONSULTANT is unable or unwilling to do so as a means to ensure the DISTRICT can avail itself to the coverages provided under each policy.

12. The DISTRICT reserves the right at any time during the term of the contract to change the amounts and types of insurance required by giving the CONSULTANT ninety (90) days advance written notice of such change. If such change results in substantial additional cost to the CONSULTANT, the DISTRICT will negotiate additional compensation proportional to the increased benefit to the DISTRICT.

13. For purposes of applying insurance coverage only, this AGREEMENT will be deemed to have been executed immediately upon any party hereto taking any steps that can be deemed to be in furtherance of or towards performance of this AGREEMENT.

14. CONSULTANT acknowledges and agrees that any actual or alleged failure on the part of the DISTRICT to inform CONSULTANT of non-compliance with any insurance requirement in no way imposes any additional obligations on the DISTRICT nor does it waive any rights hereunder in this or any other regard.

15. CONSULTANT will renew the required coverage annually as long as the DISTRICT, or its employees or agents face an exposure from operations of any type pursuant to this AGREEMENT. This obligation applies whether or not the AGREEMENT is canceled or terminated for any reason. Termination of this obligation is not effective until DISTRICT executes a written statement to that effect.

16. CONSULTANT shall provide proof that policies of insurance required herein expiring during the term of this AGREEMENT have been renewed or replaced with other policies providing at least the same coverage and upon the same terms and conditions herein. Proof that such coverage has been ordered shall be submitted prior to expiration. A coverage binder or letter from CONSULTANT's insurance agent to this effect is acceptable. A certificate of insurance and/or additional insured endorsement as required in these specifications applicable to the renewing or new coverage must be provided to the DISTRICT within five days of the expiration of the coverages.

17. The provisions of any workers' compensation or similar act will not limit the obligations of CONSULTANT under this AGREEMENT. CONSULTANT expressly agrees not to use any statutory immunity defenses under such laws with respect to the DISTRICT, its employees, officials and agents.

18. Requirements of specific coverage features or limits contained in this section are not intended as limitations on coverage, limits or other requirements, or as a waiver of any coverage normally provided by any given policy. Specific reference to a given coverage feature is for purposes of clarification only as it pertains to a given issue, and is not intended by any party or insured to be limiting or all-inclusive.

19. These insurance requirements are intended to be separate and distinct from any other provision in this AGREEMENT and are intended by the parties here to be interpreted as such.

20. The requirements in this Section supersede all other sections and provisions of this AGREEMENT to the extent that any other section or provision conflicts with or impairs the provisions of this Section.

21. CONSULTANT agrees to be responsible for ensuring that no contract used by any party involved in any way with the project reserves the right to charge the DISTRICT or CONSULTANT for the cost of additional insurance coverage required by this AGREEMENT. Any such provisions are to be deleted with reference to the DISTRICT. It is not the intent of

the DISTRICT to reimburse any third party for the cost of complying with these requirements. There shall be no recourse against the DISTRICT for payment of premiums or other amounts with respect thereto.

CONSULTANT agrees to provide immediate notice to the DISTRICT of any claim or loss against CONSULTANT arising out of the work performed under this AGREEMENT. The DISTRICT assumes no obligation or liability by such notice, but has the right (but not the duty) to monitor the handling of any such claim or claims if they are likely to involve the DISTRICT.

**EXHIBIT D**  
**REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL**

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NONE: Public Agency to Public Agency

**EXHIBIT E**  
**CONSULTANTS PROPOSAL**

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Refer to attached Scope of Work

MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

**DATE:** March 7, 2016  
**TO:** Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Shuran Parker, Administrative Services Manager  
**REVIEWED BY:** Rafael Payan, General Manager  
**SUBJECT:** Consideration of Hardship Request from Seaside Pacchetti Dog Park Committee to Provide Payment of Grant Funds in Advance of Actual Expenditures

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**RECOMMENDED ACTION:**

That the Board of Directors provide direction to staff regarding the request from the Seaside Pacchetti Dog Park Committee (Committee) to provide payment of grant funds in advance of actual expenditures (**ATTACHMENT 1**).

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

There is no fiscal impact from taking this action.

**FUNDING SOURCE:**

Account #6974, Community/Neighborhood Grants

**FUNDING BALANCE:**

\$20,000 has been awarded for this grant project and all funds are available.

**DISCUSSION:**

In September 2015, the Committee submitted a grant application (**ATTACHMENT 2**) to the District as part of the community grant program and was awarded \$20,000 for improvements to the Seaside Pacchetti Dog Park (**ATTACHMENT 3**). On February 1, 2016 staff was contacted by Becky Stofer, the Committee Chair, inquiring how to receive funds for this project in advance, as they did not have the funding on hand to complete the project. I reminded Ms. Stofer that per the grant agreement, the Committee would be required to submit a hardship request to the Board for its consideration of the request.

At this time, staff is recommending that the Board provide direction to staff on how to respond to this grant request. Representatives from the Committee are scheduled to attend the meeting to answer questions.

**ATTACHMENTS:**

1. Letter from Becky Stofer outlining grant hardship request
2. Committee Grant Application and Project Budget
3. Committee Grant Agreement

February 12, 2016

Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District

Regarding the Grant given to Pacchetti Dog Park, this letter requests the grant be changed from a reimbursement type to a cash up front type. Pacchetti Dog Park has been in existence for only a year, and does not have the cash in its bank account to cover the work to be done. Any funds raised have gone into improvements of the park. Also the contractor wants to make sure he does not have to carry the cost for too much time. Additionally, Seaside City staff have allowed the Dog Park to do the contracting themselves as the project is seen as a donation to the City. The city staff will look at the project design solely in order to assure that it will be ADA compliant.

Per your Board's requirement, attached is a photo of the banner now hanging on the park fence and also a photo of the table top with the Park District's plaque permanently mounted on it.

Attached is the bid for the project received from Kelly Howell, CEO of Kelcon Construction.

Several Pacchetti Dog Park Committee members will attend your March 7<sup>th</sup> meeting at Del Rey Oaks City Hall to answer any questions the Board may have.

Thank you,

Becky Stofer, Chairperson  
Pacchetti Dog Park Committee

**Kelcon, Inc.**

Kelly Howell  
 Lic#: 948531  
 404 Casanova Ave  
 Monterey, CA 93940  
 Phone # 831-760-2932      kelly@kelconcorp.com

**Estimate**

Date	Estimate #
2/11/2016	Est1470

Name / Address
Becky @ Monterey Signs Seaside, CA 93955

			Project
			Pacchetti Dog Park
Description	Qty	Rate	Total
Site Work. Install appropriate gate to meet ADA Requirements. Gate to match existing. 36" clear.		977.24	977.24
Site Work. Prep, grade, form, reinforce, and pour ADA compliant concrete walkway. Apprx 355 feet long, 4 feet wide. Broom non-slip finish. Domes installed at entrance. See existing plan for layout. Concrete to be reinforced with extra steel at truck gate location. Apprx 1420 square feet. Apprx 22 cubic yards. Installed Price is \$1000/yard. Additions of domes and extra material at truck gate included in final price. Price includes all labor and material.		23,500.00	23,500.00
Site Work. Demolition. Remove and haul away apprx 100x3 existing ac blacktop. Price includes hauling and dump fees.		2,000.00	2,000.00
Site Work. Install apprx 150'x450' of rough wood chips. Apprx 625 cubic yards. Material \$15/yd = \$9375. Labor \$8000.		17,375.00	17,375.00
Equipment Rental		2,000.00	2,000.00
Donations, volunteer labor.		-25,852.24	-25,852.24
		<b>Total</b>	\$20,000.00



## Off-Leash Dog Park Rules

Hours of Operation: Dawn to Dusk

### ENTER AT YOUR OWN RISK

- \* Aggressive dogs are not allowed in the park. Any dogs showing signs of aggression should be removed from the dog park.
- \* Dogs must be collared, licensed, vaccinated and parasite free.
- \* Children must be supervised at all times; children under age 5 are not recommended.
- \* Limit of 3 dogs per handler.
- \* No choke, prong or spiked collars.
- \* No dogs in heat or puppies under 4 months permitted in the dog park.
- \* Leash law applies outside dog park area.
- \* Dogs "Off-leash" must be under voice control by their owners at all times.
- \* Dog owners must have the leash in hand at all times.
- \* Dog owners must remain in the park and keep their dog in view at all times.
- \* Do not bring human or dog food inside the park.
- \* Do not bring any dog toys inside the park (non-squeak ball is acceptable).
- \* Owners must clean up any dog droppings made by their pets. Bag all droppings before depositing them in provided receptacles.
- \* Owners must fill in any holes made by their pets.
- \* Small dog area is for dogs 30 pounds and under, as well as older and weaker dogs.
- \* No smoking or alcohol in the park.
- \* All City and County ordinances apply.

### NOTICE

Park is subject to closure as determined by the city for any reason deemed to be in the public's interest or safety

**IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, CALL 911**

**PACCHETTI DOG PARK THANKS THE  
MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
FOR THEIR DONATION  
TO MAKE OUR WALKWAY POSSIBLE!**





**MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
PARKS, OPEN SPACE AND COASTAL PRESERVATION  
COMMUNITY/NEIGHBORHOOD GRANT PROGRAM APPLICATION FORM  
FISCAL YEAR 2015-16**

**SECTION ONE – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**I. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION**

<b>Organization Name:</b>	<b>Contact Person/Title:</b>
Seaside Pacchetti Dog Park Committee	Becky Stofer, Chair, Pacchetti Dog Park Committee
<b>Mailing Address:</b>	<b>Contact Phone:</b>
P.O. Box 1655, Seaside, CA 93955	831-277-3910
<b>Organization Executive/Title:</b>	<b>Contact Email:</b>
Becky Stofer, Chairperson	bbstofer@yahoo.com

**II. TAX INFORMATION**

**Tax Status:**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 501(c)3 Public Charity                 | <input type="checkbox"/> School District     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 501 (c)3 Private Foundation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Public Agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> City                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (DESCRIBE):   |

IRS Employer ID#:

27-26884021

**III. MISSION STATEMENT**

**Briefly summarize the mission of your organization:**

Pacchetti off leash dog park provides a safe location for dog and their owners, encouraging families to go out and exercise with their pets. All sharing a common experience. Pacchetti Dog Park will become a destination park, a place for locals and dog lovers from all over Monterey county.

**IV. WHO YOU SERVE**

**Projects must be of benefit to or located within MPRPD boundaries. Which MPRPD Ward(s) and geographic area(s) do(es) your project serve?**

- Ward 1: Marina, northern Ft. Ord
- Ward 2: Seaside, northern Sand City, southern Ft. Ord
- Ward 3: Monterey, Del Rey Oaks, southwest Seaside, southern Sand City
- Ward 4: Pacific Grove, New Monterey, northern Pebble Beach
- Ward 5: Carmel, Carmel Valley, Cachagua, southern Pebble Beach, Big Sur

**List the city(ies) and if possible, the neighborhood(s) that your grant project will serve:**

Pacchetti Dog Park serves all of Seaside as well as Monterey, Pacific Grove, Marina and Carmel. We have greeted dog and their owners from all the cities listed above and as far as Salinas, Los Gatos and San Jose.

**SECTION TWO – GRANT PROJECT****I. GRANT REQUEST**

**Name of project for which requesting funding:**

Pacchetti Dog Park, Seaside, CA

**II. PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

**Indicate which of the following objectives your project addresses:**

- Increase the safety of park users, particularly young children
- Enhance accessibility to park and recreation facilities pursuant to Americans with Disabilities Act guidelines
- Enhance public awareness and appreciation of parks, recreation, and open space
- Provide access to parks by youth, in safe positive and meaningful ways through education programs and other activities
- Enhance coastal preservation

**III. PROJECT SUMMARY**

**Briefly describe project, including why you need grant support, and how you plan to implement the project:**

Volunteer efforts have been ongoing for 1 year clearing dead brush and trimming oaks. We need a safe dog park for dog owners and their families. The existing rocky uneven pathway requires restoration in order to provide a smooth surface to avoid slips and falls. Because the park is on sloped land reinforced siding is required to prevent erosion. Wood chips throughout the park as a ground cover will enhance the beauty of the park and keep the dirt and dust to a minimum.

#### IV. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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**1. Describe any safety, accessibility, and open space improvements included in the project:**

(a) Currently there is an unlevel broken path requiring resurfacing to prevent dog owners and their families from stumbling and causing injuries. Restoration of the pathway will allow it to be a usable walkway.

(b) The siding for the walkway will improve erosion control and is a must in order to maintain and preserve the walkway.

(c) The open space dirt lot is causing dust flare ups when dogs run and play. Many at the park are experiencing dirt in their eyes and sneezing. Wood chips will eliminate the problem.

**2. Describe how the project is consistent with the landowner's General Plan, parks and open space goals and policies:**

The City of Seaside is always looking for more usable space. The park will expand opportunities for community and family and supports getting to know your neighbors. It exemplifies the caring and acts of kindnesses of humans and pets. A perfect partnership with the city and its citizens.

**3. Discuss relevant partnerships and collaborations. NOTE: Community organizations (i.e., neighborhood associations) must have public agency or not-for-profit co-sponsorship.**

The Pacchetti Dog Park Committee is working with the City of Seaside, Seaside Fire Department, numerous neighbors and local business owners volunteering their time and money. We have received volunteers from military service members from our neighbors at The Defense Language Institute. Two city councilmen sit on the Pacchetti Dog Park Committee. The committee meets twice monthly and works to raise funds and awareness. The Committee encourages respectful interactions among neighbors and their pets to foster a sense of pride in the overall health and beauty of the neighborhood with the improvements of Pacchetti Dog Park. We are committed to restoring, preserving and protecting our neighborhood dog park.

**4. Explain why this work is important and how it meets the priorities of MPRPD:**

Pacchetti Dog Park encourages community involvement, in conformance with MPRPD's mission statement. We align with the priorities of the MPRPD in the areas of community recreation, especially as the park possesses a "significant recreational potential". We are strong community members who wish to work with you to enhance the quality of life on the Monterey Peninsula. The importance to our diverse and working-class neighborhood is clear - parks are our yards, our neighborhood meeting places, our watercoolers, and our gyms.

**V. PROJECT OUTCOMES**

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What are the main outcomes you expect to see from your project? Please be as specific as possible in describing tangible results.

The outcome is to see the park being used by many families and seniors. With receipt of our funding request the park can be a safe environment for dogs and their owners. It will welcome dogs with special needs and service dogs who need their off duty time to be a "dog". It will provide a socialization for both people and dogs . The main tangible outcome is a park that people can use safely in a natural environment.

**VI. OTHER INFORMATION - OPTIONAL**

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Include any other information that we might need to understand your organization and/or the unique needs of the community that your project will serve.

Many parks in the county need some TLC. But, we are a community of 35,000 without a lot of green space or open space, especially within walking distance. Our dog park will allow urbanites to go outside, play with their companions, get some sun, and see a slice of nature close to home. The park has a host of full grown beautiful oak trees throughout the park and peeks of the ocean in a serene setting that creates a park that is unique to any of Seaside parks.

**VII. RECOGNITION SIGNAGE**

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Grant guidelines require permanently installed recognition signage for all awarded grant projects. Please describe how your organization will recognize MPRPD for the financial contribution toward the project, if a grant is awarded.

Because city regulations prohibit permanent signage the Dog Park Committee would build a picnic table with inlay of the MPRPD's logo in honor of your contribution. On a temporary signage we will add MPRPD's name as one of our sponsors. Also, your logo will be included on our website.

## SECTION THREE – PROJECT FUNDING

### I. PROJECT BUDGET

Identify the total cost of the proposed project and the level of funding requested. Dedicated matching funds are encouraged. NOTE: Costs for normal maintenance and operations, administrative overhead, insurance and other ongoing costs are NOT eligible for grant funding. Reimbursement for staff time is permissible only for public agencies and not-for-profit organizations and supporting organizations as defined by the IRS.

Total Project Budget:

Amount Requesting:

\$20,000	\$20,000
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Amount of Matching Funds Secured:

Organization Annual Operating Budget:

\$0	\$7,000
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Describe the project budget:

Restore pathway with siding to prevent erosion. Wood chips for ground cover. TOTAL COST ESTIMATE: \$20,000 Funding Requested: \$20,000. Fundraising for the park is ongoing. Volunteers will assist in reducing any labor costs.

Discuss applicable long term maintenance costs, including a statement of the landowner's ability and commitment to maintain the project.

The city of Seaside provides trash pick up on a weekly basis. Funding for this task comes from the Parks and Maintenance budget, from the City of Seaside General Fund. All other maintenance is provided by proven volunteers and Pacchetti Dog Park Committee members.

### II. OTHER MAJOR FUNDING SOURCES - OPTIONAL

Name of Source	Amount	Status
	\$	<input type="checkbox"/> Funding secured <input type="checkbox"/> Request submitted
	\$	<input type="checkbox"/> Funding secured <input type="checkbox"/> Request submitted
	\$	<input type="checkbox"/> Funding secured <input type="checkbox"/> Request submitted
	\$	<input type="checkbox"/> Funding secured <input type="checkbox"/> Request submitted

## SECTION FOUR – REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS

### I. LIST OF GOVERNING BODY

Attach a list of the organization's governing body, including their affiliations.

### II. ORGANIZATION FINANCIALS

Attach the most recent, audited financial statements OR the current operating budget.

### III. BUDGET AND BUDGET NARRATIVE

Attach a project budget as well as a descriptive budget narrative that correspond with your request.

For each line item in the budget, please provide a brief description of how the requested funds will be used. For example, "Transportation: \$2,500 – will allow bus transportation for 35 students to attend a 7-day outdoor nature education program."

APPLICATIONS SUBMITTED WITHOUT THE REQUIRED ATTACHMENTS WILL BE DEEMED INCOMPLETE AND  
WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL INFORMATION SUBMITTED ON THIS APPLICATION FORM AND ACCOMPANYING ATTACHMENTS IS TRUE AND CORRECT AND THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE ORGANIZATION LISTED HEREIN.

I ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT PARKS, OPEN SPACE AND COASTAL PRESERVATION GRANT GUIDELINES AND THE APPLICANT ORGANIZATION WILL COMPLY WITH THE GUIDELINES IF A GRANT IS AWARDED.

I UNDERSTAND THAT SUBMITTING THIS APPLICATION DOES NOT GUARANTEE THAT A GRANT WILL BE AWARDED.

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL COMPLETING APPLICATION

DATE

<i>Ramona Olafso-Reed</i>	<i>2015 SEP 28</i>
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SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

*Ramona Olafso Reed*

Attachment III

**Pacchetti Dog Park Improvements**  
Project Narrative and Budget  
September 2015

**Projective Narrative**

Pacchetti Dog Park is the City's first Off Leash Dog Park, named after Seaside's first paid fire chief. The park is 1.7 acres in the midst of full grown oak trees and located on the southwest corner of Kimball Avenue and Noche Buena Street. The project has been broken down into 2 phases.

Phase I: Restoration of existing pathway through the park with bender board siding. The bender board will act as a siding to control erosion from the sloped hill. The pathway is planned at 4ft wide and 3 inches tall and is approximately 315 feet long. The groundcover will be the use of clean (no chemicals) wood chips to place over the existing dirt encompassing at least 1,000 square feet. Total estimated cost: \$20,000.00

Phase II: Creation of 2 cleaning areas for the dogs. Two faucets are already in place. Installation of two 36 square feet concrete slabs at each end of the park. Estimated cost: \$600.00

**Project Budget**

Pathway restoration/decomposed granite & accessories)	\$7,000.00
Erosion control siding (bender board & accessories)	\$5,000.00
Labor of pathway and borders	\$2,800.00
Clean wood chips (4 truckloads @ \$500.00 ea.)	\$2,000.00
Labor to spread wood chips over parkgrounds	\$0.00 Committee volunteers
Two concrete slabs (36 sqft) & rental equipment	\$600.00
Labor to install concrete slabs	\$0.00 Committee volunteers
Miscellaneous	\$2,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$19,300.00</b>

315 WALKWAY 4' WIDE

2X6 BOTH SIDES

2X8 UPPER SIDE 2X6 LOWER SIDE

2X6 X 16 = 40EA @ 16.27 = 651  
 1/2 X 20' REBAR 20EA 6.55 131  
 4 ROLLS GROUND CLOTH 52.46 228  
 20 BAGS 60LB SAKRETE MIX 2.75 60  
 PACK RECIP SAW BLADES 20  
 16 YDS DIRECT DELIVERY DG 1331  
 2 DAYS DITCH DIGGER TOLL RENTAL 200

2X6 X 16' - 20EA AT 16.27 326  
 2X8 X 12 27EA AT 20.67 559  
 1/2 X 20' REBAR 20EA 6.55 131  
 4 ROLLS GROUND CLOTH 52.46 228  
 20 BAGS 60LB SAKRETE MIX 2.75 60  
 PACK RECIP SAW BLADES 20  
 16 YDS DIRECT DELIVERY DG 1331  
 2 DAYS DITCH WITCH RENT 200

CONTINGENT PLUS 15% 2671  
 10% TAX 393  
 302  
3316

2855  
 CONTINGENT 15% 429  
 10% TAX 329  
3613

4X4 X 8 ~~40~~ 80EA 9.47 823 + 10% TAX 83

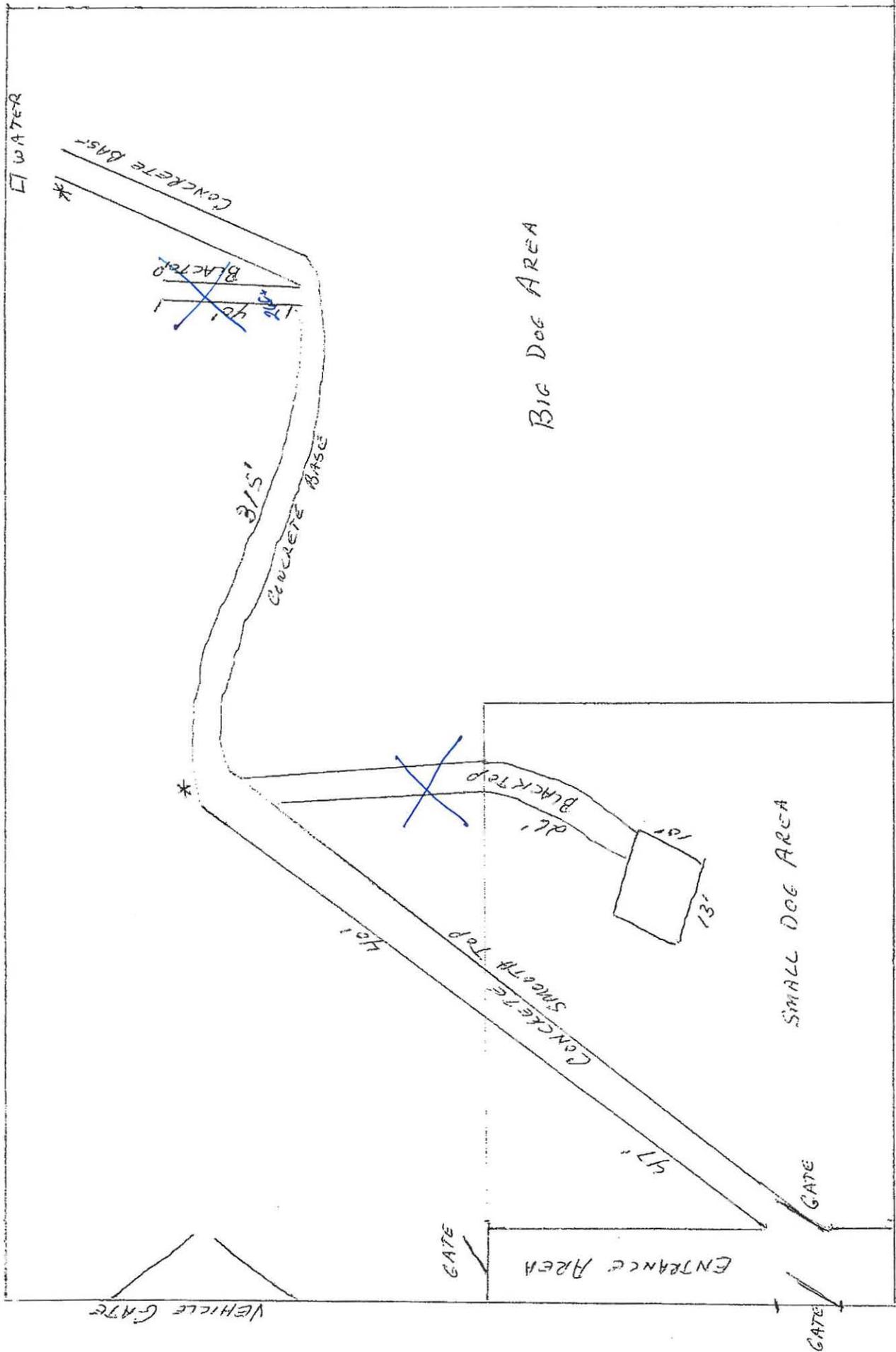
1/2 X 6 X 20' BENDER BOARD 32EA 36.00 1325 + 10% 1458

Recap

4X4 ON BOTH SIDES \$ 2513  
 2X6 ON BOTH SIDES 3316  
 2X6 + 2X8 3613  
 1/2 X 6" BENDER 3556

WOULD NOT NEED DITCH WITCH

1.4 ft wide



September 23, 2015  
Pachetti Dog Park  
Attn. Becky Stoffer

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Estimates for Pathway labor.

GERMAN ROBLES GARDENING SERVICES.

Labor hours 4 days, 8 to 9 hours a day, 3 people.

Possible 3 day labor 4 people.

Total costs just labor after all materials provided will be an estimate between 2,200.00 and maximum of 2,800.00 it will no exceed the maximum amount.

Work to be performed.

Install the bender board prior to DG.

Spread DG and press.

Suggestions to DG, if possible have it dropped in different places, Front of park and middle, that will reduce time on carry on.

**GRANT AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
AND  
SEASIDE PACCHETTI DOG PARK COMMITTEE**

**FOR FY2015-16 PARKS, OPEN SPACE AND COASTAL PRESERVATION GRANT PROGRAM**

This Grant Agreement ("Agreement") is made and entered into as of this date: December 15, 2015, by and between the Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District ("District"), a California Special District, and the Seaside Pacchetti Dog Park Committee ("Grantee").

**RECITALS**

WHEREAS, the District has made funding available from proceeds of the Parks, Open Space and Coastal Preservation Assessment District Fund; and

WHEREAS, the Grantee has submitted an executed application ("Grantee Application") to the District for said grant funds for FY2015-16 which application is incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth herein; and

WHEREAS, the District has approved the Grantee Application and now desires to make a grant of funds to the Grantee, pursuant to the terms of this Agreement, to carry out the project ("Project") as described in the Grantee Application; and

WHEREAS, any environmental, administrative and legal clearances required to be obtained prior to the District's release of grant funds to the Grantee, have been obtained.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of these recitals, which are hereby fully incorporated into this Agreement, and the mutual covenants contained herein, the District and the Grantee agree as follows:

**1. GRANT AMOUNT AND STATEMENT OF WORK**

- A. Scope of Project – The District has allocated grant funds to the Grantee in the maximum aggregate amount of \$20,000 to be used for the eligible costs associated with the project described as follows:
  - 1. Pacchetti Dog Park Improvements, as described in Budget Narrative
- B. Eligible costs include labor, materials, equipment and other related project costs that the District may deem appropriate for reimbursement. Costs for normal maintenance and operations, administrative overhead, insurance and other ongoing costs are not eligible. Staff time is permissible only for public agencies, not-for-profit organizations, and supporting organizations as defined by the IRS.
- C. MPRPD Objectives – The Grantee certifies that the activities carried out with Grant funds provided by the District to the Grantee under this Agreement will meet one or more of the priority objectives as outlined in the District Grant Program Guidelines attached.
- D. Performance Monitoring – The District will monitor the performance of the Grantee in light of the project description, schedule and goals as outlined in the Grantee Application or as may be otherwise agreed by the District and the Grantee. Substandard performance, as determined by the District at its sole discretion, will constitute non-compliance with this Agreement. If action to correct such substandard performance is not taken by the Grantee within a reasonable period of time, but no later than 60 days

after being notified by the District, the District may suspend any pending disbursements of Grant funds or may, at its sole discretion, terminate this Agreement in the manner provided herein.

**2. TERM OF AGREEMENT**

The Grantee shall complete the Project as outlined in the Grantee Application on or before December 31, 2016. This agreement shall expire on the date the District remits the last reimbursement payment to the Grantee pursuant to this Agreement.

Every effort shall be made by the Grantee to complete the Project within the identified time frame. If the Grantee does not complete the Project within the identified time frame, or Grant funds are no longer needed for the project awarded, the District will have no further obligation to disburse Grant funds to the Grantee under this Agreement and may reallocate the Grant funds not yet drawn to another eligible project.

**3. DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS**

The District shall reimburse the Grantee with grant funds for eligible Project costs. The District has no obligation to reimburse the Grantee for costs that are deemed to be beyond the scope of the Project as identified in the Grantee Application and/or this Agreement. In addition, the aggregate amount of the reimbursement paid to the Grantee shall not exceed the allocated Grant funds.

The Grantee shall submit a "Request for Disbursement" to the District to request reimbursement for eligible Project costs. Each request for reimbursement shall include documentation to verify that the expenditure of funds is consistent with the Grantee Application, as approved by the District. Prior to approving a request for reimbursement, the District will verify that the Grantee has met all applicable District regulations and guidelines. The District shall not provide any payments or reimbursement in advance of actual expenditures by the Grantee nor for any expenditures unrelated to the Project. (For certain hardship situations, the MPRPD Board may approve a Grantee's written request for payment of grant funds in advance of expenditure by the Grantee). Receipts, canceled checks, paid invoices including an itemized statement of all costs are samples of appropriate methods of reimbursement documentation.

The Grantee may request reimbursements on an as needed basis after this Agreement is approved and until the expiration date of this Agreement.

**4. RECOGNITION SIGNAGE AND RETENTION**

Ten percent (10%) of grant funds will be withheld from each request for disbursement. The final ten percent withheld will only be disbursed to the Grantee after permanently installed recognition signage, approved by the District, is in place. Where a project site exists, recognition signage shall be placed in a visible manner at that site. Where no project site exists, the Grantee will coordinate with the District to ensure that appropriate recognition is in place acknowledging the grant award.

Additionally, when possible, Grantee will recognize the District in collateral information and via broadcast, if broadcast or printed media is applicable and District recognition will be prominently posted on all related websites and social media.

**5. NOTICES**

Communication and correspondence related to this contract shall be directed to the following contract representatives:

DISTRICT:

GRANTEE:

Shuran Parker  
60 Garden Court, Suite 325  
Monterey, CA 93940  
[parker@mprpd.org](mailto:parker@mprpd.org)

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**6. LABOR, MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES**

The Grantee shall furnish or coordinate the provision of all labor, materials and services and bear all expenses necessary to complete the Project as outlined in the Grantee Application. Under this Agreement, the District's only financial obligation to the Grantee is to disburse the Grant funds as allocated by the District to the Grantee under this Agreement.

**7. RECORDS AND REPORTS**

The Grantee shall, at a minimum, maintain the following records and reports to assist the District in complying with its record keeping requirements:

- A. Documentation of all Grant funds received from the District;
- B. Documentation of expenses as identified in the requests for reimbursement;
- C. Any such other related records as the District shall require or as are necessary to document eligible Grant funds expenditure.

The Grantee shall maintain appropriate accounting records for the Grant funds provided by the District. District representatives shall have access to all books, documents, papers and records maintained by the Grantee in connection with the Project for the purpose of audit, review and evaluation, and shall retain such records for a minimum of five (5) years past the expiration date for this Agreement.

**8. CHANGE IN USE OF FUNDS**

Changes in the use of Grant funds must be approved in advance by the District Board of Directors. If the Grantee desires a change in the use of the Grant funds following approval of this Agreement, a written request must be submitted to the District for review by the Board of Directors. No change in use of Grant funds will be permitted by the District without prior formal approval by the District.

**9. NONDISCRIMINATION CLAUSE**

The Grantee shall comply with all State and Federal laws regarding nondiscrimination in the provision of services and the equal opportunity employment of personnel.

**10. SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION OF AGREEMENT**

The District may at any time, for any reason, with or without cause, suspend or terminate this Agreement, or any portion hereof, by serving said suspension or termination upon the Grantee with at least a ten (10) day prior written notice.

**11. HOLD HARMLESS AND INDEMNITY AGREEMENT**

The Grantee agrees to defend, indemnify, protect, and hold harmless the District, its officers, officials, employees, and volunteers from any third-party claims in connection with projects funded by the grant program and against any and all claims, demands, losses, defense costs or expenses, or liability of any kind or nature which the District, its officers, employees, and agents may sustain or incur or which may be imposed upon them for injury to or death of persons, or damage to property arising out of Grantee's actions or negligent or wrongful acts or omissions in performing or failing to perform under the terms of this Agreement, excepting only liability arising out of the sole negligence of the District.

**12. ASSIGNMENT OF AGREEMENT**

The Grantee shall not assign this Agreement or any monies due hereunder without the prior written consent of the District.

**13. SUCCESSORS OR ASSIGNS**

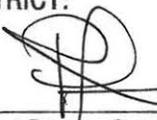
Subject to the provisions of the "Hold Harmless and Indemnity Agreement", all terms, conditions, and provisions hereof shall inure to and shall bind each of the parties hereto, and each of their respective heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns.

**14. AUTHORITY TO EXECUTE THIS AGREEMENT**

The person or persons executing this Agreement on behalf of the Grantee warrants and represents that he/she has the authority to execute this Agreement on behalf of the Grantee and has the authority to bind the Grantee to the performance of its obligations hereunder.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed as of the day and year first written above.

**DISTRICT:**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
12-17-2015  
Rafael Payan, General Manager / Date

**GRANTEE:**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Becky Stofer, Chair / Date  
12-16-15

**MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING**

**DATE:** March 7, 2016  
**TO:** Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Shuran Parker, Administrative Services Manager  
**REVIEWED BY:** Rafael Payan, General Manager  
**SUBJECT:** Fiscal Year 2015-16 Mid-Year Budget Report

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**RECOMMENDED ACTION**

It is recommended that the Board receive this report on the status of the District's budget at mid-year (as of 12/31/2015).

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

District revenue at mid-year totaled \$2,648,530, about 44% of the budgeted amount, while expenditures were \$1,414,916, approximately 22% of budget.

At close of the Fiscal Year (FY), total revenue for the District is projected to be \$6,333,643, \$244,700 over budget due to the Palo Corona Regional Park (PCRP) parking project grant from the Big Sur Land Trust. Total expenditures are projected to be \$6,238,224, in the positive and \$333,200 less than the approved budget.

The budget projections are further summarized below and are listed by line-item account in the attached schedule entitled FY2015-16 Mid-Year Budget Review (**ATTACHMENT 1**).

On balance, and assuming that current staffing and program levels remain status quo, the mid-year budget report indicates the continued stability of the District's financial condition.

**FUNDING SOURCE:**

All general fund and assessment district accounts with current or anticipated activity this FY are represented in this budget report.

**FUNDING BALANCE:**

As noted above, revenue at mid-year was \$2,648,530, while expenditures were \$1,414,916.

**DISCUSSION:**

**Revenue Activity and Projections**

Based on mid-year and anticipated performance, District revenues at year-end are projected to be on target with the budgeted amount, plus include the addition of the PCRP Parking lot grant from the Big Sur Land Trust. Staff anticipates that minor shortfalls in a few accounts will be offset by overages in other, as noted on the attached schedule.

**Expenditure Activity and Projections**

Administration (Admin)

The Administration program expenditures at mid-year, \$682,962, are 59% of budget and we anticipate ending the year at \$1,370,872, which is \$213,200 more than budget. Expenditures in Administration are the only overages anticipated in this FY budget and are primarily due to expenses associated with pursuing replacement funding for the soon-to-expire assessment district.

#### Operations & Maintenance (O&M)

O&M expenses at mid-year, \$379,575, are about 36% of budget and are anticipated to be \$1,028,085 or \$19,200 less than the approved budget. Savings are due primarily to not filling a part-time position, as originally planned. In O&M and the remaining divisions, savings will be realized from the PARS program, as staff determined that due to performance, the annual contribution originally budgeted was not needed.

#### Environmental Education & Community Outreach (EECO)

The EECO program expenditures at mid-year, \$166,004, are about 32% of budget and we anticipate ending the year at \$476,598, which is \$35,300 less than budget. The variance in this division is savings from the contract staffing account along with that from the PARS program.

#### Planning & Conservation Management (PCM)

PCM expenses at mid-year, \$130,769, are about 6% of budget and anticipated to be \$2,092,669 or \$206,900 less than the approved budget. The extreme year-to-date/budget variance is timing of the \$1.5M Joyce Stevens Monterey Pine Forest Preserve (JSMPFP) annual payment, which was recorded after the mid-year date. Savings in this division are due to decreased need for professional services than originally anticipated, along with the PARS program savings.

#### Assessment District (AD)

The AD expenditures at mid-year, \$55,606, are around 4% of budget we anticipate will end the year at \$1,270,000, \$285,000 less than budget. Most of the AD savings will be carried over for unfinished projects: interpretive panels at GRRP; anticipated improvements at JSMPFP and for land acquisitions and improvements not completed in the FY.

### **ATTACHMENTS:**

1. FY2015-16 Mid-Year Budget Review Schedule

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
FY 2015-16 Mid-Year Budget Review**

	As of 12/31/2015	Budget	% of Budget	Year-End Projected	Variance	Comments
<b>GENERAL FUND REVENUES</b>						
4010-Property Tax	1,921,564	3,277,200	58.63%	3,277,200	0	
4015-Interest Earnings	9,114	40,000	22.78%	40,000	0	
4020-Rental Income	16,255	38,000	42.78%	33,000	-5,000	Property vacancy
4030-Donations	2,356	3,000	78.54%	3,000	0	
4035-Reimbursements	12,825	2,000	641.26%	13,000	11,000	Mandated Costs & Watershed Assess. Grant
4040-Environ. Education Pgms.	100	10,000	1.0%	4,500	-5,500	Less than anticipated
4045-Other Revenue	3,495	5,000	69.9%	249,200	244,200	BSLT Grant Agreement
4200-Grant Income					0	
Prop 117 Grant	0	1,500,000	0.0%	1,500,000	0	
BWET Grant	0	49,957	0.0%	49,957	0	
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>1,965,708</b>	<b>4,925,157</b>	<b>39.91%</b>	<b>5,169,857</b>	<b>244,700</b>	<b>Projected More Than Budget</b>

**ASSESSMENT DISTRICT REVENUES**

4900-Assessment Revenue	682,822	1,163,786	58.67%	1,163,786	0	
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<b>GRAND TOTAL REVENUE (All Funds)</b>	<b>2,648,530</b>	<b>6,088,943</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	<b>6,333,643</b>	<b>244,700</b>	<b>PROJECTED ON BUDGET</b>
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**ATTACHMENT 1**

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
FY 2015-16 Mid-Year Budget Review**

	As of 12/31/2015	Budget	% of Budget	Year-End Projected	Variance	Comments
<b>ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURES</b>						
6101-Board Compensation	3,300	7,000	47.14%	7,000	0	
6102-Salaries/Admin	136,230	330,200	41.26%	330,200	0	
6103-Part-Time Salaries	0	22,000	0.0%	16,000	-6,000	
6104-Contract Staff	23,712	30,000	79.04%	30,000	0	
6106-Job Training & Education	1,167	5,000	23.34%	5,000	0	
6107-Admin Employee Benefits						
Health Insurance	34,533	83,000	41.61%	83,000	0	
PERS	196,517	233,067	84.32%	233,067	0	
Dental Insurance	1,057	3,300	32.02%	3,300	0	
Vision Insurance	311	1,000	31.05%	1,000	0	
Life/ADD, STD, LTD & EAP	1,115	3,550	31.42%	3,550	0	
PARS Program	19,000	18,700	101.6%	18,700	0	
OPEB	0	13,250	0.0%	13,250	0	
<b>Total - Admin Employee Benefits</b>	<b>252,533</b>	<b>355,867</b>	<b>70.96%</b>	<b>355,867</b>	<b>0</b>	
6109-Payroll Tax/Personnel	9,953	25,000	39.81%	25,000	0	
6112-Insurance/Comp	55,063	111,400	49.43%	111,400	0	
6113-Postage	8,069	5,000	161.39%	8,500	3,500	Public Survey Mailing
6114-Office Supplies	3,614	6,500	55.6%	6,500	0	
6120-Printing	18,163	5,000	363.27%	18,300	13,300	Public Survey Printing
6122-Legal Notice	2,066	6,000	34.43%	6,000	0	
6124-Publications & Membership	5,343	12,000	44.52%	12,000	0	
6126-Advertising	8,733	0	100.0%	31,800	31,800	Television Advertising
6130-Travel, Conferences/Mtgs.	1,071	10,000	10.71%	10,000	0	
6134-Computer Maintenance	6,010	8,700	69.08%	12,000	3,300	Unanticipated IT issues
6136-Equipment Maintenance	0	500	0.0%	500	0	
6137-Equipment Rental	3,659	5,500	66.54%	5,500	0	
6138-Vehicle Maintenance	189	1,000	18.86%	1,000	0	
6140-Office Lease	31,551	74,500	42.35%	74,500	0	
6141-Bank Service Charges	75	300	25.0%	300	0	
6142-Utilities	9,351	18,000	51.95%	18,000	0	
6148-Property taxes/assessments	3,333	2,000	166.67%	3,400	1,400	
6149-Prof/Special Services	99,777	116,100	85.94%	282,000	165,900	Unanticipated Consultant & Legal Services
6161-Depreciation-Admin.	0	105	0.0%	105	0	
<b>ADMINISTRATION TOTALS</b>	<b>682,962</b>	<b>1,157,672</b>	<b>58.99%</b>	<b>1,370,872</b>	<b>213,200</b>	<b>Projected Total Over Budget</b>

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
FY 2015-16 Mid-Year Budget Review**

	As of 12/31/2015	Budget	% of Budget	Year-End Projected	Variance	Comments
<b>OPERATIONS &amp; MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES</b>						
6202-Salaries/O&M	205,420	504,000	40.76%	504,000	0	
6203-Part-Time Salaries	0	13,900	0.0%	0	-13,900	PT Staff Not Hired
6204-Seasonal/Contract Staff	1,881	10,000	18.81%	10,000	0	
6206-Job Training & Education	4,743	8,000	59.29%	8,000	0	
<b>6207-O&amp;M Employee Benefits</b>						
Health Insurance	50,359	130,000	38.74%	133,000	3,000	
PERS	38,223	97,000	39.41%	97,000	0	
Dental Insurance	2,559	8,000	31.99%	8,000	0	
Vision Insurance	747	3,200	23.35%	3,200	0	
Life/ADD, STD, LTD & EAP	2,010	6,700	30.0%	6,700	0	
PARS Program	0	9,300	0.0%	0	-9,300	Anticipated savings
OPEB-O&M	0	37,100	0.0%	37,100	0	
<b>Total - O&amp;M Employee Benefits</b>	<b>93,898</b>	<b>291,300</b>	<b>32.23%</b>	<b>285,000</b>	<b>-6,300</b>	
6208-Uniforms	3,000	3,000	100.0%	3,000	0	
6213-Postage	4	150	2.63%	150	0	
6214-Supplies	7,143	16,500	43.29%	16,500	0	
6216-Tools	504	1,500	33.61%	3,000	1,500	
6220-Printing	0	2,500	0.0%	2,500	0	
6224-Publications/Memberships	0	350	0.0%	350	0	
6226-Advertising	0	3,000	0.0%	1,500	-1,500	Transfer to 6216
6230-Travel, Conferences/Mtgs.	1,058	3,000	35.26%	3,000	0	
6234-Computer Maint/Supplies	3,911	10,000	39.11%	10,000	0	
6236-Equipment Maintenance	3,158	12,000	26.31%	12,000	0	
6237-Equipment Rental	1,136	1,000	113.58%	2,000	1,000	
6238-Vehicle Maint/Fuel	9,138	18,500	49.4%	18,500	0	
6241-Janitorial Supplies	4,699	11,500	40.86%	11,500	0	
6242-Utilities	26,914	45,000	59.81%	45,000	0	
6243-Building Repairs	6,023	20,000	30.12%	17,500	-2,500	Transfer to 6245
6245-Resource Management	4,152	2,500	166.08%	5,000	2,500	
6247 Trail Maintenance	561	2,000	28.07%	2,000	0	
6249-Professional Services	115	500	23.0%	500	0	
6260-Equipment	44	2,000	2.2%	2,000	0	
6262-Depreciation-O&M	0	57,585	0.0%	57,585	0	
6263-Park Signs	261	2,500	10.43%	2,500	0	
6264-Parking lot	1,812	5,000	36.25%	5,000	0	
<b>OPERATIONS &amp; MAINT. TOTALS</b>	<b>379,575</b>	<b>1,047,285</b>	<b>36.24%</b>	<b>1,028,085</b>	<b>-19,200</b>	<b>Projected Total Under Budget</b>

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
FY 2015-16 Mid-Year Budget Review**

<b>As of 12/31/2015</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>% of Budget</b>	<b>Year-End Projected</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Comments</b>
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**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
FY 2015-16 Mid-Year Budget Review**

	As of 12/31/2015	Budget	% of Budget	Year-End Projected	Variance	Comments
<b>ENVIRON. ED./COMM. OUTREACH EXPENDITURES</b>						
6302-Salaries	88,695	213,000	41.64%	213,000	0	
6304-Seasonal/Contract Staff	10,028	40,000	25.07%	14,000	-26,000	Budget savings
6306-Job Training & Education	358	1,500	23.87%	1,500	0	
<b>6307-EE/CO Employee Benefits</b>						
Health Insurance	14,218	33,000	43.08%	33,000	0	
PERS	15,455	38,375	40.27%	38,375	0	
Dental Insurance	903	3,000	30.11%	3,000	0	
Vision Insurance	259	800	32.34%	800	0	
Life/ADD, STD, LTD & EAP	862	2,100	41.03%	2,100	0	
PARS Program	0	9,900	0.0%	0	-9,900	
OPEB-EE/CO	0	11,925	0.0%	11,925	0	
<b>Total - EE/CO Employee Benefits</b>	<b>31,696</b>	<b>99,100</b>	<b>31.98%</b>	<b>89,200</b>	<b>-9,900</b>	
6308-Uniforms	300	300	100.0%	300	0	
6312-Insurance - EE/CO	0	1,600	0.0%	1,000	-600	
6313-Postage	10,765	21,500	50.07%	21,500	0	
6314-Environmental supplies	645	1,200	53.79%	1,200	0	
6316-Publications/Memberships	0	400	0.0%	400	0	
6320-Printing	10,267	22,000	46.67%	22,000	0	
6326-Advertising	0	4,000	0.0%	4,000	0	
6330-Travel, Conferences/Mtgs.	5	1,500	0.3%	1,500	0	
6334-Computer maint/supplies	2,119	5,500	38.54%	5,500	0	
6337-Equipment Rental/Leases	0	1,000	0.0%	1,000	0	
6338-Vehicle Maint/Fuel	356	2,000	17.81%	2,000	0	
6342-Utilities	5,232	8,800	59.46%	10,000	1,200	
6349-Professional Services	2,800	12,000	23.33%	12,000	0	
6350-Interpretive Programs/parks	0	9,000	0.0%	9,000	0	
6352-Environmental Education	5	3,000	0.18%	3,000	0	
6354-Special Events	602	1,000	60.15%	1,000	0	
6356-Docent/Friends Program	903	5,500	16.42%	5,500	0	
6359-Depreciation-EE/CO	0	6,541	0.0%	6,541	0	
6360-Equipment-EECO	0	1,500	0.0%	1,500	0	
6363-BWET Grant	1,227	49,957	2.46%	49,957	0	
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL ED. TOTALS</b>	<b>166,004</b>	<b>511,898</b>	<b>32.43%</b>	<b>476,598</b>	<b>-35,300</b>	<b>Projected Total Under Budget</b>

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
FY 2015-16 Mid-Year Budget Review**

<b>As of 12/31/2015</b>	<b>Budget</b>	<b>% of Budget</b>	<b>Year-End Projected</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Comments</b>
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**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
FY 2015-16 Mid-Year Budget Review**

	As of 12/31/2015	Budget	% of Budget	Year-End Projected	Variance	Comments
<b>PLANNING &amp; CONSERVATION EXPENDITURES</b>						
6502-Salaries/P&C	76,080	182,700	41.64%	182,700	0	
6504-Seasonal/Contract Staff	1,154	35,000	3.3%	35,000	0	
6506-Job Training & Education	1,285	2,000	64.26%	2,000	0	
<b>6507-P&amp;C Employee Benefits</b>						
Health Insurance	10,036	23,000	43.64%	23,000	0	
PERS	12,835	33,000	38.89%	33,000	0	
Dental Insurance	768	2,000	38.38%	2,000	0	
Vision Insurance	214	675	31.7%	675	0	
Life/ADD, STD, LTD & EAP	613	1,600	38.28%	1,600	0	
PARS Fund	0	4,800	0.0%	0	-4,800	
OPEB-P&C	0	6,625	0.0%	6,625	0	
<b>Total - P&amp;C Employee Benefits</b>	<b>24,465</b>	<b>71,700</b>	<b>34.12%</b>	<b>66,900</b>	<b>-4,800</b>	
6514-Supplies	349	1,500	23.29%	1,500	0	
6530-Travel, Conferences/Mtgs.	3	1,000	0.26%	1,000	0	
6534-Computer Maint./Supplies	760	2,000	38.0%	2,400	400	
6538-Vehicle Maint/Fuel	323	3,000	10.78%	3,000	0	
6542-Utilities	2,482	1,000	248.24%	3,500	2,500	PCRP Utilities
6545.1-Resource Mgmt/PCRP	4,071	125,000	3.26%	125,000	0	
6545.4-Resource Mgmt/Marina Dun	0	180,000	0.0%	80,000	-100,000	
6545.5-Resource Mgmt/Frog Pond	0	5,000	0.0%	0	-5,000	Project not completed
6545.6-Resource Mgmt/GRRP	0	35,000	0.0%	35,000	0	
6549-Professional Services-P&C	19,796	150,000	13.2%	50,000	-100,000	Anticipated savings
6550-Land Acquisition	0	1,500,000	0.0%	1,500,000	0	
6561-Depreciation-P&C	0	4,669	0.0%	4,669	0	
<b>PLANNING &amp; CONSERV. TOTALS</b>	<b>130,769</b>	<b>2,299,569</b>	<b>5.69%</b>	<b>2,092,669</b>	<b>-206,900</b>	<b>Projected Total Under Budget</b>
<b>GENERAL FUND TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>1,359,310</b>	<b>5,016,424</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>4,968,224</b>	<b>-48,200</b>	<b>Projected Total Under Budget</b>

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
FY 2015-16 Mid-Year Budget Review**

	As of 12/31/2015	Budget	% of Budget	Year-End Projected	Variance	Comments
<b>ASSESSMENT DISTRICT EXPENDITURES</b>						
6904-Seasonal/Contract Staff	7,569	30,000	25.23%	30,000	0	
6949-Professional Services	10,574	300,000	3.53%	200,000	-100,000	Anticipated savings
6950-GRRP Improvements	0	150,000	0.0%	100,000	-50,000	Carryover
6952-JSMPFP Improvements	0	35,000	0.0%	0	-35,000	Carryover
6960-Equipment/Capital Outlay	0	45,000	0.0%	45,000	0	
6961-Vehicle Acquisition	0	0	0.0%	175,000	175,000	Vehicle purchases (4)
6966-PCRP Improvements	16,630	385,000	4.32%	385,000	0	
6972-Locke Paddon Improvements	0	35,000	0.0%	0	-35,000	Projects not completed
6974-Comm./Neighborhood Parks	16,929	150,000	11.29%	150,000	0	
6975-Cachagua Improvements	0	5,000	0.0%	5,000	0	
6976-Trail Construction/Rehab.	3,677	20,000	18.39%	20,000	0	
6980-Land Acquisition	0	300,000	0.0%	60,000	-240,000	Carryover
6987-Sherar Land Lease	0	60,000	0.0%	60,000	0	
6990-Invasive Weed Mgmt.	0	35,000	0.0%	35,000	0	
6991-Parks Security Systems	227	5,000	4.54%	5,000	0	
<b>ASSESS. DIST. TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>55,606</b>	<b>1,555,000</b>	<b>3.58%</b>	<b>1,270,000</b>	<b>-285,000</b>	<b>Projected Total Under Budget</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES (All Funds)</b>	<b>1,414,916</b>	<b>6,571,424</b>	<b>21.53%</b>	<b>6,238,224</b>	<b>-333,200</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL PROJECTED UNDER BUDGET</b>

**MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING**

**DATE:** March 7, 2016  
**TO:** Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Shuran Parker, Administrative Services Manager  
**REVIEWED BY:** Rafael Payan, General Manager  
**SUBJECT:** Approval of Resolution #2016-03, Authorizing Amendments to Fiscal Year 2015-16 Budget

**RECOMMENDED ACTION**

It is recommended that the Board approve Resolution #2016-03 (**ATTACHMENT 1**), authorizing the Budget adjustments listed below.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

The recommended Budget adjustments will result in decreased appropriations of \$48,200 across all divisional accounts in the general fund with an additional \$285,000 decrease to Assessment District (AD) appropriations. With respect to District revenues, the total recommended adjustments amount to just \$244,700 over budget, with minor modifications in line items and the addition of funding from the Big Sur Land Trust (BSLT) for the Palo Corona Regional Park (PCRP) parking lot project.

**DISCUSSION:**

Upon review and analysis of the District's Budget, the following table lists the Budget amendments proposed for approval. As explained in the Mid-Year Budget Report, there are a few key reasons for the many adjustments being recommended, namely professional and legal and services associated with replacing the current AD funding, savings from various staffing accounts and the carryover needed for unfinished projects from the AD.

With the exception of the Administration Division, where many agency wide expenditures are covered, all other division year-end projections are under Budget.

Increased revenue is due to booking the BSLT grant for the PCRP Parking Lot project.

The chart below contains a detailed list of all Budget adjustments that staff is requesting for the Fiscal Year 2015-16 Budget.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Account</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amendment</b>	<b>New Budget Amt.</b>
Admin.	6103	Part-Time Salaries	-6,000	16,000
Admin.	6113	Postage	3,500	8,500
Admin.	6120	Printing	13,300	18,300
Admin.	6126	Advertising	31,800	31,800
Admin.	6134	Computer Maint./Supplies	3,300	12,000

Admin.	6148	Property Taxes/Assessments	1,400	3,400
Admin.	6149	Professional Services	165,900	282,000
O & M	6203	Part-Time Salaries	-13,900	0
O & M	6207.01	Health Insurance	3,000	133,000
O & M	6207.06	PARS Fund	-9,300	0
O & M	6216	Tools	1,500	3,000
O & M	6226	Advertising	-1,500	1,500
O &	6237	Equipment Rental	1,000	2,000
O & M	6243	Building Repairs	-2,500	17,500
O & M	6245	Resource Management	2,500	5,000
EE/CO	6304	Seasonal/Contract Staff	-26,000	14,000
EE/CO	6307.06	PARS Fund	-9,900	0
EE/CO	6312	Insurance	-600	1,000
EE/CO	6342	Utilities	1,200	10,000
PCM	6507.06	PARS Fund	-4,800	0
PCM	6534	Computer Maint./Supplies	400	2,400
PCM	6542	Utilities	2,500	3,500
PCM	6545.4	Resource Mgmt./Marina Dunes	-100,000	80,000
PCM	6545.5	Resource Mgmt./Frog Pond	-5,000	0
PCM	6549	Professional Services	-100,000	50,000
AD	6949	Professional Services	-100,000	200,000
AD	6950	GRRP Improve. (carryover)	-50,000	100,000
AD	6952	JSMPFP Improve. (carryover)	-35,000	0
AD	6961	Vehicle Acquisition	175,000	175,000
AD	6972	Locke-Paddon Improvements	-35,000	0
AD	6980	Land Acquis./Improve. (carryover)	-240,000	60,000
		<b>Expenditures Variance Total</b> over or (under) Budget	<b>(333,200)</b>	<b>6,238,224</b>
Revenue	4020	Rental Income	-5,000	33,000
Revenue	4035	Reimbursements	11,000	13,000
Revenue	4040	Env. Ed. Pgms.	-5,500	4,500
Revenue	4045	Other Revenue	244,200	249,200
		<b>Revenue Variance Total</b> over or (under) Budget	<b>244,700</b>	<b>6,333,643</b>

It is recommended that the Board approve Resolution #2016-03 authorizing the above listed Budget amendments.

**ATTACHMENT: 1. Resolution #2016-03**

**MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
RESOLUTION #2016-03  
March 7, 2016**

**A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AMENDMENTS TO THE FISCAL YEAR 2015-16  
DISTRICT BUDGET**

**WHEREAS**, the Budget of the MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT for FY 2015-16 was adopted by Resolution #2015-10 of the Board of Directors at the regular meeting of June 1, 2015; and amended by Resolution #2015-11 at a regular meeting on July 6, 2015; and

**WHEREAS**, in connection with the annual Mid-Year Budget review and analysis, it has been determined that various adjustments to the Budget are warranted and justified in order to carry out the goals, programs and objectives of the District; and

**WHEREAS**, it has been determined that there is sufficient funding available to pay for the proposed Budget adjustments;

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT** that the FY 2015-16 Budget is hereby amended in accordance with the following schedule of amendments:

<b>Program</b>	<b>Account</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amendment</b>	<b>New Budget Amt.</b>
Admin.	6103	Part-Time Salaries	-6,000	16,000
Admin.	6113	Postage	3,500	8,500
Admin.	6120	Printing	13,300	18,300
Admin.	6126	Advertising	31,800	31,800
Admin.	6134	Computer Maint./Supplies	3,300	12,000
Admin.	6148	Property Taxes/Assessments	1,400	3,400
Admin.	6149	Professional Services	165,900	282,000
O & M	6203	Part-Time Salaries	-13,900	0
O & M	6207.01	Health Insurance	3,000	133,000
O & M	6207.06	PARS Fund	-9,300	0
O & M	6216	Tools	1,500	3,000
O & M	6226	Advertising	-1,500	1,500
O &	6237	Equipment Rental	1,000	2,000
O & M	6243	Building Repairs	-2,500	17,500
O & M	6245	Resource Management	2,500	5,000
EE/CO	6304	Seasonal/Contract Staff	-26,000	14,000

EE/CO	6307.06	PARS Fund	-9,900	0
EE/CO	6312	Insurance	-600	1,000
EE/CO	6342	Utilities	1,200	10,000
PCM	6507.06	PARS Fund	-4,800	0
PCM	6534	Computer Maint./Supplies	400	2,400
PCM	6542	Utilities	2,500	3,500
PCM	6545.4	Resource Mgmt./Marina Dunes	-100,000	80,000
PCM	6545.5	Resource Mgmt./Frog Pond	-5,000	0
PCM	6549	Professional Services	-100,000	50,000
AD	6949	Professional Services	-100,000	200,000
AD	6950	GRRP Improve. (carryover)	-50,000	100,000
AD	6952	JSMPFP Improve. (carryover)	-35,000	0
AD	6961	Vehicle Acquisition	175,000	175,000
AD	6972	Locke-Paddon Improvements	-35,000	0
AD	6980	Land Acquis./Improve. (carryover)	-240,000	60,000
		<b>Expenditures Variance Total</b> over or (under) Budget	<b>(333,200)</b>	<b>6,238,224</b>
Revenue	4020	Rental Income	-5,000	33,000
Revenue	4035	Reimbursements	11,000	13,000
Revenue	4040	Env. Ed. Pgms.	-5,500	4,500
Revenue	4045	Other Revenue	244,200	249,200
		<b>Revenue Variance Total</b> over or (under) Budget	<b>244,700</b>	<b>6,333,643</b>

**PASSED AND ADOPTED** at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT at Del Rey Oaks, California, this 7<sup>th</sup> day of March 2016, by the following vote:

AYES: Directors

NAYS: Directors

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Kelly Sorenson, President  
Board of Directors

\_\_\_\_\_  
Shane Anderson, Secretary/Treasurer  
Board of Directors

MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
STAFF REPORT

**BOARD MEETING:** March 7, 2016

**SUBJECT:** Monthly Financial Report

**PRESENTER:** Kelly McCullough, Finance Manager

**REPORT:** Attached for review are three reports: the Balance Sheet Previous Year Comparison (**ATTACHMENT 1**), Budget vs. Actual (**ATTACHMENT 2**) and Budget vs. Actual Previous Year Comparison (**ATTACHMENT 3**).

Balance Sheet Previous Year Comparison (**ATTACHMENT 1**): The Balance Sheet report summarizes the District's financial position at a given point in time, calculating how much the District is worth by subtracting all the money the District owes (liabilities) from everything it owns (assets). The result is what the District is worth. The District operates on a July 1 – June 30 fiscal year.

Assets include items of value that the District owns, such as land, buildings, equipment, accounts receivable, grants receivable, cash and investments.

The reader of this report should note that of the \$12,365,964 reflected in the total for Checking/Savings only \$10,032,720 can currently be used for the District's operating costs. The CalTrust Seawall Mitigation account in the amount of \$2,321,128 is restricted for use in acquiring beachfront/dune property for recreational use in the southern Monterey Bay area. The MPRPD-Benefit account consists of \$12,115 of employee funds withheld from employee salaries for supplemental insurance premiums paid for entirely by employees.

At the March 10, 2014 monthly Board meeting, the District established a General Fund (Unassigned) Reserve Policy for these funds to ensure that the District has adequate funds available to cover operating costs for a 6-month period, payment for pending land acquisitions and a contingency for emergencies and replacement needs.

Current (unassigned) fund balance reserve levels:

Annual Operating Budget (50%)	\$ 3,173,700
Accumulated Depreciation	1,009,213
Emergency Contingency	1,000,000
	<hr/>
Total Board Designated Reserve	\$ 5,182,913
	<hr/>

Liabilities include accounts payable (bills we haven't yet paid including Cal Card expenses), unpaid expenses that we owe, loans (notes payable), and future expenses.

The attached balance sheet compares the District's financial position as of January 31, 2016, this fiscal year, to January 31 of last fiscal year. The column labeled "Jan 31, 16" lists this fiscal year's assets and liabilities. The column labeled "Jan 31, 15" lists last fiscal year's assets and liabilities.

The "\$ Change" column shows the difference in dollars between the two fiscal years as of January 31, 2016.

The "% Change" column shows the amount as a percentage of change over the prior year. Any variance from last fiscal year to this fiscal year greater than 10% is footnoted with a corresponding explanation on the final page of the Balance Sheet.

Budget vs. Actual (ATTACHMENT 2): This report shows how well the District is meeting its budget for income and expenses in the current fiscal year. It is often referred to as a Profit & Loss report in the not-for-profit and for-profit business world. For each type of income or expense, the report compares the budgeted amounts to the actual income and expenses.

The "Actual Revenue & Expenditures" column reports the amount of revenue received or the expenditures made as of the date in the column. The attached report was prepared to compare seven months of fiscal year activity (July 2015 through January 2016) against the annual budget.

The "Adopted Budget" column reflects the Board approved budget for the fiscal year which runs from July 1 to June 30 each year. There may be amendments to the budget throughout the year. These upward or downward budget adjustments are reflected in the total of this column.

The “\$ Over/Under Budget” column shows the difference in dollars between the budgeted amount and the actual amount. A negative amount means that the District is under budget for the year; a positive amount means that it is over budget.

The “% of Budget” column shows the actual amount as a percentage of the budgeted amount. Less than 100% means that the District is under budget for the year; more than 100% means that it is over budget.

Government agencies use a double entry accounting method. The Other Income/Expense Contra Accounts section at the bottom of the report reflects an auditor request that we use contra accounts for our journal entry adjustments to assist the auditors in their review and examination of the financial statements.

Budget vs. Actual Previous Year Comparison (ATTACHMENT 3): This report compares the District’s actual revenue and expenditures for a particular time period (July through January) of the current fiscal year with that of the same time period (July through January) last fiscal year.

The “Jul 15 - Jan 16 “ column reflects the current fiscal year revenue and expenditures for the months of July through January.

The “Jul 14 - Jan 15” column shows revenue and expenditures last fiscal year for the months of July through January.

The “\$ Change” shows the difference between the two fiscal years as of January 31.

The “% Change” column shows the difference between the two fiscal years as a percentage.

Any percentage of change greater than 100% is footnoted on the last page of the report. The large variances between the two years can be the result of new projects, new and unexpected events, or seasonal timing of work.

Government agencies use a double entry accounting method. The Other Income/Expense Contra Accounts section at the bottom of the report reflects an auditor request

that we use contra accounts for our journal entry adjustments to assist the auditors in their review and examination of the financial statements.

## **INCOME ACCOUNTS**

### Property and Assessment District Taxes

The Districts income consists mainly of property taxes and Assessment District revenue.

### Interest

Interest earnings are derived from the District's investment accounts: a Rabobank Public Investment Money Market Account; CalTRUST; and LAIF.

The District prepares a quarterly investment report as required by Policy for the Boards review in November, February, May and August.

### Rent

Rental income comes from housing that exists on District owned land. Currently there are four out of five properties being rented. Three are occupied by District employees and one is occupied by a member of the public. One property previously rented to the public is currently unoccupied and awaiting possible repairs pending county permitting approval. This vacancy has resulted in a decrease in the current fiscal year's rental income.

### Donations

Donations are generally received from donations for maps and memorial benches.

### Reimbursements

Reimbursements vary from year to year and may include items such as claims, rebates, state mandated costs.

### Environmental Education Programs

Revenue from Environmental Education Programs varies depending on whether the District is charging for Let's Go Outdoor programs.

### Other Revenue

In addition other miscellaneous revenue, the District has at times offered partnership advertising opportunities in the LGO catalogue. When available this income is recorded in this category.

### Grant Income

The District aggressively pursues grant funding opportunities. These grants which have been awarded and received are recorded in this category.

It is important to note that these reports are unaudited and the numbers are subject to and do change as the District closes its books June 30 each fiscal year end and not on a monthly basis. In addition, these reports are due and prepared for inclusion in the Board packet prior to all activity for the month being received and recorded. Final adjusting accounting entries are made at the close of the annual audit which generally occurs in December.

**FISCAL IMPACT:** Not Applicable – Informational Only

**FUNDING BALANCE:** Not Applicable – Informational Only

**RECOMMENDATION:** It is recommended that the Board receive, review and file the attached financial transaction reports: Balance Sheet Previous Year Comparison (**ATTACHMENT 1**), Budget vs. Actual (**ATTACHMENT 2**), and Budget vs. Actual Previous Year Comparison (**ATTACHMENT 3**) as presented.

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
Balance Sheet Prev Year Comparison  
As of January 31, 2016**

NOTE: These numbers are unaudited and subject to change

See footnotes for variances greater than 10%

	<u>Jan 31, 16</u>	<u>Jan 31, 15</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current Assets</b>				
<b>Checking/Savings</b>				
1010 · MPRPD Checking	45,959.04	6,110.58	39,848.46	652.1% (1)
1020 · Rabobank PIMMA	296,014.07	2,663,364.40	-2,367,350.33	100.0% (2)
1030 · MPRPD-Benefit	12,115.38	9,527.50	2,587.88	27.2% (3)
1040 · CalTrust Fund	9,586,160.00	5,936,974.33	3,649,185.67	61.5% (4)
1050 · LAIF	104,587.14	104,265.75	321.39	0.3%
1060 · CalTrust Seawall Mitigation	2,321,127.92	2,312,236.36	8,891.56	0.4%
<b>Total Checking/Savings</b>	<u>12,365,963.55</u>	<u>11,032,478.92</u>	<u>1,333,484.63</u>	<u>12.1%</u>
<b>Accounts Receivable</b>				
1110 · Government Grants Receivable	0.00	50,000.00	-50,000.00	-100.0% (5)
1140 · Engineering/Administrative fee	2,600.97	4,314.64	-1,713.67	-39.7% (6)
<b>Total Accounts Receivable</b>	<u>2,600.97</u>	<u>54,314.64</u>	<u>-51,713.67</u>	<u>-95.2%</u>
<b>Other Current Assets</b>				
1160 · Retrospective Insurance Deposit	0.00	52,815.00	-52,815.00	-100.0% (7)
1163 · Deferred Outflow - Pensions	335,206.00	0.00	335,206.00	100.0% (8)
1165 · Pension Asset - PARS	47,475.00	0.00	47,475.00	100.0% (9)
1170 · Undeposited Funds	9.44	18.93	-9.49	-50.1% (10)
<b>Total Other Current Assets</b>	<u>382,690.44</u>	<u>52,833.93</u>	<u>329,856.51</u>	<u>624.3%</u>
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<u>12,751,254.96</u>	<u>11,139,627.49</u>	<u>1,611,627.47</u>	<u>14.5%</u>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>				
1310 · GF Land & Improvements	60,188,215.39	53,204,751.27	6,983,464.12	13.1% (11)
1320 · Building and Improvements	1,642,347.17	1,638,647.17	3,700.00	0.2%
1330 · Vehicles and Machinery	852,326.60	737,624.40	114,702.20	15.6% (12)
1399 · Accumulated Depreciation	-990,956.00	-938,877.00	-52,079.00	5.5%
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>	<u>61,691,933.16</u>	<u>54,642,145.84</u>	<u>7,049,787.32</u>	<u>12.9%</u>
<b>Other Assets</b>				
1210 · Prefunded OPEB	986,851.00	1,043,259.00	-56,408.00	-5.4%
1220 · Other Assets - Acquis. Deposits	300,000.00	240,000.00	60,000.00	25.0% (13)
1230 · Prepaid Insurance & Other	42,757.94	51,118.38	-8,360.44	-16.4% (14)
<b>Total Other Assets</b>	<u>1,329,608.94</u>	<u>1,334,377.38</u>	<u>-4,768.44</u>	<u>-0.4%</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u><u>75,772,797.06</u></u>	<u><u>67,116,150.71</u></u>	<u><u>8,656,646.35</u></u>	<u><u>12.9%</u></u>

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
Balance Sheet Prev Year Comparison**

See footnotes for variances greater than 10%

**As of January 31, 2016**

	<u>Jan 31, 16</u>	<u>Jan 31, 15</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
<b>LIABILITIES &amp; EQUITY</b>				
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Current Liabilities</b>				
<b>Accounts Payable</b>				
2010 - Accounts Payable	163,169.86	78,074.76	85,095.10	109.0% <sup>(15)</sup>
<b>Total Accounts Payable</b>	<u>163,169.86</u>	<u>78,074.76</u>	<u>85,095.10</u>	<u>109.0%</u>
<b>Credit Cards</b>				
2015 - Cal Card	5,446.83	5,280.38	166.45	3.2%
<b>Total Credit Cards</b>	<u>5,446.83</u>	<u>5,280.38</u>	<u>166.45</u>	<u>3.2%</u>
<b>Other Current Liabilities</b>				
2020 - Payroll Liabilities	18,797.49	11,189.36	7,608.13	68.0% <sup>(16)</sup>
2030 - Rental/Security Deposit	2,700.00	1,516.07	1,183.93	78.1% <sup>(17)</sup>
2040 - Accrued Vacation	114,059.02	112,598.45	1,460.57	1.3%
<b>Total Other Current Liabilities</b>	<u>135,556.51</u>	<u>125,303.88</u>	<u>10,252.63</u>	<u>8.2%</u>
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<u>304,173.20</u>	<u>208,659.02</u>	<u>95,514.18</u>	<u>45.8%</u>
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>				
2052 - Note Payable - 2011 Tacoma	0.00	13,117.00	-13,117.00	-100.0% <sup>(18)</sup>
2053 - Note Payable - 2014 Sienna	0.00	29,925.00	-29,925.00	-100.0% <sup>(19)</sup>
2054 - Note Payable - 2014 Tundra	0.00	33,561.47	-33,561.47	-100.0% <sup>(20)</sup>
2057 - Note Payable - Pebble Beach Co.	5,450,000.00	0.00	5,450,000.00	100.0% <sup>(21)</sup>
2070 - Pension Liability - CalPERS	1,973,232.00	0.00	1,973,232.00	100.0% <sup>(22)</sup>
2073 - Deferred Inflow - Pensions	466,370.00	0.00	466,370.00	100.0% <sup>(23)</sup>
<b>Total Long Term Liabilities</b>	<u>7,889,602.00</u>	<u>76,603.47</u>	<u>7,812,998.53</u>	<u>10199.3%</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>8,193,775.20</u>	<u>285,262.49</u>	<u>7,908,512.71</u>	<u>2772.4%</u>
<b>Equity</b>				
3010 - Retained Earnings	9,471,123.09	6,582,338.71	2,888,784.38	43.9% <sup>(24)</sup>
3020 - Investment in Fixed Assets	50,426,792.29	50,426,792.29	0.00	0.0%
3030 - Equity - Pension Related	-2,056,921.00	0.00	-2,056,921.00	-100.0% <sup>(25)</sup>
3050 - Unreserved Fund Balance - GF	7,333,056.40	7,333,056.40	0.00	0.0%
Net Income	2,404,971.08	2,488,700.82	-83,729.74	-3.4%
<b>Total Equity</b>	<u>67,579,021.86</u>	<u>66,830,888.22</u>	<u>748,133.64</u>	<u>1.1%</u>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; EQUITY</b>	<u><u>75,772,797.06</u></u>	<u><u>67,116,150.71</u></u>	<u><u>8,656,646.35</u></u>	<u><u>12.9%</u></u>

# Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District Balance Sheet Prev Year Comparison

See footnotes for variances greater than 10%

As of January 31, 2016

<u>Jan 31, 16</u>	<u>Jan 31, 15</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
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(#) Footnotes for variances greater than 10%

- (1) Operating account fluctuates based on cash flow requirements
- (2) Public Investment Money Market Account savings for operating cash flow
- (3) More contributions and fewer withdrawals in employee benefit account than prior year
- (4) Investment account varies on cash flow needs
- (5) District received final installment of a 3 year grant from City of Marina last fiscal year
- (6) District issued invoices that are still outstanding fewer than last year at this time
- (7) Expensed due to clarification from CJPIA as to the purpose of these premium deposits
- (8) New account for GASB 68 pension accounting
- (9) New account for GASB 68 pension accounting
- (10) Fewer receipts on hand to deposit this year
- (11) Recording of Joyce Stevens Monterey Pine Forest Preserve (JSMFPF)
- (12) Recording of purchased vehicles and machinery
- (13) Payment toward Sherar Lease
- (14) Premiums down from prior year, expensed monthly in current year
- (15) Fewer large payables on hand than prior year
- (16) Health Benefit costs
- (17) New security deposit on Kahn Ranch rental property
- (18) Payoff of note payable
- (19) Payoff of note payable
- (20) Payoff of note payable
- (21) New note payable for Joyce Stevens Monterey Pine Forest Preserve
- (22) New GASB 68 pension accounting
- (23) New GASB 68 pension accounting
- (24) Retained earnings is a Quickbooks closing account and changes with net income/loss
- (25) New GASB 68 pension accounting

## Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District Budget vs. Actual FY 2015-16

Note: These numbers are unaudited & subject to change

See footnotes for percentage of budget greater than 100%

Ordinary Income/Expense	Jul 15 - Jan 16 Actual Revenue & Expenditures	Adopted Budget	\$ Over/Under Budget	% of Budget	
<b>Income</b>					
4010 · Property Tax	1,921,563.57	3,277,200.00	-1,355,636.43	58.6%	
4015 · Interest Earnings	45,914.36	40,000.00	5,914.36	114.8%	(1)
4020 · Rental Income	18,203.00	38,000.00	-19,797.00	47.9%	
4030 · Donations	2,356.09	3,000.00	-643.91	78.5%	
4035 · Reimbursements	12,825.23	2,000.00	10,825.23	641.3%	(2)
4040 · Environ. Education Program	100.00	10,000.00	-9,900.00	1.0%	
4045 · Other Revenue	3,495.00	5,000.00	-1,505.00	69.9%	
<b>4200 · Grant Income</b>					
4213 · Prop. 117	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	0.00	100.0%	
4214 · BWET Grant	0.00	49,957.00	-49,957.00	0.0%	
<b>Total 4200 · Grant Income</b>	<b>1,500,000.00</b>	<b>1,549,957.00</b>	<b>-49,957.00</b>	<b>96.8%</b>	
4900 · Assessment Revenue	682,821.68	1,163,786.00	-480,964.32	58.7%	
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>4,187,278.93</b>	<b>6,088,943.00</b>	<b>-1,901,664.07</b>	<b>68.8%</b>	
<b>Expense</b>					
<b>6100 · Administration</b>					
6101 · Board Compensation	3,700.00	7,000.00	-3,300.00	52.9%	
6102 · Salaries/Admin	163,506.40	330,200.00	-166,693.60	49.5%	
6103 Part-time Salaries	0.00	22,000.00	-22,000.00	0.0%	
6104 · Contract Staff	26,928.00	30,000.00	-3,072.00	89.8%	
6106 · Job Training & Education	1,537.00	5,000.00	-3,463.00	30.7%	
<b>6107 · Admin Employee Benefits</b>					
6107.01 · Health Insurance	42,035.12	83,000.00	-40,964.88	50.6%	
6107.02 · PERS	201,068.45	233,067.00	-31,998.55	86.3%	
6107.03 · Dental Insurance	1,268.16	3,300.00	-2,031.84	38.4%	
6107.04 · Vision Insurance	372.60	1,000.00	-627.40	37.3%	
6107.05 · Long Term Disabilit	1,338.36	3,550.00	-2,211.64	37.7%	
6107.06 · PARS Fund	19,000.00	18,700.00	300.00	101.6%	(3)
6107.07 · OPEB	0.00	13,250.00	-13,250.00	0.0%	
<b>Total 6107 · Admin Employee Beni</b>	<b>265,082.69</b>	<b>355,867.00</b>	<b>-90,784.31</b>	<b>74.5%</b>	
6108 · Payroll Tax	1,779.90	0.00			
6109 · Payroll Tax/Personnel	9,916.07	25,000.00	-15,083.93	39.7%	
6112 · Insurance/Comp	63,475.06	111,400.00	-47,924.94	57.0%	
6113 · Postage	8,069.48	5,000.00	3,069.48	161.4%	(4)
6114 · Office Supplies	3,939.11	6,500.00	-2,560.89	60.6%	

## Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District Budget vs. Actual FY 2015-16

Note: These numbers are unaudited & subject to change

See footnotes for percentage of budget greater than 100%

	Jul 15 - Jan 16 Actual Revenue & Expenditures	Adopted Budget	\$ Over/Under Budget	% of Budget	
6120 · Printing	18,163.45	5,000.00	13,163.45	363.3%	(5)
6122 · Legal Notice	2,731.69	6,000.00	-3,268.31	45.5%	
6124 · Publications & Membership	6,217.76	12,000.00	-5,782.24	51.8%	
6126 · Advertising	12,912.50				
6130 · Travel, Conference/Meeting	1,480.65	10,000.00	-8,519.35	14.8%	
6134 · Computer Maintenance	6,720.43	8,700.00	-1,979.57	77.2%	
6136 · Equipment Maintenance	0.00	500.00	-500.00	0.0%	
6137 · Equipment Rental	5,006.80	5,500.00	-493.20	91.0%	
6138 · Vehicle Maintenance	232.95	1,000.00	-767.05	23.3%	
6140 · Office Lease	36,788.34	74,500.00	-37,711.66	49.4%	
6141- Bank Service Charges	115.00	300.00	-185.00	38.3%	
6142 · Utilities	11,009.06	18,000.00	-6,990.94	61.2%	
6148 · Property Taxes/Assessment	3,333.32	2,000.00	1,333.32	166.7%	(6)
6149 · Prof/Special Services	110,147.91	116,100.00	-5,952.09	94.9%	
6161 · Depreciation Expense	0.00	105.00	-105.00	0.0%	
<b>Total 6100 · Administration</b>	<b>762,793.57</b>	<b>1,157,672.00</b>	<b>-409,570.83</b>	<b>65.9%</b>	
<b>6200 · Operations &amp; Maintenance</b>					
6202 · Salaries/Rangers	247,216.00	504,000.00	-256,784.00	49.1%	
6203 · Seasonal/Contract Staff	0.00	13,900.00	-13,900.00	0.0%	
6204 · Seasonal/Contract Staff	2,295.05	10,000.00	-7,704.95	23.0%	
6206 · Job Training & Education-O	7,317.26	8,000.00	-682.74	91.5%	
<b>6207 · Ranger Employee Benefits</b>					
6207.01 · Health Insurance	61,658.81	130,000.00	-68,341.19	47.4%	
6207.02 · PERS	45,746.05	97,000.00	-51,253.95	47.2%	
6207.03 · Dental Insurance	3,070.80	8,000.00	-4,929.20	38.4%	
6207.04 · Vision Insurance	896.64	3,200.00	-2,303.36	28.0%	
6207.05 · Long Term Disabilit	2,412.30	6,700.00	-4,287.70	36.0%	
6207.06 · PARS Fund / O&M	0.00	9,300.00	-9,300.00	0.0%	
6207.07 · OPEB	0.00	37,100.00	-37,100.00	0.0%	
6207 · Ranger Employee Ben	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%	
<b>Total 6207 · Ranger Employee Ben</b>	<b>113,784.60</b>	<b>291,300.00</b>	<b>-177,515.40</b>	<b>39.1%</b>	
6208 · Uniforms-O&M	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	100.0%	
6213 · Postage-O&M	3.94	150.00	-146.06	2.6%	
6214 · Supplies	8,690.48	16,500.00	-7,809.52	52.7%	
6216 · Tools-O&M	2,634.12	1,500.00	1,134.12	175.6%	(7)
6220 · Printing-O&M	0.00	2,500.00	-2,500.00	0.0%	
6224 · Publications/Memberships	170.00	350.00	-180.00	48.6%	

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District**  
**Budget vs. Actual**  
**FY 2015-16**

Note: These numbers are unaudited & subject to change

See footnotes for percentage of budget greater than 100%

	Jul 15 - Jan 16 Actual Revenue & Expenditures	Adopted Budget	\$ Over/Under Budget	% of Budget	
6226 · Advertising	0.00	3,000.00	-3,000.00	0.0%	
6230 · Travel, Conferences, Meetir	1,057.72	3,000.00	-1,942.28	35.3%	
6234 · Computer Maint/Supplies	4,466.09	10,000.00	-5,533.91	44.7%	
6236 · Equipment Maintenance-O&M	3,157.58	12,000.00	-8,842.42	26.3%	
6237 · Equipment Rental-O&M	1,354.03	1,000.00	354.03	135.4%	(8)
6238 · Vehicle Maint/Fuel	9,689.35	18,500.00	-8,810.65	52.4%	
6241 · Janitorial Supplies	4,698.56	11,500.00	-6,801.44	40.9%	
6242 · Utilities-O&M	30,339.99	45,000.00	-14,660.01	67.4%	
6243 · Building Repairs	6,762.67	20,000.00	-13,237.33	33.8%	
6245 · Resource Mgmt	4,152.02	2,500.00	1,652.02	166.1%	(9)
6247 · Resource Mgmt. Trails	561.47	2,000.00	0.00	28.1%	
6249 · Prof Svcs/Spec Svcs/Permi	115.00	500.00	0.00	23.0%	
6260 · Equipment-O&M	44.03	2,000.00	-1,955.97	2.2%	
6262 · Depreciation Expense	0.00	57,585.00	-57,585.00	0.0%	
6263 · Park Signs	260.80	2,500.00	-2,239.20	10.4%	
6264 · Parking Lot	4,020.81	5,000.00	-979.19	80.4%	
<b>Total 6200 · Operations &amp; Mainten.</b>	<b>455,791.57</b>	<b>1,047,285.00</b>	<b>-589,669.90</b>	<b>43.5%</b>	
6300 · Environmental Ed./Com. Outreach					
6302 · Salaries/EE-CO	106,449.20	213,000.00	-106,550.80	50.0%	
6304 · Seasonal/Contract Staff-Env	10,178.00	40,000.00	-29,822.00	25.4%	
6306 · Job Training & Education-E	914.00	1,500.00	-586.00	60.9%	
6307 · EE/CO Benefits					
6307.01 · Health Insurance	17,416.35	33,000.00	-15,583.65	52.8%	
6307.02 · PERS	18,332.22	38,375.00	-20,042.78	47.8%	
6307.03 · Dental Insurance	1,083.90	3,000.00	-1,916.10	36.1%	
6307.04 · Vision Insurance	312.30	800.00	-487.70	39.0%	
6307.05 · Long Term Disabili	1,033.98	2,100.00	-1,066.02	49.2%	
6307.06 · PARS Fund - EE/CC	0.00	9,900.00	-9,900.00	0.0%	
6307.07 · OPEB	0.00	11,925.00	-11,925.00	0.0%	
<b>Total 6307 · EE/CO Benefits</b>	<b>38,178.75</b>	<b>99,100.00</b>	<b>-60,921.25</b>	<b>38.5%</b>	
6308 · Uniforms-Env. Ed	300.00	300.00	0.00	100.0%	
6312 · Insurance - EE/CO	0.00	1,600.00	-1,600.00	0.0%	
6313 · Postage-Env. Ed	10,765.00	21,500.00	-10,735.00	50.1%	
6314 · Environmental Supplies	674.77	1,200.00	-525.23	56.2%	
6316 · Publications & Membership	0.00	400.00	-400.00	0.0%	
6320 · Printing-Env. Ed	10,267.13	22,000.00	-11,732.87	46.7%	
6326 · Advertising- Env. Edu	0.00	4,000.00	-4,000.00	0.0%	

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
Budget vs. Actual  
FY 2015-16**

Note: These numbers are unaudited & subject to change

See footnotes for percentage of budget greater than 100%

	Jul 15 - Jan 16 Actual Revenue & Expenditures	Adopted Budget	\$ Over/Under Budget	% of Budget
6330 · Travel/Conf/Meetings	4.50	1,500.00	-1,495.50	0.3%
6334 · Computer Maint/Supplies-E	2,397.10	5,500.00	-3,102.90	43.6%
6337 · Equipment Rental/Leases	0.00	1,000.00	-1,000.00	0.0%
6338 · Vehicle Maint/Fuel-Env. Ed	850.74	2,000.00	-1,149.26	42.5%
6342 · Utilities-Env. Ed	6,086.56	8,800.00	-2,713.44	69.2%
6349 · Professional Services	2,825.03	12,000.00	-9,174.97	23.5%
6350 · Interpretive Programs(park)	0.00	9,000.00	-9,000.00	0.0%
6352 · Environmental Education	180.42	3,000.00	-2,819.58	6.0%
6354 · Special Events	601.51	1,000.00	-398.49	60.2%
6356 · Docent/Friends Program	921.44	5,500.00	-4,578.56	16.8%
6359 · Depreciation - EECO	0.00	6,541.00	-6,541.00	0.0%
6360 · Equipment-Env.Ed	0.00	1,500.00	-1,500.00	0.0%
6363 · BWET Grant	1,226.78	49,957.00	-48,730.22	2.5%
<b>Total 6300 · Environmental Ed./Co</b>	<b>192,820.93</b>	<b>511,898.00</b>	<b>-319,077.07</b>	<b>37.7%</b>
<b>6500 · Planning &amp; Conservation</b>				
6502 · Salaries-Land Cons./Res. M	91,311.20	182,700.00	-91,388.80	50.0%
6504 · Seasonal/Contract Staff (LC	1,154.35	35,000.00	-33,845.65	3.3%
6506 · Job Training & Education (L	1,645.24	2,000.00	-354.76	82.3%
<b>6507 · Employee Benefits</b>				
6507.01 · Health Insurance	12,349.96	23,000.00	-10,650.04	53.7%
6507.02 · PERS	15,200.32	33,000.00	-17,799.68	46.1%
6507.03 · Dental Insurance	921.06	2,000.00	-1,078.94	46.1%
6507.04 · Vision Insurance	256.74	675.00	-418.26	38.0%
6507.05 · Long Term Disabiliti	735.00	1,600.00	-865.00	45.9%
6507.06 · PARS Fund - LC/RM	0.00	4,800.00	-4,800.00	0.0%
6507.07 · OPEB	0.00	6,625.00	-6,625.00	0.0%
6507 · Employee Benefits - O	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
<b>Total 6507 · Employee Benefits</b>	<b>29,463.08</b>	<b>71,700.00</b>	<b>-42,236.92</b>	<b>41.1%</b>
6514 · Supplies (LC/RM)	349.39	1,500.00	-1,150.61	23.3%
6530 · Conference & Travel (LC/RM	2.56	1,000.00	-997.44	0.3%
6534 · Computer Maint./Supplies (	829.37	2,000.00	-1,170.63	41.5%
6538 · Vehicle Maint./Fuel	412.09	3,000.00	-2,587.91	13.7%
6542 · Utilities - (LC/RM)	2,935.03	1,000.00	1,935.03	293.5% (10)
6545.1 · Res.Mgt./Palo Corona	6,918.86	125,000.00	-118,081.14	5.5%
6545.4 · Res.Mgt./Marina Dunes	13,417.26	180,000.00	-166,582.74	7.5%
6545.5 · Res.Mgt./Frog Pond	0.00	5,000.00	-5,000.00	0.0%
6545.6 · Res.Mgt./GRRP	0.00	35,000.00	-35,000.00	0.0%

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
Budget vs. Actual  
FY 2015-16**

Note: These numbers are unaudited & subject to change  
See footnotes for percentage of budget greater than 100%

	Jul 15 - Jan 16 Actual Revenue & Expenditures	Adopted Budget	\$ Over/Under Budget	% of Budget
6549 · Professional Services-PCM	22,753.32	150,000.00	-127,246.68	15.2%
6550 · PCM Land Acquisition	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	0.00	100.0%
6561 · Depreciation - PCM	0.00	4,669.00	-4,669.00	0.0%
<b>Total 6500 · Planning &amp; Conservat</b>	<b>1,671,191.75</b>	<b>2,299,569.00</b>	<b>-628,377.25</b>	<b>72.7%</b>
<b>6900 · Assessment District</b>				
6904 · Seasonal/Contract Staff-As	7,569.36	30,000.00	-22,430.64	25.2%
6949 · Professional Services-Asse	20,823.51	300,000.00	-279,176.49	6.9%
6950 · Garland Park Improvements	0.00	150,000.00	-150,000.00	0.0%
6952 · Joyce Stevens Improvemen	0.00	35,000.00	-35,000.00	0.0%
6960 · Equipment/Capital Outlay	0.00	45,000.00	-45,000.00	0.0%
6966 · Palo Corona Improvements	148,164.23	385,000.00	-236,835.77	38.5%
6972 · Locke Paddon Improvemen	0.00	35,000.00	-35,000.00	0.0%
6974 · Comm./Neigh. Park Improv	19,166.81	150,000.00	-130,833.19	12.8%
6975 · Cachagua Ctr. Play Equip.	0.00	5,000.00	-5,000.00	0.0%
6976 · Trail Construction & Rehab.	4,087.35	20,000.00	-15,912.65	20.4%
6980 · Land Acquisition	0.00	300,000.00	-300,000.00	0.0%
6987 · Sherar Lease/Option Pmt.	60,000.00	60,000.00	0.00	100.0%
6990 · Invasive Weed Mgmt.	0.00	35,000.00	-35,000.00	0.0%
6991 · Parks Security Systems	227.00	5,000.00	-4,773.00	4.5%
<b>Total 6900 · Assessment District</b>	<b>260,038.26</b>	<b>1,555,000.00</b>	<b>-1,294,961.74</b>	<b>16.7%</b>
<b>Employee Benefit Account</b>				
199 · Sec. 125 (Med. Reimb.)	206.77			
<b>Total Expense</b>	<b>3,342,842.85</b>	<b>6,571,424.00</b>	<b>-3,228,581.15</b>	<b>50.9%</b>
<b>Net Ordinary Income</b>	<b>844,436.08</b>	<b>-482,481.00</b>	<b>1,326,917.08</b>	<b>-175.0%</b>
<b>Other Income/Expense</b>				
<b>Other Income</b>				
9998 · Gain/Loss on Disposal of A:	535.00			100.0%
<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>535.00</b>			
<b>Other Expense</b>				
16550 · PCM Land Acquisition Cor	-1,500,000.00			100.0%
10987 · Sherar Lease/Option Pmt.	-60,000.00			
<b>Total Other Income</b>	<b>-1,560,000.00</b>			
<b>Net Other Income</b>	<b>1,560,535.00</b>			

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
 Budget vs. Actual  
 FY 2015-16**

Note: These numbers are unaudited & subject to change

See footnotes for percentage of budget greater than 100%

	<u>Jul 15 - Jan 16 Actual Revenue &amp; Expenditures</u>	<u>Adopted Budget</u>	<u>\$ Over/Under Budget</u>	<u>% of Budget</u>
Net Income	<u>2,404,971.08</u>	<u>-482,481.00</u>	<u>2,887,452.08</u>	<u>-498.5%</u>

**Footnotes**

- (1) Interest income greater than anticipated
- (2) Multiple years of mandated cost reimbursements
- (3) PARS contribution for defined benefit account
- (4) Postage for tax measure survey flyer mailing
- (5) Printing for tax measure survey mailer
- (6) Additional property taxes over prior year
- (7) Equipment purchase
- (8) Rental of a compactor needed
- (9) Unanticipated hazardous tree removal at Laguna Grande Park
- (10) Pay share of ag pump at PCR

## Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District Budget Vs. Actual Prev Year Comparison July 2015 through January 2016

Note: These numbers are unaudited & subject to change  
See footnotes for percentage of budget greater than 100%

	Jul 15 - Jan 16	Jul 14 - Jan 15	\$ Change	% Change
<b>Ordinary Income/Expense</b>				
<b>Income</b>				
4010 · Property Tax	1,921,563.57	1,812,065.55	109,498.02	-6.0%
4015 · Interest Earnings	45,914.36	29,374.47	16,539.89	-56.3%
4020 · Rental Income	18,203.00	20,033.00	-1,830.00	-9.1%
4030 · Donations	2,356.09	1,775.21	580.88	32.7%
4035 · Reimbursements	12,825.23	7,300.35	5,524.88	75.7%
4040 · Environ. Education Programs	100.00	12,062.00	-11,962.00	-99.2%
4045 · Other Revenue	3,495.00	8,583.21	-5,088.21	-59.3%
4200 · Grant Income				
4211 · Coastal Cons.-Whisler Wilson	0.00	500,000.00	-500,000.00	-100.0%
4213 · Prop. 117	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	0.00	0.0%
<b>Total 4200 · Grant Income</b>	<b>1,500,000.00</b>	<b>2,000,000.00</b>	<b>-500,000.00</b>	<b>-25.0%</b>
4900 · Assessment Revenue	682,821.68	674,778.31	8,043.37	1.2%
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>4,187,278.93</b>	<b>4,565,972.10</b>	<b>-378,693.17</b>	<b>8.3%</b>
<b>Expense</b>				
6100 · Administration				
6101 · Board Compensation	3,700.00	3,000.00	700.00	23.3%
6102 · Salaries/Admin	163,506.40	150,543.55	12,962.85	8.6%
6103 · Part Time Salaries	0.00	20,476.50	-20,476.50	-100.0%
6104 · Contract Staff	26,928.00	0.00	26,928.00	100.0%
6106 · Job Training & Education	1,537.00	1,535.00	2.00	0.1%
6107 · Admin Employee Benefits				
6107.01 · Health Insurance	42,035.12	47,607.95	-5,572.83	-11.7%
6107.02 · PERS	201,068.45	41,786.89	159,281.56	381.2% (1)
6107.03 · Dental Insurance	1,268.16	1,678.09	-409.93	-24.4%
6107.04 · Vision Insurance	372.60	522.28	-149.68	-28.7%
6107.05 · Long Term Disability Ins.	1,338.36	2,174.61	-836.25	-38.5%
6107.06 · PARS Fund	19,000.00	19,000.00	0.00	0.0%
6107.07 · OP&B	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
6107 · Admin Employee Benefits - Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
<b>Total 6107 · Admin Employee Benefits</b>	<b>265,082.69</b>	<b>112,769.82</b>	<b>152,312.87</b>	<b>135.1%</b>
6108 · Payroll Tax	1,779.90	167.40	1,612.50	963.3% (2)
6108.01 · Payroll Expenses - Misc.	0.00	1,100.00	-1,100.00	-100.0%
6109 · Payroll Tax/Personnel	9,916.07	9,984.28	-68.21	-0.7%
6112 · Insurance/Comp	63,475.06	101,663.62	-38,188.56	-37.6%
6113 · Postage	8,069.48	18.73	8,050.75	42983.2% (3)

## Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District Budget Vs. Actual Prev Year Comparison July 2015 through January 2016

Note: These numbers are unaudited & subject to change  
See footnotes for percentage of budget greater than 100%

	Jul 15 - Jan 16	Jul 14 - Jan 15	\$ Change	% Change	
6114 · Office Supplies	3,939.11	3,955.14	-16.03	-0.4%	
6120 · Printing	18,163.45	2.86	18,160.59	634985.7%	(4)
6122 · Legal Notice	2,731.69	2,533.01	198.68	7.8%	
6124 · Publications & Membership	6,217.76	9,476.00	-3,258.24	-34.4%	
6126 · Advertising	12,912.50	0.00	12,912.50	100.0%	
6130 · Travel, Conference/Meeting	1,480.65	501.00	979.65	195.5%	(5)
6134 · Computer Maintenance	6,720.43	4,601.38	2,119.05	46.1%	
6136 · Equipment Maintenance	0.00	90.00	-90.00	-100.0%	
6137 · Equipment Rental	5,006.80	4,006.12	1,000.68	25.0%	
6138 · Vehicle Maintenance	232.95	445.10	-212.15	-47.7%	
6140 · Office Lease	36,788.34	41,250.96	-4,462.62	-10.8%	
6141- Bank Service Charges	115.00	165.00	-50.00	-30.3%	
6142 · Utilities	11,009.06	11,026.00	-16.94	-0.2%	
6148 · Property Taxes/Assessments	3,333.32	1,184.98	2,148.34	181.3%	(6)
6149 · Prof/Special Services	110,147.91	76,691.97	33,455.94	43.6%	
<b>Total 6100 · Administration</b>	<b>762,793.57</b>	<b>557,188.42</b>	<b>205,605.15</b>	<b>36.9%</b>	
<b>6200 · Operations &amp; Maintenance</b>					
6202 · Salaries/Rangers	247,216.00	211,662.28	35,553.72	16.8%	
6204 · Seasonal/Contract Staff	2,295.05	7,889.18	-5,594.13	-70.9%	
6206 · Job Training & Education-O&M	7,317.26	4,161.83	3,155.43	75.8%	
6207 · Ranger Employee Benefits					
6207.01 · Health Insurance	61,658.81	49,971.27	11,687.54	23.4%	
6207.02 · PERS	45,746.05	72,293.04	-26,546.99	-36.7%	
6207.03 · Dental Insurance	3,070.80	2,710.96	359.84	13.3%	
6207.04 · Vision Insurance	896.64	826.43	70.21	8.5%	
6207.05 · Long Term Disability Insurance	2,412.30	2,308.31	103.99	4.5%	
6207.06 · PARS Fund /O&M	0.00	1,310.61	-1,310.61	-100.0%	
<b>Total 6207 · Ranger Employee Benefits</b>	<b>113,784.60</b>	<b>129,420.62</b>	<b>-15,636.02</b>	<b>-12.1%</b>	
6208 · Uniforms-O&M	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00	0.0%	
6213 · Postage	3.94	0.00	3.94	100.0%	
6214 · Supplies	8,690.48	6,378.13	2,312.35	36.3%	
6216 · Tools-O&M	2,634.12	228.34	2,405.78	1053.6%	(7)
6220 · Printing-O&M	0.00	723.72	-723.72	-100.0%	
6224 · Publications/Memberships	170.00	170.00	0.00	0.0%	
6230 · Travel, Conferences, Meetings	1,057.72	492.36	565.36	114.8%	(8)
6232 · Mileage Reimbursement-O&M	0.00	48.72	-48.72	-100.0%	
6234 · Computer Maint/Supplies	4,466.09	3,612.26	853.83	23.6%	
6236 · Equipment Maintenance-O&M	3,157.58	3,650.47	-492.89	-13.5%	

## Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District Budget Vs. Actual Prev Year Comparison July 2015 through January 2016

Note: These numbers are unaudited & subject to change  
See footnotes for percentage of budget greater than 100%

	Jul 15 - Jan 16	Jul 14 - Jan 15	\$ Change	% Change	
6237 · Equipment Rental-O&M	1,354.03	252.50	1,101.53	436.3%	(9)
6238 · Vehicle Maint/Fuel	9,689.35	8,790.92	898.43	10.2%	
6241 · Janitorial Supplies	4,698.56	5,184.12	-485.56	-9.4%	
6242 · Utilities-O&M	30,339.99	20,991.98	9,348.01	44.5%	
6243 · Building Repairs	6,762.67	9,253.38	-2,490.71	-26.9%	
6245 · Resource Management	4,152.02	0.00	4,152.02	100.0%	
6247 · Resource Mgmt. Trails	561.47	100.00	461.47	461.5%	(10)
6249 · Prof Svcs/Spec Svcs/Permits	115.00	0.00	115.00	100.0%	
6260 · Equipment-O&M	44.03	0.00	44.03	100.0%	
6263 · Park Signs	260.80	1,218.23	-957.43	-78.6%	
6264 · Parking Lot	4,020.81	2,236.75	1,784.06	79.8%	
<b>Total 6200 · Operations &amp; Maintenance</b>	<b>455,791.57</b>	<b>419,465.79</b>	<b>36,325.78</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	
6300 · Environmental Ed./Com. Outreach					
6302 · Salaries/EE-CO	106,449.20	137,687.97	-31,238.77	-22.7%	
6304 · Seasonal/Contract Staff-Env. Ed	10,178.00	15,431.70	-5,253.70	-34.0%	
6306 · Job Training & Education-Env. E	914.00	912.00	2.00	0.2%	
6307 · EE/CO Benefits					
6307.01 · Health Insurance	17,416.35	23,253.69	-5,837.34	-25.1%	
6307.02 · PERS	18,332.22	40,803.55	-22,471.33	-55.1%	
6307.03 · Dental Insurance	1,083.90	1,640.94	-557.04	-33.9%	
6307.04 · Vision Insurance	312.30	504.79	-192.49	-38.1%	
6307.05 · Long Term Disability Insurance	1,033.98	1,682.92	-648.94	-38.6%	
<b>Total 6307 · EE/CO Benefits</b>	<b>38,178.75</b>	<b>67,885.89</b>	<b>-29,707.14</b>	<b>-43.8%</b>	
6308 · Uniforms-Env. Ed	300.00	600.00	-300.00	-50.0%	
6312 · Insurance - EE/CO	0.00	1,132.00	-1,132.00	-100.0%	
6313 · Postage-Env. Ed	10,765.00	10,745.00	20.00	0.2%	
6314 · Environmental Supplies	674.77	492.13	182.64	37.1%	
6316 · Publications & Memberships	0.00	29.99	-29.99	-100.0%	
6320 · Printing-Env. Ed	10,267.13	7,583.34	2,683.79	35.4%	
6326 · Advertising- Env. Edu	0.00	1,084.00	-1,084.00	-100.0%	
6330 · Travel/Conf/Meetings	4.50	355.48	-350.98	-98.7%	
6334 · Computer Maint/Supplies-Env. Ed	2,397.10	2,575.68	-178.58	-6.9%	
6337 · Equipment Rental/Leases	0.00	653.83	-653.83	-100.0%	
6338 · Vehicle Maint/Fuel-Env. Ed	850.74	1,246.96	-396.22	-31.8%	
6342 · Utilities-Env. Ed	6,086.56	3,172.30	2,914.26	91.9%	
6349 · Professional Services	2,825.03	6,154.81	-3,329.78	-54.1%	
6350 · Interpretive Programs(parks)	0.00	1,131.61	-1,131.61	-100.0%	
6352 · Environmental Education	180.42	3,062.01	-2,881.59	-94.1%	

## Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District Budget Vs. Actual Prev Year Comparison July 2015 through January 2016

Note: These numbers are unaudited & subject to change  
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	Jul 15 - Jan 16	Jul 14 - Jan 15	\$ Change	% Change
6354 · Special Events	601.51	300.32	301.19	100.3% (11)
6356 · Docent/Friends Program	921.44	1,786.23	-864.79	-48.4%
6360 · Equipment-Env. Ed	0.00	369.72	-369.72	-100.0%
6363 · BWET Grant	1,226.78	0.00	1,226.78	100.0%
<b>Total 6300 · Environmental Ed./Com. Outreach</b>	<b>192,820.93</b>	<b>264,392.97</b>	<b>-71,572.04</b>	<b>-27.1%</b>
6500 · Planning & Conservation				
6502 · Salaries-Land Cons./Res. Mgmt.	91,311.20	88,439.97	2,871.23	3.2%
6504 · Seasonal/Contract Staff (LC/RM)	1,154.35	2,128.44	-974.09	-45.8%
6506 · Job Training & Education (LC/RM)	1,645.24	871.74	773.50	88.7%
6507 · Employee Benefits				
6507.01 · Health Insurance	12,349.96	11,413.53	936.43	8.2%
6507.02 · PERS	15,200.32	24,008.63	-8,808.31	-36.7%
6507.03 · Dental Insurance	921.06	921.06	0.00	0.0%
6507.04 · Vision Insurance	256.74	256.73	0.01	0.0%
6507.05 · Long Term Disability Insurance	735.00	865.00	-130.00	-15.0%
6507 · Employee Benefits - Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0%
<b>Total 6507 · Employee Benefits</b>	<b>29,463.08</b>	<b>37,464.95</b>	<b>-8,001.87</b>	<b>-21.4%</b>
6514 · Supplies (LC/RM)	349.39	486.18	-136.79	-28.1%
6530 · Conference & Travel (LC/RM)	2.56	36.78	-34.22	-93.0%
6534 · Computer Maint./Supplies (LC/RM)	829.37	1,416.69	-587.32	-41.5%
6538 · Vehicle Maint./Fuel	412.09	3,307.72	-2,895.63	-87.5%
6542 · Utilities - (LC/RM)	2,935.03	398.57	2,536.46	636.4% (12)
6545.1 · Res.Mgt./Palo Corona	6,918.86	0.00	6,918.86	100.0%
6545.4 · Res.Mgt./Marina Dunes	13,417.26	4,189.39	9,227.87	220.3% (13)
6549 · Professional Services-PCM	22,753.32	9,090.00	13,663.32	150.3% (14)
6550 · PCM Land Acquisition	1,500,000.00	2,010,082.33	-510,082.33	-25.4%
<b>Total 6500 · Planning &amp; Conservation</b>	<b>1,671,191.75</b>	<b>2,157,912.76</b>	<b>-486,721.01</b>	<b>-22.6%</b>
6900 · Assessment District				
6904 · Seasonal/Contract Staff-Asses	7,569.36	1,980.00	5,589.36	282.3% (15)
6949 · Professional Services-Asses.	20,823.51	10,537.00	10,286.51	97.6%
6950 · Garland Park Improvements	0.00	6,425.00	-6,425.00	-100.0%
6960 · Equipment/Capital Outlay	0.00	1,717.69	-1,717.69	-100.0%
6961 · Vehicle Acquisition-Asses.	0.00	55,063.06	-55,063.06	-100.0%
6966 · Palo Corona Improvements	148,164.23	20,300.05	127,864.18	629.9% (16)
6974 · Comm./Neigh. Park Improve.	19,166.81	109,491.34	-90,324.53	-82.5%
6976 · Trail Construction & Rehab.	4,087.35	3,028.74	1,058.61	35.0%
6987 · Sherar Lease/Option Pmt.	60,000.00	60,000.00	0.00	0.0%

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District  
Budget Vs. Actual Prev Year Comparison  
July 2015 through January 2016**

Note: These numbers are unaudited & subject to change  
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	<u>Jul 15 - Jan 16</u>	<u>Jul 14 - Jan 15</u>	<u>\$ Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
6991 · Parks Security Systems	227.00	962.58	-735.58	-76.4%
Total 6900 · Assessment District	260,038.26	269,505.46	-9,467.20	-3.5%
<b>Employee Benefit Account</b>				
199 · Sec. 125 (Med. Reimb.)	206.77	-2,524.99	2,731.76	-108.2% (17)
Total Expense	3,342,842.85	3,665,940.41	-323,097.56	-8.8%
Net Ordinary Income	844,436.08	900,031.69	-55,595.61	-6.2%
Other Income/Expense				
Other Income				
10550 · PCM Land Acquisition	0.00	-500,000.00	500,000.00	100.0%
9998 · Gain/Loss on Disposal of Assets	535.00	0.00	535.00	100.0%
Total Other Income	535.00	-500,000.00	500,535.00	100.1%
Other Expense				
16550 · PCM Land Acquisition Contra	-1,500,000.00	-2,000,000.00	500,000.00	-25.0%
16961 · Vehicle Acq. - Asses. Contra	0.00	-28,669.13	28,669.13	100.0%
10987 · Sherar Lease/Option Pmt. Contra	-60,000.00	-60,000.00	0.00	0.0%
Total Other Expense	-1,560,000.00	-2,088,669.13	528,669.13	-25.3%
Net Other Income	1,560,535.00	1,588,669.13	-28,134.13	-1.8%
Net Income	2,404,971.08	2,488,700.82	-83,729.74	-3.4%

**Monterey Peninsula Regional Park District**  
**Budget Vs. Actual Prev Year Comparison**  
**July 2015 through January 2016**

Note: These numbers are unaudited & subject to change  
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Jul 15 - Jan 16	Jul 14 - Jan 15	\$ Change	% Change
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(#) Footnotes for variances greater than 100%

- (1) Paid PERS Pension Unfunded Accrued Liability as a lump sum for early discount savings
- (2) Payroll tax for one new temp seasonal employee not part of CalPERS system
- (3) Postage for tax measure survey mailer
- (4) Printing Costs for tax measure survey mailer
- (5) Additional travel, training, meeting attendance this year
- (6) Additional property taxes not required payment in previous year
- (7) Batteries
- (8) Additional training required to meet District needs
- (9) Compactor rental
- (10) Hazardous tree maintenance required this year
- (11) Special event booth space
- (12) One half costs of agricultural well pump at PCRCP
- (13) More habitat restoration cost than previous year at this time
- (14) Cachagua water system consultant
- (15) Emergency tree removal
- (16) Project work not done in previous year

**MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
STAFF REPORT**

- BOARD MEETING:** March 7, 2016
- SUBJECT:** Pacific Grove Good Old Days – MPRPD Outreach Booth  
April 9 & 10, 2016
- PRESENTER:** Debbie Wyatt, Environmental Education Coordinator-  
Volunteers
- REPORT:** Please join our volunteers and staff at the MPRPD’s  
outreach booth during the 59<sup>th</sup> Annual Good Old Days  
Celebration.
- MPRPD Volunteer Naturalists contribute over 30 hours of  
volunteer service during this 2 day event.
- Statistics from this event last year:
- Total attendance: 38,000
  - Attendees from Monterey County: 27,910
- FISCAL IMPACT:** TBD
- FUNDING SOURCE:** Environmental Education Budget: Account #6356 “Special  
Events”.
- FUNDING BALANCE:** \$398.49. 60.15% of the \$1,000 annual budget as reported  
on February 16, 2016.
- RECOMMENDATION:** The Board of Directors are respectfully invited to sign up for  
a shift and meet their constituents. Please contact Debbie  
Wyatt by email at [wyatt@mprpd.org](mailto:wyatt@mprpd.org) to for more information  
or to sign up.

**MONTEREY PENINSULA REGIONAL PARK DISTRICT  
STAFF REPORT**

**BOARD MEETING:** March 7, 2016

**SUBJECT:** Operations and Maintenance Division Update

**PRESENTER:** Caine Camarillo, Supervising Ranger

**REPORT:** On the evening of Friday, January 22, 2016 a Flood Advisory was issued for the Central Coast Region of California by the National Weather Service, which listed Garland Park specifically as a location of imminent flooding. In response to this advisory, the General Manager requested closure of Garland Park and a post-storm assessment to evaluate those areas that were most vulnerable to the storm. Several months prior (in anticipation of an active El Nino pattern) Ranger Staff developed a Park Closure Kit consisting of all necessary items required to effect a park closure including caution tape, closure signage, staple guns, tape, barricades, etc.

On the morning of Saturday, January 23 additional Rangers reported to Garland Park at 6:00am and immediately closed the park utilizing the Park Closure Kit. Ranger Staff conducted an assessment and noted that the Carmel River had risen significantly, but not to the point of threatening structures or public safety within Garland Park, therefore, the continued closure of Garland Park was not warranted. Ranger Staff was able to re-open the park at approximately 8:00am, thus avoiding any significant impacts to weekend visitation.

Thus far, this has been the only incident in which excessive rainfall and potential flooding have posed a concern. MPRPD Parks and Preserves have fared extremely well through this current El-Nino season, however, it's not over yet.

**FISCAL IMPACT:** N/A

**FUNDING SOURCE:** N/A

**FUNDING BALANCE:** N/A

**RECOMMENDATION:** Information Only