

## HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM PART 2

APPLICATION YEAR: 2023		
APPLICANT TYPE / NAME: County Parks and Recreation Department		
Is this Application supported by a HMP submitted by another Applicant? . . . . . Identify Applicant submitting HMP: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO
Has the Applicant previously submitted a HMP Part 2 that is currently in use in the proposed Project Area? . . . . .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO

### SECTION I. SUMMARY OF HMP CHANGES

Applicants must submit a complete HMP with all Tables, regardless of whether a HMP was previously submitted. Hardcopy maps may remain on file at the Division and do not need to be resubmitted if they have not changed. Submittal of all maps in an electronic format is encouraged.

Table 1 describes how the program has changed from last year. Summarize any changes including additions to the previous year's HMP.

**Change From Previous Year** – Describe a substantive change (e.g., new species being monitored, change in monitoring methodology) in the HMP from the previous year.

**Section Where Change Occurs** – List where the change is found in the HMP.

**Table 1. Summary of HMP Changes**

Change From Previous Year	Section Where Change Occurs
Hom's micro-blind harvestman analysis added.	Table 2

NOTE: For all Applicants having not previously submitted a HMP that is currently in use in the proposed Project Area: Submit only Sections II-IV.

Whenever the HMP relies on a study, the HMP must clearly explain how that study applies to the specific ProjectArea.

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### SECTION II. SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES AND ANY OTHER SPECIES OF LOCAL CONCERN THAT WERE CONSIDERED FOR INCLUSION IN THE HMP

Complete Table 2 for all reviewed special-status species and any other species of local concern. List all special-status species that could occur within the Project Area of all proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities. Special-status species are:

- Federally Endangered (FE)
- Federally Threatened (FT)
- Species proposed for federal listing as endangered or threatened (FPE/T)
- Federal Candidate (FC)
- United States Forest Service Sensitive Species (FSS)
- Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species (BLMSS)
- State Endangered (SE)
- State Threatened (ST)
- Species proposed for state listing as endangered or threatened (SPE/T)
- State Candidate (SC)
- California Species of Special Concern (CSSC)
- State Fully Protected (SP)
- California Rare Plant Rank 1A-4 (CRPR)
- United States Forest Service Management Indicator Species "MIS" (FSMIS)
- Bureau of Land Management "MIS" (BLMMIS)
- Species of local concern and any other that the Grant or Cooperative Agreement Applicant has determined shall be included in the HMP (SLC)

**Listing Status** – Identify the list(s) that contain the identified species utilizing the acronym codes in parentheses above.

**Habitat** – Describe the listed species' habitats.

**Potential for Occurrence** – Identify whether there is potential for the listed species to occur within the Project Area of applicable proposed Projects.

**Addressed by HMP?** – Indicate whether the species or habitat is addressed in the HMP. If not, explain why. If the species could potentially be affected by any Project activities, including the use directly facilitated by those activities, state YES and be sure to address the species in subsequent HMP sections. If the species could not be affected by Project activities, state NO. Include a brief explanation of the rationale for not including a particular species when the answer in the column box is NO. For example, if activities are limited to routine trail maintenance involving trail brushing, minor grading, and reinstallation of erosion control structures, those activities probably would not affect foraging special-status migratory birds.

NOTE: The Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) produces complete lists of "special" plants and animals, which are updated as part of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB). Subscribers to CNDDDB receive the list data as part of their subscription. The lists can also be obtained from the CDFW website at: <http://www.wildlife.ca.gov>. Other useful California species lists can also be found at this website.

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**Table 2. Table of All Special-Status Species and Any Other Species of Local Concern That Were Considered for Inclusion in the HMP**

Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>	Addressed by HMP? If not, explain why? <sup>3</sup>
<b>Invertebrates</b>				
Bay checkerspot butterfly ( <i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> )	FT	Serpentine grasslands	Present	YES
Hom's micro-blind harvestman ( <i>Microcina homi</i> )	FC	Serpentine rock outcroppings	Not likely	NO, project activities and OHV recreation will not take place within or near serpentine rock outcropping habitat required by this species. The nearest known occurrence is over one mile from the nearest OHV trail.
Opler's longhorn moth ( <i>Adella oplerella</i> )	FC	Serpentine grassland	Not likely	NO, project activities and OHV recreation will not take place within or near serpentine grassland habitat required by this species. The nearest known occurrence of this species is a half mile from the nearest OHV trail and is from 1952.
<b>Amphibians</b>				
California red-legged frog ( <i>Rana draytonii</i> )	FT, CSSC	Aquatic and riparian in grassland, cismontane woodland	Potential	YES
California tiger salamander ( <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> )	FT, ST	Aquatic, wetlands, riparian, grassland, oak woodland	Potential	YES
<b>Mammals</b>				
San Joaquin Kit Fox ( <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i> )	FE, ST	Grasslands, scrub	Not Likely	NO, while suitable habitat exists for this species, surveys for this species have been conducted and have found no evidence of active burrows within the OHV park. The last CNDDDB sighting reported in the Project Area was in 1975.
<b>Plants</b>				
Arcuate bush mallow ( <i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> )	CRPR 1B.2	Serpentine soils; grasslands, chaparral, cismontane woodland	Likely	YES
Fragrant fritillary ( <i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> )	CRPR 1B.2	Serpentine soils' grassland, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub	Present	YES

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Species	Listing Status <sup>1</sup>	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence <sup>2</sup>	Addressed by HMP? If not, explain why? <sup>3</sup>
Hall's bush mallow ( <i>Malacothamnus hallii</i> )	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub	Likely	YES
Metcalf Canyon jewelflower ( <i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>albidus</i> )	FE, CRPR 1B.1	Serpentine soils; grasslands & rock outcroppings	Present	YES
Mount Hamilton thistle ( <i>Cirsium fontinales</i> var. <i>campylon</i> )	CRPR 1B.2	Serpentine seeps, springs, and stream banks in grassland, chaparral, cismontane woodland	Potential	NO, no project activities occur in riparian areas or seeps, and such areas are closed to OHV recreation. The closest occurrence is 0.5 mile from the nearest OHV trail.
Santa Clara Valley dudleya ( <i>Dudley abramsii</i> ssp. <i>setchellii</i> )	FE, CRPR 1B.1	Serpentine soils; grasslands & rock outcroppings	Not likely	NO, while suitable serpentine soil habitat exists for this species; surveys have not detected the species. The nearest known occurrence is about one mile from the nearest OHV trail.
Smooth lessingia ( <i>Lessingia micradenia</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> )	CRPR 1B.2	Serpentine soils; grasslands, chaparral, cismontane woodland	Present	YES
Woodland woollythreads ( <i>Monolopia gracilens</i> )	CRPR 1B.2	Serpentine soils; in grassland, chaparral (openings), and cismontane woodland	Potential	YES

<sup>1</sup>Listing Status Key:

FE	Federally Endangered	SC	State Candidate
FT	Federally Threatened	CSSC	California Species of Special Concern
FPE/T	Species proposed for federal listing as endangered or threatened	SP	State Fully Protected
FC	Federal Candidate	CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank 1A-4
FSS	USFS Sensitive Species	FSMIS	USFS Management Indicator Species
BLMSS	BLM Sensitive Species	BLMMIS	BLM Management Indicator Species
SE	State Endangered	SLC	Species of Local Concern and any other the Applicant has determined shall be included in the HMP
ST	State Threatened		
SPE/T	Species proposed for state listing as endangered or threatened		

<sup>2</sup>Potential for occurrence could be based upon presence or absence of suitable habitat, incidental observations, and/or survey results.

<sup>3</sup>Examples of reasons to exclude species from the HMP include:

- surveys have shown that the species' habitat does not occur in or near any OHV Recreation area
- potential habitat exists, but surveys to protocol have not detected the species
- there is no overlap in time between OHV Recreation and species occurrence (or sensitivity such as nesting)
- risk factors—there are no known risk factors for the species that are related to OHV Recreation (examples of risk factors for species include turbidity, sedimentation of spawning gravels for fish, increase in water temperature [for fish and amphibians], loss of snags [for cavity nesters], elimination/disturbance of hollow logs as denning sites [for fur bearers])
- the species has not been seen in the area in a long time (e.g., since 1952)

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### SECTION III. MAP(S) OF PROJECT AREA WITH SPECIES AND/OR HABITAT ADDRESSED BY THE HMP

Applicants must include maps for all species and/or habitats addressed in the HMP (i.e., where YES is the answer to the question in the fifth column of Table 2). The map(s) should illustrate the spatial relationship between special-status species, Project activities, and OHV Recreation. If the Applicant does not include a map showing each species and/or habitat as described above, provide an explanation for the omission (e.g., lack of funds, mapping next year). Maps must include the following:

1. Identification of Project activities and OHV Recreation within the Application Project Area (e.g., Roads, trails, and areas open for OHV Recreation) and the location of special-status species and/or their habitats. If specific features (e.g., streams, specific campgrounds) are discussed in the HMP, they shall be shown on the maps. *Detailed location information that might jeopardize special-status species does not need to be included. The Applicant may use circles or other symbols to indicate relative locations.*
2. Include a north arrow and scale. Reference all maps to a vicinity map of the OHV area or otherwise clearly indicate the location of the area mapped.
3. Use the same common/scientific names on the map as are used in Table 2.
4. Attach all relevant maps to the HMP. Maps must be in an electronic format, such as JPEG or PDF files

### SECTION IV. MANAGEMENT/MONITORING PROGRAM BY SPECIES AND SENSITIVE HABITAT

Complete Tables 3, 4, and 5 to provide a description of the data, management program, monitoring program, and management review and response process for the species/habitats marked YES in Table 2. Address the information in all three tables for each species, related group of species, or habitat.

#### **Table 3: Data (Including Baseline Data) and Management Program for Species and/or Sensitive Habitats**

Complete Table 3 for each species and habitat marked YES in Table 2. Each column must be filled out for each species/habitat.

**Species/Habitat** – List all species/habitats marked YES in Table 2. Similar species/habitats may be grouped, but all species/habitats marked YES in Table 2 must be clearly addressed.

**Known Information** – Summarize relevant information known about each species and/or sensitive habitat (e.g., general location, population size, and use of the area as breeding and foraging).

**Methodology** – Summarize methodology used to obtain known information, including protocols and frequency/intensity of effort.

**Concerns/Risks/Uncertainties** – Explain how OHV Recreation may be affecting the species or habitat. Describe the concerns and risks (e.g., loss of salmon spawning habitat and riparian vegetation at stream crossings) related to OHV management and describe any uncertainties about potential effects (e.g., dust from OHV Recreation may negatively affect the spawning habitat but the impact, if any is unknown). The concerns/risks drive the management program.

**Management Objective(s)** – List all management objectives(s) (e.g., keep sediment out of the stream; maintain riparian vegetation at stream crossings) that have been developed to address the identified concern/risk(s) and any identified uncertainties.

**Management Action(s)** – List all proposed or ongoing management actions (e.g., harden stream crossings; install fence to keep OHVs on designated trails) to meet the objective(s).

**Success Criteria** – List the success criteria (e.g., no additional sediment in the spawning gravels; no loss of riparian vegetation at stream crossings) that will be used to gauge the effectiveness of each management action.

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**Table 3. Data (Including Baseline Data) and Management Program for Species and/or Sensitive Habitats**

Species/ Habitat	Known Information	Methodology( Used to obtain Known Information)	Concerns/Risks/ Uncertainties	Management Objective(s) (Related to Concerns/Risks/ Uncertainties)	Management Action(s) (to meet Management Objectives)	Success Criteria (to measure results of Management Actions)
Bay checkerspot butterfly	This species may be present in area of the park with host plants (dwarf plantain <i>Plantago erecta</i> , and purple owl's clover <i>Castilleja densiflora</i> or <i>C. exserta</i> ) are present. Both host plants are known to occur within the OHV park.	Confirmed observations by County Parks staff; habitat modeling; USFWS Designated Critical Habitat; CNDDDB	Concern with take of larval stage habitat during maintenance (ground disturbance, brushing) along edges of trails.  OHV recreation could also impact larval stage along edges of trails, or could degrade habitat.	Identify and avoid host plants during project activity.  Ensure OHV recreation does not impact host plants.	Conduct annual training on host plant species ID.  Conduct pre-construction surveys to identify and mark host plants for avoidance during project activity.  Identify host plants with high-visibility markers for avoidance. Place signs and/or barriers to protect host plants from OHV recreation as needed.	No take of species or host plants during project activities or due to OHV recreation.
California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander	There are no potential breeding ponds within the OHV park due to insufficient ponding duration. Species may use sediment basins or riparian areas as refuge.	Habitat modeling; USFWS Designated Critical Habitat; CNDDDB.	Concern with take or impacts to habitat while removing sediment from erosion control basins.  Erosion and sedimentation from OHV recreation could impact water quality in the sediment basins.	Protect species while performing cleaning of sediment basins. Prevent or reduce sediment laden runoff to reduce frequency of basin cleanouts and protect water quality.	Conduct annual training on species ID. Conduct pre-construction surveys prior to performing maintenance activities.  Regularly maintain OHV trails to control erosion and sedimentation. Place signs and/or barriers to protect sediment basins from OHV recreation as needed.	No take of species or habitat degradation due to maintenance of erosion control basins or OHV recreation.

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Species/ Habitat	Known Information	Methodology( Used to obtain Known Information)	Concerns/Risks/ Uncertainties	Management Objective(s) (Related to Concerns/Risks/ Uncertainties)	Management Action(s) (to meet Management Objectives)	Success Criteria (to measure results of Management Actions)
Arcuate bush mallow, fragrant fritillary, Hall's bush mallow, Metcalf Canyon jewelflower, smooth lessingia, woodland woollythreads	May be present in areas of the OHV park with suitable habitat.	Confirmed observations by County Parks staff; habitat modeling; CNDDDB	Concern with take during trail maintenance (ground disturbing, brushing) along edges of trails.  OHV recreation could also result in take or habitat degradation along edges of trails.	Identify and avoid species, if detected, while performing trail maintenance activities.  Ensure OHV recreation does not impact special-status plant populations or habitat.	Conduct annual training on species ID. Conduct pre-construction surveys prior to performing maintenance activities. If plant(s) are detected, individuals will be avoided or activities will be restricted until end of blooming period.  Establish photo monitoring point for before and after activities. Place signs and/or barriers to protect special-status plants from OHV recreation as needed.	No take of special-status plants or habitat degradation due to project activities or OHV recreation.

**Tables 4a and 4b: Applicable Monitoring**

Complete Table 4a for all species/habitats marked YES in Table 2. Each column must be filled out for each species/habitat.

Complete Table 4b if applicable per instructions below.

Whenever the HMP relies on a study, the HMP must clearly explain how that study applies to the specific ProjectArea.

**Table 4a. Summary of HMP Monitoring Program**

**Species/Habitat** – List all species/habitats marked YES in Table 2. Species/habitats may be grouped where the same monitoring methodology addresses all such species, but all species/habitats marked YES in Table 2 must be clearly addressed. Where a monitoring methodology addresses all such species, state “All Species.”

**OHV Effects Detection Methodology** – “OHV Effects Detection Methodology” is defined as qualitative monitoring to detect change caused by OHV Recreation. Describe how OHV Effects Detection Methodology will be conducted (e.g., the wildlife checklist, visiting known habitat or populations, before and after photo points).



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**Management Action Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology** – “*Effectiveness Monitoring*” uses the success criteria to determine if the management actions achieved the desired management objectives. Include the success criteria, management actions, and management objective from Table 3. Appropriate effectiveness monitoring may ultimately be based on larger-scale monitoring efforts. This methodology is intended to monitor the effectiveness of management actions taken. These actions can include previously installed best management practices (BMPs) or new BMPs needed to fix a problem identified during change detection monitoring. Describe how effectiveness monitoring will be conducted (i.e., describe how the Applicant will assess whether each management action is successful based on success criteria in Table 3). Include specific triggers for management change.

**Triggers for Management Change** – List examples of problems that would trigger a management action.

**Table 4a. Summary of HMP Monitoring Program**

Species/ Habitat	OHV Effects Detection Methodology	Management Action_ Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology	Triggers for Management Change
Bay checkerspot butterfly	Visit known habitats within OHV recreation areas and evaluate impacts via checklist.	Annual survey of known breeding habitat during spring and host plant flowering period.	Species or host plant’s presence in areas where unavoidable conflicts with OHV recreation and/or maintenance activities will occur.
California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander	Visit maintenance and OHV recreation activity areas in suitable habitat (near sediment basins) and evaluate impacts via checklist. Establish before and after photo points.	Document occurrences in sediment basins during pre-activity surveys. Analyze annual and long-term changes in number of sightings and timing of cleaning activities to avoid periods of frequent sightings.	Documented injury or mortality from project activities or OHV recreation, or a decline in available habitat for these species within the Project Area.
Arcuate bush mallow, Fragrant fritillary, Hall’s bush mallow, Metcalf Canyon jewelflower, Smooth lessingia, Woodland woollythreads	Visit maintenance and OHV recreation activity areas in suitable habitat (serpentine soils, etc.) and evaluate impacts via checklist. Establish before and after photo points.	Conduct pre-activity surveys in areas that have potential impacts. Analyze before and after monitoring photos. If plants show less vigor or loss, strategies will be adapted to protect the species.	Decrease in population size of special-status plants due to project activities and/or OHV recreation. Under similar environmental conditions, absence of special-status plants and/or habitat degradation from OHV impacts in previously identified populations from year to year.

**Table 4b. Validation Monitoring (if applicable)**

“*Validation Monitoring*”: uses scientific studies that determine whether the underlying management assumptions are correct (e.g., “Have the appropriate concerns and risks been identified? Does meeting the management objectives ensure that OHV activities are not adversely affecting populations of species x?”). For most projects, this table is not applicable, but validation monitoring should be described where it is relevant to monitoring and evaluating the effects of OHV recreation on species/habitats in Table 2.

**Species/Habitat** – List any species/habitats marked YES in Table 2 for which validation monitoring is being/has been conducted. Species/habitats may be grouped where the same monitoring methodology addresses all such species.

Where a monitoring methodology addresses all such species, state “All Species”.

**Identify Any Applicable Validation Monitoring (Focused Studies)** – Describe any studies being conducted to determine whether the underlying management assumptions are correct (Validation Monitoring). Monitoring must relate directly to the project area and species/habitat. Be specific as to the applicability.

**Table 4b. Validation Monitoring (if applicable)**

Species/Habitat	Identify Any Applicable Validation Monitoring
N/A	



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### Table 5: Management Review and Response; Adaptive Management

Table 5 describes what the Applicant plans to do with monitoring data. Address each monitoring methodology listed in Table 4a and Table 4b (if applicable).

**Monitoring Methodology** – List each monitoring methodology that was included in Table 4a, Column 2 (OHV Effects Detection Methodology) and Column 3 (Management Action Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology); and Table 4b, Column 2 (Validation Monitoring), if applicable. Use a separate row for each monitoring methodology. Species can be combined if methods are the same for more than one species (e.g., serpentine plants, bats, etc.).

**How Monitoring Data Will Be Analyzed and Used to Inform Management** – Describe how the Applicant will use the monitoring data to determine if management objectives from Table 3 (Column 5) are being met and whether any management changes are necessary. How will monitoring data be analyzed? How will monitoring data be used to correct any problems found or evaluate whether other changes to management of OHV recreation are needed?

**Management Response to Identified Triggers** – Describe the management responses to the identified triggers listed in Table 4a, Column 4.

**Table 5. Management Review and Response; Adaptive Management**

Monitoring Methodology (from Table 4a, Columns 2 and 3 and Table 4b, Column 2)	How Monitoring Data Will Be Analyzed and Used to Inform Management	Management Response to Identified Triggers (from Table 4a, Column 4)
Visit known special-status species habitats within maintenance and OHV recreation areas and evaluate impacts via checklist (all species).	The checklists will indicate if OHV recreation is impacting known special-status species habitat.	Regularly maintain OHV trails to control erosion and sedimentation. Place signs and/or barriers to protect habitat from OHV recreation as needed.
Annual survey of known breeding habitat during spring and host plant flowering period (Bay checkerspot butterfly).	Data will be reviewed annually and over the long-term to ensure protection of species during and after maintenance activities, and avoidance of impacts from OHV recreation.	Identify host plants with high-visibility markers for avoidance. Place signs and/or barriers to protect host plants and habitat from OHV recreation as needed.
Analyze before and after monitoring photos (California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, special-status plants)	Photos will be compared annually to changes or degradation of soil or habitat.	If erosion or sedimentation is detected in special-status species habitat, trail maintenance and BMPs will be utilized to address the issue. If special-status plant mortality or habitat degradation from project activities or OHV recreation is detected, activities will be delayed until after the blooming season, or signs and/or barriers will be used as needed to protect special-status species and their habitat.
Pre-activity surveys prior to project activities (for California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, special-status plants)	Data will be reviewed annually during the spring. Recorded data and will be reviewed to ensure protection of species during and after maintenance activities.	If special-status species are detected, the population will be flagged and avoided and/or maintenance activities will take place outside of the breeding or blooming season.

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### SECTION V. PREVIOUS YEAR'S MONITORING RESULTS AND MANAGEMENT ACTIONS BASED ON MONITORING RESULTS

Summarize the previous year's monitoring accomplishments and results in Table 6.

**Monitoring Accomplishments** – Summarize each monitoring action that was implemented under the previous year's HMP. Discussion must be directly related to each monitoring method listed in Table 5, Column 1 of the previous year's HMP.

**Results** – Summarize the results of each monitoring accomplishment. Applicants are encouraged to attach specific monitoring reports and/or checklists that provide more details.

**Were Objectives and Success Criteria Achieved?** – Describe whether management actions achieved the objectives and success criteria in the previous year's HMP. Make sure to specifically address the objectives listed in Table 3, Column 5, and the success criteria listed in Table 3, Column 7 of the previous year's HMP.

Applicants must keep the detailed monitoring results on file for reference. The results must be made available to the OHMVR Division upon request.

**Table 6. Previous Year's Monitoring Results**

Monitoring Accomplishments (List Methodologies listed in previous year's Table 5, Column 1)	Results	Were Objectives and Success Criteria Achieved? (from Table 3)
Visited known special-status species habitats within maintenance and OHV recreation areas and evaluated impacts via checklist (all species).	No erosion or sedimentation or signs of unauthorized OHV recreation were observed in special-status species habitat in maintenance and OHV recreation areas in 2022. Results were documented via checklist.	Yes, special-status species habitat was intact with no signs of impacts from maintenance activities or OHV recreation.
Conducted annual survey of known breeding habitat during spring and host plant flowering period (Bay checkerspot butterfly).	Surveys for breeding habitat and Bay checkerspot butterflies occurred during 2022 project activities. Host plants were present, but no butterflies were observed.	Yes, although no Bay checkerspot butterflies were detected, there were no changes to quality of breeding habitat from the previous year. Host plants were protected (see Table 7).
Analyzed before and after monitoring photos (California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, special-status plants)	Photo analysis was conducted for California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander habitat (for erosion) and special-status plants during the 2022 project activities. No erosion or habitat degradation was observed.	Yes, no habitat degradation nor increase in erosion was observed.
Conducted pre-activity surveys prior to trail maintenance (California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, and special-status plants)	Pre-activity surveys were conducted for California red-legged frog and California tiger salamander prior to 2022 project activities. One adult California red-legged frog was found in one sediment basin. General reconnaissance surveys were conducted for special-status plants to reestablish baseline conditions. Special-status plant populations were similar to previous years.	Yes, a California red-legged frog was detected in one sediment basin but was successfully avoided by management actions (see Table 7). Special-status plant populations were intact and similar to previous years. Therefore, there was no disturbance of special-status species.

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**Table 7: Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results**

Use Table 7 to summarize the management actions taken and/or planned based on the monitoring results of the previous year.

**Management Actions** – Identify all the management actions taken or planned based on the monitoring results of the previous year. Management actions must be listed for each situation in Table 6 for which the objectives and success criteria were not achieved. Management actions could be those listed in Table 3, Column 6, or other actions specific to the issue.

**Species/Habitat** – List the species/habitats for which each management action was taken and/or planned.

**Date Completed or Planned** – Identify the date the action item was accomplished or is planned to be accomplished.

**Changes Needed to HMP** – Describe how the Applicant is going to change its HMP, including changes to monitoring, to allow the Applicant to better meet success criteria or objectives.

**Table 7. Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results**

Management Actions	Species/ Habitat	Date Completed or Planned	Changes Needed to HMP
Host plants were flagged and avoided by maintenance activities.	Bay checkerspot butterfly	Spring 2022	None, host plants identified in annual surveys were protected from maintenance activities.
A sensitive habitat area sign was placed near host plants to protect them from OHV recreation.	Bay checkerspot butterfly	Spring 2022	None, host plants identified in annual surveys were protected from OHV recreation.
Cleaning of sediment basin was delayed until the California red-legged frog left the basin.	California red-legged frog	Spring & summer 2022	None, impacts to California red-legged frog were avoided by waiting to maintain the sediment basin until after the species left on its own.

**Table 8: Management Actions Taken in Response to HMP-related Public Concerns**

**Concern Raised by Public** – Describe any HMP-related concerns raised by the public.

**Actions Taken to Address the Concern** – Describe actions taken to address the concern.

**Table 8. Management Actions Taken in Response to HMP related Public Concerns**

Concern Raised by Public	Actions Taken to Address the Concern
None	