FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700201

Agency Information

(Carefully read the instructions before completing this form)

1. Agency Information

a. Agency Name: BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office
b. Organizational Unit:
c. Address: 1201 Bird Center Drive
e. City: Palm Springs State: CA Zip: 92262
f. Federal Id Number: 76-0251480 DUNS Number:
g. Agency fiscal year (begining month and day): October-01
h. Agency Type (Please check one)

- ○ City
- ○ County
- ○ U.S. Forest Service
- ○ U.S. Forest Service - Patrol District
- ◉ U.S. Bureau of Land Management
- ○ Other Federal Agency
- ○ Federally Recognized Native American Tribe
- ○ Educational Institution
- ○ Nonprofit Organization - 501(c)(3) status only
- ○ State Agency
- ○ District

2. Project Information

a. Project Name: General Application Requirements
b. Is implementing agency same as Agency (Please select Yes or No) ◉ Yes ○ No
c. Implementing Agency Name:
d. Amount of Funds Requested: Project Cost:

Project Request(s) Summary

#	Project Type	Project Title	Grant Request	Match	Total Project Cost
1	G08-01-13-R02	Restoration, Eastern Riverside County Wilderness Restoration	284,000	122,000	406,000

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700201

3. Contact

a. Authorized Representative

Name	John Kalish				
Title	Manager				
Mailing Address	1201 Bird Center Drive				
City	Palm Springs	State	CA	Zip	92262
Telephone	(760) 833-7100			Fax	
E-mail Address	John_Kalish@ca.blm.gov				

b. Project Administrator

Name	Dan Westermeyer				
Title	OHV Specialist				
Mailing Address	1201 Bird Center Drive				
City	Palm Springs	State	CA	Zip	92262
Telephone	(760) 833-7115			Fax	(760) 833-7199
E-mail Address	dwesterm@ca.blm.gov				

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700201

A. Location Map

Attachments: Location Map

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700201

A. Equipment Inventory

Has your agency purchased any Equipment with OHV Trust Funds within the last five (5) years? (Please select Yes or No) (•) Yes ( ) No

#	Item Description	Make	Model	Model Year	Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) or Serial Number	Project Agreement Number
1	Yamaha Raptor ATV	Yamaha	Raptor	2008	JY4AM14Y08C008865	OR-1-CD-373
2	Yamaha Raptor ATV	Yamaha	Raptor	2008	JY4AM14Y88C006197	G07-01-13-L01
3	Plotter	HP	Design Jet Z6100	2008	SG7822900N	G07-01-13-S01
4	Photocopier	HP	CM4730MFP	2008	JP6LH05681	G07-01-13-S01
5	Mobile Radio	Bendix King	DMH5992X	2007	xx	OR-1-CD-345
6	Mobile Radio	Bendix King	DMH5992X	2007	xx	OR-1-CD-345
7	DR Power Grader	DR Power	PGR14753	2007	xx	OR-1-CD-373

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700201

PART 1 - ITEM 1. DETERMINE THE NEED FOR FULL FULL HABITAT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (HMP)

All Applicants submitting Projects involving Ground Disturbing Activities are subject to HMP requirements. The HMP must cover the combined Project Area of all proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities.

Applicants able to certify that none of the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit only HMP Part 1. Applicants who cannot certify that the proposed activities listed in the Application in areas open to legal OHV Recreation do not contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats shall submit HMP Parts 1 and 2.

1. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select Yes or No) — (●) Yes ( ) No
2. Can the Applicant certify that none of the proposed Projects with Ground Disturbing Activities in areas open to legal OHV Recreation contain any risk factors to special-status species and/or sensitive habitats? (If you checked 'Yes', you are done with HMP) (Please select Yes or No) — ( ) Yes (●) No

PART 2 - RISK ANALYSIS, MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND REPORTING

PART 2 - Section I. Summary of HMP Changes

Has the Applicant previously submitted a HMP Part 2 that is currently in use in the proposed Project Area? (Please select Yes or No) — (●) Yes ( ) No

Table 1 - Summary of HMP Changes

Changes from Previous Year	Section Where Change Occurs
1. Format adjustments to create and renumber eight tables with slightly different structure and content	all tables
2. All species of management concern to CDFG, BLM, and US FWS in the Riverside County NECO Planning Area added because the area is the focus of operational grants	Tables 2-6
3. Deleted Colorado Valley Woodrat as it is no longer listed as a California DFG species of special concern	Tables 2ff
4. Deleted LeConte's Thrasher (SE California populations) as it is no longer listed as a California DFG species ofspecial concern or as a BLM special status species	Tables 2ff
5. Range of Coachella Valley Milkwest displayed east to the west edge of the Palen Dunes	Table 3

PART 2 - Section II - Special Status Species

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	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Addressed by HMP? If not explain why?

White Desertsnail Eremarionta immaculata Helminthoglyptidae	IUCN Red List	talus slopes with rocks covered with mosses and lichens on east slopes of the Riverside Mountains	likely to occur	No. This secretive species occurs on talus slopes and landslides unsuitable and unavailable for OHV riding. The BLM public lands nearest known occurrences are all part of the Riverside Mountains Wilderness
California McCoy Snail Eremarionta rowellii mccoiana Helminthoglyptidae	IUCN Red List	springs and nearby terrestrial habitat	known to occur	No. This species occurs in the Palen-McCoy Wilderness and in one other non-wilderness area that does not have designated OHV trails.
Couch's Spadefoot Scaphiopus couchii Scaphiopodidae	BLM SS CA SSC	arid shrubland, often with creosote; Sonoran Desert thorn woodland	known to occur	Yes. The spadefoots appear only after heavy spring and summer rains. They and their habitats may be vulnerable to damage by unauthorized OHV riding.
Common Chuckwalla Sauromalus obesus Iguanidae	NECO	rocky desert, lava flows, hillsides, and outcrops, co-occurring with creosote vegetation alliances; Sonoran Desert thorn woodland	known to occur	Yes. This species burrows in soil for cover and seeks shelter in rock crevices. Vehicle traffic may crush habitat, compact soil, and crush animals.

Desert Tortoise Gopherus agassizii Testudinidae	FT CT	desert flats and bajadas with sandy to sandy-gravelly soils; occasionally rocky soils and steep slopes - wherever the species can dig burrows	known to occur	Yes. This species burrows in soil for cover and depends on ample herbaceous vegetation found. Vehicle traffic may crush or fragment vegetation cover, compact soils, and crush animals.
Coachella Valley Fringe-toed Lizard Uma inornata Phrynosomatidae	FT CE	Restricted to areas with fine, loose sand including both large and small dunes, with widely spaced desert shrubs for cover and for habitat of arthropod prey species	known to occur	No. In the planning area, this species only occurs on lands not managed by BLM.
Mojave Fringe-toed Lizard Uma scoparia Phrynosomatidae	BLM SS CA SSC	Restricted to areas with fine sand including both large and small dunes, margins of dry lakebeds and washes, and isolated pockets against hillsides	known to occur	Yes. This species occurs in the Copper Dunes and Crossroads OHV areas. Vehicle traffic may crush animals.
Banded Gila Monster Heloderma suspectum cinctum Helodermatidae	BLM SS CA SSC		known to occur	No. This species is only known from mountain wilderness areas in the project area.
Rosy Boa Charina trivirgata Boidae	BLM SS	diverse habitats such desert scrub, sandy flats, and rock slopes	known to occur	No. Little information exists about this species in the Lower Colorado River Valley but occurs in many locations where OHV riding is popular away from the margin of the river itself.

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos Accipitridae	US Protected CA Fully Protected	nesting and resting on rock ledges; ranges widely in search of prey	known to occur	Yes. OHV riding might disturb nesting golden eagles if OHV trails are close to occupied nesting sites.
Prairie Falcon Falco mexicanus Falconidae	NECO	nesting and resting on rock ledges; ranges widely in search of prey in open terrain with canyons, cliffs, escarpments, and rock outcrops	known to occur	Yes. OHV riding might disturb nesting golden eagles if OHV trails are close to occupied nesting sites.
Mountain Plover Charadrius montanus Charadriadae	BLM SS	winter resident on fallow agricultural fields, rarely in Sonoran Desert scrubland	possibly occurs but would be very unusual	No. This species is a winter resident, mostly to farm field in the Blythe area. Survey effort would be great to detect the few occurrences on public lands. Meaningful population data would be difficult to ascertain.
Long-eared Owl Asio otus Strigidae	CA SSC	Sonoran Desert thorn woodland	likely to occur	Yes. This species inhabitats woodlands and forests along the Lower Colorado River and adjacent washes. These habitats are very attractive to OHV riders to camp and tour in.
Burrowing Owl Athene cunicularia Strigidae	BLM SS CA SSC	Sonoran Desert shrubland	known to occur	Yes. This species frequents road edges and is susceptible to collisions with motor vehicles.

Elf Owl Micrathene whitneyi Strigidae	CE	Sonoran Desert thorn woodland; nesting only in tree cavities excavated by Gila woodpeckers and ladder-backed woodpeckers	occurred at Corn Spring in the Chuckwalla Mountains until at least 1994	Yes. This species inhabitats woodlands and forests along the Lower Colorado River and adjacent washes. These habitats are very attractive to OHV riders to camp and tour in.
Gila Woodpecker Melanerpes uropygialis Picidae	CE	Sonoran Desert thorn woodland, cottonwoods (rare in area), and palm oases	likely to occur	Yes. This species inhabitats multiple habitats along the Lower Colorado River and adjacent washes. These habitats are very attractive to OHV riders to camp and tour in.
Loggerhead Shrike (mainland) Lanius novoboracensis Lanidae	CA SSC	desert scrub and low-density Sonoran Desert thorn woodland, Corn Springs	known to occur	Yes. This species is present at low densities on BLM lands and is a good indicator species for conditions in desert ecosystems away from the Lower Colorado River.
Bendire's Thrasher Toxostoma bendirei Mimidae	BLM SS CA SSC	desert shrubland and fringes of desert washes, in the presence of spiny plants (cactus, yucca, desert-thorn) mostly in Mojave Desert and rarely in the Sonoran Desert of California	occurs sporadically	Yes. This species is present infrequently on BLM lands but may become more frequent if habitat quality for the species improves.

Crissal Thrasher Toxostoma crissale Mimidae	CA SSC	large tracts of native scrub or mesquite bosque, often along permanent or ephemeral streams and rivers	known to occur on BLM public lands managed by the Yuma Field Office and possibly occurring on lands managed by the Lake Havasu Field Office	Yes. This rare taxon inhabitats sensitive riparian habitat along the Lower Colorado River, a habitat attractive to OHV riders to camp and tour in.
Lucy's Warbler Vermivora luciae Parulidae	CA SSC	Sonoran Desert subtropical thorn woodland, mesquite thickets, and Colorado River riparian woodland	known to breed on BLM public lands managed by the Lake Havasu Field Office	Yes. This species inhabitats sensitive riparian and thorn woodland habitat, a habitat attractive to OHV riders to camp and tour in.
Pallid Bat Antrozous pallidus Vespertilionidae	BLM SS CA SSC	rocky desert outcroppings, usually near the Colorado River	known to occur	Yes. Roosting or breeding populations are found in abandoned mines and caves on BLM public lands accessible to off-highway vehicles.
Townsend's Big-eared Bat Corynorhinus townsendii Vespertilionidae	BLM SS CA SSC	desert caves or abandoned mines	known to occur	Yes. Roosting or breeding populations are found in abandoned mines and caves on BLM public lands accessible to off-highway vehicles.
Cave Myotis Myotis velifer Vespertilionidae	BLM SS CA SSC	roosts primarily in caves and mines but also in buildings and under bridges, wherever humidity is high and usually standing or running water is present; foraging in desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, microphyll woodland, and desert riparian habitats	known to occur	Yes. Roosting or breeding populations are found in abandoned mines and caves on BLM public lands accessible to off-highway vehicles.

Yuma Myotis Myotis yumanensis Vespertilionidae	BLM SS	nursery colonies in caves, abandoned mines, and under bridges near the Colorado River	likely to occur	No. Roosting or breeding populations are not known from caves and abandoned mines on BLM public lands. This species would be part of the WHHP if a bat colony was present on BLM public lands and if the colony site were accessible to vehicles.
Western Mastiff Bat Eumops perotis californicus Molossidae	BLM SS CA SSC	desert habitat, roosting in crevices and caves on cliff faces or rock walls comprisesd of granite, sandstone, or basalt	known to occur	Yes. Roosting or breeding populations are found in abandoned mines and caves on BLM public lands accessible to off-highway vehicles.
Pocketed Free-tailed Bat Nyctinomops femorosaccus Molossidae	CA SSC	desert shrubland and thorn woodland with high cliffs and rock outcroppings, roosting in crevices and caves	known to occur	Yes. Roosting or breeding populations are found in abandoned mines and caves on BLM public lands accessible to off-highway vehicles.
Big Free-tailed Bat Nyctinomops macrotis Molossidae	CA SSC	rocky desert, using rock crevices and caves for roosting	possibly occurs	No. Roosting or breeding populations are not known from caves and abandoned mines on BLM public lands. This species would be part of the WHHP if a bat colony was present on BLM public lands and if the colony site were accessible to vehicles.

Palid San Diego Pocketmouse Chaetodipus fallax pallidus Heteromyidae	CA SSC	Sonoran Desert shrubland in open, sandy areas	known to occur	Yes. Ground-dwelling desert rodents are good indicator species of habitat quality (adequate forage, vegetation cover) and intact soil environments, not compacted for example by vehicle travel
Palm Springs Pocketmouse Perognathus longimembris bangsi Heteromyidae	BLM SS CA SSC	level to gently sloping topography, sparse to moderate vegetative cover, and loosely packed or sandy soils	known to occur	Yes. Ground-dwelling desert rodents are good indicator species of habitat quality (adequate forage, vegetation cover) and intact soil environments, not compacted for example by vehicle travel
Southern Grasshopper Mouse Onychomys torridus ramona Muridae	CA SSC	desert shrubland	likely to occur	Yes. Ground-dwelling desert rodents are good indicator species of habitat quality (adequate forage, vegetation cover) and intact soil environments, not compacted for example by vehicle travel
Ringtail Bassariscus astutus Procyonidae	CA Protected Species	desert scrub with rocky sites with cliffs or crevices for denning during the day	likely to occur	No. This species may be sensitive to hunting pressure and suffer from nightime vehicle collisions.

American Badger Taxidea taxus Mustelidae	CA SSC	open desert shrubland with dry, friable soils that permit burrowing	known to occur	No. This species may be sensitive to hunting pressure and suffer from vehicle collisions, but it occurs at low-densities and is difficult to detect to determine whether any impacts are present.
Yuma Mountain Lion Puma concolor browni Felidae	CA SSC	riparian gallery forests along the Colorado River, desert flats, and low mountains, following the seasonal movements of wild burros and deer, their primary prey (summer and fall along the Colorado River and major washes north of the Coachella Canal and west from the Colorado River in spring and winter)	likely to occur, but documented records are few, none being listed in the CNDDP	No. The likelihood of detecting this species is very low. It is a secretive species and not likely to met up with OHV riders. Other management measures, such as route designation benefit this species if still present in the area.
Nelson's Big-horn Sheep Ovis canadensis nelsoni Bovidae	BLM SS CA SSC	open areas of low-growing vegetation for feeding, with close proximity to steep, rugged terrain for escape, lambing, and bedding, an adequate source of water, and travel routes linking these areas	known to occur	Yes. This species is sensitive to human disturbance and hunting. It co-occurs in or near popular OHV riding areas.
California Leaf-nosed Bat Macrotus californicus Phyllostomidae	BLM SS CA SSC	lowland desert habitat close to desert wash vegetation; major maternity, mating, and over wintering sites in mines or caves	known to occur	Yes. Roosting or breeding populations are found in abandoned mines and caves on BLM public lands accessible to off-highway vehicles.

Desert Spikemoss Selaginella eremophila Selaginellaceae	CNPS List 2	Sonoran Desert scrub on gravelly or rocky soils, 200 to 900 m elevation	known to occur	No. Known records of this species occur in rugged wilderness terrain where OHV use is not possible.
Western Sandparsley Ammoselinum giganteum Apiaceae	CNPS List 2	Sonoran Desert scrub, 400 m elevation	possibly occurs on BLM public lands near Hayfield	No. This species is not known to occur on BLM public lands and the species may be extirpated from the site where it occurred in the 1920s.
Spearleaf Matelea parvifolia Asclepiadaceae	CNPS List 2	Sonoran Desert scrub, on rocky soils, 440 - 1095 m elevation	known to occur	Yes. This species occurs at or near OHV routes and trails in the Meccacopia Special Recreation Area and along the Bradshaw Trail.
Sonoran Neststraw Stylocline sonorensis Asteraceae	CNPS List 1a	Sonoran Desert scrub, on sandy soils, 425 m	possibly once occurred on BLM public lands near Hayfield but now apparently extinct in California	No. This species was never known to occur on BLM lands.
Mecca Woodyaster Xylorhiza cognata Asteraceae	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Sonoran Desert scrub, 20 - 400 m elevation	known to occur	Yes. This species occurs along or near OHV routes and trails in the Meccacopia Special Recreation Area.
Munz's Cholla Cylindropuntia munzii Cactaceae	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Sonoran Desert scrub on sandy or gravelly soil, 150 - 600 m elevation	known to occur	Yes. This species occurs along or near the Bradshaw Trail in the Chuckwalla Desert Tortoise ACEC near the Imperial County line where trails are designated for OHV riding.

Spectacle Fruit Wislizenia refracta ssp. refracta Capparaceae	CNPS List 2	Desert dunes, playas, and Sonoran Desert scrub, 600 to 800 m elevation	know to occur	Yes. This species occurs along or near designated OHV trails.
Desert Silverbush Argythamnia claryana (=Ditaxis claryana) Euphorbiaceae	CNPS List 2	Sonoran Desert scrub on sandy soil, 0 to 465 m elevation	known to occur	Yes. This species is likely to occur in areas with designated OHV routes.
Abrams' Sandmat Chamaesyce abramsiana Euphorbiaceae	CNPS List 2	Sonoran Desert scrub on sandy soil, -5 - 915 m elevation	known to occur	Yes. This species is likely to occur in areas with designated OHV routes.
Harwood's Milkvetch Astragalus insularis var. harwoodii Fabaceae	CNPS List 2	Desert dunes, 0 - 710 m elevation	known to occur	Yes. This species is likely to occur in areas with designated OHV routes.
Coachella Milkvetch Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae Fabaceae	FE CNPS List 1B	Sonoran Desert scrub, desert dunes, 40 - 655 m	known to occur	Yes. This species occurs along or near designated OHV trails.
Fairyduster Calliandra eriophylla Fabaceae	CNPS List 2	Sonoran Desert scrub on sandy or rocky soils, 120 to 1500 m elevation	possibly still occurs on BLM public lands	Yes. This species mayoccur in areas with designated OHV routes.
Coues' Cassia Senna covesii Fabaceae	CNPS List 2	Sonoran Desert scrub, usually on granitic sandy soil, 305 - 1070 m elevation	known to occur	Yes. This species occur along or near designated OHV routes.
Lavender Sage Salvia greatae Lamiaceae	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Sonoran Desert scrub, -40 - 825 m elevation	known to occur	Yes. This species occur along or near designated OHV routes.
Small Coastal Germander Teucrium cubense ssp. depressum Lamiaceae	CNPS List 2	Desert dunes, playa margins, and Sonoran Desert scrub, 45 to 400 m elevation	known to occur	Yes. This species occur along or near designated OHV routes.

Desert Sand Verbena Abronia villosa var. aurita Nyctaginaceae	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Desert dunes, 80 - 1600 m elevation	known to occur	Yes. This species occur along or near designated OHV routes.
Fortuna Range Suncup Camissonia arenaria Onagraceae	CNPS List 2	Sonoran Desert scrub on sandy or rock soils, -70 - 915 m elevation	occurred historically on the BLM public lands	Yes. This species has occurred along or near currently designated OHV routes.
[no common name] Eriastrum harwoodii Polemoniaceae	BLM SS CNPS List 1B	Desert dunes, 200 - 915 m elevation	possibly occurs on BLM public lands	Yes. This species is likely to occur in dune habitat popular with OHV riders.
Las Animas Snakewood Colubrina californica Rhamnaceae	CNPS List 2	Sonoran Desert scrub, 10 - 1000 m elevation	known to occur	Yes. This species occur along or near designated OHV routes.
Crucifixion Thorn Castela emoryi Simaroubaceae	CNPS List 2	Playas, Sonoran Desert scrub on gravelly soil, 90 - 670 m elevation	known to occur	Yes. This species occur along or near designated OHV routes.
California Ayenia Ayenia compacta Sterculiaceae	CNPS List 2	Sonoran Desert scrub, on gravelly soils, 150 to 1095 m elevation	known to occur	Yes. This species occur along or near designated OHV routes.
Pink Funnel Lily Androstephium breviflorum Liliaceae	CNPS List 2	Mojave Desert bajada with partially stabilized dunes, 270 m elevation	known to occur	Yes. This species occurs in an area with designated OHV routes and potential solar energy projects.
Desert Fan Palm Woodland			known to occur	Yes. Woodlands are monitored because of their importance to multiple wildlife species and draw people to them as well.

Sonoran Desert Thorn Woodland			known to occur	Yes. Woodlands are monitored because of their importance to multiple wildlife species and draw people to them as well.

PART 2 - Section III - Map(s) of Project Area

Attachments:

Palm Springs BLM NECO HMP Animals 1
Palm Springs BLM NECO HMP Animals 2
Palm Springs BLM NECO HMP Plants 1
Palm Springs BLM NECO HMP Plants 2
Palm Springs BLM NECO HMP Plants 3

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 3

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

Species/Habitat	Known Information	Methodology	Concerns / Risks / Uncertainties	Management Objective(s)	Management Action(s)	Success Criteria

Couch's Spadefoot Scaphiopus couchii Scaphiopodidae	Range poorly documented in eastern Riverside County, all recorded sightings from agricultural lands. Emerge if rainfall exceeds one inch in 24 hours and water temperature is greater than 9 degrees Celsius. Spadefoots are noctural, population samples may be difficult to obtain. Monitoring habitat quality is the best strategy to gage populations.	1. Map known and potential ephermeral pond sites 2. Monitor high-priority sites after within one week after monsoon rains to count adults. 3. Monitor high-priority sites year-round for potential habitat damage from unauthorized OHV riding and other human disturbances.	Local losses in soil moisture can alter suitability of underground habitat which the spadefoot relies on to survive in hyperarid environments. This species spends nearly all of its life underground. It appears ephemerally after monsoon storms to reproduce then returns underground.	Establish a baseline for habitats of this species on public land. Keep habitat of known and suspected habitat intact and help population numbers remain stable or increase	Map known and suspected ephemeral pond sites. Protect known and suspected ephemeral pond sites from OHV riding in areas with designated trail networks	All known and potential spadefoot habitat mapped in the Riverside County NECO planning area. Priority habitat areas in OHV trail networks identified for long-term monitoring. All-high priority habitat fenced and OHV routes rerouted around priority habitat

Common Chuckwalla Sauromalus obesus Iguanidae	Not believed to be threatened. Plentiful enough for basing population studies. This species serves as an indicator of the robustness of populations of lizards in non-dune environments	1. Pitfall trap arrays in OHV riding areas and in comparable non-riding areas to detect impact of recreational riding	Chuckwallas may be collected legally with a permit; much illegal collecting occurs. Impacts of OHV recreation and travel networks are unknown.	Maintain non-declining populations of lizards, using this species as the management indicator species.	Consult with CA DFG on illegal collection trends and areas. Establish permanent transects where populations have been historically robust in OHV route network areas. Determine the relation (if any) between lizard collection and OHV access.	1. Illegal collection of lizards stops. 2. Lizard populations are stable or increasing. 3. Mortality to lizards from OHV recreation and travel is very low (criteria to be established).

Desert Tortoise Gopherus agassizii Testudinidae	Once widespread on BLM public lands, the species has undergone a drastic population reduction to a combination of many factors, particularly in the Chuckwalla Bench area. Efforts to stabilize populations have yet to show positive results.	1. Long-term population study plots in the Chuckwalla Valley and Chuckwalla Bench conducted by US Geological Survey. 2. Line Distance Sampling protocol undertaken by the US Fish and Wildlife Service	People are naturally drawn by curiosity to Desert Tortoises and sometimes unwittingly cause them harm by exposing tortoises to diseases, trauma, and harassement. Vehicles often run over tortoises.	Improve the physical health of Desert Tortoises to increasse their life span. Stabilize current populations and recover populations in habitat critical to the survival of the species.	Reach out and inform the public about the plight of Desert Tortoises. Establish habitat blocks (DWMAs) to secure reduced disturbances to wild tortoises. Maintain OHV traffic only on designated OHV routes, especially in the Chuckwalla Desert DWMA. Manage tortoise habitat to provide higher-quality forage. Reduce predation of tortoises by dogs and coyotes.	1. Habitat fragmentation from redundant OHV trails reduced 95% from baseline conditions (NECO Plan 2002). 2. Death and injuries to Desert Tortoise from OHV collision on BLM designated routes approache 0%. 3. Habitat restoration through revegetation with target plant species for forage and cover reaches 50% by 2020. 4. Delisting of Desert Tortoise as a federally threatened species

Mojave Fringe-toed Lizard Uma scoparia Phrynosomatidae	Found in Rice Valley, Palen Dunes, and Ford Dry Lake These populations are the least known of the populations in California. Some population segments of MFTL have been proposed for listing as endangered species.	1. 1-km transects randomly placed in areas with OHV traffic (authorized and unauthorized) and in areas where OHV traffic does not occur.	Restricted to sand dunes, margins of dry lake beds, washes, and hillside sand pockets, MFTLs share many of the desert environments favored by OHV riders	Maintain stable or increasing populations of MFTL Secure core habitats and habitat connectivity between core habitats to avoid genetic isolation.	Design OHV route networks that do not impact MFTL populations so at to avoid federal listing as endangered. Reduce unauthorized OHV riding in closed dune and dry lake habitats.	1. Unauthorized OHV riding in closed NECO washes is reduced by 75 percent by 2016 from a 2011 baseline. 2. Unauthorized OHV incursions in core dune habitats declines by 75% within five years.
Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos Accipitridae	Now protected by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 2008 Nests widely but sparsely in the region Data are not made public to protect nesting sites	1. Locate existing and potential nesting habitat. 2. Remote-sensing tracking of breeding pairs. 3. Band nestllings to estimate survival and longevity of birds.	OHV riders may unintentionally camp and ride close to nesting sites. Vehicle noise may drive eagles away from favored foraging sites	Maintain nesting habitats intact and exposed to minimal or no human disturbance	1. Resite OHV staging and camping areas away from prime nesting sites. 2. Initiate seasonal closures to breeding sites to avoid impacts from campers and recreational climbers to nest locations and young.	1. Zero human predation and disturbance of nest sites during the breeding and fledging season. 2. Increase nesting success / fertility and nestling survival to immature life phase

Prairie Falcon Falco mexicanus Falconidae	Found widely in the planning area at low density, nesting in desert mountains	1. Locate existing and potential nesting habitat. 2. Remote-sensing tracking of breeding pairs. 3. Band nestllings to estimate survival and longevity of birds.	OHV riders may unintentionally camp and ride close to nesting sites. Vehicle noise may drive falcons away from favored foraging sites. People may rob nests to supply falconers.	Maintain best nesting habitat intact and exposed to minimal or no human disturbance	1. Resite OHV staging and camping areas away from prime nesting sites. 2. Initiate seasonal closures to breeding sites to avoid impacts from campers and recreational climbers to nest locations and young.	1. Zero human predation and disturbance of nest sites during the breeding and fledging season. 2. Increase nesting success / fertility and nestling survival to immature life phase
Long-eared Owl Asio otus Strigidae	Occurs at low densities in Sonoran Desert thorn woodlands and mesquite bosques	1. Directed baseline and follow-up searches in prime habitat in OHV route network areas	Owls require large desert woodland trees for cover and nest sites. Loss and degradation of woodland habitat may be causing owl numbers to decline.	Sustain or increase the nesting population of Long-eared Owls based on baseline conditions	1. Reduce tree cutting in Sonoran Desert thorn woodland and mesquite bosques. 2. Establish additional camping and OHV staging sites away from woodland and bosque habitats. 3. Enforce no hunting and shooting at established camping and staging sites.	1. All existing or potential habitats for Long-eared Owl are identified. 2. A population baseline and habitat occupancy are ascertained. 3. Baseline owl populations, nest productivity, and habitat quality remain stable

Burrowing Owl Athene cunicularia Strigidae	Ranges widely in desert shrublands, often hunting and even nesting along OHV routes and other road sides where they catch prey animals crossing the route or road. Largest numbers in the planning area are on private farm fields in the Palo Verde Valley.	1. OHV trailside surveys at night.	Burrowing owls often reside and forage along OHV trails and other desert roads where collisions with vehicles occur. High traffic may impact nesting efforts nearby adversely.	Reduce trailside mortality from vehicle collisions and shooting. Keep populations at historic levels so that US FWS and DFG can avoid having to list this species as threatened or endangered.	1. Close unauthorized OHV routes on public lands to further vehicular traffic. 2. Enforce speed limits on designated OHV routes, especially at night.	Rodent and reptile prey species remain plentiful or increase in availability. Roadkills of Burrowing Owls are reduced by 95%. Density of Burrowing Owl populations remain stable or increase over ten-year spans.

Elf Owl Micrathene whitneyi Strigidae	This species appears to have vacated the region as a nesting species over the last 20 years. Potential range in California has been infrequently searched. These owls nest in cavities created by woodpeckers and requireoases with large palms, Sonoran Desert thorn woodland with large trees.	1. Directed searches in historic habitat and potential habitat	Conservation of large trees, extensive woodlands, and healthy populations of desert woodpeckers are essential to support populations of elf owls in the planning area. These resources may be declining.	Reintroduce sustainable breeding populations of Elf Owl into the Riverside County NECO planning area. Recover populations so that the species is no longer in need of listing as an endangered species by DFG.	1. Create woodland conditions that foster Elf Owl habitat creation (e.g., concurrent efforts to improve Gila Woodpecker habitat) 2. Reduce tree cutting in historical or potential habitat 3. Reduce risk of human ignitions in the vicinity of habitats	1. All existing and potential habitats for Elf Owl are identified. 2. A population baseline and habitat occupancy are ascertained. 3. Reintroduction of suitable woodland structure starts in 2010 to 2015 4. A nesting population resumes occupancy of suitable habitat 2015 to 2025

Gila Woodpecker Melanerpes uropygialis Picidae	This species is not now currently known to nest in the Riverside County NECO planning area. More extensive monitoring of Sonoran Desert Thorn woodlands and palm oases is needed.	1. Point count surveys 2. Directed searches in prime habitat in OHV route network areas	Habitat loss has occurred because of deterioration of palm oases and urbanization. More intensive management of woodland and oases ecosystems may improve habitat and population numbers.	Reintroduce sustainable breeding populations of Gila Woodpecker into the Riverside County NECO planning area. Recover populations so that the species is no longer in need of listing as an endangered species by DFG.	1. Restore palm oases. 2. Reduce Common Starling populations where infestations are occurring. 3. Conserve large blue palo verde trees and ensure their regeneration.	1. Woodpeckers reoccupy historic habitat and expand into potential habitats by 2025. 2. Palm oases damaged by vandalism, fire, and invasive plants are restored to original canopy cover.

Loggerhead Shrike (mainland) Lanius novoboracensis Lanidae	A widespread species throughout the planning region, Loggershead Shrike is an important management indicator species. Shrike populations in other regions of California have declined steeply in the last 20 years.	1. Point count surveys	Desert populations of shrikes may be the core for range expansion into other ecosystems where shrikes have disappeared in recent decades. Their conservation is critical to recovery.	Maintain Loggerhead Shrike populations at historic numbers. Maintain intact the vegetation cover and structure that supports nest sites, perching sites, and abundant animal prey for this species	1. Reduce habitat fragmentation of desert scrub vegetation by closing unauthorized OHV trails	1. Bird point count data show that Loggerhead Shrike population data decline no more than 15% of historic (baseline) population each decade (accounting for drought cycles) or remain flat (non-drought cycles). 2. Single-year population declines drop no more than 50% in drought years.

Bendire's Thrasher Toxostoma bendirei Mimidae	This species nests very rarely or sparsely in the Chuckwalla Mountains, Cottonwood, and perhaps in other areas with Sonoran Desert thorn woodland.	1. Point count surveys 2. Directed searches in prime habitat in OHV route network areas	Breeding populations of this species fluctuate greatly year to year. The project area is likely marginal habitat and might not be sustainable with significant climate change.	Maintain potential habitat in woodlands and in the few yucca populations in the project area for eventual ephemeral occupation of breeding territories. Avoid having to list this species as a threatened or endangered species by US FWS and /or DFG	1. Reduce habitat fragmentation of desert scrub vegetation by closing unauthorized OHV trails	1. Periodic reoccupation of historical and potential habitat occurs during cycles of plentiful rainfall.
Crissal Thrasher Toxostoma crissale Mimidae	McCoy Wash, Palo Verde Mesa, and woodland areas in Chuckwalla Bench and elsewhere in eastern Riverside County	1. Point count surveys 2. Directed searches in prime habitat in OHV route network areas	This species depends on complex vegetation structure in woodlands and spring oases for nesting. When these areas become degraded, thrasher populations may be adversely impacted.	Provide historic levels of intact habitat for nesting Avoid having to list this species as a threatened or endangered species by US FWS and /or DFG	1. Maintain and restore thorn woodland, mesquite bosque, and oases habitats.	1. The available area of nesting habitat increases. 2. Hydrologic conditions at springs and bosques return to full functioning condition with vegetation management (removal of tamarisk infestations).

Lucy's Warbler Vermivora luciae Parulidae	Nesting occurs in mesquite bosques and old-growth Sonoran Desert thorn woodland	1. Point count surveys 2. Directed searches in prime habitat in OHV route network areas	Although it is a cavity-nesting species, parasitism by cowbirds (Molothrus spp.) impact Lucy's Warbler significantly in habitat close to urban areas (e.g., Blythe, Indio)	Sustain populations so that DFG does not need to list this species as threatened or endangered	1. Restoration of mesquite bosques around springs as well as larger washes 2. Reduction of cowbird nest depredation through trapping 3. Removing cattle alotments to a distance of 10 miles from Lucy's Warbler nest sites to avoid attracting cowbirds. 4. Manage the silviculture of mesquite and thorn woodland trees so that large trees will be available in coming decades	Lucy's Warbler habitat increases in cover area. The frequency of tree diameters in habitats achieves a reverse-J shape distribution. The population of Lucy's Warbler becomes decreasingly impacted by cowbirds. The populations of Lucy's Warblers doubles between 2010 and 2020.

California Leaf-nosed Bat Macrotus californicus Phyllostomidae	Colonies scattered widely on BLM lands in the planning area	1. Surveys of abandoned mines scheduled for closure 2. Long-term monitoring at major colonies at closed abandoned mines	Vandals could damage the seclusion of bat habitat and cause bats to abandoned sites - particularly at sites near urban areas and accessible readily with motor vehicles	Sustain robust populations across the range of the taxon so that USFWS and/or DFG does not need to list it as threatened or endangered	Secure sensitive habitats with barriers designed in coordination with Bat Conservation International design standards and biologists' recommendations	All known habitats are secured from human disturbances and vandalism. Populations of bats are decadally on average 90 percent or more of the baseline established from baseline populations counts at time of colony discorvery.
Pallid Bat Antrozous pallidus Vespertilionidae	Colonies are found in the Mecca Hills, Chuckwalla Mountains, and the Palen Mountains, and likely elsewhere in the planning area	1. Surveys of abandoned mines scheduled for closure 2. Long-term monitoring at major colonies at closed abandoned mines	Vandals could damage the seclusion of bat habitat and cause bats to abandoned sites - particularly at sites near urban areas and accessible readily with motor vehicles	Sustain robust populations across the range of the taxon so that USFWS and/or DFG does not need to list it as threatened or endangered	Secure sensitive habitats with barriers designed in coordination with Bat Conservation International design standards and biologists' recommendations	All known habitats are secured from human disturbances and vandalism. Populations of bats are decadally on average 90 percent or more of the baseline established from baseline populations counts at time of colony discorvery.

Townsend's Big-eared Bat Corynorhinus townsendii Vespertilionidae	Known in the planning area only from the vicinity of the Riverside Mountains	1. Surveys of abandoned mines scheduled for closure 2. Long-term monitoring at major colonies at closed abandoned mines	Vandals could damage the seclusion of bat habitat and cause bats to abandoned sites - particularly at sites near urban areas and accessible readily with motor vehicles	Sustain robust populations across the range of the taxon so that USFWS and/or DFG does not need to list it as threatened or endangered	Secure sensitive habitats with barriers designed in coordination with Bat Conservation International design standards and biologists' recommendations	All known habitats are secured from human disturbances and vandalism. Populations of bats are decadally on average 90 percent or more of the baseline established from baseline populations counts at time of colony discorvery.
Cave Myotis Myotis velifer Vespertilionidae	Found in easternmost Riverside County in abandoned mines	1. Surveys of abandoned mines scheduled for closure 2. Long-term monitoring at major colonies at closed abandoned mines	Vandals could damage the seclusion of bat habitat and cause bats to abandoned sites - particularly at sites near urban areas and accessible readily with motor vehicles	Sustain robust populations across the range of the taxon so that USFWS and/or DFG does not need to list it as threatened or endangered	Secure sensitive habitats with barriers designed in coordination with Bat Conservation International design standards and biologists' recommendations	All known habitats are secured from human disturbances and vandalism. Populations of bats are decadally on average 90 percent or more of the baseline established from baseline populations counts at time of colony discorvery.

Western Mastiff Bat Eumops perotis californicus Molossidae	Found in the Mecca Hills and Chuckwalla Mountains	1. Surveys of abandoned mines scheduled for closure 2. Long-term monitoring at major colonies at closed abandoned mines	Vandals could damage the seclusion of bat habitat and cause bats to abandoned sites - particularly at sites near urban areas and accessible readily with motor vehicles	Sustain robust populations across the range of the taxon so that USFWS and/or DFG does not need to list it as threatened or endangered	Secure sensitive habitats with barriers designed in coordination with Bat Conservation International design standards and biologists' recommendations	All known habitats are secured from human disturbances and vandalism. Populations of bats are decadally on average 90 percent or more of the baseline established from baseline populations counts at time of colony discorvery.
Pocketed Free-tailed Bat Nyctinomops femorosaccus Molossidae	Found in the Mecca Hills	1. Surveys of abandoned mines scheduled for closure 2. Long-term monitoring at major colonies at closed abandoned mines	Vandals could damage the seclusion of bat habitat and cause bats to abandoned sites - particularly at sites near urban areas and accessible readily with motor vehicles	Sustain populations so that DFG does not need to list this taxon as threatened or endangered	Secure sensitive habitats with barriers designed in coordination with Bat Conservation International design standards and biologists' recommendations	All known habitats are secured from human disturbances and vandalism. Populations of bats are decadally on average 90 percent or more of the baseline established from baseline populations counts at time of colony discorvery.

Palid San Diego Pocketmouse Chaetodipus fallax pallidus Heteromyidae	Found in the Mecca Hills, Cottonwood area, and apparently Wiley Well area	1. Pitfall trap arrays in OHV riding areas and in comparable non-riding areas to detect impact of recreational riding	Urbanization and increasing recreation may be adversely impacting the pocketmouse.	Sustain robust populations across the range of the taxon so that USFWS and/or DFG does not need to list it as threatened or endangered	1. Reduce habitat fragmentation of desert scrub vegetation by closing unauthorized OHV trails and restoring native vegetation cover and alleviating soil compaction.	Reoccupation of all historic locations and in suitable habitat corridors between historic populations.
Palm Springs Pocketmouse Perognathus longimembris bangsi Heteromyidae	Occurs on BLM lands in the Indio Hills	1. Pitfall trap arrays in OHV riding areas and in comparable non-riding areas to detect impact of recreational riding	Urbanization and increasing recreation may be adversely impacting the pocketmouse.	Sustain robust populations across the range of the taxon so that USFWS and/or DFG does not need to list it as threatened or endangered	1. Reduce habitat fragmentation of desert scrub vegetation by closing unauthorized OHV trails and restoring native vegetation cover and alleviating soil compaction.	Reoccupation of all historic locations and in suitable habitat corridors between historic populations.

Southern Grasshopper Mouse Onychomys torridus ramona Muridae	Specimen taken at Cottonwood Springs in 1924 (California Academy of Sciences)	1. Pitfall trap arrays in OHV riding areas and in comparable non-riding areas to detect impact of recreational riding	None evident at present; taxon may be extinct in adjacent Imperial County	Sustain populations so that DFG does not need to list this taxon as threatened or endangered	1. Reduce habitat fragmentation of desert scrub vegetation by closing unauthorized OHV trails and restoring native vegetation cover and alleviating soil compaction.	Reoccupation of all historic locations and in suitable habitat corridors between historic populations.
Nelson's Big-horn Sheep Ovis canadensis nelsoni Bovidae	Ranges in the Chuckwalla, Orocopia, McCoy, and Palen mountains	1. CA Department of Fish and Game annual aerial survey reports 2. annual DFG records of animals harvested from the region by hunters	Increasing use of motor vehicle to hunt sheep means that more habitat is accessible. Little outreach exists to hunters to practice sustainable hunting and careful use of OHVs in important habitat for sheep.	Assist DFG with management planning for sustainable game hunting	Assist DFG with implementation of population and hunt objectives	1. Population of sheep are maximized 2. Hunting following DFG regulations and guidelines 3. Herd targets subregionally are sustained

Spearleaf Matelea parvifolia Asclepiadaceae	occurs in the Orocopia Mountains, in the Chuckwalla Mountains near Corn Spring and the cherry stem road into the wilderness, and along the Bradshaw Trail	Park rangers are familiar with this plant species. They photograph sitings, record locations, and document any damage to these plants in the project area. Reports of findings go to the California State Ecologist and the Palm Springs OHV Program Lead to evaluate and determine management response to protect the species.	This species is widespread outside of California. The species is often overlooked unless in flower or in fruit. Little information is available about the ecology and population status of the species in California. Designated OHV routes occur within the habitat of this species. No evidence of OHV damage to the species or its habitat is available.	(1) No loss of existing populations. (2) No damage to populations or their habitat sites from OHV travel and recreation (3) Determine environmental conditions that promote plant growth and fecundity (4) Apply ecological information about to species into prescriptions for biological diversity in restoration projects	None at present	(1) < 5% loss of known total population in any one year (2) < 5% loss of potential habitat lost in any one year (3) Restoration of lost populations and their habitats begins within 5 years of loss (4) Complete restoration of habitat occurs within 40 years after disturbance

ERROR: Infinite table loop

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 4

Table 4: Summary of HMP Monitoring Program

Species/Habitat	Change Detection Methodology	Effectiveness Monitoring Methodology, Including Triggers	Identify Any Applicable Validation Monitoring (Focused Studies)
Pocketed Free-tailed Bat Nyctinomops femorosaccus Molossidae	1. Bat population counts at appropriate seasons annually based on habitat use at known colonies in OHV route network areas 2. Monitor habitat for human intrusion and vandalism	When relative population estimates decline > 50% from the baseline over a five-year period, consult with avian ecologists to implement habitat improvements and trailside protection measures. Close areas temporarily to hunting and target shooting until populations recover 75% of the target population (baseline). Remove access roads where human disturbance and vandalism is chronic and unabated.	None at this time.
Palid San Diego Pocketmouse Chaetodipus fallax pallidus Heteromyidae	1. Sampling permanent pitfall trap arrays installed at key OHV travel and recreation sites plus comparable reference sites, over three days once a month	When relative population estimates decline > 50% from the previous year or by 25% over the previous five years, consult with herpetologists to develop and implement habitat restoration and protection measures for reptiles in response to local conditions and impacts from motorized users.	None at this time.
Couch's Spadefoot Scaphiopus couchii Scaphiopodidae	1. Visiting high-priority ephemeral pond sites immediately after monsoonal rains to determine habitat occupancy and estimate relative populations based on trap effort. 2. Monitoring these sites for unauthorized OHV incursions during the OHV riding season.	1. When relative population estimates decline > 50% from the previous monsoon year, consult with herpetologists to implement habitat improvements. 2. When OHV riding damages ephemeral pond sites, restore sites and construct visual and physical barriers to prevent vehicle impacts.	None at this time.

Common Chuckwalla Sauromalus obesus Iguanidae	1. Sampling permanent pitfall trap arrays installed at key OHV travel and recreation sites plus comparable reference sites, over three days once a month	When relative population estimates decline > 50% from the previous year or by 25% over the previous five years, consult with herpetologists to develop and implement habitat restoration and protection measures for reptiles in response to local conditions and impacts from motorized users.	None at this time.
Desert Tortoise Gopherus agassizii Testudinidae	1. Permanent plot time-series data collected at permanent plots in Chuckwalla Valley and Chuckwalla Bench 2. Line-distance sampling transects completed by protocol schedule	The US Fish and Wildlife Service's Desert Tortoise Recovery Office in Reno, NV, recommends to BLM management leaders the management actions needed based on the best available monitoring (refer to the left cell) plus additional research studies initiated under the auspices of the Office.	None at this time.
Mojave Fringe-toed Lizard Uma scoparia Phrynosomatidae	1. Monitoring permanent transects at core habitats 2. Tracking unauthorized OHV travel and recreation in these core habitats during the OHV recreation season	When relative population estimates decline > 50% from the previous year or by 25% over the previous five years, consult with herpetologists to develop and implement habitat restoration and protection measures for lizards in response to local conditions and impacts from motorized users.	None at this time.
Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos Accipitridae	1. Aerial overflights conducted according standards established by the CA Department of Fish and Game (to avoid the risk of unintended harassment) at least every five years 2. Site monitoring each year at known eeryies biweekly on weekends during the nesting season to detect any disturbance impacts from recreation activities, including motorized and rockclimbing	If more than 40% of nests fail to fledge chicks in one year, implement temporary site closures and relocate OHV and other recreation infrastructure (staging areas, camp sites, etc.). If the number of breeding pairs drops by 40% over five years, close areas around nest sites until the breeding population reaches the baseline or target population regionally.	None at this time.

Prairie Falcon Falco mexicanus Falconidae	1. Aerial overflights conducted according standards established by the CA Department of Fish and Game (to avoid the risk of unintended harassment) at least every five years 2. Site monitoring each year at known eeryies biweekly on weekends during the nesting season to detect any disturbance impacts from recreation activities, including motorized and rockclimbing	If more than 40% of nests fail to fledge chicks in one year, implement temporary site closures and relocate OHV and other recreation infrastructure (staging areas, camp sites, etc.). If the number of breeding pairs drops by 40% over five years, close areas around nest sites until the breeding population reaches the baseline or target population regionally.	None at this time.
Long-eared Owl Asio otus Strigidae	1. Directed searches for nests during spring bird monitoring in Sonoran Desert thorn woodland	If more than 40% of nests fail to fledge chicks in one year, implement temporary site closures and relocate OHV and other recreation infrastructure (staging areas, camp sites, etc.). If the number of breeding pairs drops by 40% over five years, close areas around nest sites until the breeding population reaches the baseline or target population regionally.	None at this time.
Burrowing Owl Athene cunicularia Strigidae	1. Trailside driving censuses at night, four times each year along pre-established routes on designated OHV routes	1. When relative population estimates decline > 50% from the baseline over a five-year period, consult with avian ecologists to implement habitat improvements and trailside protection measures. Close areas temporarily to hunting and target shooting until populations recover 75% of the target population (baseline).	None at this time.
Elf Owl Micrathene whitneyi Strigidae	1. Directed searches for nests during spring bird monitoring in Sonoran Desert thorn woodland	If breeding birds are detected, establish a 300-foot protection corridor around the nesting site(s). Temporarily reroute OHV trails, if needed, to avoid entering the buffer. Close area to target shooting and camping during the breeding season.	None at this time.

Gila Woodpecker Melanerpes uropygialis Picidae	1. Directed searches for nests during spring bird monitoring in Sonoran Desert thorn woodland	If breeding birds are detected, establish a 300-foot protection corridor around the nesting site(s). Temporarily reroute OHV trails, if needed, to avoid entering the buffer. Close area to target shooting and camping during the breeding season.	None at this time.
Loggerhead Shrike (mainland) Lanius novoboracensis Lanidae	1. Spring bird monitoring with point counts in Sonoran Desert thorn woodland	1. When relative population estimates decline > 50% from the baseline over a five-year period, consult with avian ecologists to implement habitat improvements.	None at this time.
Bendire's Thrasher Toxostoma bendirei Mimidae	1. Directed searches for nests during spring bird monitoring in Sonoran Desert thorn woodland	If more than 40% of nests fail to fledge chicks in one year, implement temporary site closures and relocate OHV and other recreation infrastructure (staging areas, camp sites, etc.). If the number of breeding pairs drops by 40% over five years, close areas around nest sites until the breeding population reaches the baseline or target population regionally.	None at this time.
Crissal Thrasher Toxostoma crissale Mimidae	1. Directed searches for nests during spring bird monitoring in Sonoran Desert thorn woodland	If more than 40% of nests fail to fledge chicks in one year, implement temporary site closures and relocate OHV and other recreation infrastructure (staging areas, camp sites, etc.). If the number of breeding pairs drops by 40% over five years, close areas around nest sites until the breeding population reaches the baseline or target population regionally.	None at this time.

Lucy's Warbler Vermivora luciae Parulidae	1. Spring bird monitoring with point counts in Sonoran Desert thorn woodland	If more than 40% of nests fail to fledge chicks in one year, implement temporary site closures and relocate OHV and other recreation infrastructure (staging areas, camp sites, etc.). If the number of breeding pairs drops by 40% over five years, close areas around nest sites until the breeding population reaches the baseline or target population regionally.	None at this time.
California Leaf-nosed Bat Macrotus californicus Phyllostomidae	1. Bat population counts at appropriate seasons annually based on habitat use at known colonies in OHV route network areas 2. Monitor habitat for human intrusion and vandalism	When relative population estimates decline > 50% from the baseline over a five-year period, consult with avian ecologists to implement habitat improvements and trailside protection measures. Close areas temporarily to hunting and target shooting until populations recover 75% of the target population (baseline). Remove access roads where human disturbance and vandalism is chronic and unabated.	None at this time.
Pallid Bat Antrozous pallidus Vespertilionidae	1. Bat population counts at appropriate seasons annually based on habitat use at known colonies in OHV route network areas 2. Monitor habitat for human intrusion and vandalism	When relative population estimates decline > 50% from the baseline over a five-year period, consult with avian ecologists to implement habitat improvements and trailside protection measures. Close areas temporarily to hunting and target shooting until populations recover 75% of the target population (baseline). Remove access roads where human disturbance and vandalism is chronic and unabated.	None at this time.

Townsend's Big-eared Bat Corynorhinus townsendii Vespertilionidae	1. Bat population counts at appropriate seasons annually based on habitat use at known colonies in OHV route network areas 2. Monitor habitat for human intrusion and vandalism	When relative population estimates decline > 50% from the baseline over a five-year period, consult with avian ecologists to implement habitat improvements and trailside protection measures. Close areas temporarily to hunting and target shooting until populations recover 75% of the target population (baseline). Remove access roads where human disturbance and vandalism is chronic and unabated.	None at this time.
Cave Myotis Myotis velifer Vespertilionidae	1. Bat population counts at appropriate seasons annually based on habitat use at known colonies in OHV route network areas 2. Monitor habitat for human intrusion and vandalism	When relative population estimates decline > 50% from the baseline over a five-year period, consult with avian ecologists to implement habitat improvements and trailside protection measures. Close areas temporarily to hunting and target shooting until populations recover 75% of the target population (baseline). Remove access roads where human disturbance and vandalism is chronic and unabated.	None at this time.
Western Mastiff Bat Eumops perotis californicus Molossidae	1. Bat population counts at appropriate seasons annually based on habitat use at known colonies in OHV route network areas 2. Monitor habitat for human intrusion and vandalism	When relative population estimates decline > 50% from the baseline over a five-year period, consult with avian ecologists to implement habitat improvements and trailside protection measures. Close areas temporarily to hunting and target shooting until populations recover 75% of the target population (baseline). Remove access roads where human disturbance and vandalism is chronic and unabated.	None at this time.

Palm Springs Pocketmouse Perognathus longimembris bangsi Heteromyidae	1. Sampling permanent pitfall trap arrays installed at key OHV travel and recreation sites plus comparable reference sites, over three days once a month	When relative population estimates decline > 50% from the previous year or by 25% over the previous five years, consult with herpetologists to develop and implement habitat restoration and protection measures for reptiles in response to local conditions and impacts from motorized users.	None at this time.
Southern Grasshopper Mouse Onychomys torridus ramona Muridae	1. Sampling permanent pitfall trap arrays installed at key OHV travel and recreation sites plus comparable reference sites, over three days once a month	When relative population estimates decline > 50% from the previous year or by 25% over the previous five years, consult with herpetologists to develop and implement habitat restoration and protection measures for reptiles in response to local conditions and impacts from motorized users.	None at this time.
Nelson's Big-horn Sheep Ovis canadensis nelsoni Bovidae	1. Annual overflights of core habitats 2. Records of sheep harvested by hunters		None at this time.
Spearleaf Matelea parvifolia Asclepiadaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time

Mecca Woodyaster Xylorhiza cognata Asteraceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time
Munz's Cholla Cylindropuntia munzii Cactaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time
Spectacle Fruit Wislizenia refracta ssp. refracta Capparaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time

Desert Silverbush Argythamnia claryana (=Ditaxis claryana) Euphorbiaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time
Abrams' Sandmat Chamaesyce abramsiana Euphorbiaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time
Harwood's Milkvetch Astragalus insularis var. harwoodii Fabaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time

Coachella Milkvetch Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae Fabaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time
Fairyduster Calliandra eriophylla Fabaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time
Coues' Cassia Senna covesii Fabaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time

Lavender Sage Salvia greatae Lamiaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time
Small Coastal Germander Teucrium cubense ssp. depressum Lamiaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time
Desert Sand Verbena Abronia villosa var. aurita Nyctaginaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time

Fortuna Range Suncup Camissonia arenaria Onagraceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time
[no common name as yet] Eriastrum harwoodii Polemoniaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time
Las Animas Snakewood Colubrina californica Rhamnaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time

Crucifixion Thorn Castela emoryi Simaroubaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time
California Ayenia Ayenia compacta Sterculiaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time
Pink Funnel Lily Androstephium breviflorum Liliaceae	Return annually to document in photographs habitat quality at long-term monitoring sites designated for the species; take measures of young shrubs (canopy, height, etc.) to chart growth rates and survival; process data to track changes in population size, develop growth rate regression to assist in restoration planning. Visit monthly to track vehicle incursions and damage to plants and their habitat	If two or more success criteria are not met in a given year, the OHV Recreation Program lead will temporarily close rare plant sites to vehicle travel until BLM staff can achieve success criteria for the species at a specific site.	None at this time
Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	Track the fates of a random sample of palms in different size (age) classses to develop growth curves; track regeneration and mortality of palms to detect trends that might indicate previously unknown rates of environmental change	If dieback of palms diminishes total canopy cover, institute restoration prescriptions.	None at this time

Sonoran Desert Thorn Woodland	Measure cover, species composition, diameter at breast height of trees and shrubs within bird count plots every five years to detect changes in vegetation.	If loss of tree cover is significant statistically in a woodland block, apply restoration prescription to regnerate thorn woodland trees and shrubs important for nesting sites and food for bird species of management concern	None at this time

PART 2 - Section IV. - Management/Monitoring Program by Species and Sensitive Habitat - Table 5

Table 5. Management Review and Response; Adaptive Management

Monitoring Methodology	How Monitoring Information Will Inform Management	How Data Will Be Analyzed	Management Response to Identified Triggers	Who Will Plan Management Response
Aerial surveys for Bighorn Sheep (eastern Riverside County only)	Provides a consistent snapshot annually and seasonally for the distribution, sex ratio, and ages of Bighorn Sheep in the Riverside County NECO Planning Area	Experience sheep biologists accompany airplane pilots to make population counts from the same area across years are made to detect a population trend; contrast the trends of populations in different parts of the Riverside County NECO Planning Area	No funding available through existing budget.	Field office management
Aerial surveys for raptor birds	Provides a consistent snapshot annually of Golden Eagles and Prairie Falcons in the Riverside County NECO Planning Area	Practiced wildlife biologists accompany plane pilots to census known or potential eeyries of raptor birds for nesting pairs each year in the early spring	No funding available through existing budget.	Field office management
Baseline bat surveys at abandoned mines scheduled for closing or filling	Assures that slated closures for abandoned mines slated will have current, high-quality information on resident bats (which may change seasonally) in advance of decision-making about the means of mine closures in areas with high OHV traffic and recreation	Bat biologists visit at least four times (each season over one year) openings at mine sites slated for closing to film bats entering and leaving mines, take samples of bat guano, record bat vocalizations, and visit (if necessary) mine interiors to examine habitat features	In working with the California Desert District Office, a bat biologist is avaialble for site visits to areas requiring AML closures. Additional funds have been requested through the stimulus program.	Palm Springs biologists and managers

Bat surveys at known locations of colonies	Monitors significant populations of bat species of management concern to BLM and DFG at seasons appropriate to bat use to determine whether bat colonies are flourishing with the protection system established at colonies.	Bat biologists visit openings at mine sites slated for closing to film bats entering and leaving mines, take samples of bat guano, record bat vocalizations, and visit (if necessary) mine interiors to examine habitat features	No funding available through existing budget. Funds have been requested through BPS submissions but funding unsure.	Field office management
Bird point counts, March - April, in Sonoran Desert thorn woodland	Provides consistent, region-wide data on the breeding bird populations and neotropical migrant bird populations using Sonoran Desert thorn woodland (95% in California managed by BLM)	Trained field biologists count birds seen and hear within a 100-m radius circle; measure vegetation features on site as indicators of habitat structure	No funding available through existing budget. Funds have been requested through BPS submissions but funding unsure.	Field office management
Directed nest searches in Sonoran Desert thorn woodlands	Tracks nesting effort and reproductive success of DFG endangered species and passerine species that are difficult to detect during spring bird point counts	Trained field biologists search for nests of secretive species of management concern (e.g., owls and thrashers) to track nesting effort and breeding success	No funding available through existing budget.	Field office management
Hunting tag records for Bighorn Sheep in the project area	Gives managers relative information on the hunting use and harvesting rate of Bighorn Sheep in the Riverside County Planning Area	Data provide a time series to detect trends in successful hunts of Bighorn Sheep in the Riverside County NECO Planning Area	Field office biologist can request data from California Fish and Game.	Palm Springs biologists and managers
Line-Distance Sampling for Desert Tortoise	Provides range-wide and local information on the population composition of Desert Tortoises	Data are incorporated into population modeling software to estimate mortality, survival, and reproduction of Desert Tortoise over large landscapes	No funding available through existing budget.	Field office management

Monitoring Priority Wildlife Habitats for OHV Damage	Gives OHV recreation program coordinators critical information about eventual damage to key habitats of species of management concern from OHV riding and recreation	Documentation of the intensity and frequency of OHV disturbances and damages to key habitat for wildlife species of concern provide quantitative and photographic evidence of adverse impacts of vehicles.	The field office uses existing staff, volunteers and STEP student to document evidence of adverse impacts.	Field office management
Nocturnal OHV trailside surveys for Burrowing Owl	Yields a population estimate of Burrowing Owls using OHV trail corridors for nesting and hunting and tracks the robustness of the population - which OHV travel might impact given the overlap of habitat and recreation use	Data collected quarterly provide a regional overview of impacts, if any, to Burrowing Owls residing in the vicinity of designated OHV trails on public lands and over several years can indicate whether population trends, positive or negative, are in effect	No funding available through existing budget.	Field office management
Permanent Population Plots for Desert Tortoise at Chuckwalla Bench and Chuckwalla Valley	Produces intensively collected data on the physical health of individual Desert Tortoises in areas with historically high populations across a long time-series to indicate trends and likely factors affecting trends in DT populations	Population and health data collected from Desert Tortoise provide time series data to detect trends in predation, disease, and population structure for historically major DT populations	No funding available through existing budget.	Field office management
Pitfall Trapping for Reptiles and Small Mammals	Provides over the long-term population trend data for multiple species of management concern and make comparisons between landscapes with OHV travel and recreation and landscapes with little or no OHV travel and recreation	Data collected monthly (at least initially) can provide a baseline for populations of guilds of species, principally reptiles and rodent mammals, including species of direct management concern, as an indication of the status of biological diversity and environmental quality in areas samples, both with and without OHV travel and recreation	No funding available through existing budget.	Field office management

Nocturnal Population Counts of Couch's Spadefoot	Uses time-constrained search to provide population estimates of ephemerally appearing Couch's Spadefoot	Data collected allow for ad hoc construction of time series population data and comparison among high-priority ephemeral pool habitats for this cryptic species	No funding available through existing budget.	Field office management
Transect Sampling for Mojave Fringe-toed Lizard	Uses permanent transects stratified by sand and vegetation conditions to track populations and habitat preferences for MFTLs over time.	Results from annual data collection on MTFL numbers by size class allow wildlife biologists to develop population projections and time-series based population trends	No funding available through existing budget.	Field office management
Monitored OHV use off designated routes.	This will give managers information on problem areas based on the number of incursions	Data will be analyzed through the aid of GIS (mapping of OHV travel, increased no. of tracks leading off esestablished routes)	Increased signing, increased law enforcement in areas of intense OHV disturbance, possible placement of barriers (fencing, boulders, etc.)	Palm Springs biologists and managers
Document locations and incidences of trampling/ damage by OHV on CV milkvetch	This will inform managers of the effectiveness of barrier placements	Data will be analyzed through the aid of GIS (mapping of OHV travel, increased no. of tracks leading off esestablished routes)	Increased law enforcement in areas of intense OHV disturbance where trespass occurs.	Palm Springs biologists and managers
Document incidences of fence/barrier cutting	This will inform managers on areas that trespass is occuring on.	Data will be analyzed through the aid of GIS	Repair barriers, increased law enforcement presence near areas of trespass.	Palm Springs biologists and managers
Increase law enforcement patrols	The number of citations written give managers information on illegal use	Determine how many citations are due to illegal OHV activity	Determine if increased signing, placement of barriers, or closing off of areas is required to prevent further damage.	Palm Springs biologists and managers

Re-photography	Information provides an objective record of environmental changes in habitat of rare plant species that make the rate and degree of change immediately apparent. If rates of change (e.g., vehicle damage, erosion) exceed the management thresholds, management for the species and its habitat changes to offset adverse impacts	The BLM Ecologist and OHV Recreation Program Lead review photographs to determine whether detected changes are positive for a particular species. Analysis based on professional experience and judgment guide recommendations to BLM management at the field office.	If re-photography indicates that the rate of environmental change is abnormal and adverse, BLM staff and management jointly determine the response to improve habitat and population conditions for the species.	The BLM Field Office Manager The BLM Assistant Field Office Manager for Natural Resources The BLM OHV Recreation Program Lead Chief of Lands, Minerals & Recreation
Measurements of Plant Growth Rates	Data from the long-term monitoring sites informs restoration ecologists about the range and pace of growth of these rare plant species. With information, the restoration ecologists can include conservation goals for these species in restoration projects that enhance native habitat as BLM closes redundant OHV trails. Information on the effects of soil type, location, and rainfall on plant growth and development, etc., can inform BLM about the best sites to develop for increasing habitat and plant populations.	The BLM Ecologist and Restoration Ecologist model predictive growth curves to estimate the rate of development of rare plant populations under local conditions. In this way, the restoration ecologist can make appropriate species choices and horticultural methods to promote rare plant populations in restoration projects.	If plants do not appear to regenerate on site to maintain at least minimum historic populations as the result of irreversible environmental conditions (i.e., soil loss, climate change), the BLM State Botanist and Ecologist will make recommendations of alternate sites to establish rare plamt populations.	The BLM Field Office Manager The BLM Assistant Field Office Manager for Natural Resources The BLM OHV Recreation Program Lead The BLM Restoration Ecologist

Woodland Vegetation Cover and Composition	Losses of vegetation cover and numbers of important tree species or of California Fan Palms calls attention to the need to implement silvicultural treatment to aid tree establishment and growth.	The BLM Ecologist and Restoration Ecologist use data to develop predictive growth curves to estimate the rate of tree or palm growth. In this way, the restoration ecologist can make appropriate species choices and silvicultural methods to promote rare plant populations in restoration projects.	When net tree or palm cover is decreasing at a rate greater than 10% per decade, silvicultural management to maintain or expand tree cover begins.	The BLM Field Office Manager The BLM Assistant Field Office Manager for Natural Resources The BLM OHV Recreation Program Lead The BLM Restoration Ecologist

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 6

Table 6: Previous Year's Monitoring Results

Monitoring Accomplishments	Results	Were Objectives and Success Criteria Achieved?
Constructed and repaired fencing at Coachella Valley Preserve	Illegal OHV activity continues	Partially successful
Monitored OHV activity within Chuckwalla DWMA	Incursions into closed washes by OHV users still occur due to large expanse of area and inadequate signing and maps.	Partially successful
Replaced and updated carsonite and other signs in wilderness boundaries.	OHV incursiions reduced in wilderness areas but remaining sites need to be addressed still.	Partially successful
Monitoring of restoration sites in Meccacopia Wilderness area	Majority of sites intact, illegal OHV activity continues	Yes
Monitoring of restoration sites in Blind Canyon, Coachella Valley Preserve.	Incursions rates and illegal dumping have been reduced. Some incursions occruing as expected but additional fencing will address this issue.	Mostly successful
Riverside Mountains identify incursions and install carsonite post in wash to stop OHV use.	Signs installed and intact. OHV use continues but increased law enforcement presence is limiting the OHV activity in the wilderness area.	Yes
Blythe restoration - identify incursions and install carsonite post in wash to stop OHV use, increase law enforcement presence	Signs installed and intact. OHV use continues but increased law enforcement presence is limiting the OHV activity in the wilderness area.	Yes

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 7

Table 7: Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results

Management Actions	Species/ Habitat	Date Completed or Planned - mm/dd/yyyy	Changes Needed to HMP
Constructed and repaired fencing at Coachella Valley Preserve	CV Milkvetch, CV fringe-toed lizard	11/01/2008	Partnership with CVCC to erect barricades to prevent illegal OHV users who disregard current signing.
Monitored OHV activity within Chuckwalla DWMA	Desert tortoise, Munz cholla, Orocopia sage	12/1/2008	Increased signing in desert washes, additional Law enforcement presence.
Replaced and updated carsonite and other signs along wilderness boundaries	Desert tortoise, Munz cholla, Orocopia sage	6/1/2009	Increased signing in desert washes, additional Law enforcement presence.
Monitoring of restoration sites in Meccacopia Wilderness area	Desert tortoise, Munz cholla, Orocopia sage, other species referenced in WHPP	6/1/2009	Additional rock, boulders and cable fence to be installed
Monitoring of restoration sites in Blind Canyon, Coachella Valley Preserve.	CV Milkvetch, CV fringe-toed lizard	6/1/2009	Additional rock, boulders and cable fence to be installed
Riverside Mountains identify incursions and install carsonite post in wash to stop OHV use.	Desert tortoise, mojave fringe-toed lizard, Leconte's thrasher	11/15/2010	Increased signing in desert washes, additional fencing and boulders and Law enforcement presence.
Blythe restoration - identify incursions and install carsonite post in wash to stop OHV use, increase law enforcement presence	Desert tortoise, mojave fringe-toed lizard, Leconte's thrasher	11/15/2010	Increased signing in desert washes, additional fencing and boulders and Law enforcement presence.
NECO area-installed traffic counters to monitor OHV use	Desert tortoise	11/15/2010	Continued monitoring of OHV traffic

PART 2 - Section V. - Previous Year's Monitoring Results and Management Actions Based on Monitoring Results - Table 8

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

Concern Raised by Public	Actions Taken to Address the Concern

1. Need for solutions to avoid campers cutting Sonoran Desert woodland and mesquite bosque trees for campfires.	Increased law enforcement in the area.
3. Spent shells, clay pigeon shards, and other shooting-related trash left on site by target shooters	Volunteers and staff pick up spent shells and other trash when in the areas. Organized cleanups if additional trash is found.

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700201

A. Soil Conservation

a. Do any of your proposed projects involve Ground Disturbing Activities? (Please select Yes or No) (•) Yes ( ) No

B. Soil Conservation Plan

Attachments:

PSSC FO Soil Monitoring Plan
PSSC FO Soil Monitoring Map

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700201

A. Public Notification Efforts

Check all that apply: (Please select applicable values)

- ☐ Notice to interested Parties/Groups (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format)
- ☑ Published on Applicant's Website (Enter date in mm/dd/yyyy format) [03/01/2009]
- ☐ Published in Newspaper
- ☑ News Release Issued
- ☐ Public Meeting(s) Hearing(s) Held

B. Public Comments

We only received one public comment regarding our applications. The comment was from an OHV enthusiast that agreed that route signing and prodeuction of a map (brochure) was a good use of OHV money. There were several comments from OHMVR staff for clarification.

I have read the State Parks OHV grant application for the BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office Ground Operations, Designated Route Signing Implementation and feel this is a good use of OHV money. It is much easier for off-roaders to stay on legal trails when they know which trails are legal. If maps are printed showing the legal OHV routes, I would like to have one so that I can travel these routes.

Ed Stovin

CORVA

C. Application Development as a result of Public Comments

a. Were changes mades to the Application as a result of public comments? (Please select Yes or No) ○ Yes ◉ No

b. Describe how public comments affected the Application

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700201

1. Applicant Certifications

A. General Conditions

A. The Applicant hereby certifies, under the penalty of perjury, compliance with the following terms and conditions: ☑

1. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees to monitor the condition of soils and wildlife in the Project Area each year in order to determine whether the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to Public Resource Code (PRC), Section 5090.35 and the HMP prepared pursuant to Section 5090.53(a) are being met.
2. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion, to repair and prevent accelerated erosion, until the same soil conservation standard adopted pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 is met.
3. If the Project involves a Ground Disturbing Activity, the Applicant agrees that, whenever the HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is not being met in any portion of a Project Area, the recipient shall close temporarily that noncompliant portion until the same HMP prepared pursuant to PRC Section 5090.53(a) is met.
4. The Applicant agrees to enforce the registration of off-highway motor vehicles and the other provisions of Division 16.5 (commencing with Section 38000) of the Vehicle Code and to enforce the other applicable laws regarding the operation of off-highway motor vehicles.
5. The Applicant agrees to cooperate with appropriate law enforcement entities to provide proper law enforcement at and around the Facility.
6. The Applicant's Project is in accordance with local or federal plans and the strategic plan for OHV Recreation prepared by the OHMVR Division.

B. Programmatic Conditions

B. **The Applicant must describe the following programmatic conditions:**

1. Identify the potential for the facility to reduce illegal and unauthorized OHV Recreation activities in the surrounding areas:

   This project will have a high probably of success at reducing OHV incursion into the ACEC. Where long standing existing fence and signage exists, it is rare to have problems with OHV riders vandalizing or cutting the fence line. A new 9,000 section of post and cable fence line was installed last year at an area that has historically been used as a party location and there has only been two incidents of vandalism. It is expected that there will be vandalism during the first six months of any fence installation as a form of protest for restricting access to an area. The benefits of installing the remainder of the fence through this grant will be worth the expense incurred. Since the fence proposal is for an area actively managed by the BLM for restoration, any damage to the fence will be repaired as soon as detected for an indefinite period of time by maintenace staff at the ACEC.

2. Describe how the Applicant is meeting the operations and maintenance needs of any existing OHV Recreation Facility under its jurisdiction:

   The PSSC FO does not operate any developed recreational facilities at this time. The existing designated route system established under the NECO plan will ensure that route signing and marking will be maintained once it is completed and that trails will be monitored on an established schedule for erosion and soil loss.

C. Fee Collection

Describe how fees collected pursuant to Section 38230 of the Vehicle Code (in-lieu funds) are utilized and whether the fees complement the Applicant's proposed Project:

D. Compliance with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C)

Projects within the O&M category that affect lands identified as inventoried roadless areas by the U.S. Forest Service, are compliant with PRC 5090.50(b)(1)(C). (Please select Yes or No)

○ Yes ○ No

2. Governing Body Resolution

3. Land Manager Authorization

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: Version # _____ APP # 700201

1. OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary

a. Does the land manager agency provide legal OHV riding opportunity? (Please select Yes or No) (●) Yes ( ) No

Starting (Month/Year) 10-2007 Ending (Month/Year) 09-2008

b. Off-Highway Vehicle Opportunity Ratio (OHV Ratio) opportunity

i. Months of OHV Opportunity (OHV Months) 12

ii. Total Miles Of Routes Available For OHV Recreation 1500

iii. Total Acres Of Open Riding Available For OHV Recreation 1005228

iv. OHV Visitation (visitor days) 679477

v. Ratio of OHV Visitation/OHV Opportunity 0.67

1 OHV Visitor Opportunity Summary (2)

c. Reference Document that support the responses to a. and b. on previous page

Bureau of Land Management RMIS Reports, FY 2007-2008

d. Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) = OHV Ratio x OHV Months / 12 0.67

Visitor Opportunity Ratio (V/O Ratio) Score 1

2. Quality of OHV Opportunity

Land Manager's OHV program 2

Check all that apply (Please select applicable values)

- [ ] Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available for distribution at no cost (2 points)
- [x] Map with OHV Recreation opportunities clearly shown is available on the Land Manager's website (2 points)
- [ ] Map indicates relative difficulty of each OHV trail (2 points)
- [ ] Map indicates appropriate OHV use type (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, etc.) (2 points)
- [ ] At least fifty percent of the staging areas include support facilities (restrooms, picnic tables, trash cans, shade structures) (2 points)
- [ ] Majority of trail intersections are signed with information such as: trail names, directional signs, relative difficulty, mileage to next feature (2 points)

3. Variety of OHV Opportunity

a. Skill levels (e.g., beginner, intermediate, advanced) indicated by publicly available maps or signage marking trails with relative difficulty 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

( ) 3 or more skill levels (5 points)
(●) 2 skill levels (3 points)
( ) 1 skill level (1 point)
( ) Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

b. Type of OHV Opportunity (ATV, dirt bike, 4x4, OSV, RUV, Sand Rail/Dune Buggy) 6

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

(●) Opportunities for 3 or more vehicle types (6 points) ( ) Opportunities for 2 vehicle types (3 points)

- ○ Opportunity for only 1 vehicle type (1 point)
- ○ Land Manager has no legal OHV riding opportunity (No points)

4. Agency Contribution

Cost of OHV Program for Land Manager's most recent complete fiscal year (not to include cost of indirect overhead): 2100000

% Funded by OHV Trust Fund (do not include in-lieu funds): 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ No OHV Trust Funds were used (6 points)
- ○ 10% or less of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (4 points)
- ○ 11% to 25% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (3 points)
- ◉ 26% to 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (1 point)
- ○ More than 50% of the program cost was from OHV Trust Fund (No points)

Reference Document

BLM Palm Springs - South Coast operating budget for FY2008 for recreation and wilderness related OHV recreation as well as grants received by the office in 2008 and subsequent years.

5. Project Performance

For Applicant's OHV grant Projects which reached the end of the Project performance period within the last two years, the percentage of all deliverables accomplished 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ◉ 100% of Deliverable accomplished (5 points)
- ○ 75% to 99% of Deliverables accomplished (3 points)
- ○ Less than 75% of Deliverables accomplished (No points)
- ○ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)

6. Previous Year Performance

In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit. 3

FOR DIVISION USE ONLY (Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ◉ In the previous year the Applicant has been responsive and communicated effectively with the assigned OHMVR Grant Administrator by phone, email or personal visit (3 points)
- ○ First time Applicants and past Applicants with no active Grant projects within the last two years (2 points)
- ○ In the previous year the Applicant has not been responsive (No points)

7. Prevention of OHV trespass

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Fence (Page 1)

a. Is site a completely fenced facility such that OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas is prevented? 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ◉ No (answer items b and c)
- ○ Yes (10 points, explain and then skip to item 8)

Explain 'Yes' response:

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Patrol (Page 2)

b. The majority of OHV Opportunity areas are patrolled (Check the one most appropriate) 3

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ At least 5 days per week (5 points)
- ◉ At least once per week (3 points)
- ○ At least once per month (1 point)
- ○ Less than once per month (No points)

Explain patrol efforts (e.g., frequency of patrol, patrol personnel, percent of lands covered by patrols)

BLM officers work with other law enforcement agencies through such groups as the Riverside County Sheriffs, Riverside Off-highway Vehicle Enforcement (ROVE) team, and the CVAG OHV task Force. Rangers enforce federal regulations on public lands to protect natural and cultural resources, while educating users about legal riding locations and permissions needed to utilize private lands. BLM also exercises state authority on non-federal lands to assist local and county agencies. It is through this interaction that BlM is able to share information regarding resource laws and areas considered sensitive in nature with other agencies. BLM also learns from other agencies state laws, which help to benefit the protection of federal lands. This provides all agencies a better understanding of over-all activity in a region, and in turn provides greater coverage and an enhanced ability to contact OHV users.

LE contacts range from interpretive educational to enforcement when warnings, citations, etc., take place.

7. Prevention of OHV trespass - Measures (Page 3)

c. Measures to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas 5

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☑ Barriers and/or signing are used to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas (3 points)
- ☑ Education programs, maps and/or brochures provided to the public address OHV trespass, including respect for private property (2 points)

Explain measures utilized to prevent OHV trespass into neighboring properties and/or closed areas

Serious urban interface issues arise, especially when lands under special managment are so close to urban centers, Border Mountains-San Diego, Beauty Mountain-Temecula, Big Morongo Preserve-San Bernardino, Windy Point-Palm Springs. The field office consists entirely of trail systems, with no open areas within the region. Officers patrol numerous routes on a daily basis reporting needs to the field office. The majority of areas are signed with Kiosk panels or 4x4 steel posts, which act as street signs. Carsonite stakes mark secondary trails and access points. LE contacts range from interpretive educational to enforcement when warnings, citations, etc., take place. rangers make presentations to elementary, high school and college classes to educate students on the value
of public lands, and ways in which they can become good stewards to the land. Leave No Trace and Tread Lightly materials are used.

8. OHV Education

8 OHV Education - Page 1

a. Education materials available onsite 10

(Check all that apply) (Please select applicable values)

- ☑ Free literature is provided to visitors describing safe and responsible OHV recreational practices (5 points)
- ☑ Bulletin boards, signs or kiosks, at the majority of staging areas, trailheads, or other areas where the public gathers provide information concerning safe and responsible OHV Recreation (5 points)

b. Applicant or Land Manager provides formal programs, educational talks, school field trips, etc. to the public to educate them on safe and responsible OHV recreational practices: 2

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ 50 or more per year (3 points)
- ◉ 20 to 49 times per year (2 points)
- ○ 5 to 19 times per year (1 point)
- ○ Less than 5 times per year (No points)

8. OHV Education - Page 2

c. When Facility is open, staff are available at trailheads, visitor centers and/or entrance stations to provide information on safe and responsible OHV use 1

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ Daily (5 points)
- ○ On all weekends (4 points)
- ○ On the majority of weekends (2 points)
- ◉ On major holidays (1 points)
- ○ None of the above (No points)

d. ATV Safety Institute and/or Motorcycle Safety Foundation approved training courses are offered 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ Weekly (3 points)
- ○ Monthly (1 point)
- ◉ Less frequently than monthly (No points)

Describe Land Manager's onsite education efforts:

Public Lands and OHV handouts and brochures are available to out of state visitors. Rangers make presentations to elementary, high school and college classes to educate students on the value of public land. Leave No Trace and Tread Lightly materials are used. Education and outreach is an evolving program within the Field Office. Each day brings further developments in interpretation, publications and outreach. The largest level of outdoor outreach occurs during the Thanksgiving holiday when over 1600 vistors are contacted and presented with handouts, maps and brochures. BLM staff on duty consist of fire, OHV support/recreation and law enforcement. BLM has an OHV safety instructor working within the field office who conducts OHV workshops to individuals as well as law enforcement agencies. OHV recreation planner is a certified Leave No Trace instructor.

9. Website

a. OHV outreach efforts are accomplished through the Land Manager's website 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ No (skip to question 10)
- ◉ Yes (provide URL address and answer item b)

Provide URL address http://www.blm.gov/ca/st/en/fo/palmsprings/ohv_riding_opportunity.html

b. The Land Manager's website contains the following items 5

(Check all that apply) - Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 5 points. (Please select applicable values)

- ☑ Map to location
- ☐ Hours of operation
- ☐ Safety information
- ☐ Visitor facilities
- ☑ Contact information
- ☑ News releases
- ☑ Information on responsible riding
- ☑ Map of Facilities
- ☐ Fee schedule
- ☐ Seasonal restrictions
- ☑ Link to Division Website
- ☑ Law enforcement contact information

10. OHV Outreach

Check all forms of OHV outreach the Applicant utilizes: 3

Scoring: 1 point each up to a maximum of 3 points. (Please select applicable values)

- ☑ Billboards
- ☐ CDs and/or DVDs

- [x] Community meetings
- [x] Fairs
- [x] Other (specify) [visitor contact in field]
- [x] Parades
- [x] Programs at schools
- [x] OHV dealers
- [x] News releases
- [ ] Television
- [ ] Radio

11. Natural and Cultural Resources

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 1

a. Is the Land Manager's OHV area a completely fenced track facility with little or no native vegetation?
0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- (•) No (answer item b)
- ( ) Yes (5 points, explain and then skip to item 12)

Explain 'Yes' response

11. Natural and Cultural Resources - Page 2

b. Resource Management Information System 5

Does the Land Manager maintain a management information system managed by qualified environmental staff that identifies and monitors the impacts of the OHV activity and contains at least the following:

- Ongoing survey/inventory of species
- Ongoing survey/inventory of archeological sites
- Biological monitoring that measures changes in populations
- Components that evaluate the effects of OHV recreation and related activity on the species;
- Recommendations for improvement in species management
- Strategies to respond to changing conditions that affect the survival or reproduction of species? (Please select one from list)

( ) No (No points)
(•) Yes (5 points)

Reference Document

All activities including restoration will require site specific NEPA analysis. Staff biologists have access to surveys and inventories of species that relate to activity that has occured near the site. In addition, archaeologists, as a portion of NEPA as well as when conducting site investigations, obtain records of survey/ inventories of archaeological sites. BLM has place Trafix counters at various trail heads as well in restoration areas to evaluate the levels of use in the areas. The bureau, in addition to NEPA site specific analysis, utilizes Best Management Practices for protection of natural resources.

12. Soil Management

12. Soil Management - Page 1

a. Land Manager has developed a systematic methodology for evaluating soil conditions of its OHV Opportunities? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

( ) No (No points)
(•) Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response development of the Green - Yellow - Red rating system as assigned to trails /

routes

b. Land Manager has developed methods to address soil issues? 5

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ No (No points)
- ◉ Yes (5 points)

Explain 'Yes' response The field office is working with the State office on addressing and studying soil issues.

12. Soil Management - Page 2

c. Land Manager performs soil monitoring 0

(Check the one most appropriate) (Please select one from list)

- ○ Monthly (3 points)
- ○ After major rain events (2 points)
- ◉ Annually (No points)

13. Sound Level Testing

The Applicant or Land Manager conducts, or causes to be conducted, sound level testing 2

(Check only one if applicable) (Please select one from list)

- ○ On most (50% or more) holidays and weekends (4 points)
- ◉ At least 25% but less than 50% of holidays and weekends (2 points)
- ○ Less than 25% of holidays and weekends (No points)

Describe the sound testing program

The BLM Palm Spring-South Coast Field Office has three officers designated to sound testing. The extensive range of the field office presents limitation of having sound equipment available in all areas, therefore the use of sound equipment is a voluntary service to the public and will be provide on an appointment basis. Eventually volunteers will be available to conduct testing within the Eastern Riverside County area during busy holiday weekends.