

OFF-HIGHWAY MOTOR VEHICLE RECREATION

COMMISSION PROGRAM REPORT



JANUARY 2014

DRAFT 2

Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Commission Program Report

January 2014

Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Commission

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Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division

OHMVR Mission Statement

The Mission of the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Division is to provide leadership statewide in the area of off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation; to acquire, develop, and operate state-owned vehicular recreation areas; and to otherwise provide for a statewide system of managed OHV recreational opportunities through funding to other public agencies. The OHMVR Division works to ensure quality recreational opportunities remain available for future generations by providing for education, conservation, and enforcement efforts that balance OHV recreation impacts with programs that conserve and protect cultural and natural resources.

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

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MESSAGE FROM THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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Executive Summary

California's Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Program has as its primary goal and legislative intent the dual central themes that off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation be (1) managed to provide high quality opportunities for OHV recreation, and (2) balanced with protecting the state's natural and cultural resources. These dual commitments are accomplished through the provision of recreational opportunities directly at State Vehicular Recreation Areas (SVRA) owned and operated by California State Parks (State Parks) through the OHMVR Division, and by financial and technical assistance to other public and nonprofit entities who provide and manage off-highway motor vehicle opportunities as well as enforce the laws associated with motorized recreation.

In 2014 California's OHMVR Program will be faced with many challenges. As OHV recreation opportunities on public lands are constricted, more and more Californians are desiring the enrichment of outdoor recreation. OHV recreation is a substantial economic industry in California, supporting important jobs and national, state, and local tax revenue. By providing authorized areas for OHV recreation, OHV trespass on private and public lands is alleviated. It is crucial for California to continue support for the OHMVR Program to ensure managed ecologically balanced OHV recreation opportunities are available.

As required by Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5090.24(h), Duties and Responsibilities of the Commission, this Program Report is submitted by the OHMVR Commission (Commission) to inform the Governor and Legislature of progress and developments in the state's OHMVR Program:

Prepare and submit a program report to the Governor, the Assembly Water, Parks, and Wildlife Committee, the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water, and the Committee on Appropriations of each house on or before January 1, 2011, and every three years thereafter. The report shall be adopted by the commission after discussing the contents during two or more public meetings. The report shall address the status of the program and off-highway motor vehicle recreation, including all of the following:

- 1. The results of the strategic planning process completed pursuant to subdivision (1) of Section 5090.32.*
- 2. The condition of natural and cultural resources of areas and trails receiving state off-highway motor vehicle funds and the resolution of conflicts of use in those areas and trails.*
- 3. The status and accomplishments of funds appropriated for restoration pursuant to paragraph(s) of subdivision (b) of Section 5090.50.*
- 4. A summary of resource monitoring data compiled and restoration work completed.*
- 5. Actions taken by the division and department since the last program report to discourage and decrease trespass of off-highway motor vehicles on private property.*
- 6. Other relevant program-related environmental issues that have arisen since the last program report.*

Introduction

In 1971, through enactment of the Chappie-Z'berg Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Law (the Law), the Legislature addressed the growing use of motorized vehicles off-highway by adopting requirements for the registration and operation of these vehicles. In addition, the Law provided funding for administration of the OHMVR Program along with providing facilities for off-highway motor vehicle recreation. (California Vehicle Code (CVC) § 38000, et seq.)

The Law was founded on the principle that “effectively managed areas and adequate facilities for the use of OHVs and conservation and enforcement are essential for ecologically balanced recreation.” The Law required maintenance and oversight to allow for sustainable OHV use consistent with good environmental stewardship.

Gene Chappie and Ed Z'berg:

- Founders of California's OHMVR Program
- 1971 – Two forward-looking, pragmatic state legislators joined together to forge a diverse program that has benefited California for more than 40 years
- One Republican and one Democrat partnering together to produce a balanced program that provides for enrichment of the California/American character while caring for the state's natural and cultural resources
- Providing high-quality OHV recreation opportunities for California families to connect with nature
- Reduction of OHV trespass on private and public lands not intended for OHV recreation
- Impressive economic generator

In 1982, these principles were expanded upon through enactment of the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Act, which has been amended numerous times and is now referred to as the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Act of 2003 (OHMVR Act). (PRC § 5090.01 et seq.)

The legislative intent, as articulated in the OHMVR Act, is that existing OHV areas be expanded, added to, and managed to sustain areas for long-term motor vehicle recreation and that the OHMVR Program support motorized off-highway access to non-motorized recreation opportunities. The OHMVR Act requires the OHMVR Program be given equal priority with other programs administered in the State Park System.

Through the OHMVR Act, the Legislature created a separate division within California State Parks, the OHMVR Division, which was given the exclusive authority for administering the OHMVR Program. The Division is charged with all aspects of managing the OHMVR Program.

In 2007, Senate Bill (SB) 742 was introduced by Senator Steinberg and co-authored by Assembly Member Wolk. Enacted in 2008, SB 742 made a number of significant changes to clarify and strengthen the OHMVR Program related to funding, responsibilities of the Commission and Division, and the allocation of grant funds. It also extended the OHMVR Program sunset to January 1, 2018, the longest sunset in the history of the OHMVR Program. The bill received strong bipartisan support from the Assembly and the Senate as it passed through the Legislature by a vote of 114-5.

The goals of the OHMVR Program are consistent with the Legislature's intent as recorded in PRC Section 5090.02(c) which states it is the intent of the Legislature that:

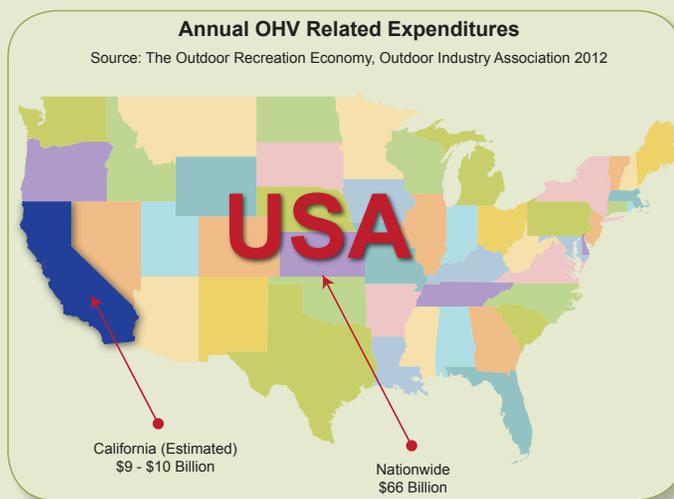
1. *Existing off-highway motor vehicle recreational areas, facilities, and opportunities should be expanded and managed in a manner consistent with this chapter, in particular to maintain sustained long-term use.*
2. *New off-highway motor vehicle recreational areas, facilities, and opportunities should be provided and managed pursuant to this chapter in a manner that will sustain long-term use.*
3. *The department should support both motorized recreation and motorized off-highway access to nonmotorized recreation.*
4. *When areas or trails or portions thereof cannot be maintained to appropriate established standards for sustained long-term use, they should be closed to use and repaired, to prevent accelerated erosion. Those areas should remain closed until they can be managed within the soil conservation standard or should be closed and restored.*
5. *Prompt and effective implementation of the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Program by the department and the Division of Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation should have equal priority among other programs in the department.*
6. *Off-highway motor vehicle recreation should be managed in accordance with this chapter through financial assistance to local governments and joint undertakings with agencies of the United States and with federally recognized Native American tribes.*

Economic Benefit Associated with OHV Recreation (California's OHMVR Program—a 40-year-old economic generator)

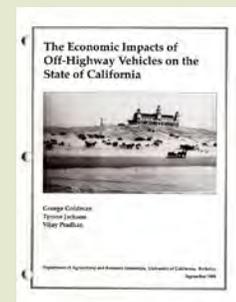
OHV recreation is essential to the American economy with an estimated \$66 billion in direct annual OHV-related expenditures nationwide. (Source: Outdoor Industry Association, 2012.) The benefit to California's economy is evident in the sales of OHVs, Recreational Vehicles (RVs), trailers, toy haulers, and parts/accessories. OHV recreationists occupy hotel rooms and campgrounds, and buy groceries and fuel throughout California.

California's OHMVR Program's longevity bears testimony to this economic benefit.

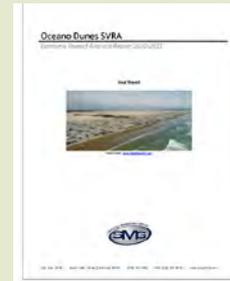
1. An economic impact study currently being conducted by several industry associations has preliminary findings that indicate the direct annual OHV-related expenditures exceed \$10 billion in California.
2. These expenditures include OHV purchases such as tow vehicles and trailers, and trip-related expenditures like lodging, groceries, and OHV supplies.



The OHMVR Division had previously sponsored a statewide Economic Impact Report in 1993. During the prior year, California State University, Sacramento (CSUS) had conducted detailed visitor surveys of each SVRA. The information CSUS compiled became the foundation for an extensive Economic Impact Report written by the Department of Agriculture and Resource Economics at the University of California, Berkeley. The report documented trends in OHV recreation (dual sport motorcycles and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs)), how many trips visitors made to OHV parks, what kind of equipment they bought and used, how many members of the family rode, and what they spent money on when they visited the SVRAs. The report concluded that 14 percent of California households enjoyed riding two million OHVs, spending \$7.7 billion on OHV equipment and transport vehicles, and contributing \$1.1 billion directly to the California economy.



More recently, in 2010, a detailed OHV Economic Impact Study was conducted for Oceano Dunes SVRA. That study found the overall economic impact of visitors to the Oceano Dunes SVRA is estimated to be \$160 million. (This total includes direct spending, indirect spending, and induced spending.) Direct spending alone is estimated at \$98 million. Also, the study reported that 67 percent of survey respondents indicated they would no longer visit San Luis Obispo County if Oceano Dunes SVRA was not in existence.



OHV-related special events draw thousands of visitors that occupy hotels and benefit merchants:

- The Annual Hangtown Motorcycle event at Prairie City SVRA brings in approximately 25,000 visitors to Sacramento County.
- King of the Hammers has approximately 30,000 visitors annually bringing vital tourism dollars to the desert communities of Barstow and Twentynine Palms.
- OHV-related outings across the Rubicon Trail benefit the Sierra Nevada communities of Georgetown, Pollock Pines, and Tahoma.



With changing demographics and increasing population, OHV recreational demand in California will continue to increase along with the economic benefit generated from the recreation. A recent presentation by California Air Resources Board (CARB) staff



at a CARB meeting linked future OHV sales with the UCLA Anderson Forecast for New Housing Starts. The projection of CARB was that OHV sales would continue to increase at least through 2018.

California's OHMVR Program must keep pace with this growing need to ensure the continuation of this crucial economic machine for another 40 years!

The OHMVR Commission

The OHMVR Act also established the Commission (PRC § 5090.15, et seq.) to provide a public body of appointed members having expertise in various areas related to off-highway recreation and environmental protection. The Commission is dedicated to reviewing and commenting on Program implementation, encouraging public input on issues and concerns affecting the OHMVR Program, considering and approving general plans for SVRAs, and providing advice to the Division on the OHMVR Program.

The Commission is a nine member body consisting of five members appointed by the Governor, two by the Senate Committee on Rules, and two appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. A complete roster of OHMVR Commissioners can be found as an Appendix to this report.

Per PRC Section 5090.24, the Commission has the following duties and responsibilities:

- Be fully informed regarding all governmental activities affecting the OHMVR Program.
- Meet at least four times per year at various locations throughout the state to receive comments on the implementation of the OHMVR Program. Establish an annual calendar of proposed meetings at the beginning of each calendar year. The meetings shall include a public meeting, before the beginning of each Grants Program cycle, to collect public input concerning the OHMVR Program, recommendations for program improvements, and specific project needs for the system.
- Hold a public hearing to receive public comment regarding any proposed substantial acquisition or development project at a location in close geographic proximity to the project, unless a hearing consistent with federal law or regulation has already been held regarding the project.
- Consider, upon the request of any owner or tenant, whose property is in the vicinity of any land in the system, any alleged adverse impacts occurring on that person's property from the operation of OHVs and recommend to the Division suitable measures for the prevention of any adverse impact determined by the Commission to be occurring, and suitable measures for the restoration of adversely impacted property.
- Review and comment annually to the director on the proposed budget of expenditures from the fund.
- Review all plans for new and expanded local and regional vehicle recreation areas that have applied for grant funds.

- Review and comment on the Strategic Plan developed by the Division pursuant to Section 5090.32.
- Prepare and submit a program report to the Governor; the Assembly Water, Parks, and Wildlife Committee; the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water; and the Committee on Appropriations of each house on or before January 1, 2011, and every three years thereafter. The report shall be adopted by the Commission after discussing the contents during two or more public meetings.
- Additionally, the Commission approves general plans and amendments to general plans for the SVRAs pursuant to PRC Section 5002.2.

The OHMVR Division

The Division operates eight SVRAs located throughout California and supports local, state, and federal OHV recreation areas through financial and technical assistance and professional guidance.

Per PRC Section 5090.32, the Division has the following duties and responsibilities:

- Planning, acquisition, development, conservation, and restoration of lands in SVRAs.
- Direct management, maintenance, administration, and operation of lands in the SVRAs.
- Provide for law enforcement and appropriate public safety activities.
- Implement all aspects of the Program.
- Ensure Program compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Division 13 commencing with § 2100) in SVRAs.
- Provide staff assistance to the Commission.
- Prepare and implement plans for lands in, or proposed to be included in, SVRAs, including new SVRAs. However, a plan shall not be prepared in any instance specified in subdivision (2) of Section 5002.2.
- Conduct, or cause to be conducted, surveys, and prepare, or cause to be prepared, studies that are necessary or desirable for implementing the Program.
- Recruit and utilize volunteers to further the objectives of the Program.
- Prepare and coordinate safety and education programs.

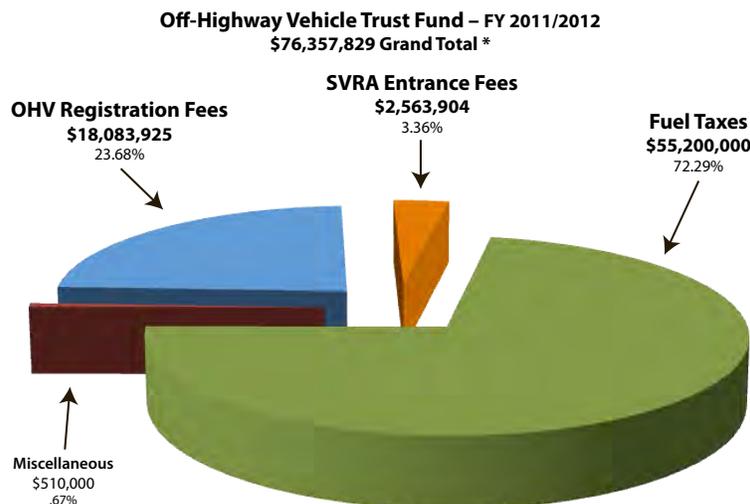


- Provide for the enforcement of Division 16.5 (commencing with § 38000) of the Vehicle Code and other laws regulating the use or equipment of off-highway motor vehicles in all areas acquired, maintained, or operated by funds from the fund; however, the Department of the California Highway Patrol (CHP) shall have the responsibility for enforcement on highways.
- Complete by January 1, 2009, a strategic planning process that will identify future off-highway motor vehicle recreation needs, including, but not limited to, potential off-highway motor vehicle parks in urban areas to properly direct vehicle operators away from illegal or environmentally sensitive areas. This strategic planning process shall take into consideration, at a minimum, environmental constraints, infrastructure requirements, demographics limitations, and local, state, and federal land use planning processes. The Strategic Plan shall be reviewed by the Commission and updated periodically.

Program Funding

The OHMVR Program receives no support from the state's General Fund; all funding comes from the OHV Trust Fund. Monies deposited into the OHV Trust Fund are generated by user fees associated with OHV recreation, including:

- Fuel taxes from gasoline consumed during off-highway recreation on public lands
- OHV registration fees
- Entrance fees collected at the SVRAs
- Interest and miscellaneous income



NOTE: No funding comes from the State's General Fund
* Governor's Fund Condition Statement

Fuel Taxes

Fuel taxes represent approximately 70 percent of annual income to the OHV Trust Fund. SB 742 established that the percentage of fuel taxes transferred in Fiscal Year (FY) 2007/08 represented the appropriate level of support from the Motor Vehicle Fuel Account (MVFA) for the OHMVR Program, and that this level of support would continue on an annual basis. This method represented a significant change from the previous methodology that based transfers from the MVFA on a fuel tax study which attempted to quantify the amount of gasoline burned in the course of motorized off-highway recreation. Subsequent legislation reduced the funding level from fuel taxes established in SB 742 by \$10 million annually, directing the funding instead to the state's General Fund.

OHV Registration Fees

Another source of income to the OHV Trust Fund is fees paid to register vehicles which are operated exclusively off-highway. This registration is commonly referred to as a "Green Sticker." Registration fees were doubled with the passage of SB 742, and are currently \$52 for a two-year registration. Of this amount, \$33 is directed to the OHV Trust Fund, and the remainder is distributed to the CHP, California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), and to counties (in-lieu of property taxes).

Annual Distribution of Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Registration Fees
(Registrations are \$52.00 Biennially Effective January 1, 2009)



Loans and Transfers from the OHV Trust Fund

Throughout the history of the Program, monies from the OHV Trust Fund have been borrowed or redirected for purposes outside the intent and mission of the Program. The first Budget Act borrowing of funds occurred in FY 1982/83 in the amount of \$8.5 million; less than a year later in an extraordinary session of the Legislature another \$13 million was transferred to the General Fund. Since that time, the total amount of monies borrowed or redirected from the OHV Trust Fund has reached approximately \$221 million. Some of those monies were subsequently repaid and others were recovered through legal actions described below. The state's General Fund and the State Park and Recreation Fund have been the primary beneficiaries of these loans. Monies were also loaned to the State Fish and Game Preservation Fund (SFGPF). This loan was subsequently repaid to the OHV Trust Fund.

An audit by the Auditor General in 1976 discovered that an additional \$1.5 million that was promised to go to the OHV Fund for acquisition of an OHV area as a specified ballot provision in the 1974 Park Bond Act was never appropriated for that purpose by State Parks, and it uncovered other irregularities in how State Parks was billing the OHV Fund for non OHV-related staff costs.

In 1994, Chapter 1004, Statutes of 1994, converted the “OHV Fund” to an “OHV Trust Fund,” thus providing additional security and status. The legislation also specified loans from the Fund be repaid as follows:

Any money temporarily transferred by the Legislature from the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund to the General Fund shall be reimbursed, without interest, by the Legislature within two fiscal years of the transfer.

In the mid-1990s, members of the OHV community sued the state for the reimbursement of over \$50 million that had been transferred from the OHV Trust Fund to the General Fund to augment deficiencies in the Natural Resources Agency budget. Unlike the previous temporary transfer to SFGPF, these transfers had no provisions for eventual repayment to the OHV Trust Fund. The court ruled in favor of the OHV community and ordered repayment of the money to the OHV Trust Fund. In a subsequent suit over the original \$21.5 million that was taken in 1982 and 1983 which the Legislature later deemed to be a loan under the provisions of legislation chaptered in 1983, the court also ruled in favor of the OHV plaintiffs. The judge, in his briefing, confirmed the state had not registered the loans in order to track and repay them. The Department of Finance (DOF) acknowledged this in a Budget Briefing Memorandum dated November 5, 1998, and “recommended a process be documented for requesting and tracking the \$21.5 million.” The specific statutory language associated with this case dictates funds are to be repaid when the projected requirements of the OHMVR Program exceed the amount available in the OHV Trust Fund.

Chapter 1007, Statutes of 1983 reads:

At any time on or after July 1, 1984, the Director of Finance determines that the Off-Highway Vehicle Fund has become, or is about to become, encumbered in excess of the moneys available in the fund, the Director of Finance shall direct the Controller to transfer from the General Fund to the Off-Highway Vehicle Fund whatever funds are necessary to cover the encumbrance, up to a maximum of the amount specified in this section.

In 2005, the Bureau of State Audits (BSA) issued a finding that there was a lack of a shared vision between the Division and the Commission. Because of this lack of a shared vision, requests to fund large capital outlay projects, such as land acquisitions, were denied by the DOF, leading to an accumulation of unspent funds.

In FY 2008/09, \$90 million of accumulated money was borrowed from the OHV Trust Fund. Budget language was passed which said, notwithstanding other provisions of law (e.g., the two-year requirement for repayment of funds), the loan was to be repaid in four years, no later than June 30, 2013. In 2012, the Legislature extended the due date to June 30, 2015 (AB 1464, Chapter 21, Statutes of 2012).

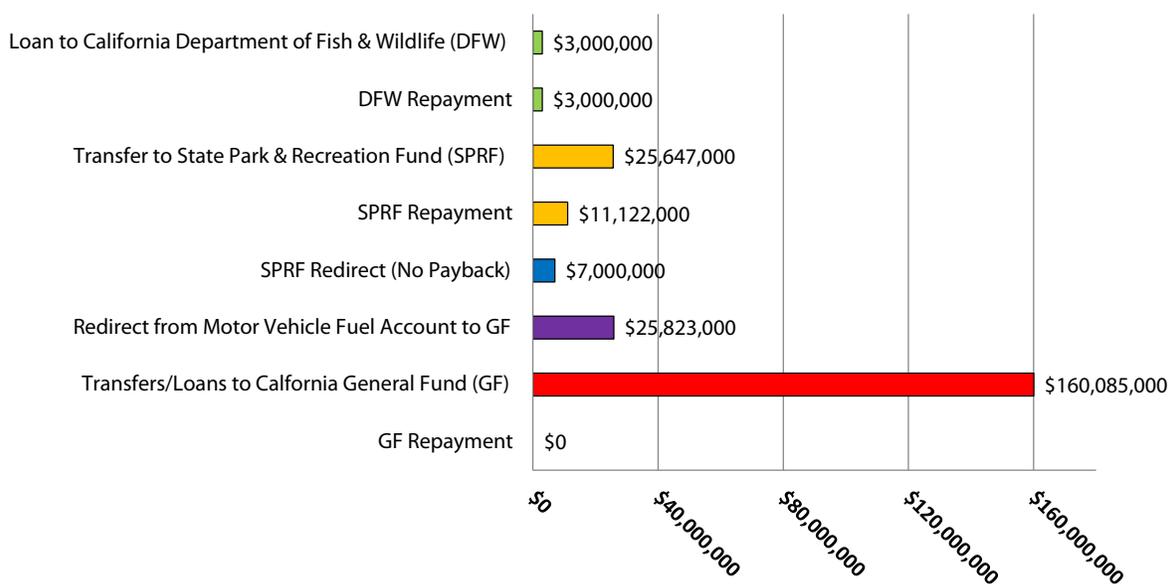
In FY 2009/10, an additional \$22 million was borrowed from the OHV Trust Fund. No modification of the repayment requirement was made; these funds were due back to the OHV Trust Fund two years from the time of the loan, June 30, 2012 (ABX4, Chapter 1, Statutes of 2010).

In FY 2010/11, an additional \$21 million was borrowed from the OHV Trust Fund and loaned to the General Fund. The loan was to be repaid within two fiscal years (re: CVC § 38225(d)), no later than June 30, 2014. The repayment of this loan was extended to June 30, 2016 (AB 110, Chapter 20, Statutes 2013).

In FY 2011/12, Section 8352.6 of the Revenue and Taxation Code was amended to redirect \$10 million from fuel tax revenues each fiscal year to the General Fund. This redirect is ongoing and has no sunset date (AB 95, Chapter 2, Statutes of 2011).

In FY 2012/13, \$7 million of fuel tax revenues was redirected from the OHV Trust Fund to the State Park and Recreation Fund. This was not a loan; therefore, no provision for repayment was made. This transfer was completed in December 2012 (SB 1018, Chapter 39, Statutes 2012).

Summary of Diversions/Loans from the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund



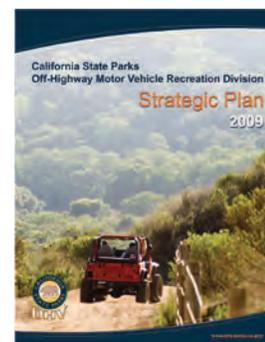
Note: Dollar amounts reflect principal only.

Report Requirement No. 1

The results of the strategic planning process completed pursuant to subdivision (1) of Section 5090.32.

OHMVR Division Strategic Plan

The OHMVR Division Strategic Plan provides specific objectives relative to over arching Program goals. These goals touch all elements of the OHMVR Program, including stewardship of natural and cultural resources, and sustaining and expanding managed OHV recreation in California. Substantial progress has been made towards implementing the objectives. In this section of the 2014 Report progress towards the Strategic Plan objectives is documented.



VISION STATEMENT

The OHMVR Division will assure ongoing access to a wide variety of high quality OHV recreational opportunities through our commitment to prudent resource management, outdoor recreation, community education, and environmental stewardship.

The Strategic Plan provides a road map for the Division and is based on four strategic themes and five guiding principles. Based on these strategic themes and guiding principles, the Strategic Plan adopts a framework of six goals for the OHMVR Program to meet its legislative mandates.

For each of the goals listed below, the Strategic Plan lays out specific objectives to be implemented to achieve the goal. The objectives include anticipated time frames for completion, and also describe performance measures which can be tracked to verify objectives have been accomplished. Additionally, resource assumptions are included for each objective which indicates whether additional resources will be needed to achieve the objective.

STRATEGIC THEMES

- ✓ Emphasize the Basics
- ✓ The Greening of OHV Recreation
- ✓ Improving Technology
- ✓ The New Gateway

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

- ✓ Sustainability
- ✓ Transparency in Decision Making
- ✓ Working with Partners and Volunteers
- ✓ Considering the Needs and Concerns of Stakeholders
- ✓ Sound Data for Management Decision Making

GOAL 1 - Sustain Existing Opportunity:

Protect, preserve, and enhance existing OHV opportunities in a manner that ensures well managed, interesting, and high quality experiences, and address the environmental impacts that may be associated with those activities.

GOAL 2 - Increase OHV Opportunity:

Add new OHV opportunities where appropriate and needed to replace loss of existing opportunities and respond to changing and future demand.

GOAL 3 - Staff Development:

Enhance the abilities of Program managers and staff dedicated to the development, management, and implementation of the OHMVR Program.

GOAL 4 - Develop an Informed and Educated Community:

Achieve a highly informed and educated community associated with OHV recreational activities, dedicated to safe and lawful OHV operation and responsible environmental stewardship.

GOAL 5 - Cooperative Relationships:

Establish and maintain productive relationships between individuals, organizations, industry, and government agencies to cooperatively identify problems and develop and implement solutions to advance the Mission and Goals of the OHMVR Program.

GOAL 6 - Informed Decision Making:

Improve the quality, quantity, and accessibility of information needed to support sound decision making, transparency of administration, and communication with the interrelated groups interested in, and associated with, the OHMVR Program.

Thanks to the hard work of staff at the SVRAs, Division, and our cooperating partners, significant progress has been made toward achieving the goals and objectives that will help the Division fulfill its mission and realize its Strategic Plan vision. Progress has been hampered by funding issues caused by the recession. Considerable staff support for the Program was lost as funding for the Program was reduced, first in 2011 when program funding was reduced by \$5 million to operations and \$5 million to the Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program (Grants Program) when Section 8352.6 of the Revenue and Taxation Code was amended to redirect \$10 million each fiscal year to the General Fund, and second when Budget Letter 12-13 swept twenty positions from the Division. Future success in achieving Strategic Plan goals and objectives will be contingent on funding levels made available to the Division through the state budget process.

The Division's progress toward achieving a number of the Strategic Plan's goals is outlined on the following pages.

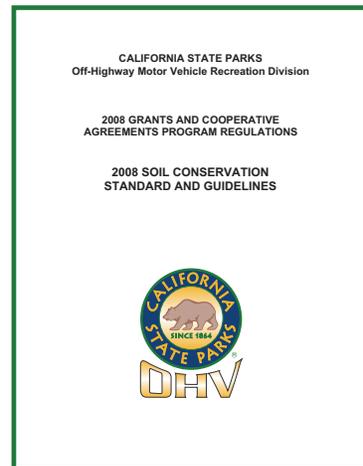
GOAL 1 OBJECTIVES

1.1 On an annual basis, ensure requirements for the Soil Standard and Habitat Protection Programs (HPP) are being implemented in the SVRAs and for other projects supported by the OHV Trust Funds.

Implementation Actions:

Soil Standard Implementation:

- SVRAs – Monitoring programs have been implemented to ensure requirements for the Soil Standard are being met. Examples of monitoring programs include photo point monitoring, trail condition assessments, and the development of trail watch volunteer programs to report on trail conditions.
- OHMVR Division Grants Program – Participants in the OHMVR Division Grants Program are required to provide soil conservation plans as part of the grant application process. At project closeout, participants must also submit soil conservation monitoring/ compliance reports.
- See page 37 of this Report for a detailed description of soil standard implementation.



Habitat Protection Program Implementation:

- SVRAs – OHMVR Division has partnered with the University of California at Davis (UCD) to update the SVRA Habitat Management System (HMS). Currently UCD staff, along with SVRA Resource Specialists, are implementing HMS II which will allow for improved monitoring by the Division and individual SVRAs.
- OHMVR Division Grants Program – Participants in the OHMVR Division Grants Program are required to provide a description of their Habitat Management Programs as part of the grant application process. At project closeout, participants must submit habitat monitoring reports.

1.2 By 2012, identify and implement best management practices (BMPs) for keeping SVRAs, and other lands supported by OHV Trust Funds, compliant with current regulations and standards in resource management to reduce environmental impacts.

Objectives Realized:

The OHV BMP manual for Erosion and Sediment Control (Salix 2007) is provided on-line for reference by managers of OHV recreation facilities. (ohv.parks.ca.gov [Publications/Reports Section])

Implementation:

- Construction goals of the Prairie City SVRA 4x4 area improvements in 2012 were set using BMPs to protect natural resources. The Mud Drag feature was relocated to catch sediment from the hill climb area. Addition of concrete and rock on the hill climbs reduces overall erosion by an estimated 27 tons per acre per year. The half-mile Mini Rubicon section is rock lined to reduce erosion within the obstacle. Approximately three acres of riparian habitat restoration was included in the project.



- OHMVR Division Grants funding to El Dorado County supported development of the Rubicon Trail Saturated Soil Water Protection Plan.
- In July 2012, training at Hollister Hills SVRA for Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control (CISEC) provided State Parks staff with skills to implement, inspect, maintain, and report on Storm Water Pollution Plans within Construction General Permits. Several State Parks staff received their CISEC certification—the first prerequisite for attaining the Qualified Stormwater Practitioner accreditation from the California Stormwater Resource Quality Control Board.

- Prairie City SVRA implemented a controlled burn for eradication of Medusahead (an invasive non-native plant) based on research and data from the California Invasive Plant Council and UCD.
- Hollister Hills SVRA partnered with faculty and students from the California State University (CSU) Monterey Bay Division of Science and Environmental Policy to conduct a five-year



assessment of the health of the SVRA watersheds. The study is currently in its third year and has focused on water quality monitoring and sediment source inventorying. This data provides the land managers with a prioritized inventory on erosion issues which are used to develop improved BMPs leading to long-term sustainable park use.

- From 2006 to 2012, Oceano Dunes SVRA planted vegetation on approximately 70 acres of dune habitat, or approximately 12 acres per year. The 2012 season was higher than average, establishing 24.5 acres of vegetation projects, including:
 - Vegetating 12.5 acres of open sand adjacent to eight vegetation islands throughout the distributed riding and camping area. The projects installed vegetation on sandy areas within the islands' existing fence lines.
 - Supplemental planting on 11 acres of open or sparsely vegetated sand in six vegetated areas within Oceano Dunes SVRA.
 - Installation of vegetation on one acre of bare sand located east of the OHV riding and camping area, on land leased from Conoco Phillips. The intent of this activity is to test the effectiveness of current vegetation practices on areas that are not adjacent to existing vegetation.

1.3 Using the 2009/2010 fiscal year as a baseline, achieve a 25 percent reduction in carbon footprint from management of the SVRAs by 2020.

Progress:

- The OHMVR Division is beta testing the National Park Service (NPS) Climate Leadership in Parks (CLIP) tool to establish the baseline for 2009/2010. The CLIP

tool was developed by NPS to help parks measure and strategize to reduce their carbon footprints.

- Facility and fleet data are being captured to measure progress toward objective when a method of analysis is determined.
- A new solar energy system has been installed at Ocotillo Wells SVRA, and the District is in the final steps of securing the required permit for operation.
- Operation of photovoltaic solar panels on two buildings at Prairie City SVRA annually reduces approximately 40,000 pounds of atmospheric carbon.
- Annually, as replacement fleet vehicles are purchased, emphasis is given to selecting low or zero emission vehicles in compliance with Governor Brown's Executive Order B-16-2012.



1.4 By 2013, implement a sound level management program with the aim of reducing sound levels generated from vehicles recreating off-highway.

Objectives Realized:

- Pressures from urban encroachment on OHV recreation areas emphasizes the need for sound management programs to reduce disturbance and ensure sustainability. The OHMVR Division law enforcement team has coordinated with the Division's statewide sound monitoring contractor to provide State Parks staff and other local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies with sound training in accordance with CVC Section 38370. The course is certified through the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST). During 2012, 48 law enforcement officers from seven agencies at four locations throughout the state participated in this training program.
- OHMVR Division Resource Specialists are currently working with a sound monitoring contractor to develop an Environmental Sound Measuring Program. The program will place semi-permanent sound measuring devices in each SVRA to collect information on environmental sound levels in the parks. This information will be stored in a database, allowing the Division to track sound levels at individual SVRAs and statewide. Once established, this program will also be available for implementation to other local, state, and federal OHV land managers.

- At Hollister Hills SVRA, sound monitoring is conducted at eight specific boundary locations that can be used for comparable reference purposes. The monitoring is conducted periodically throughout the year, with each session intended to note any noise exceedance. In addition to boundary monitoring, individual vehicles are tested using the 20-inch sound test (SAE J-1278). Any OHVs exceeding the sound limit (96 dBA) are not permitted to operate in an SVRA until they are repaired and comply with the sound limit. At the Grand Prix track, a closed course, all participants are pre-tested and may not operate until meeting the 96 dBA sound limit. SVRA staff conduct sound clinics for park users and provide educational opportunities through personal contacts and written materials.



- Applicants to the OHMVR Division Grants Program receive preference points in the competitive grant process for providing OHV sound level compliance testing.

1.5 By 2014, implement a dust monitoring and management program with the aim of reducing the amount of dust generated by OHVs.

Progress Towards Meeting Objective:

- Dust suppression measures are used throughout the SVRAs. Magnesium chloride and/or water are sprayed on heavily used areas to reduce dust. Recycled water from wash racks is used wherever possible to reduce water consumption.
- Several of the SVRAs have implemented dust monitoring and management programs in cooperation with local Air Pollution Control Districts (APCD).
 - Oceano Dunes SVRA has a dust management and monitoring plan in place, conditionally accepted by the local APCD. The plan outlines a process of establishing permanent monitoring stations to measure and compare PM10 levels from undisturbed areas and areas where OHVs are permitted. The Division has conducted preliminary monitoring and is working with the APCD to select permanent monitoring locations.
 - Ocotillo Wells SVRA produced a dust management plan which is currently in draft form pending approval from the Imperial County APCD.

- Hollister Hills SVRA contracted with the Monterey Bay Unified APCD to develop a dust monitoring and management program. Under consultation and direction from the Monterey Bay Unified APCD, three E-BAM PM10 monitors are strategically located at the boundaries of the SVRA. Each monitor collects and downloads PM10 data and automatically sends an hourly average report to a secure website via satellite. If an hourly average exceeds an established threshold, an alert is sent via email to specified SVRA staff. Employees are assigned to investigate and attempt to locate the source. If the exceedance is due to OHV activity, established operation management practices are implemented to reduce dust generation. Regular calibrations and random inspections by the Monterey Bay Unified APCD occur to ensure data integrity. Results have shown that the SVRA does not exceed the PM10 State Ambient Air Quality Standard of 50 micrograms per cubic meter.



1.6 *By 2017, identify critical urban conflicts and take actions to reduce the threat of urbanization on existing and future OHV opportunities and the loss of open space.*

Progress Toward Meeting Objective:

- The Prairie City SVRA General Plan team is coordinating with the City of Folsom planning staff on issues associated with the City of Folsom Sphere of Influence that is contiguous to the SVRA. Encroachment of housing development south of Highway 50 may have effects on the SVRA.
- In 2010, 142 acres of property were acquired adjacent to Hungry Valley SVRA adjacent to the expanding community of Gorman.

GOAL 2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 *By 2020, establish, for each priority major population center, at least one OHV opportunity within a sixty-mile radius of the urban footprint.*

Progress Toward Meeting Objective:

- The OHMVR Division Grants Program has awarded grant funding to Los Angeles County for the establishment of an OHV trailhead adjacent to the Angeles National Forest.

2.2 *By 2020, add new areas dedicated to OHV recreation.*

Progress Toward Meeting Objective:

- The OHMVR Division Grants Program has awarded grant funding to the City of Lompoc for the development of a nine acre OHV park that will feature a motorcycle and ATV area for youth, a five acre intermediate track, and low speed trail riding area.
- While not yet completed as of the writing of this report, a new acquisition in Eastern Kern County is expected to be finalized during the current fiscal year. This acquisition will bring into state ownership over 25,000 acres of land associated with existing OHV recreation areas managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).



Note: Continued progress toward this objective will require repayment of loans due back to the OHV Trust Fund.

2.3 By 2012, develop five new OHV recreational opportunities in response to growing recreation trends and equipment (rock crawlers, endurocross, electric, etc.).

Objectives Realized:

- Ocotillo Wells SVRA completed the Ocotillo Wells North 4x4 obstacle course project. The project was the result of partnerships between State Parks, Tierra Del Sol Jeep Club, and W.E. Rock. The area is approximately 30 acres with 21 different obstacles rated from beginner to expert. The project also includes a large portion set aside for resource protection for the flat-tailed horned lizard and protective habitat for native plants and animals.
- Prairie City SVRA completed a project to provide significant improvements and upgrades to its 4x4 area. With input from OHV enthusiasts, park staff designed and constructed a 4x4 obstacle course that includes a “Rubicon Trail” rock course, three hill climbs, a 4x4 pyramid obstacle, a sand pit, a cobble traverse, a boulder traverse, and a four-stage rock climbing wall. These facilities accommodate 4x4 enthusiasts of all skill levels.
- Also at Prairie City SVRA, a Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle (ROV) training facility “Range B” was developed to provide a training range and practice track for motorcycles, ATVs and ROVs. Range B is used as an alternate area for OHV training classes in addition to being used for daily visitor staging. A group gathering area and shade ramada was developed along with landscaping along the perimeter.
- Hollister Hills SVRA developed an ATV obstacross/dirt bike endurocross track in response to the growing trend for this type of OHV recreation. The track incorporates various terrain features and uses obstacles such as logs, culverts, tires, rocks, jumps, and mud pits. The area selected to build the track had stormwater run-on issues and was continuously susceptible to erosion. The obstacles used were strategically placed to correct the stormwater and erosion issues thereby doubling as BMPs to reduce soil erosion. This allowed the SVRA to address a resource management concern while providing the public with a new OHV recreational opportunity.



2.4 By 2015, establish a minimum of two snowmobile touring trails designed for multi-day trips with accommodations (e.g., cabins, restrooms).

Progress Toward Meeting Objective:

- The OHMVR Division has completed a statewide Environmental Impact Report (EIR) on the existing system of groomed snowmobile trails to ensure the system is in full compliance with CEQA and is being managed in a sustainable fashion. This was a necessary first step prior to adding any additional snowmobile touring opportunities. Coordination with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and outreach with stakeholders will be the next steps toward this goal once the EIR appeal process has concluded.

2.5 By 2020, implement the California Statewide Motorized Trail as outlined in the Act.

Progress Toward Meeting Objective:

- An OHMVR Commission Subcommittee was established at the May 17, 2013, Commission meeting to gather information on the general steps needed to implement the California Statewide Motorized Trail (CSMT) including acquisition and planning, budgeting, and environmental permitting.

GOAL 3 OBJECTIVES

3.1 By 2012, develop and implement a system to capture institutional knowledge and ensure staff are knowledgeable with the skill sets necessary to be successful.

Objectives Realized:

- In 2012, the Division began using computer software, OneNote, to create centralized files to capture institutional knowledge previously lost due to employee turnover.
- Since 2007, OHMVR Division and SVRA Administrative Officers have held annual meetings to visit and tour each SVRA, and receive training and updates on budgeting, accounting, and personnel issues.



- OHMVR Division and SVRA Maintenance Chiefs have held annual meetings to tour each SVRA, and receive training on purchasing equipment, maintaining the Computerized Asset Management Program, Park Infrastructure Database, and Department of General Services rule changes.

Staff training was conducted for Maintenance Supervisor, Maintenance Chief, and Administrative Officer exams at each SVRA during 2013. The training was provided to employees in various job classifications and consisted of elements of State Parks policy and hands-on skills needed by all employees.

- OHMVR Division employees regularly take part in State Parks training programs as instructors for varied classes such as management and supervisory practices, carpentry, plumbing, electrical, trail building, maintenance and design, trail and habitat restoration, historic structures repair and restoration, and equipment operation.

- Carnegie SVRA was the locale for the second annual OHMVR Division Interpretation Training Summit held April 29 - May 4, 2012. Interpretive staff from the SVRAs and OHMVR Division attended the Training Summit. Content development evolved from field and Division staff input, encompassing interactive classroom, outdoor excursions, and hands-on learning delivered by qualified instructors.



- In 2012, the concept of OHV University (an in-house program for staff training and knowledge-sharing) was established and is being implemented.
- In 2013, the District Superintendents and Division Staff met at Asilomar Conference Grounds to discuss best practices in working collaboratively, developing leadership, decision-making, and team building. The group engaged in candid discussions on challenges, successes, and the future of OHV recreation. They discussed strategies and the importance of building public trust, and encouraging diversity at all levels.
- In 2013, the OHMVR Division conducted a division-wide training for environmental resources staff to provide training on a variety of issues. The meeting provided a venue for sharing knowledge and lessons learned in the various SVRAs.

3.2 By 2011, develop opportunities for Division staff to participate in diverse work assignments throughout the OHMVR Division and with other agencies.

The OHMVR Division implemented several successful opportunities for staff development.

Objectives Realized:

- Staff from Prairie City SVRA and the OHMVR Division worked with CAL FIRE, Folsom Fire Department, the Aerojet Fire Department, Sac Metro Fire Department, and the California State Parks Controlled Burn Unit (Sierra District) in planning and implementing a low intensity burn for invasive species in May 2013.



- Rangers from the OHMVR Division and the SVRAs participated in a targeted enforcement effort on the Rubicon Trail along with USFS and El Dorado County Sheriff law enforcement officers.
- OHMVR Division staff participated in public outreach/public safety efforts at the 2012 King of the Hammers event and at the 2013 Jeep® Jamboree on the Rubicon Trail.
- OHMVR Division employees are encouraged to work outside of classifications within the Division on collaborative projects, encouraging innovative thinking and true understanding of the entire OHMVR Program.
- OHMVR Division staff have been given the opportunity for “out of class” and “training and development” assignments to develop new skills and expertise.



3.4 By 2010, establish an active recruitment program to fill vacancies with qualified personnel.

Objective Realized:

- Since the drafting of the Strategic Plan, the state has experienced severe budget reductions and subsequent cuts to staffing levels throughout State Parks. Even in this environment, the OHMVR Division has had good success recruiting highly qualified staff.

3.5 By 2013, assure increased accountability for expenditures of the OHV Trust Fund through Division resources.

The OHMVR Division is entrusted with the proper management of allocations from the OHV Trust Fund. The OHV Trust receives monies from the California Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Fund, OHV registration fees, SVRA entrance fees, and other miscellaneous revenue streams. The Division uses these monies to allocate funds to other public agencies and non-profit entities to further the mission of the Division, meet the growing needs of OHV facility management, environmental protection, and statewide OHV law enforcement. The processes discussed below are in place to ensure transparency and accountability for the proper use of public funds.



Objectives Realized:

- The OHMVR Division maintains multiple databases and applications to track expenditures and revenue throughout the OHMVR Program. The numbers are captured through the Department's main databases – Fiscal Tracking System (FTS), Labor Information Database (LID), and the Q13 Database (Q13).
- The overall tracking of all monies coming to and from all of OHMVR Division's program cost accounting (PCA) codes is done through FTS. Through this system the Division maintains a breakdown of all expenditures by type, PCA, project code, and originating park unit. This database is updated nightly, enabling the OHMVR Division to get real time fiscal year to date expenditures on any given day. In addition to expenditure tracking through FTS, encumbrances (dollars set aside for specific projects) are also captured. Encumbrances are added to expenditures for an accurate picture of where the budget is and will be at the end of the year. Yearly staff costs (dollars and time) are tracked through LID, individually by staff member

and unit they are assigned to. Capital Outlay projects are tracked through both FTS and the Q13 databases. The Q13 report assists OHMVR Division staff with balances and summary expenditures for all capital outlay projects. All of the reports garnered from these databases are kept on hand and used to estimate the following year budgets based on the Governor's proposed budget. All expenditures originating out of OHMVR Division headquarters are tracked monthly unless additional immediate reports are needed for projects. Park unit summary budgets are reconciled monthly with the Department's budget office to ensure spending is on track. These processes enable managers to plan for the best use of monies for current and future projects.

- The Division recently completed a report of outstanding grants from 1990 to 2008, recovering \$2,553,000 owed the OHV Trust Fund. Currently, the Division is reviewing a backlog of approximately 150 Grants from 2008 forward, and pursuing recovery of funds from the unresolved 1990-2008 grants.
- The Grants Program exemplifies transparency in government by providing an opportunity for the public to comment online regarding Grant applications. The public can also see staff comments to grant applicants regarding proposed projects. After final review of all requested Grant projects, final awards of funding are also posted online.

3.6 *By 2010, increase the availability of training opportunities designed to enhance knowledge of laws and regulations related to OHV operation.*

Objective Realized:

- In 2012, in accordance with PRC Section 5090.32 and to provide for enforcement of Division 16.5 of the CVC, the OHMVR Division law enforcement team developed and implemented a six-hour OHV Law Enforcement course which has been certified by POST as continuing professional training.



This course is offered to local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies throughout California. The goal of the POST-approved training is to provide improved understanding and consistent application of the CVC as it relates to OHV recreation. In 2012, the law enforcement team provided OHV Law Enforcement and Sound Training at five locations: Clear Lake, Rancho

Cordova, Porterville, Bakersfield, and El Centro. Twenty-two law enforcement agencies sent a total of 94 officers to the training. In 2013, the Division offered the course in Truckee and Nevada City to 33 officers from five agencies. Course exit surveys were collected after each class, and feedback from attendees described the class as outstanding, and having a direct correlation and beneficial impact to their OHV law enforcement duties.

GOAL 4 OBJECTIVES:

4.1 By 2010, the Division will convene an OHV Education Stakeholder Group to advise the Division in the development of a successful statewide educational program regarding responsible OHV use. By 2011, the Division will develop and begin implementing the educational program.

Objectives Realized:

- A stakeholder group of education professionals convened in November 2011. The group met at the Environmental Training Center at Prairie City SVRA. They reviewed needs for statewide education and made initial recommendations for future direction in training programs emphasizing responsible OHV use.
- In 2013, the Division began the Remote Control (R/C) Jeep® Tread Lightly! program. The program uses R/C Jeeps® to teach Tread Lightly! principles. At each venue, staff sets up a course, simulating the kinds of 4x4 terrain drivers are likely to encounter. Children learn Tread Lightly! principles and then apply them as they navigate the course. This program has been presented throughout the state at various venues including the El Dorado County Fair, the Sand Sports Super Show, and the Jeep® Jamboree on the Rubicon Trail.
- In 2013, an OHV safety-themed interactive video game was developed by OHMVR Division staff. The Ride Safe! educational computer game was installed on portable computer kiosks and is used to support OHMVR Division outreach efforts and teach safe, environmentally responsible OHV recreation practices.
- To support the OHMVR Division's goal of educating youth and their families about OHV safety, an OHV safety simulator program was created. The safety simulator is a mechanical device that hydraulically replicates the angular



movements of an ATV traveling uphill, downhill, traversing hills left and right, and cornering. An off-highway motorcycle and snowmobile can also be mounted on the safety simulator. The ATV Safety Simulator Education Program was launched in October 2012 at two events in the Twin Cities District: Prairie City SVRA and Carnegie SVRA Visitor Appreciation Days. The education program incorporates the attraction of a mechanical device, a



fast-paced systematic interactive curriculum, and a Tread Lightly! component to teach safe, environmentally responsible, and ethical ATV operation. The program was well received by hundreds of participants during its initial implementation.

4.3 By 2012, increase availability of training classes addressing OHV safety and environmental stewardship at SVRAs and grant-funded areas.

Objectives Realized:

- As of 2012, the Division administers a contract with the Specialty Vehicle Institute of America to offer ATV, off-highway motorcycle (OHM), and ROV training at various locations throughout the state, including most SVRAs. For the public, the ATV Safety Institute provides free ATV courses to youth through a state subsidy or through ATV manufacturer incentives; some of these incentives cover training for an entire family. In 2012, over 2,000 students were trained on ATVs and received California ATV Safety Certificates. Of these students, 398 were youth under age 18.
- The OHMVR Division Grants Program has provided funding to the American Desert Foundation to provide ATV Safety Institute (ASI) certified training at the BLM-managed Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area.
- Ocotillo Wells SVRA offers ASI-ATV Safety classes to SVRA visitors on weekends and holidays during the desert riding season (Halloween - Easter). During the last five years, more than 750 participants have successfully completed the safety



training course. ATV safety classes are conducted at the Roy Denner ATV Safety Track. The track provides class participants with an enclosed training area, a classroom for instruction, storage area for equipment, restrooms, shade ramadas, and a seating area for class observers.

- Hollister Hills SVRA offers free public ASI and Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) classes each Saturday. These classes are available both by drop in or appointment and utilize trained staff and volunteers to conduct each session. Over the last three years Hollister Hills has added six new MSF instructors, four new ROV instructors, and six new ASI instructors. The MSF classes are sponsored by the SVRA's cooperating association, Hollister Hills Off-Road Association (HHORA). HHORA pays for the MSF class tuition for anybody interested in taking the course.
- Training for ROVs, the fastest growing segment of the OHV industry, debuted early 2012. SVRAs are preparing to offer courses for ROV operation in response to a growing concern for operator safety as well as new laws that define ROVs and regulate their operation. The OHMVR Division is working to enhance the availability of all public training opportunities at a reduced cost through the development of public drop-in formats facilitated by State Park staff at the SVRAs.



GOAL 5 OBJECTIVES

5.1 *By 2013, improve communication and interaction among local, state and federal agencies having direct or indirect land management, law enforcement and/or regulatory responsibilities involving OHMVR Program activities and issues.*

Objectives Realized:

- The OHMVR Division Deputy Director has proactively collaborated with the USFS, BLM, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) on OHV-related issues, including partnership opportunities and expansion of OHV-related restoration projects.

- Prairie City SVRA collaborated with the Army Corps of Engineers, the State Water Quality Resources Board, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) (formerly the Department of Fish and Game) to renovate the parks' 4x4 area.
- Prairie City SVRA also collaborated with the USFWS, Army Corps of Engineers, CAL FIRE, Sac Metro Fire Department, Folsom Fire Department, and the California State Parks Controlled Burn Unit in a low intensity controlled burn at the park.
- In 2012, the OHMVR Division law enforcement team developed and implemented a six-hour OHV Law Enforcement course which was certified by POST. They taught the course at five locations: Clear Lake, Rancho Cordova, Porterville, Bakersfield, and El Centro. Twenty-two law enforcement agencies sent a total of 94 officers to the training. Course exit surveys were collected after each class, and feedback from attendees described the class as outstanding and having a direct correlation and beneficial impact to their OHV law enforcement duties.
- OHMVR Division public safety staff continued their partnership with Eldorado County Sheriff's Office and the Eldorado National Forest on management of the Rubicon Trail. In 2013, the efforts were expanded to the Placer County Sheriff's Office and Placer County Department of Transportation allowing for improved communication and interaction relative to management of the Lake Tahoe area entrance to the iconic Rubicon Trail.



5.2 *By 2011, improve communication, coordination and integration between agencies and stakeholders to focus on collective efforts to achieve consensus in addressing identified issues.*

Objectives Realized:

- The OHMVR Division Grants Program publishes public comments on Grant applications on the Division website encouraging agency and stakeholder involvement in the OHMVR Division Grants Program.
- In 2013, the Winter Recreation Committee, which includes members representing the USFS, CalTrans, CHP, and Division staff, reconvened.

- As part of the SVRA General Plan processes, agency/stakeholder meetings are conducted to discuss issues and search for consensus. These meetings promote transparency and public involvement in the General Plan process.
- OHMVR Division staff have regularly participated in monthly Rubicon Oversight Committee meetings hosted by the El Dorado County Department of Transportation. These meetings have been very successful in building partnerships and addressing various issues associated with the Rubicon Trail.
- OHMVR Division staff assisted Lassen County in the adoption of Ordinance No. 2011-007 that allows OHV recreation on specified unpaved county roads.
- The OHMVR Division partnered with the Central California Regional Water Quality Board, State Historic Preservation Officer, Eldorado National Forest, and El Dorado County to respond to the Rubicon Trail Clean Up and Abatement Order. This successful partnership has facilitated substantial soil conservation efforts, bridge development and a legal easement for the Rubicon Trail.

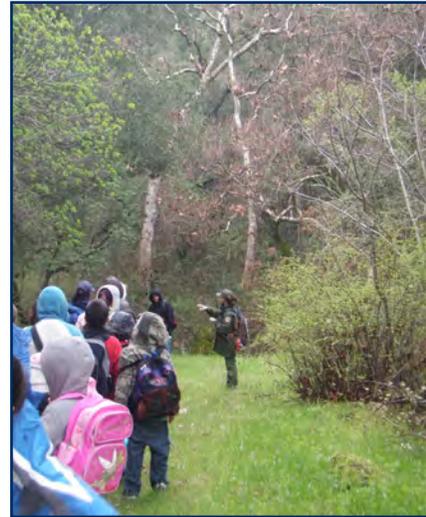
5.3 By 2014, improve and increase public involvement at the SVRAs.

Progress Toward Meeting Objective:

- Prairie City SVRA hosted its first annual Visitor Appreciation Day in October 2010—a tradition which has continued. This special event highlights the many recreational opportunities available at the SVRA. Nine OHV clubs, 16 OHV dealers, and 425 visitors participated in the first event. SVRA staff provided a variety of interpretation and education programs focusing on the park’s resources and raising awareness of responsible OHV recreation. The event also facilitated a stronger working relationship with OHV dealers, clubs, volunteers, and Prairie City SVRA staff.
- In 2012, volunteers in the SVRAs numbered 1,082. Most of these were long-term volunteers who help identify resource and maintenance issues, help with interpretation, and give friendly reminders to riders about enforcement issues. As of 2013, volunteer programs have been developed in every District: at Hollister Hills, Oceano Dunes, Prairie City, Ocotillo Wells, and Hungry Valley SVRAs.



- In 2012, Hollister Hills SVRA began an annual Geocache Bash event. This family event brings together two different forms of recreation and combines them into one great OHV experience. Working with local geocachers, staff introduced 4x4 enthusiasts to geocaching and geocachers to 4x4 recreation. The geocaches are placed throughout the SVRA. Each geocache includes materials highlighting various educational messages. Since the creation of this event, geocachers throughout the Bay Area travel to Hollister Hills to explore the park in 4x4s searching for geocaches.
- Hollister Hills SVRA began holding elementary school science day camps in 2012. While meeting the science curriculum needs for 6th grade teachers, these science camps focus on showing young students some of the ways that park professionals manage an OHV park. Each year over 200 students attend and learn lessons in geology and the San Andreas Fault, soil, biodiversity, water quality and monitoring, underground water and springs, and wildlife ecology. This public program fosters an appreciation for natural resource management and outdoor OHV recreation within our youth from the local community.



5.4 On an annual basis, perform activities that enhance the public’s understanding of the OHMVR Program’s goals and objectives.

Objectives Realized:

- In 2012, the Division introduced an ATV simulator program and interpretation trailer with exhibits about OHV safety. The trailer and simulator are provided at events throughout the state. (See Appendix for exactly where the ATV simulator program has been in the last two years.)
- In 2013, the Division began the Remote Control (R/C) Jeep® Tread Lightly! program. The program uses R/C Jeeps® to teach Tread Lightly! principles. At each venue, staff sets up a course, simulating the kinds of 4x4 terrain users are likely to encounter. Children



learn Tread Lightly! principles and then run the course trying to apply them. This program has been presented throughout the state at various venues including the El Dorado County Fair, the Sand Sports Super Show, and the Jeep® Jamboree on the Rubicon Trail.

- The National Make a Difference Day is celebrated annually at Hollister Hills and is very popular with park visitors. In 2012, there were over 160 volunteers that registered and joined with staff for the largest national day of community service. Dirt bike, ATV, and 4x4 enthusiasts joined with members from several clubs and organizations to plant native plants at restoration sites and pick up trash.



- In 2013, Prairie City SVRA publicized the controlled burn for eradicating invasive Medusahead in the park in both the print media, the OHMVR website, and on their Facebook page, stressing the resource management aspects of the event.
- Since 2011, the Division and SVRAs have strengthened the communication of goals and objectives through the implementation of virtual communication strategies, such as Facebook and Twitter. Through these social media platforms, messaging can be disseminated to a broad audience of OHV enthusiasts as well as the general public. This effort is critical to developing a cohesive OHV community and support for the OHMVR Program.



GOAL 6 OBJECTIVES

6.1 *By 2014, consolidate existing data stored throughout the Division.*

Objectives Realized:

- Existing data stored at the OHMVR Division has been consolidated onto a shared drive that is backed up regularly.
- SharePoint is being incorporated to provide a web-based data storage system for the OHMVR Division. This system is accessible by authorized OHMVR Division staff at any computer with internet access.
- Full development of HMS II will provide a location for storing and analyzing data collected from the SVRAs. It will format information in a manner that facilitates the ability of staff to conduct statistical analyses and evaluate habitat conditions at the SVRAs.



6.2 *By 2016, identify and obtain data needed to fill information gaps.*

Progress Toward Meeting Objective:

- The Division contracted with CSUS during the 2009-2010 winter season to conduct a visitor survey at 11 trailheads to obtain accurate baseline information on winter recreation trail use.
- An OHMVR Division Acquisition Plan has been implemented to provide a process for evaluating and selecting prospective land acquisition projects.
- The OHMVR Division is working with CSUS to refine collection of SVRA visitation data.
- Division and SVRA environmental scientists are working with UCD in developing the HMS II, an environmental database which can be used throughout the state to upload habitat information in the field to assess whether the Division's environmental resource projects are working effectively.

- Division is currently working on an environmental sound assessment and database.
- The OHMVR Division contracted with RBF Consulting to assist in achieving stormwater quality compliance with clean water regulations. One task of the contract was to establish parameters for appropriate soil moisture conditions for the type of recreation occurring on differing soil types and slopes. Contractors, along with SVRA staff, set up remote sensors and are observing conditions at different locations to determine when areas should be closed to recreation and for how long. Ultimately, the goal is to link these sensors to the OHMVR Division website so visitors can determine when an SVRA is experiencing a wet-weather closure. Another goal of the project is to eliminate arbitrary seasonal closures of areas and only close when necessary to comply with soil and water standards.



Report Requirement No. 2

The condition of natural and cultural resources of areas and trails receiving state off-highway motor vehicle funds and the resolution of conflicts of use in those areas and trails.

Protecting natural and cultural resources is essential to ensure OHV recreation areas are managed to sustain long-term use. Overall, the conditions of natural and cultural resources being managed with funds from the OHMVR Program have improved.



OHMVR Division staff monitor the natural and cultural resources throughout the SVRAs. The conditions of the resources are monitored by the wildlife habitat protection programs (WHPP) and HMS for natural resources. For cultural resources at the SVRAs, the OHMVR Division must afford a high level of resource preservation and protection in compliance with PRC Sections 5024, 5024.5, and 5024.1(g).

The soil standard pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 (b)(1) ensures the retention and protection of soils and requires monitoring of the trails and actions to ensure soil retention. SVRA staff continue to work with stakeholders and user groups collaboratively to ensure resolutions can be reached in order to reduce conflicts with regard to resource areas and trails.

SVRA Habitat Management Systems – Second Generation

Pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35(c), the OHMVR Division implements WHPP and HMS for the eight SVRAs. Currently the OHMVR Division, in partnership with UCD, is designing and implementing a second generation WHPP/HMS system (HMS II) that is expressly designed to inform management on making decisions to meet the habitat management needs of the SVRAs and ensure statutory compliance.



At the request of the OHMVR Division, in 2009 UCD staff completed a peer review of the OHMVR Division's existing HMS which provided insight and recommendations for improvements. The OHMVR Division accepted the recommendations identified in the UCD peer review report and entered into an agreement with UCD to implement HMS II.

To date, UCD environmental scientists have visited all SVRAs to refine monitoring techniques and standardize reporting tools. The UCD staff have consulted closely with the SVRA staff environmental scientists to establish “reference plots” and “control plots” that allow for comparison of habitat health in riding areas versus non-riding areas. Also, UCD staff have started entering historical monitoring data collected from the SVRAs into the HMS II data management system.

Once fully implemented, HMS II will provide SVRA managers with better information, including habitat data, to aid in well-informed management decisions.

(More detailed information on HMS II and habitat monitoring at the SVRAs can be found under Report Requirement 4.)

2008 Soil Conservation Standard

Pursuant to PRC Section 5090.35 (b)(1), and to ensure soil conservation protocols are implemented for lands supported by the OHV Trust Fund, the 2008 Soil Conservation Standard and Guidelines were developed. The process of developing the 2008 Soil Conservation Standard was a multi-agency effort involving the OHMVR Division, the Department of Conservation (DOC), the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, BLM, USFS, the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the U.S. Geological Survey. The standard was vetted through a series of public workshops, input from representatives of other government organizations, OHV recreation groups, OHV industry consultants, and environmental communities. The collective effort produced the 2008 Soil Conservation Standard.



Soil Conservation Standard Compliance at the SVRAs

The 2008 Soil Conservation Standard is implemented at the SVRAs by trail maintenance staff following the guidelines and requirements of the Soil Conservation Standard. Trail crews monitor and assess trail conditions using the most up-to-date technology including LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data surveys, Geographic Information System (GIS) databases, and Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment. Each SVRA has a Soil Conservation Plan that identifies:

1. Protocol for Assessment
2. Protocol for Maintenance
3. Protocol for Monitoring

Photo point monitoring is the primary monitoring technique employed by SVRA maintenance staff. On an annual basis, Soil Conservation Compliance reports are produced.

The information taken from the trail annual reports is used to anticipate future issues before they lead to excessive resource damage. The data collected also allow trail crew coordinators to prepare trail maintenance plans to maintain conditions that meet the 2008 Soil Conservation Standard. Any trail segment that is likely to exceed restorability, or is adversely affecting resources, is addressed appropriately for public safety and resource

Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control Certification

A certified training on the theory, fundamentals, and application of sediment and erosion controls was presented to State Parks staff. The two-day training that took place in July 2012 was held at Hollister Hills SVRA and was administered by CISEC, Inc., a non-profit organization that recognizes the abilities, skills, experience, and knowledge of proficient sediment and erosion control inspectors. The knowledge attained and tested in this training was intended to provide attending State Parks staff with the necessary skills in order to implement, inspect, maintain, and report Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPP) within Construction General Permits (CGP) on construction sites taking place at their respective parks.



Currently at many State Parks within the OHMVR Division there are trail enhancements and restoration projects taking place that require a CGP for compliance with the provisions set forth by the Clean Water Act. The Certified Inspector of Sediment and Erosion Control (CISEC) training began by priming attendees with the theory and application of BMPs available to be used for the control of various site-specific erosion and sedimentation events. The training then shifted into the detailed preparation of a SWPPP, which is a major component of any qualifying project needing a CGP. The SWPPP is intended to address any adverse water quality issues that may arise during construction projects. The final presentation of material was an overview of the criteria needed for completion of a CGP. Training was concluded by having all attendees interactively participate in a review module that implemented all facets of the training into one fictitious yet applicable scenario.

The CISEC training is another example of how the OHMVR Division is ensuring that staff are properly equipped with the knowledge, skills and certifications needed to successfully and sustainably provide new OHV opportunities to the visitors, while protecting the current OHV opportunities already in place.

protection. This proactive approach reduces long-term maintenance costs and reduces environmental impact, thus helping to achieve the requirement of sustainable OHV recreation.

Soil Conservation Standard Compliance of Lands Supported by the OHMVR Division Grants Program

The 2008 Soil Conservation Standard was incorporated into the 2008 Grants Program Regulations. (California Code of Regulations (CCR) § 4970.06.3.) Applicants submitting projects involving ground disturbing activities are required to develop a Soil Conservation Plan which details soil monitoring and conservation practices for those projects. Soil Conservation Plans must contain protocols for assessment and maintenance in project areas, and protocols for monitoring to ensure functionality of the project to allow for sustainability within the natural setting.

The applicant is required to provide a Monitoring and Soil Conservation Standard Compliance Report (Compliance Report) to the Division. The Compliance Report must demonstrate the applicant has sufficient knowledge of the project area to plan and implement activities that will result in sustainable practices and compliance with the 2008 Soil Conservation Standard. The Compliance Report also requires the grantee address (1) historical conditions, (2) change analysis, (3) findings, (4) conclusions, and (5) a compliance action plan describing activities to be implemented and a schedule of those activities.



If a land manager determines the 2008 Soil Conservation Standard is not being met in any project area, the compliance action plan must describe the steps taken to temporarily close and repair the area (or portion thereof) in order to meet the 2008 Soil Conservation Standard.

Division staff are tasked with ensuring grant recipient adherence to the 2008 Soil Conservation Standard. Final reimbursement to the grantee depends on the grantee providing full documentation to the Division with regard to the Soil Conservation Standard Compliance Report.

Condition of Natural and Cultural Resources at SVRAs

Carnegie SVRA – Natural Resources

Located in the coastal hills of western San Joaquin and eastern Alameda counties, the topography of Carnegie SVRA is steep, with several vegetation communities represented, including California annual grassland, blue oak, California sagebrush-black sage, and mule fat. The climate is Mediterranean with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers.

The park currently manages approximately 5,000 acres. Of that acreage, approximately 1,200 acres are currently available for OHV recreation; the remainder is awaiting the preparation of a General Plan which will establish the management policies and the appropriate levels of recreation balanced against the protection and conservation of natural and cultural resources.

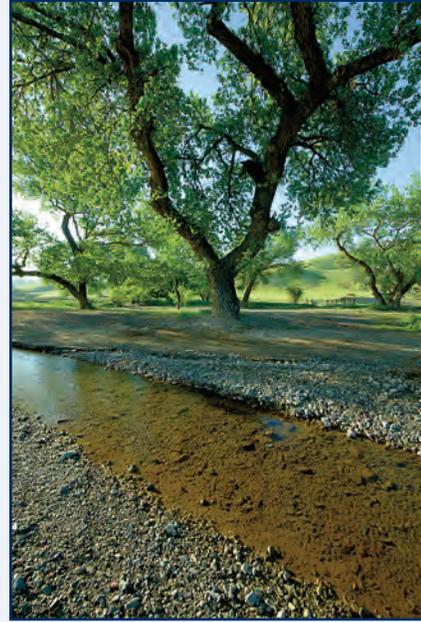


Approximately half of the area available for OHV recreation on the north side, which typically consists of areas that are grasslands with more durable clay soils, is identified by the existing General Plan as open riding and allows riding so long as vegetation and natural or cultural features are not damaged. Although these clay soils have been ridden on for several decades, years of observations and monitoring show few signs of excessive erosion or degradation. In the areas where damage is observed, restoration has been performed or planned for implementation. The other half, the south side, is the “trails only” area that comprises the more sensitive habitats of the park (coastal scrub and oak woodland). The soils in these habitats are less stable and need vegetation to minimize erosion from stormwater, while the vegetation, once disturbed, can take several years to reestablish.

The park is home to the federally-listed threatened California red-legged frog, Alameda whipsnake, and California tiger salamander. Because of the presence of these listed species, along with the need to clean out sediment basins annually, several regulatory permits are in place, issued by both state and federal agencies starting in 2005.

Carnegie SVRA – Stormwater Management Plan

Carnegie SVRA is the first State Park to develop a plan specifically focused on the protection of water quality within a recreational setting. The Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) was developed in partnership with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) and provides a road map for continued OHV recreation at the park while concurrently improving the stormwater quality of the local watersheds. Utilizing an adaptive management framework, the SWMP identifies goals, objectives, strategies, tools, and monitoring needed to protect the stormwater within the park. Included in this plan are specific project details, such as new modernized sediment basins, as well as operational policies, such as criteria for closing portions of



the park during wet weather.

Another example of a project that is directly related to this plan is the recent redesign of the existing motocross dirt bike track and 4x4 obstacle course which is aimed at improving water quality within these facilities while enhancing the recreational experience. The plans for this project have been finalized, and a few of the features include hardened water crossings, armored drainages, and native grass bio-swales that buffer drainages and clean stormwater. The Carnegie SWMP

is the first project involving several interagency agreements and coordination at both the state and federal levels. In addition, the project utilized cutting edge restoration technology and planning.

Clay Pit SVRA – Natural Resources

Clay Pit SVRA is surrounded by the Oroville Municipal Airport, ranch lands, and a CDFW shooting range and wildlife area. The bowl-shaped topography has largely been created by past excavation of clay minerals used in the construction of the Oroville Dam. The area was also mined for gold, and dredge tailings remain, primarily in the southeastern corner of the park. A shallow canal partially bisects the northern one-third of the park. The northern, upstream end of the canal is fed by a very small, seasonal drainage that originates outside the park to the north, draining part of the adjacent airport and surrounding uplands.



Habitat diversity is limited within the park, although seasonally wet areas cover as much as 15 percent of the total acreage. Most of the park consists of upland areas that experience dry, hot conditions during the summer and early fall. Vegetation within the park consists of three distinct plant communities. Upland locations, which are non-wetland areas, are vegetated with low growing grasses. Lowland locations consist mostly of wetland vegetation associated with vernal pool habitat, and a few areas consist of other wetland vegetation such as spikerush. Fremont cottonwoods are also found scattered throughout the park, offering areas of shade for park visitors in the summer months.

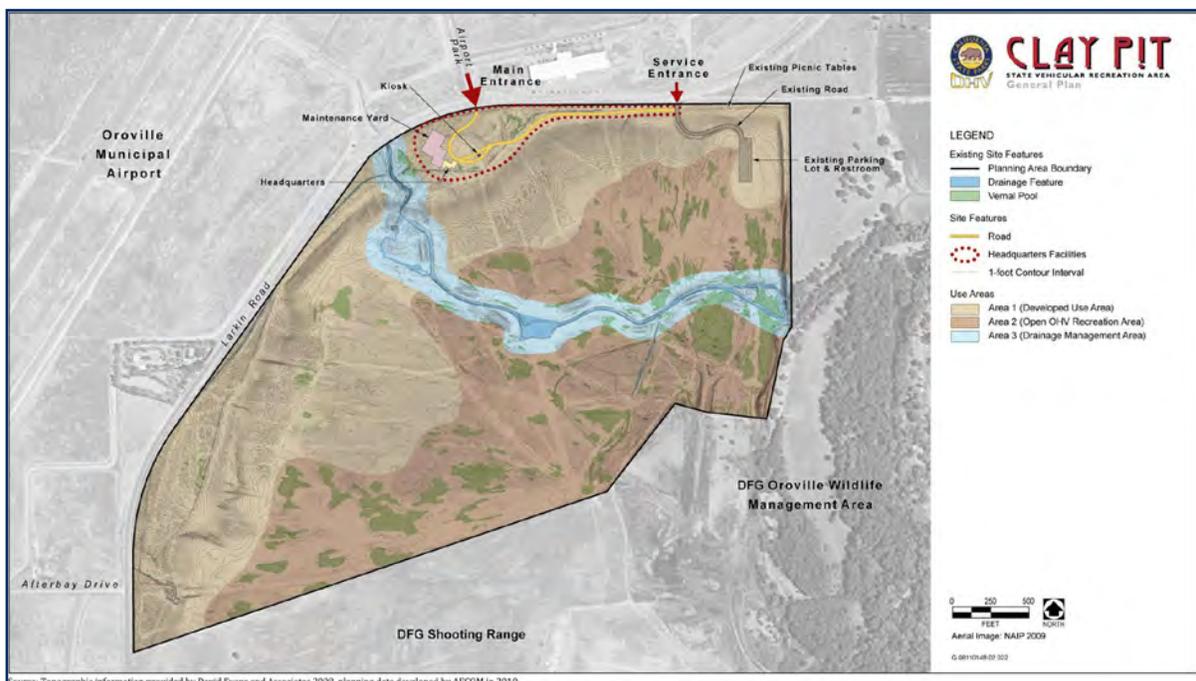
The Clay Pit SVRA General Plan, approved by the OHMVR Commission in June 2012, establishes three management areas for Clay Pit SVRA: the Developed Use Area, the Open OHV Recreation Area, and the Drainage Management Area. Each management area



was defined with the objective of balancing the protection of resources and providing a full range of OHV recreational experiences. The identification of these management areas in the General Plan is essential in guiding future resource management decisions as the General Plan provides guidelines for each area on appropriate visitor uses and resource conservation efforts. Both

the Developed and Open OHV Recreation Areas provide the potential for a range of OHV opportunities such as motorcycle and ATV tracks, a youth learning track, and rock crawls. For the Drainage Management Area, a central drainage canal that transects the site from the northwest to the southeast, the primary management intent is to prevent water quality degradation and soil loss while allowing for recreational enjoyment in accordance with water quality requirements. This is accomplished by active management and monitoring of resources and visitor activity, drainage crossing construction, and by OHMVR staff emphasizing the importance of responsible recreation to the public through outreach and education.

Throughout the management areas, other resources, such as vernal pools and special-status native wildlife and plant species, have been identified. Natural Resource Management Guideline 2 of the Clay Pit SVRA General Plan encourages “a balance of uses within Clay Pit SVRA that allows the restoration or enhancement of natural habitats while maintaining quality OHV recreational experiences.” To accomplish this, as identified in Natural Resource Management Guideline 2.1, the Division developed an adaptive management plan for biological resources that combines habitat monitoring and soil conservation standards. This plan protects the zones identified with special-status plants and/or species, such as the elderberry shrub that is host plant to the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, a federally-listed threatened species.



Heber Dunes – Natural Resources

The 341-acre Heber Dunes SVRA is located within unincorporated Imperial County in Southern California just three miles north of the Mexican border crossing at Highway 7 (Calexico/Mexicali) in Imperial County. Heber Dunes SVRA is surrounded by large parcels of land used for agriculture, currently in alfalfa production for nutrient enrichment of the soil with other crops rotated through at various times. Generally, agricultural land use dominates the area and extends for miles in all directions, with residential homes scattered throughout the area.

The Heber Dunes SVRA site itself is unique in that it is a small island of sand dunes located within a large valley dominated by agriculture. This location is considered significant by the local population as a place to gather and recreate in a natural setting within proximity to their homes. With the majority of land surrounding Heber Dunes SVRA in agricultural production, the site offers a natural setting with some remaining native vegetation and habitat for wildlife. The burrowing owl is known to occur at both Heber Dunes SVRA and in the adjacent agricultural fields. The burrowing owl is identified as a species of special concern by the CDFW. Other sensitive wildlife species that have been recorded from Heber Dunes SVRA are Abert's towhee (American Bird Conservancy watch list), sage sparrow (CDFW watch list), and white-faced ibis (CDFW watch list).



In December 2011, the first General Plan for Heber Dunes SVRA was approved by the OHMVR Commission. The General Plan designated planning zones and guidelines based upon a variety of factors, including geographic relationships, resource values, ecological parameters, management issues and goals, types of intensities of land use, and visitor use and experience. For example, the intent of the Resource Management Zone is to protect natural resources

while providing OHV access only on identified trails. The Resource Management Zone has been identified as containing high-quality creosote scrub habitat in addition to other natural resources. Additionally, General Plan guidelines are more restrictive in this zone than in other management zones to ensure resource protection.

PLANNING ZONES



Source: California State Parks 2009; NAIP 2009



1,000 500 0 1,000 Feet

Scale: 1 = 12,000; 1 inch = 1,000 feet

Hollister Hills SVRA – Natural Resources

Located within an hour's drive from the urban core of San Jose, Hollister Hills SVRA is situated in the Gabilan Mountains at elevations from 660 feet to 2,425 feet. Adobe and granitic soils are present, predominantly separated by the San Andreas Fault that runs through the park.

Vegetation communities consist of annual grassland, conifer forest, pine woodland, riparian-oak woodland, and high and low chaparral neighbored by agricultural areas. Common wildlife in the park include black-tailed deer, coyote, bobcat, ground squirrel, bat, red-tailed hawk, western meadowlark, wild turkey, western fence lizard, and gopher snake. Hollister Hills also is the home to several apex or top-level predators. Several wildlife trail monitoring cameras have been set up to monitor animal activity throughout the park. On several occasions mountain lions and black bears have been observed near water sources. Resource managers can use observations of these predators as an indicator of the overall health of the park's ecosystems.

Hollister Hills integrates natural features into effective strategies that help address the concerns of nearby community members and landowners. For example, the two primary by-products of OHV use that affect the park's neighbors are noise and fugitive dust levels. The Hollister Hills trail design team has incorporated the land's natural contours in designing trails to limit the effect of OHV sound on neighboring properties. Another example is the adobe soil areas in the park. These soils are high in clay content which minimizes erosion and reduces airborne dust. This resistance to erosion, coupled with appropriate trail design, helps ensure clean water quality and trail sustainability. Reduction of dust promotes good neighbor relations. Trails that exist in other types of soil are constructed away from neighbors and require additional erosion control features.

Invasive Plant Species Management

Invasive exotic plants are present throughout California's grasslands and oak woodlands, with many infestations exacerbated by soil disturbances. Hollister Hills SVRA is no exception to these exotic plant infestations. The park's landscape contains patches of invasive exotic weeds that are primarily present in disturbed areas adjacent to trails or disturbed areas within buffer area grasslands. The park manages for the presence of these invasive exotic weeds by adhering to its yearly Pest Plant Management Plan (PPMP). The PPMP is a coordinating and reference document that assists Natural Resource Managers with setting up seasonal treatment



schedules, while also providing them with detailed methods for the identification, eradication, and restoration of invasive exotic weed patches. Pest plant species of particular interest are: milk thistle (*Silybum eburneum*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), poison hemlock (*Conium chaerophylloides*), and yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*). The overall goal of the PPMP is to reduce the area and density of invasive exotic weed patches within the park through coordinated consistent treatment.

Restoration of native vegetation is an important step in battling against weed infestations. Due to their extensive seed banks, weed patches are difficult to eradicate, even after multiple treatments. The idea is to restore treated sites with native vegetation that could potentially out-compete exotic vegetation for space and resources. If a treated site is revegetated but has not been completely eradicated of all weeds, managers may no longer be able to treat the area. A new approach the park is taking is to stabilize slopes with native bunch grasses before other native vegetation is planted. This allows for continued treatment of the sites with herbicide until the seed banks of the invasive exotic weeds are vastly reduced. Once sites are depleted of unwanted seed banks, other native plant seeds can be sown.

Grazing

The grazing program at Hollister Hills has been in place for the past 15 years. Over the past few years, the park has contracted with both UC Berkeley to develop a Grazing Management Plan and a certified Rangeland Manager to help monitor the success of the program. The program is managed for the benefit of the resources rather than to



increase concession revenues. The grazing prescription is designed to reduce fuel loads and fire hazards, promote native grasses, and reduce invasive weed species. This has been accomplished by implementing a holistic grazing approach that uses high intensity grazing with long periods of rest. Grazed areas are fenced into fields of between 30 to 80 acres at a time. Each field has unique water, slope, and sun exposure characteristics that produce different levels of grass growth. This is taken into consideration when prescribing when, and for how long, cattle are allowed to graze in each field. In addition to cattle grazing, the park has a goat grazing program in the late summer that targets flowering yellow starthistle. The goats consume the flowers and drastically reduce seed production which in turn reduces the weed density.

Hungry Valley SVRA – Natural Resources

Hungry Valley SVRA is located within an hour’s drive from the urban core of Los Angeles, and is adjacent to the heavily traveled Interstate 5 on the Tejon Pass. The SVRA is located in the intersection of three Southern California mountain ranges; the Transverse, Tehachapi, and Coastal ranges. The park is bordered on the north by Tejon Ranch, on the west by Los Padres National Forest, on the east by the California Department of Water Resources (CDWR) aqueduct, and on the south by the Angeles National Forest. Hungry Valley contains four distinct geographic regions or physiographic units. The first is Hungry Valley proper, a large valley in the western portion of the park. The second is Freeman Canyon, a badland-type environment (an area characterized by extensive natural erosion) in the middle of the park. The third is the Gorman Creek drainage along the north and east sides of the park. The fourth is Canada de Los Alamos, a large, relatively flat plane in the southern portion of the park with a deep canyon cutting through the area supporting riparian vegetation.



Vegetation within the park is diverse due to the convergence of several California floristic regions. Major vegetation communities include chaparral, pinyon juniper woodland, grassland, riparian woodland, juniper shrubland, oak woodland, and mixed shrubland. The 60-acre Oak Woodland Natural Preserve in the northwest area of Hungry Valley SVRA protects a natural seep that provides water for immense valley oaks with an understory of native grasses. This is an extremely rare and unique habitat, and is therefore closed to motorized recreation.



Hungry Valley is the only SVRA that has a 4,200 acre native valley grassland plant community. During the formation of the Hungry Valley SVRA, ecologists from State Parks recognized a unique six square mile area along the northern boundary of the park which contained the grasslands. A management plan, formulated in 1981, recommended that the entire 4,200 acres be set aside as the “Hungry Valley Native Grasslands Management Area” (NGMA). Park visitors can tour through the area on



OHVs only on clearly identified trails established by park staff to protect this sensitive plant community.

An extensive vegetation and wildlife monitoring program was created for Hungry Valley in 1997. At that time, a vegetation and wildlife survey was conducted by the Soil Ecology and Restoration Group from San Diego State University (SDSU). Specific monitoring protocols were established by SDSU in collaboration with the Division HMS team. These protocols were used during this

survey to gather data on vegetation and wildlife at randomly selected monitoring plots throughout the SVRA. Survey plots were located in both OHV and non-OHV areas within each habitat type. These plots were paired with control plots in non-OHV areas as well as riding areas. This system was created using SDSU protocols to establish biotic inventory and monitoring methods and also set up data analysis and interpretation guidelines to determine long-term effects of OHV recreation on the habitats of Hungry Valley. This early monitoring system developed into the prototype for the current version of the HMS that is being implemented in all of the SVRAs.

Invasive Plant Species Management

Hungry Valley has been working diligently on its invasive species program for several years. Target species over the years have been and in some cases still are: yellow starthistle, perennial pepperweed, giant reed, pampas grass, and salt cedar. The most invasive species in the park is the dalmatian toadflax. Dalmatian toadflax was discovered at Hungry Valley in 2004 during a wildflower tour. Since then, it has spread in the NGMA to approximately 1,000 acres. Over the past four years, backpack spraying of herbicide has significantly reduced the spread of dalmatian toadflax.



Cooperation between the Hungry Valley Resource Crew, California Conservation Corps (CCC) crews, and FIELD Corps-members has led to the reduction of 300 acres of toadflax.

There was also a test bio control plot of the toadflax stem-boring weevil—also known as the *Mecinus janthinus* (MEJA) weevil—on the Dalmatian toadflax in Hungry Valley SVRA. This plot was originally started by California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), but has since been transferred to United States Department of Agriculture. The MEJA weevil is a stem boring weevil that will eventually reduce the toadflax to a non-flowering plant. Until the Grand Fire in 2013, the weevil was spreading throughout the toadflax infestation in the park and reductions in size of plants were being noted. Unfortunately, the Grand Fire burned through the MEJA weevil test/release site. Monitoring is currently being done to see if any of the weevils survived. Another unfortunate side effect of the fire is that toadflax responds positively to fire and has re-sprouted in front of the native vegetation.

Protecting Sensitive Areas

Ongoing efforts are made by Hungry Valley resource staff to protect sensitive areas from OHV impacts throughout the SVRA. In campgrounds and staging areas, barriers were constructed to create designated entrances. This enabled the areas surrounding the campground to be revegetated, restoring valuable habitat. The designated entrances improved traffic circulation and safety, while the surrounding vegetation reduced dust in the area. Since 2011, extensive work has been done building barriers to protect habitats surrounding campgrounds and staging areas. These types of projects encourage the natural restoration processes and protect sensitive species. The overall approach to this is being reviewed for its application as a BMP in the upcoming General Plan process.

Oceano Dunes SVRA – Natural Resources

Oceano Dunes SVRA lies at the north end of the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes complex, an approximately 20,000-acre coastal dune and dune scrub ecosystem that stretches for 18 miles along the central coast. Of the 3,600 acres within the SVRA, approximately 2,100 acres are managed as native habitat.

Oceano Dune’s unique riding substrate is constantly moving and changing. The natural dune field is historically an open sand sheet with pockets of vegetation. Vegetation in the dunes provides habitat as well as a means to secure the sand sheets and slow wind-driven sand migration. Historic photography (taken prior to vehicular disturbance to dunes) documents the area as being primarily open sand sheets with scattered vegetation islands providing for habitat and cover for many endemic dune species.



The riding areas are located on large moving sand sheets that shift and migrate, driven by prevailing easterly winds coming from the ocean. Staff is currently investigating the relationship between moving sands and downwind movement of dust containing Particulate Matter of 10 micron or less in size (PM10). Ongoing monitoring will help determine BMPs to reduce PM10 emanating from the dune system.

Habitats within the park include coastal foredune, dune scrub, bare sand sheets, dune slack wetlands, coastal estuary, riparian, and freshwater lakes. The SVRA provides habitat for numerous special-status plant and animal species, including valuable nesting habitat for state- and federally-listed endangered California least terns and federally-listed threatened western snowy plover. Oceano Dunes SVRA provides critical habitat for birds traveling along the Pacific Coast Flyway to rest and feed.



Oso Flaco Lake and the associated habitats are among the park’s most important ecological features. The lake is one of the few remaining freshwater dune lakes in Central and Southern California, providing important waterfowl habitat on the Pacific Flyway, and supporting a thriving avian community. The lake provides critical primary feeding habitat

for the California least tern. The lake is also home to Gambell's watercress and the marsh sandwort, two endangered plant species that are so restricted they occur naturally in just two locations in the world.

Numerous other areas discussed below provide regionally important habitat, including the dune system south of Oso Flaco Lake and the vegetated islands located within the motorized recreation and camping area.

Western Snowy Plover and Least Tern Nesting Program

Each year, from March 1 through September 30, the park closes off approximately 300 acres of Oceano Dunes SVRA to protect nesting habitat for western snowy plovers and California least terns that nest on the ground in open sand habitats. While breeding patterns do change from year to year, data shows an increase in the breeding plover numbers over the past five years. Approximately 50 acres of non-motorized recreation area north of Oso Flaco Creek and approximately 250 acres of motorized recreation area north of the creek are closed to all public access. Environmental scientists and seasonal staff monitor the nesting area daily to track nesting activity, predator activity, nest success, and chick survival. Chicks are banded to allow tracking of individual birds or broods through to fledge age and beyond. This program has gathered important information on breeding activity, factors influencing breeding success, factors influencing chick survival, and changes in adult breeding populations. Thanks to these monitoring and management activities, staff has been able to document stable and growing trends in breeding bird populations and chick survival.



Sediment and Water Quality Monitoring

The OHMVR Division partners with the CDWR Environmental Site Assessment Section to conduct sediment and water sampling at Oceano Dunes SVRA. The collaborative partnership started in 2007 and focused on the high-usage areas within Oceano Dunes with concentrated OHV activity, camping, and general public usage. Sand and water samples are collected and analyzed to determine existing chemical, physical, and biological constituents as per standard sampling and analysis protocols for PRC Title 22 metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, and coliform bacteria coliform. All results have been within federal, state,

and local health standards. Monitoring programs are in place to ensure that this remains an effective program to monitor for potentially hazardous materials or conditions as a result of OHV recreation. Through this collaborative effort, both agencies have developed a greater understanding of how to most effectively manage resources at Oceano Dunes SVRA.

Oceano Dunes SVRA – Dune Revegetation

From 2006 to 2012, Oceano Dunes staff planted vegetation on approximately 70 acres of dune habitat, or approximately 12 acres per year. Most of the vegetation projects during this time period were implemented in the southern half of Oceano Dunes SVRA.

In 2012, 24.5 acres of vegetation were planted, including:

1. Planting vegetation on 12.5 acres of open sand sheets adjacent to eight vegetation islands throughout the open riding and camping area. These projects were conducted on bare sand areas within existing fence lines.
2. Supplemental plantings on 11 acres of open or sparsely vegetated sand in six vegetated areas within Oceano Dunes SVRA.
3. Installation of vegetation on one acre of bare sand, located east of the OHV riding and camping area to test the effectiveness of current vegetation practices on areas that are not adjacent to existing vegetation.



Ocotillo Wells SVRA – Natural Resources

Ocotillo Wells SVRA is located in the Colorado Desert approximately 90 miles northeast of San Diego in both Imperial and San Diego Counties. Currently the District consists of approximately 85,000 acres, including property managed under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the BLM.

Due to variability found in elevation, terrain, soils, and many other factors, a wide variety of Colorado Desert vegetative communities is present in the park. Notable components include mesquite, Palo Verde woodlands, brittle bush scrub, and woody aster badland wash benches.

Resource Inventories in Ocotillo Wells North

Ocotillo Wells District and the OHMVR Division funded and managed contracts to establish baseline inventories in a new acquisition area of approximately 7,800 acres north of County Road S-22. SB 855, passed in 2010, split this area between Ocotillo Wells SVRA and Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. Inventories were completed for cultural resources, geology, mammals, bighorn sheep, birds, bats, plants, flat-tailed horned lizards, Colorado fringe-toed lizards, and general herpetology. These baseline inventories provide a valuable tool to measure changes over time and gauge the success of resource management programs.

Tamarisk Eradication Capital Outlay Project

In 2011, a four-year contract was initiated to eradicate pervasive Tamarisk in the southern and central portions of Ocotillo Wells SVRA. In order to improve upon a previous eradication effort in the northern section of the SVRA, the Ocotillo Wells SVRA resources maintenance team and GIS department developed a joint effort to enable inspection and up-to-date locational data to guide and monitor the contractor. As of the writing of this report, the contract is very successful, under budget, and will likely finish ahead of schedule with confirmed eradication and no damage to native vegetation or nearby cultural sites.





Flat-Tailed Horned Lizard Monitoring

Ocotillo Wells SVRA has had an ongoing partnership with several other state and federal agencies with the goal of protecting and monitoring populations of the flat-tailed horned lizard, a CDFW species of special concern.

This Interagency Coordinating Committee (ICC) is responsible for determining state and federal policy on flat-tailed horned lizard management, research protocols, and protection status. Ocotillo Wells has engaged in yearly lizard population surveys across the entire SVRA as part of the cooperative agreement. The data collected helps to refine monitoring protocols which are then used throughout the lizard's range for bio-monitoring on renewable energy projects and determining population dynamics. This multi-agency cooperative effort will ensure the protection of the flat-tailed horned lizard while allowing for sustainable development and land use practices in California's deserts.

Groasis® Water Boxes

Growing native vegetation in a desert environment is difficult and time consuming. Staff at the SVRA discovered a new way to improve the growth of native vegetation and facilitate restoration of these native plants using Groasis® planting technology. The Groasis® is a device to protect water and facilitate new plant growth in arid and usually inhospitable environments.

It improves the soil with mycorrhizae, or bacterial action, and leaves the capillary structure of the plant intact. When it rains in deserts, it often rains very hard and quickly, with large volumes of runoff water. The ground surface is too hard for water to penetrate, so it flows immediately to the lowest places and is transported by rivers that are dry 11 months of the year. The placement of the Groasis® facilitates restoration by creating a moist growing environment for native plants to establish themselves. The design and construction of the device allows for the collection and retention of water to allow the plant to have a continual supply of water in areas where water is normally not found 11 months of the year.



Coyote Wells

Natural water sources in Ocotillo Wells SVRA are present in the form of standing water seeps and coyote wells. Because water sources are not readily available on the surface, coyotes dig holes to get to the water, creating “coyote wells” that are used by many desert animals. Remote cameras are placed at several of these wells to monitor and record animal activity. This provides valuable data for tracking changes in wildlife populations and diversity, which are indicators of overall ecosystem health. A number of images of coyotes and coyote pups, badgers, jackrabbits, kit foxes, and a ringtail were captured in photos taken in the summer of 2013.



Prairie City SVRA – Natural Resources

Located at the foot of the Sierra Nevada foothills, the lands within Prairie City SVRA were used prior to acquisition by the state for a variety of activities such as grazing, dredge gold mining, and aerospace and industrial test sites. Similar activities (aerospace and industrial testing) continue today on adjacent lands. Topography on the property ranges from nearly level in the western sections of the property that are generally characterized by old dredge tailings, to gently sloping and steep hills with scattered remnants of blue oak woodlands in the east. Within the eastern portion of the property, a number of tributaries to Coyote Creek are found. The most common wildlife in the park include black-tailed deer, coyotes, bobcats, striped skunks, California ground squirrels, black-tailed jackrabbits, wild turkeys, and red-tailed hawks. The park is also home to approximately 180 acres of vernal pools and wetlands.

Vegetative communities consist of annual grassland, blue oak woodland, chaparral, and Fremont cottonwood riparian areas. Certain areas are protected from intensive OHV use, such as the stand of blue oaks located in the southeastern portion of the park and the vernal pools located to the north. The oaks are protected from OHV activity by fencing that surrounds large stands of trees, while still allowing a network of trails.



Prescribed Controlled Burn

On May 29-30, 2013, the Prairie City SVRA resource staff and the OHMVR Division resources section initiated a 180-acre prescribed controlled burn at Prairie City SVRA as part of the park's 36-month vegetative management plan with CAL FIRE. The low intensity burn was prescribed to manage Medusahead in accordance with best management practices recommended by the California Invasive Plant Council and UCD. It also provided live fire training to CAL FIRE, Sac Metro Fire Department, Folsom Fire Department, California State Parks Controlled Burn Unit (Sierra District), and Prairie City SVRA staff.

Prior to the burn, baseline data of plant species (including photo points) and bird counts were conducted by the Prairie City SVRA's environmental scientist. Research conducted by the California Invasive Plant Council and UCD provided data on the best timing and interval of the burn for eradication of Medusahead.

Interagency cooperation and planning was crucial to the success of the burn. CAL FIRE and State Parks coordinated press releases for the event reassuring riders in the park, and those using nearby Highway 50, that the smoke was part of a planned prescribed burn.

Prairie City SVRA posted CEQA notification for public viewing, posted information on the Division’s website and Prairie City SVRA’s Facebook page, and contacted adjacent landowners. Even Aerojet’s small, one engine fire department participated in planning meetings and observed the burn.



During the two days, crews burned approximately 180 acres on three separate plots. The fire removed most of the Medusahead and all residual dry matter. All native trees and bushes were protected by fireline construction. The successful prescribed controlled burn was followed by an interagency meeting, and in April 2014 biological data will again be collected on plant and wildlife species with another burn planned for the spring of 2014 so that all remaining invasive plant seeds in the soils can be destroyed by subsequent prescribed controlled burns.

Rubicon Traverse

Previous use of this 4x4 and trials motorcycle recreation play area was not designed for stormwater retention, resulting in sediment discharging into the surrounding waterways. In addition, park management had received requests from park visitors for improvements to the 4x4 area, including multi-level trail segments, obstacles, 4x4 routes, a mud play area, and a technical “trail system.” After collaborating with the Army Corps of Engineers, the State Water Resources Control Board, the CDFW, and local off-highway enthusiasts, an environmentally-friendly design was created that addressed both the need for managing stormwater and providing an improved OHV recreation opportunity. This design includes rocky and technical routes, while “capping” the surface of the trail to prevent stormwater from stripping sediment from



the surrounding area. The drainage is now named the Rubicon Traverse, and provides an interesting new opportunity for OHV enthusiasts, while at the same time protecting natural resources and improving erosion control measures. This win-win approach demonstrates that with careful planning, OHV recreation and environmental sustainability goals can be effectively met without limiting public access.

Cultural Resource Management

Consistent cultural resource monitoring of significant historical resources is important due to their fragile, non-renewable, and irreplaceable nature. Once damaged, their unique value to California's and/or our Nation's heritage is lost forever.



As previously discussed in the 2011 Program Report, OHMVR Division archaeologists monitor significant historical resources using Archaeological Site Condition Assessment Report (ASCAR) forms and through the use of California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP) volunteers. Damage to historical resources occurs from intentional destruction (e.g., construction projects, prescribed burns, looters) and inadvertently caused deterioration (e.g., trail down cutting, erosion, vehicle traffic, and natural causes). An ongoing resource monitoring program ensures resource impacts are identified immediately and proper resource preservation mitigations are established to avoid or lessen impacts.

Summary of Cultural Resource Monitoring and Resolution of Conflict to Resources

Clay Pit SVRA and Prairie City SVRA do not have a cultural resource monitoring program as the data collected from their cultural resource inventories determined that they do not contain significant historical resources that would require monitoring. However, ongoing resource monitoring programs exist at Carnegie, Hollister Hills, and Oceano Dunes SVRAs. A resource monitoring program at Hungry Valley SVRA will be established upon completion of the cultural resource inventory. As discussed below, cultural resource inventories in the Ocotillo Wells District have also not yet been completed.

OHMVR Division archaeologists conduct annual resource monitoring of known historical resources in Oceano Dunes SVRA by visiting the resources and recording their existing condition and change on ASCAR forms and through photography. The Oceano Dunes SVRA resource monitoring program also includes involvement from the local Northern Chumash community. Prior to each resource monitoring visit, Northern Chumash monitors are notified and invited to accompany archaeologists during site visits. Since 2011, results from the Oceano Dunes SVRA resource monitoring program have determined that no resource impacts have occurred.

Since 2009, CASSP volunteers have assisted OHMVR Division archaeologists in performing bi-annual monitoring of known historical resources at Carnegie SVRA. In 2012, CASSP monitors identified impacts to two known historical resources, CA-SJO-311H, ruins of a historic-era brick and pottery company and CA-ALA-443, a prehistoric occupation site. Impacts to CA-SJO-311H resulted from ongoing road grading and maintenance of a road adjacent to the resource. As a result of this resource impact, OHMVR Division archaeologists consulted with the District and Sector Superintendents to devise a workshop that would teach park staff what types of resources are found in the SVRA and what to do and who to contact if they inadvertently uncover cultural resources.



Impacts to CA-ALA-443 occurred as a result of ongoing use by park neighbors and OHV recreation that occurs through a portion of the site boundary. This road is an easement road accessed by the adjacent property owners and is also one of the primary trails that park staff uses to access portions of the recreational areas, and therefore cannot be closed. Additionally, the surrounding steep topography does not permit a road reroute. In an effort to stop resource

impacts, several years ago a large portion of the site was fenced for protection; however, over time the consistent vehicle activity has gullied portions of the road and CASSP volunteers identified artifacts eroding from areas within the road bed. As a result of this resource impact, OHMVR Division archaeologists consulted with the Sector Superintendent, the park environmental scientist, the park maintenance supervisor, and the local Native American community and concluded that the periodic capping of the road with 4 to 6 inches of sterile native soils and road base material will stop further resource impacts.

Since 2011, CASSP volunteers have bi-annually monitored known historical resources at Hollister Hills SVRA. Since 2011, results from the Hollister Hills SVRA resource monitoring program have determined that no resource impacts have occurred.

CASSP is not only an integral component of the OHMVR Division cultural resource monitoring program, it is also a program that helps educate the public about archaeology. In 2012, Advanced CASSP Lithic Workshops were held for Carnegie and Hollister Hills SVRAs CASSP volunteers. Lithics are stone that have been intentionally modified by humans through chipping, grinding, and



pecking or additional modification. Each workshop was hosted by archaeologists with the OHMVR and the Archaeology, History and Museums Divisions and consisted of a one-day, four-hour training that included both a classroom and field portion. Participants were provided with a general overview of what lithics are, how they are made, different types of lithics, and how lithics are used to date a site and to identify what types of behavioral activities may have occurred during the site's period of occupation. The field portion of the workshop was designed to take the volunteers to a prehistoric lithic site and test their skills at identifying lithics on their own.

Native American Consultations

Ongoing Native American consultation ensures the identification, protection and preservation of Native American resources on land owned by the OHMVR Division. In compliance with the California State Parks Departmental Notice 2007 *Native American Consultation Policy and Implementation Procedures*, extensive Native American consultation and participation in both the Carnegie SVRA and Prairie City SVRA revised General Plan process has occurred.

Beginning in the summer of 2012, local Ohlone and Northern Valley Yokuts, including tribal representatives from the Indian Canyon Mutsun Band of Costanoan, the Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the San Francisco Bay Area, the Ohlone Indian Tribe, the Trina Marine Ruano Family, and the Salinan Layehm have been involved in ongoing consultation with the Carnegie SVRA General Plan team. Consultation included Division staff-lead tours of the known prehistoric cultural resources within Carnegie SVRA and Alameda-Tesla properties. As a result of these on-site consultation tours, the Native American community has identified several cultural resources to be "sacred sites," meaning "places of spiritual importance to a tribe where religious ceremonies are practiced or which are central to their origins as a people. It is always up to the tribe to determine whether or not a site is sacred." (California State Parks Departmental Notice 2007: 5.) OHMVR Division archaeologists and Twin Cities District staff are currently working with the Native American community to allow Native American access to the sacred sites for ceremonial use.

Native American consultation in the Carnegie SVRA General Plan process has helped the planning team identify areas, such as sacred sites, that need to be avoided or mitigated during future park development. Additionally, Native American consultation will play an integral role in the future management and preservation of known prehistoric cultural resources, all of which will be discussed in the cultural resource guides and guidelines section of the Carnegie SVRA revised General Plan.

Native American consultation for the Prairie City SVRA General Plan began in the summer of 2013 and included consultation with the local Miwok and Maidu Native American community, including tribal representatives from the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, the United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria, and the Wilton Rancheria. Native American consultation included tours of the known prehistoric cultural resources within Prairie City SVRA. The general planning team is currently working with the Native American community to develop cultural resource guides and guidelines for the General Plan through consultation and involvement.

Cultural Resource Inventories

In addition to Native American consultation, conducting cultural resource inventories is a critical tool for the OHMVR Division to identify existing cultural resources on land under its ownership, and occurs in compliance with PRC Sections 5024 and 4024.1(g). These state laws and the results of the cultural resource inventories that have been conducted in Clay Pit, Prairie City, Carnegie, Hollister Hills and Oceano Dunes SVRAs were previously discussed in the 2011 Program Report.

Efforts to conduct a cultural resource inventory of Hungry Valley SVRA began in 2012. Fifteen acres were surveyed by Division archaeologists and three newly identified cultural resources were recorded, and 10 cultural resources, previously recorded in the 1970s, were relocated and their information updated. Additional archaeological surveys of areas within Hungry Valley SVRA occurred in June 2013 as part of a post-burn survey in compliance with PRC Section 5024. The objectives of this survey were to identify newly and previously recorded cultural resources, and to identify cultural resource impacts because of the fire.

144 acres were surveyed and 10 newly identified resources were recorded and 4 previously recorded resources were relocated and their information updated. Results from this post-burn survey will be incorporated into the current ongoing cultural resource inventory of Hungry Valley SVRA. It is estimated that the inventory will be completed by spring 2015.

Although the cultural resource inventory of Prairie City SVRA was completed in 2010, additional archaeological survey work was conducted in the summer of 2013 following the 176-acre prescribed burn in compliance with PRC Section 5024. All 176 acres were successfully surveyed by Division archaeologists and five newly identified resources were recorded. Results from this post-burn archaeological survey will be incorporated into the existing Prairie City SVRA cultural resource inventory.

As the largest SVRA, it has been very difficult for the cultural resource staff at the Ocotillo Wells District to conduct a complete cultural resource inventory of Ocotillo Wells

SVRA. The large majority of the SVRA that has been inventoried occurred as part of the environmental review of proposed projects. In 2012, 1,511 acres of Ocotillo Wells SVRA was archaeologically surveyed in compliance with CEQA and PRC Section 5024 as part of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Work Plan for the Borrego Maneuver Area (BMA) federal undertaking. As a result of the archaeological survey, 7 new sites and 53 previously recorded sites were identified and recorded.

As previously discussed in the 2011 Program Report, following the completion of a cultural resource inventory of an SVRA, OHMVR Division archaeologists evaluate the significance of known resources according to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) criteria. Cultural Resources determined eligible for listing in one or both Registers are “historical resources.” In compliance with PRC Sections 5024 and 5024.5, state agencies must afford a higher level of resource preservation and protection to historical resources, including by avoiding or mitigating adverse project impacts in compliance with CEQA.

The cultural resource study of Carnegie SVRA included the survey, recordation, and evaluation of all historic-era sites, features and artifacts associated with the coal, sand, clay, gravel, lime, and manganese mining operations, brick and pottery industrial undertakings and company townsites that occurred within Corral Hollow between 1855 and the 1960s. To identify historical resources within Carnegie SVRA, the OHMVR Division contracted the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC) at Sonoma State University to evaluate the resources’ historical significance and integrity according to NRHP criteria. As a result of this evaluation, the ASC identified the Tesla Mining and Industry Historic District (Historic District). This District is a large and diverse property comprised of 34 resources, 21 of which are contributing and 13 non-contributing, and encompassing 680 acres within Carnegie SVRA and adjoining OHMVR Division-owned properties. The overall historic context of the District is mining in Corral Hollow from 1855 to 1911. Within that larger context, each of the contributing resources is associated with one of the following themes or sub-contexts: Early Coal Exploration and Mining, 1855-1866; the San Francisco and San Joaquin Coal Mining Company, 1890-1905; Sand Mining for the Pacific Window Glass Company, 1890-1908, and Clay Mining for Carnegie Brick and Pottery Works, 1901-1911.



The contributing resources to the Historic District include the following: Carnegie Water Works Mine, Tesla Complex, Ryan Clay Works, Tesla Sand Mine, Alameda Mine,



Harrietville, Historic-era Artifact Concentration/ Cabin Flat, Harrisville, Commercial Mine (Main Shaft), Pottery Sewer Pipe Plant, Coast Range Coal Mine, Alameda-San Joaquin Railroad, Tesla-Livermore Road, Hetch Hetchy Work Camp, Tesla Clay Works, Summit Mine, Carnegie Lime Kiln, Commercial Mine (Meader Shaft), Three Lime Kiln Prospect Cuts, Carnegie Road (Lime Kiln), and the Carnegie Brick and Pottery Company.

On December 7, 2012, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurred with the ASC's determination that the Tesla Mining and Industry Historic District is eligible for listing in the NRHP at the state level under Criteria A, B, C, and D, with a period of significance of 1855 to 1911.

Two prehistoric resources, CA-ALA-443, a prehistoric occupation site with evidence of inter-tribal trading and CA-ALA-571, a prehistoric rock art site, were also recorded and evaluated by the ASC. The ASC concluded that both of these resources are eligible for the NRHP and the CRHR for their ability to yield significant information about the prehistory of the area. The OHMVR Division is awaiting the SHPO's concurrence.

In 2012, two historic-era buildings, an operations building also known as Building C and a building referred to as the Gorman House located at Hungry Valley SVRA, were recorded and evaluated by OHMVR Division archaeologists and historians with the Southern Service Center of State Parks as part of the environmental review for a proposed project. The evaluation determined that both buildings are ineligible for the NRHP or the CRHR and the OHMVR Division is awaiting the SHPO's concurrence.

In 2013, historians with the Archaeology, History & Museums Division of State Parks recorded and evaluated two historic-era buildings located at Hollister Hills SVRA, CA-SBN-141H, a schoolhouse, and CA-SBN-141H, a house. The evaluation determined that the schoolhouse (Vineyard Schoolhouse) is eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of Rural Schoolhouse Architecture in California, 1848-1910. The evaluation also determined that the house (House B) is significant as a unique example of how Shingle Style Architecture influenced vernacular residential buildings in California through the latter half of the 19th



century. This resource also appears eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C, as a building that embodies distinctive characteristics of the Shingle Style, representing a significant and distinguishable entity. The OHMVR Division is awaiting the SHPO's concurrence.

The CASSP has proven to be an invaluable partnership program to our federal partners. And, through, its grants program, the OHMVR Division plays a pivotal role in maintaining that partnership. In the past three years, approximately \$201,000 in grant funds have been awarded to have CASSP assist federal land management agencies balance the statutory requirements to protect cultural resources with their responsibility to sustain long-term OHV opportunities on public lands.

CASSP trains and supports volunteers to protect archaeological and historical resources by making regular visits and reporting on the condition of assigned sites on public lands. Volunteers take a two-day initial training workshop, and they work under the supervision of the public agency archaeologist responsible for the sites. Through these training workshops, CASSP provides volunteer site stewards to assist the federal land management agencies in protecting cultural resources by: tracking their condition, recording differences over time, catching problems before they become serious, and documenting their visits to assigned sites so that land managers can make informed land management decisions.

Over the past fourteen years, CASSP has offered more than 65 initial and advanced training workshops, and more than 1,115 people have participated. Initial training workshops consist of a classroom session on the first day, with presentations on the local archaeology, safety, the law and archaeology, confidentiality, and Native American concerns. The second day includes a field trip to several archaeology sites to practice site visit procedures and record observations. Advanced training workshops are offered to all volunteers who have completed the initial training. Advanced workshops are one-topic sessions that focus upon specific skills that are useful to site stewards, such as archaeological site sketch mapping, analysis of historical artifacts, stone tool technology, and recording rock art. These workshops last at least one day, and usually include class time and hands-on field activities.

California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP)

The California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program (CASSP), through the Society for California Archaeology, is an example of an OHMVR Division cultural resource monitoring program using volunteer, archaeological site stewards.



CASSP trains volunteers, who then work with professional archaeologists to protect archaeological and historic resources by regularly visiting sites and recording changes. These volunteers work under the direction of SVRA archaeologists as monitors of the sensitive, and often remote, archaeological and historic sites that may be disturbed by OHV recreation. CASSP volunteers play an important role in the Division's commitment to preserve these sites and in compliance with PRC Section 5024 by promoting cultural resource protection through monitoring, education, research, and public awareness.

CASSP volunteers require training and guidance to adequately monitor cultural resources. In 2012, OHMVR Division archaeologists and SVRA staff worked diligently to provide educational and training opportunities to CASSP volunteers to help them succeed in their volunteer archaeological monitoring duties. Training topics included how to use a compass, GPS equipment, and how to read archaeological site records and maps. Annual potluck meetings were also conducted to keep volunteers involved and informed about cultural resource preservation and protection. Volunteers are also encouraged to contact archaeologists at any time to request further one-on-one training. As a result, 2012 has been a very successful year for the Division's CASSP; volunteers completed a total of 378 hours.

The Division also encouraged cooperation between CASSP units and between CASSP volunteers and OHV user groups. Notable highlights of the Division's 2012 CASSP volunteer year include: combined Ocotillo Wells and Anza-Borrego Desert State Park CASSP volunteer training and cultural resource field trips; a lithic training workshop for both Hollister Hills and Carnegie SVRA volunteers; and a donation of \$500 from Treasure Trails, a local off-road club, to the Friends of Ocotillo Wells to help fund a CASSP training workshop for new volunteers.

The CASSP is an exceptional way in which the Division establishes outside agency partnerships to bridge the gap among responsible park planning operations, public recreation, and cultural resource preservation and protection. The commitment, involvement, and oversight of the OHMVR Division archaeologists, park staff, and the CASSP volunteers that makes this success possible.

Condition of Natural and Cultural Resources on Lands Supported by the Grants Program

Applicants to the Grants Program are required to provide natural and cultural resources compliance documentation as part of the Grants application.

Habitat Management Program

Through the Habitat Management Program (HMP), applicants identify species of concern that exist in proposed project areas. The HMP identifies monitoring activities, risk analysis, and management action to address issues.

In order to qualify for consideration of an application, grantees with projects involving ground disturbing activities must implement a HMP. The HMP requires grantees to identify special-status plant and animal species that could be at risk from OHV recreation and monitor for potential impacts to those species. As an adaptive management plan, the HMP includes management objectives and actions to address the risk, success criteria to gauge the effectiveness of each management action, and “triggers” for management change. Grantees also report on any management actions they have taken in response to monitoring results or to concerns raised by the public.

At the conclusion of the project agreement, and before the project file can be closed, grantees must provide monitoring results to the OHMVR Division as part of their closing documents. The OHMVR Division has created an internal procedure to assure compliance with this reporting requirement.

Environmental Review Data Sheet

Through the Environmental Review Data Sheet (ERDS) Grant applicants identify the level of environmental review associated with the proposed project. It also allows applicants to discuss potential significant environmental impacts to cultural and natural resources associated with projects.

Resolution of Conflicts of Use

The population of California has nearly doubled since the OHMVR Program was created in 1971. Today, more and more people are heading to rural areas in search of OHV recreational opportunities. At the same time, areas traditionally available for



OHV recreation have been shrinking due to reallocation of land uses as people relocate from urban communities and land management agencies embark upon the designation of motorized routes. This is creating a situation where competition for resources leads to land use conflicts. Detailed information on the OHMVR Division's efforts to reduce these land use conflicts can be found under Report Requirement 5.

Round Valley SNO-PARK

A new California SNO-PARK is being constructed to resolve winter recreation user conflicts in the Lake Alpine/Bear Valley area of Alpine County. Several years in planning and development, the Round Valley SNO-PARK is scheduled to be open for the 2013-2014 Winter Recreation Season.

In the 2011 OHMVR Program Report the Round Valley SNO-PARK was featured and at that time was scheduled for completion in 2011. Subsequently, the project encountered delays associated with Federal Transportation funding and approval by the California Department of Transportation.



A unified partnership between State Parks and the USFS allowed the project challenges to be addressed and the project to move forward. The restroom facility was installed in the summer of 2013 and grading was completed. Paving and striping was completed in October 2013. SNO-PARK signage will be added allowing the SNO-PARK to be available to the public for the 2013-2014 winter season.

The new Round Valley SNO-PARK will alleviate pressure on the Lake Alpine and Spicer SNO-PARKs, and provide a dedicated non-motorized winter recreation destination for this popular winter recreation area.

Report Requirement No. 3

The status and accomplishments of funds appropriated for restoration pursuant to PRC Section 5090.50(b)(2) – Grants and Cooperative Agreements.

Public Resources Code 5090.50(b)(2) Restoration

- (A) Twenty-five percent of the funds appropriated by the Legislature pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 5090.61 shall be expended solely for grants and cooperative agreements for projects that provide ecological restoration or repair to habitat damaged by either legal or illegal off-highway motor vehicle use.
- (B) The division shall develop and implement, in consultation with the Wildlife Conservation Board, a competitive grant and cooperative agreement program which shall be administered in accordance with this paragraph.
- (C) Funds identified in this paragraph shall be available for grants and cooperative agreements for projects that provide ecological restoration or repair to habitat damaged by both legal and illegal off-highway motor vehicle use.
- (D) Eligible projects include:
 - (i) Removal of a road or trail or restoration of an area associated with the rerouting and subsequent closure of a designated road or trail.
 - (ii) Removal of roads or trails and the restoration of damaged habitats in any area that is not designated for motorized vehicle use.
 - (iii) The removal of closed roads or trails, or a portion of a closed road or trail, that will help to prevent off-highway motor vehicle access to closed areas.
 - (iv) Scientific and cultural studies regarding the impact of off-highway motor vehicle recreation not otherwise required by state or federal laws.
 - (v) Planning to identify appropriate restoration techniques, strategies, and project implementation, including planning associated with environmental review.
 - (vi) Restoration projects that generally improve and restore the function of natural resource systems damaged by motorized activities.
- (E) Eligible applicants include local, state, and federal entities, Native American tribes, educational institutions, and eligible nonprofit organizations.
- (F) Guidelines developed to implement this paragraph shall at a minimum do all of the following:
 - (i) Give additional consideration to applications for projects that will restore areas that have the potential for the most significant environmental damage.
 - (ii) Guarantee that no grant will be used for the development or maintenance of trails for motorized use.
- (G) Any unencumbered funds under this paragraph shall be used only in future grant cycles for purposes consistent with this paragraph.

Overview

The PRC requires that 25 percent of the funds appropriated by the Legislature for OHV grants must be awarded to provide ecological restoration to habitat damaged by OHV use. From 2011 to 2013, the Grants Program awarded approximately \$14 million for ecological restoration and planning throughout California.

The Grants Program Regulations define restoration: “upon closure of the unit or any portion thereof, the return of land to the contours, the plant communities, and the plant covers comparable to those on surrounding lands or at least those which existed prior to OHV use.”

Prior to SB 742, it was unclear whether restoration planning came under the definition of “restoration.” SB 742 clarified that Grants Program restoration funding could be used for restoration planning, defined as “identifying appropriate restoration techniques, strategies and project implementation, including environmental review associated by the project.” This made it possible to use grants to fund work necessary to prepare National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents. A complete listing of the Grants and Cooperative Agreements awarded for the years 2011-2013 can be found in the Appendix.

In recent years there have not been sufficient qualifying grant requests to distribute all of the available restoration funding. Unspent funding is tracked, and the balance carried over yearly. The OHMVR Division is forming a group composed of government entities, nonprofit organizations, and interested members of the public to assist land management agencies with identifying additional restoration projects.

Restoration in BLM and USFS Areas

The OHMVR Division has continued its long-standing relationship with federal agencies to repair and restore areas that have been affected by OHV recreation. Over the last three years, over \$9 million has been awarded to the two largest federal land managers in the state, the BLM and USFS.

BLM Restoration

Since 2011, the Grants Program has awarded more than \$4.6 million to the BLM for 28 restoration projects. Grants have been made to nine field offices, as well as the California State Office. The scale of these projects is highly variable. Depending on available resources, projects range



from Field Office-wide programs that address ongoing trespass and degradation issues, to smaller site-specific undertakings.

For example, the BLM Needles Field Office has undertaken a project that will protect the Ivanpah Dry Lake, as well as providing information to the public regarding the need for the project. Similarly, the BLM Eagle Lake Field Office has closed and restored unsustainable hill climbs located in the Fort Sage OHV area. The BLM Bishop Field Office has used restoration funds to protect natural and cultural resources at the Manzanar Internment Camp, an invaluable cultural resource listed on the NRHP.

USFS Restoration

Since 2011, the Grants Program has awarded over \$4.7 million to 56 restoration projects administered by the USFS. Recipients include the Regional Office and 14 National Forests throughout the state.



Restoration projects on USFS lands have restored and protected areas like the Deep Creek and Coxe Meadow areas on the San Bernardino National Forest, and repaired unauthorized trails on the Mendocino National Forest. The Tahoe National Forest has undertaken a restoration project to close and repair damage caused by OHV activity in and around the Boca Reservoir. Those are just a few examples of USFS restoration efforts supported by the Grants Program.

Partnerships

Both agencies have also been the beneficiaries of OHV Grants Program-funded restoration projects conducted by nonprofits and other organizations. In many instances, federal land managers are shorthanded or priorities have been directed elsewhere. State law allows nonprofit organizations, as well as districts, educational institutions, and others to assist in restoration efforts with the land manager's approval.

This opportunity has proven to be invaluable. Assistance from groups such as the Friends of Jawbone, the San Bernardino National Forest Association, the Student Conservation Association, Trinity County Resource Conservation District, and the Western Shasta Resource Conservation District has leveraged additional restoration funding to repair and restore public lands damaged by OHV recreation. Many of these projects allow concerned OHV recreationists and members of the public to make tangible contributions to the well-being of recreation opportunities provided by the land managers.

Friends of Jawbone Restoration Efforts with BLM Ridgecrest

The Friends of Jawbone, formed in 1998, is a non-profit organization which operates the BLM Jawbone Station Visitors Center—just a part of their mission to improve, protect, and maintain existing OHV recreation opportunities in the Jawbone/Dove Springs area. Most of the members of Friends of Jawbone are frequent visitors to public lands managed by BLM Ridgecrest. The Friends of Jawbone are a grant recipient in the Grants Program. In cooperation with BLM Ridgecrest, grant-funded activities include trail maintenance, restoration, and education.

Since 2011, the Friends of Jawbone have been awarded over \$1 million in OHMVR Division restoration grant funding. The grant funding has facilitated restoration efforts in the southwestern quadrants of Jawbone Canyon. Friends of Jawbone have closed over 275 unauthorized routes which they continue to monitor and rehabilitate. In this current grant year, Friends of Jawbone plan to use students from local colleges' Wildlife Fire Technology classes to continue to restore identified sites where resource damage has occurred from unauthorized OHV use.



Restoration Projects that have been funded from the 2010/11 through the 2012/13
Grant cycles:

USFS

Project	Amount	Details
Angeles		
Santa Clara Divide Road	\$27,390	Restore areas of illegal OHV use
Old Ridge	\$26,430	Restore areas of illegal OHV use
Santa Clara Divide	\$30,410	Restore several unauthorized trails/roads
Total	\$84,230	
Eldorado		
Barrett Lake 4WD Trail	\$13,020	Restore abandoned portion of trail
George Town District	\$21,392	Closure and restoration of unauthorized routes
Cable Creek	\$38,690	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Rock Creek/Poho Ridge	\$69,641	Closure and restoration of route
South Fork Rubicon River Road.	\$33,345	Closure and restoration of route
Phase II McKinstry, North Union and Jones Fork	\$42,445	Closure and restoration of routes
Placerville Route Native Plant	\$14,080	Collection and propagation of native plant material to support the restoration effort of the Alder Creek Restoration site and future OHV restoration projects
Georgetown District	\$84,450	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Elkins Staging Area	\$17,854	Restoration of damaged land outside the staging area
Placerville/Georgetown	\$128,080	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Total	\$462,997	
Humboldt-Toiyabe		
Forest-wide restoration	\$88,606	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Total	\$88,606	

Project	Amount	Details
Inyo		
Forest-wide restoration	\$228,176	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Sierra Front	\$123,647	Planning of appropriate restoration process and monitoring
Monitoring/Repairs	\$356,099	Forest-wide monitoring and repairs of previous restoration projects
Total	\$707,922	
Klamath		
Forest-wide Restoration	\$25,000	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Total	\$25,000	
Lassen		
Smokey Watershed	\$22,000	Restoration of impacted riparian area
Brokenshire Watershed	\$46,000	Restoration of impacted riparian area
Swain Meadow	\$44,858	Restoration of impacted vernal pool
Total	\$112,858	
Los Padres		
Forest-wide Restoration	\$59,400	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Total	\$59,400	
Mendocino		
Goat Mountain Trail	\$32,828	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Board Camp Ridge	\$31,144	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Total	\$63,972	
Pacific Southwest		
Monitoring	\$252,790	Monitoring of the Sierra Nevada red fox
Total	\$252,790	
San Bernardino		
Deep Creek/Coxey Meadow	\$143,197	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Inventoried Roadless Areas	\$68,356	Restoration planning for roadless areas
Lytle Creek	\$29,500	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas

Project	Amount	Details
Cajon Wash	\$28,050	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Forest-wide Restoration	\$258,849	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Total	\$527,952	
Sequoia		
Boulder Gulch	\$13,424	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Forest-wide Restoration	\$352,000	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Total	\$365,424	
Sierra		
Dinkey Area	\$27,887	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Jose Basin/Blue Canyon	\$52,910	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Restoration Planning	\$90,000	Restoration planning for decommissioning of unauthorized trails
Total	\$170,797	
Six Rivers		
Forest-wide Restoration	\$184,854	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Total	\$184,854	
Stanislaus		
Jones Meadow	\$64,176	Restoration of impacted areas outside riding areas
Liberty Hill	\$80,250	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Twomile – Clavey River Watershed	\$243,776	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Mi-Wok	\$107,037	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Forest-wide Restoration	\$159,284	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Groveland Ferreiti	\$22,332	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Summit Long Valley	\$26,250	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas

Project	Amount	Details
Mi-Wok North	\$104,752	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Calaveras Big Chunk	\$76,360	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Groveland Moore Creek	\$62,000	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Total	\$946,297	
Tahoe		
Upper Cottonwood Creek	\$40,226	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas.
Forest-wide Restoration	\$193,230	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Pagge Creek	\$15,273	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Randall Shirt and Chicken Hawk	\$55,974	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Boca Shoreline	\$38,123	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Brimstone/Elliot and Sage Hill	\$89,860	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Fordyce/Burlington	\$135,930	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Sugar Pine	\$22,238	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Total	\$552,769	

Bureau of Land Management

Bakersfield		
Field-wide Restoration	\$227,438	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Total	\$227,438	
Barstow		
Field-wide Restoration	\$262,110	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Total	\$262,110	

Bishop		
Lone Pine Native Plants	\$10,150	Collection and propagation of native plant material to support the restoration effort of the Alder Creek Restoration site and future OHV restoration projects
Manzanar	\$47,520	Restoration and monitoring of cultural sites
Wilderness	\$10,000	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Tungsten Hills	\$43,000	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Field-wide monitoring	\$78,320	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Volcanic Tableland	\$36,928	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Planning	\$37,560	Planning for restoration
Wild Willies	\$25,436	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Travertine	\$42,251	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Total	\$331,165	
California State Office		
Pacific Crest Trail Planning	\$55,755	Inventory of Pacific Crest Trail and restoration of impacted areas
Total	\$55,755	
Eagle Lake		
Wilderness Study	\$185,260	Planning for restoration
Fort Sage Turtle Mountain	\$105,000	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Fort Sage OHV – 2	\$117,000	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Total	\$407,260	
El Centro		
Field-wide Restoration	\$297,293	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
ISDRA	\$90,760	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Total	\$388,053	

Needles		
West Ivanpah Dry Lake	\$114,741	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Total	\$114,741	
Palm Spring South Coast		
Windy Point	\$126,809	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Meccacopia/Chuckwalla	\$155,080	Restoration planning
Dos Palmas OHV	\$256,430	Fencing and restoring of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Big Morongo	\$113,321	Restoration planning
Willow Hole	\$227,298	Fencing and restoring of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Dos Palmas	\$137,915	Fencing and restoring of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Total	\$1,016,853	
Ridgecrest		
Field-wide Restoration	\$673,044	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Field-wide Restoration	\$550,949	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Field-wide Restoration	\$595,949	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Total	\$1,819,942	
Ukiah		
Chalk Hill	\$28,965	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Total	\$28,965	

Non-Profits

Cache Creek Conservancy		
Restoration	\$31,662	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Total	\$31,662	
Friends of Jawbone		
South Western Quadrant	\$386,612	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Restoration – Incursion Repairs	\$329,630	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Restoration	\$378,480	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Total	\$1,094,722	
Kumeyaay-Diegueno Land Conservancy		
Restoration	\$113,818	Restoration and protection of cultural sites
Total	\$113,818	
Native American Land Conservancy		
Restoration	\$144,435	Restoration and protection of cultural sites
Total	\$144,435	
Southern California Mountain Foundation		
Mountaintop Restoration Support	\$109,710	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Restoration	\$590,410	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Cleghorn Unauthorized Route Restoration	\$297,816	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Total	\$997,936	
Student Conservation Association		
Owens Peak, Golden Valley and Grass Valley Wilderness	\$377,100	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Restoration	\$325,494	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Restoration	\$220,056	Restoration of impacted areas outside of riding areas
Total	\$922,650	

Other Federal Agencies

National Park Service – Mojave		
Restoration	\$127,653	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Restoration	\$211,400	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Total	\$339,053	

Cities/Counties/Districts

San Benito County		
Restoration Planning – San Benito River	\$75,000	Planning for restoration
Total	\$75,000	
Riverside County Regional Park & Open Space District		
Restoration – CalMat site	\$439,438	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Total	\$439,438	
Trinity County Conservation District		
Restoration	\$314,979	Closure and restoration of unauthorized roads/trails
Total	\$314,979	
Western Shasta Resource Conservation District		
Restoration	\$90,528	Restoration planning on decommissioned roads
Restoration	\$40,197	Restoration planning for the Keswick Basin
Total	\$130,725	

Resource Conservation District Projects

Resource Conservation Districts (RCDs) in general focus attention on land, water, and related resource problems, develop programs to solve them, and enlist and coordinate help from all public and private sources that can contribute to accomplishing the District's goals. There are 99 RCDs in California. RCD projects are a great fit for the Grants Program for restoration projects when the projects demonstrate a nexus to OHV recreation.

Within the last three grant cycles, OHMVR Division staff have worked with two RCDs and their neighboring federal partners in apply for restoration projects. There are two RCDs with current OHV grant projects underway.

Trinity County Resource Conservation District

The Trinity County Resource Conservation District (TCRCD), headquartered in Weaverville, is a county-wide agency encompassing 2.1 million acres in rural Northern California, which receives funding from local, state, and federal agencies and non-governmental organizations.

Currently, two restoration projects funded by the Grants Program are underway at TCRCD—the South Fork Trinity River Watershed Road Decommission and the Westside Watershed Restoration Project. These projects encompass the decommissioning of trails and roadways adjacent to watersheds that were previously used by OHVs but are now identified by the Shasta-Trinity National Forest's Travel Management Plan as closed routes. The goals of the projects are sediment and erosion control, water quality enhancement, riparian habitat improvement, and fuels reduction.

The routes receiving restoration work in the two projects have further been identified by TCRCD as those that have severe erosion issues due to poor soils accompanied by the lack of hardened drainage features, and are contributing to sedimentation flowing into the adjacent streams. As such, TCRCD removes culverts that divert natural stream flow, restores the natural slope of the hillsides, and restores the gravel stream bed to enhance salmon migration and riparian habitat. All areas disturbed during decommissioning are seeded and mulched, monitoring sites are established, and all hardware removed from public lands.

Western Shasta Resource Conservation District

The Western Shasta Resource Conservation District (WSRCD), headquartered in Anderson, California, is a county-wide agency encompassing approximately 1.7 million acres bounded on the east by the watershed divide between eastern and western Shasta County; the north by the Siskiyou County line; the west by the Trinity County line; and the south by the Tehama County line, and is funded entirely through grants and contracts with private and public entities.

The WSRCD's mission is to collaborate with willing landowners, government agencies, and other organizations to facilitate conservation and restoration of Western Shasta County's natural resources.

Currently, two restoration projects and one education and safety project funded by the Grants Program are underway at WSRCD. The Restoration projects are situated within the jurisdiction of and with the cooperation of BLM Redding. One project is for restoration planning to restore old routes adjacent to the BLM Chappie Shasta OHV area that are no longer used for OHV travel, and the other project is for restoration planning of the Keswick Dam area routes no longer used for OHV travel. These projects are to develop comprehensive plans to encompass the decommissioning of trails and roadways previously used by OHVs that are adjacent to watersheds. The goals of the projects are sediment and erosion control, water quality enhancement, riparian habitat improvement, and fuels reduction. The Education and Safety project involves WSRCD's participation at community events with a booth to promote safe and responsible OHV riding on public lands.

Current Conservation District Outreach Efforts

Recognizing that the Grants Program restoration category is consistently underspent due to lack of applications, the OHMVR Division staff is looking at outreach venues to effectively market the annual program, especially for restoration projects.

OHMVR Division staff participated in the California Association of Resource Conservation Districts annual meeting and conference. Staff was on hand to promote and answer questions about the Grants Program, distribute program materials, and present to the group past successful restoration projects. The aim of this focused outreach was to increase RCDs throughout California applying for OHV restoration projects.

Report Requirement No. 4

A summary of resource monitoring data compiled and restoration work completed.

The key to sustainable management is access to, and use of, monitoring data in all aspects of decision-making. This section summarizes monitoring activities on areas supported with OHV Trust Funds, and also discusses the limitations of current monitoring efforts, how these limitations are being addressed, and plans for an improved monitoring system that are currently being developed. Restoring areas that cannot be maintained to appropriate standards, have been damaged by illegal use, or must be closed to protect sensitive resources is often necessary to prevent erosion and ensure lands are managed for long-term sustainability.



Habitat Management System (HMS) II Implementation

Monitoring may provide targeted data, such as determining the presence of specific special-status species, or answer broader questions about species diversity and biological trends. The WHPP, mandated by PRC Section 5090.35, and the HMS developed by the OHMVR Division are a major part of each SVRA's resource monitoring and evaluation program.

Working closely with the UCD Information Center for the Environment (ICE), the OHMVR Division has conducted a major review and update of the HMS system, referred to as HMS II. Under HMS II, staff environmental scientists have incorporated improved standard monitoring methodologies at the SVRAs. These include establishing permanent control



and treatment plots. The treatment plots are areas where OHV activity is occurring, while the control plots are areas with no OHV activity and are comparable in species composition and terrain to the treatment plots. This similarity in conditions allows staff environmental scientists to compare the two types of plots to better understand the effects of OHV recreation. Statistical analysis will be developed in 2014 to determine comparisons between control and treatment plots.

Remote sensing wildlife cameras continue to give SVRA staff a vivid picture of the range of wildlife species present at the SVRAs. To increase the chances of capturing an animal in action, cameras are often placed in areas more likely to have wildlife traffic, such as water sources, known wildlife trails, or washes. Ocotillo Wells SVRA is a great example of the use of remote wildlife cameras which have helped SVRA staff identify secretive species that might otherwise not be observed, such as badger, kit fox, and ringtail.

Point-count surveys for bird species monitoring have been implemented within several SVRAs to provide for a standardized monitoring methodology. This method records total observations of species in a set amount of time at permanent established sampling points. The point counts will improve consistency and give a greater statistical power to the



monitoring results and data collected. SVRA staff has also implemented new vegetation monitoring methods in accordance with *A Manual of California Vegetation*, Second Edition (Sawyer et al. 2009). The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) published a “Combined Vegetation Rapid Assessment and Relevé Protocol,” developed to foster consistent mapping and inventory of California vegetation. Each SVRA’s HMS II incorporates CNPS methodology along with other protocols to foster

a monitoring program best suited to the needs and conditions of that particular unit. All of the updated HMS II protocols will allow OHMVR Division staff and the SVRAs to make the best management decisions for the benefit of the resources and species.

The HMS II data management system (DMS) will establish a standard for collecting, evaluating, and analyzing data to provide the basis for management decisions at the SVRAs. Data collected by Division environmental scientists will be compiled and organized for future environmental statistical analysis. The implementation of the HMS II program will allow for many years of collected data to be analyzed for evaluation of habitat integrity within the survey areas in the SVRAs. The HMS II system will give the environmental scientists the ability to evaluate restoration efforts in the field and allow them to make adaptive management decisions to improve the effectiveness of restoration efforts.

Statistical analyses will be used to identify significant changes in the data and determine if they indicate a need to adjust management protocols in the area.

The HMS II DMS will give the OHMVR Division an opportunity to collaborate with federal, state, and local agencies, university scientists, and other resource experts. Partners will

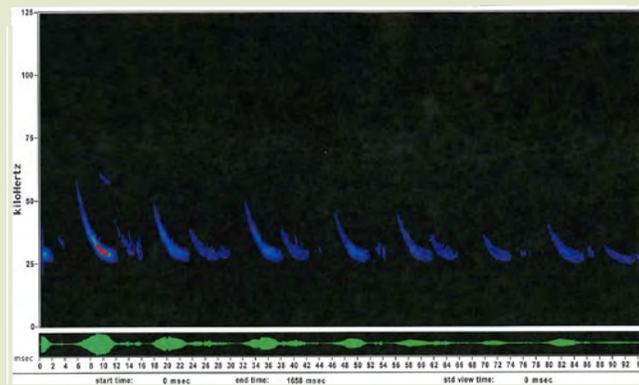
have the opportunity to work with OHMVR Division staff and exchange information to improve the environmental conditions and benefit management decisions at the SVRAs.

SVRA Bat Population Surveys

Bat species are indicators of ecosystem health, but bat populations are unknown throughout many of the SVRAs. With advances in technology, environmental scientists are installing remote sensing equipment in the field to determine bat population dynamics. The bat monitoring equipment at the SVRAs records bat echolocation sounds and stores the sounds for future identification and frequency analysis. Environmental scientists review the recordings and use specialty software to identify the bat species, recording both the diversity and abundance of the different species. The environmental scientists will attempt to monitor the fluctuation of bat populations in response to management decisions, incorporating the data into HMS II to support future management decisions within the SVRAs.



What does the bat say?



Restoration at the SVRAs

Carnegie SVRA – Mitchell Ravine Restoration

The Hetch Hetchy project, initially completed in the 1930s, was undertaken to convey water from Hetch Hetchy Valley in Yosemite National Park to San Francisco. The project required construction of a canal and tunnel system, and Mitchell Ravine was used to deposit a pile of waste rock excavated from the tunnel shaft. In 2012, a partnership between Hetch Hetchy Water and Power (HHWP), San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), and State Parks was formed to address 100,000 cubic yards of this waste rock that was eroding into Mitchell Ravine, with the sediment winding up in Corral Hollow Creek as an unauthorized discharge. The partnership addressed two projects—removing the waste rock pile and redefining the stream course within Mitchell Ravine, which had been affected by HHWP road maintenance. Several months of material removal and replacement along the ravine slopes addressed the problem of discharge into the waterway. The waste rock has been laid back to a stable angle, reducing the likelihood of the material entering the Mitchell Ravine watershed. Currently, native plant restoration work continues as staff oversees the creation of critical habitat for threatened and endangered species.

Hungry Valley SVRA – Hydro-Seeding

Every fall, Hungry Valley SVRA conducts hydro-seeding at selected areas in the SVRA for the purpose of restoration. Due to difficult growing conditions within Hungry Valley, three of these applications are required to successfully revegetate and rehabilitate areas where surface stabilization is needed to address erosion. The hydro-seeding material—native plant seed, wood mulch, tactifier, and fertilizer—is mixed with water and then sprayed onto the ground. The following areas have been hydro-seeded over the past three years: Honey Valley Group Campground, Cottonwood Campground fence line, Circle Canyon Campground, Redtail Canyon entrance, the ATV Campground Area, areas west of the ATV Campground, Pipeline Road rehabilitation areas, Rattler Trail rehabilitation areas, Stipa Trail water well drilling area, and the 4x4 course area. The restoration effort is currently being monitored for success.



Hungry Valley SVRA – Fire Restoration

The Hill Fire started in an area west of the Smith Forks Campground and burned in a southerly direction on June 23, 2012. Most of the fire burned in areas inaccessible to the public. In one area of Hungry Valley, firefighters had to remove vegetation to create a safe zone. Restoration of this area was required to prevent future erosion. Approximately 22 1,200-gallon loads of hydro-seeding slurry were used to help rehabilitate the area. Monitoring continues at the site to determine if additional restoration efforts will be needed.



After the Grand Fire in May 2013, which burned 850 acres within the SVRA, restoration efforts were needed in the area of Stipa Trail and Powerline Road. Firefighting crews used a bulldozer to make a fire break north from the high school to Stipa Trail. The resource crew, with the assistance of fire crews, installed straw wattles on the fire break to help decrease the flow of water down the fire break so vegetation could reestablish roots and grow back. Hydro-seeding the fire break area is planned for late 2013, and monitoring will continue to determine if additional restoration efforts will be needed.

Hollister Hills SVRA – Blue Oak Road Restoration

Blue Oak Road was targeted for restoration as it was redundant (another road ran parallel to Blue Oak Road leading to the same location) and was a chronic sediment producer due to poor alignment. In 2012, the trail was closed to the public and the bench cut was re-contoured. Park staff successfully established vegetation through seeding the entire site with native grasses and planting individual oak and buckeye saplings. Fiber rolls were installed and hay was spread throughout the site to prevent erosion and sedimentation of the disturbed site. Vegetation established very quickly, making Blue Oak Road a highly successful restoration effort at Hollister Hills SVRA.

Hollister Hill SVRA – Coyote Trail Restoration

The original Coyote Trail followed the path of a natural drainage, but trails running through drainages are difficult to maintain and can lead to serious sedimentation problems. With every rain event, water would flow through the drainage and wash out sections of trail. This led to increased trail maintenance costs needed to repair the trail after each rain.

Hollister Hill's Native Plant Propagation

Restoration and rehabilitation projects are supported through the park's greenhouse and shade structure. Thousands of native plants are propagated from seeds that are collected locally within the park. This process allows for a sustainable practice which leads to an inventory of native vegetation of local genetic varieties. It also saves costs by not needing to rely on purchasing expensive plants from local vendors. Species that are grown include Valley Oak, Coast Live Oak, California Sage, Black Sage, Silver Bush Lupine, California Poppies, Sticky Monkey Flower, Indian Warrior, Deerweed, Purple Needle Grass, and Coyote Brush. The park relies on staff, as well as volunteers to collect the seeds and tend to the plants. Several volunteer workdays take place throughout the year where volunteers are given the opportunity to explore all reaches of the park in search of native seeds.



The Coyote Trail restoration project (2010-2012) rerouted the trail out of the drainage and restored the natural contour of the drainage. The new trail alignment is narrower, which reduces maintenance costs and makes the trail more interesting for recreationists.

Monitoring of the project effectiveness is supported by a partnership with California State University Monterey Bay (CSUMB) Watershed Institute. The purpose of the partnership is to gain the expertise of CSUMB professors and give the students valuable field experience. CSUMB will assist SVRA staff in running real time water quality monitors to obtain important data to improve restoration management practices.

Ocotillo Wells SVRA – Restoration through Vertical Mulching

In the arid desert environment, simply closing a trail is not a viable restoration option since the trail will persist for many years and be a constant draw to visitors. In 2012, the resources department at Ocotillo Wells SVRA began researching vertical mulching techniques as a method of rehabilitating and revegetating unwanted trails. These secondary or “volunteer” trails may access sensitive cultural or biological resources and; therefore, need to be either closed or rerouted. Vertical mulching involves installing dead plant matter to mimic living plants, helping to camouflage roads and trails so they are less likely to be driven on by members of the public. These “fake” plants also create favorable micro-habitats that aid germination of native seeds that collect at the base of the fake plant. The vertical mulching program at the park has had great success in its initial phase and will be an important tool for restoration efforts in the future.

Ocotillo Wells SVRA – Native Plant Nursery

As part of the trail restoration and revegetation program, Ocotillo Wells SVRA has built and fully stocked a native plant nursery. To preserve genetic integrity, the resources team collects seeds for the nursery from within the SVRA. Seeds are germinated at the nursery using techniques specific to desert plants and researched by the resources team. Seeds not germinated in the nursery are added to the seed bank and used for re-seeding rehabilitation sites. Out planting of these native plants occurs in the fall after seedlings have spent the harsh summer months acclimating to desert heat in the relative protection of the nursery. Maintaining healthy native nursery stock ensures Ocotillo Wells SVRA will have the ability to retain the genetic integrity of the park’s native plants, respond to rehabilitation needs efficiently and in-house, reduce dependence on outside contractors, and save the state money.



Report Requirement No. 5

Actions taken by the division and department since the last program report to discourage and decrease trespass of off-highway motor vehicles on private property.

Preventing trespass onto private property and other areas closed to OHV recreation is one of the central objectives of the OHMVR Program. The OHMVR Program was founded on the principle that “effectively managed areas and adequate facilities for the use of off-highway vehicles and conservation and enforcement are essential for ecologically balanced recreation.” (PRC § 5090.02 (b).) Effectively managed areas and adequate facilities provide law abiding recreationists with a legal alternative to trespassing onto private lands and closed areas in search of recreation.



The Division coordinates with, and provides grant funding to, the BLM, USFS, County Sheriff’s Departments and other law enforcement agencies to monitor Wilderness boundaries, private property, and other closed areas, and to implement focused enforcement actions to successfully address specific trespass and Wilderness incursion concerns that arise. In an effort to reduce violations, the Division and its partners use various approaches to educate the public on the importance of respecting closed areas and private property boundaries, as well as the consequences of ignoring applicable laws.

Statewide OHV Law Enforcement/Sound Training Classes

In accordance with PRC Section 5090.32 and to provide for enforcement of Division 16.5 of the CVC, the OHMVR Division law enforcement team developed and implemented a six-hour OHV Law Enforcement course which has been certified by POST to apply towards the “continuing professional training” requirement for peace officers. This course is offered to local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies throughout California. The goal of the POST-approved training is to provide improved understanding and consistent enforcement of OHV-related laws and regulations.



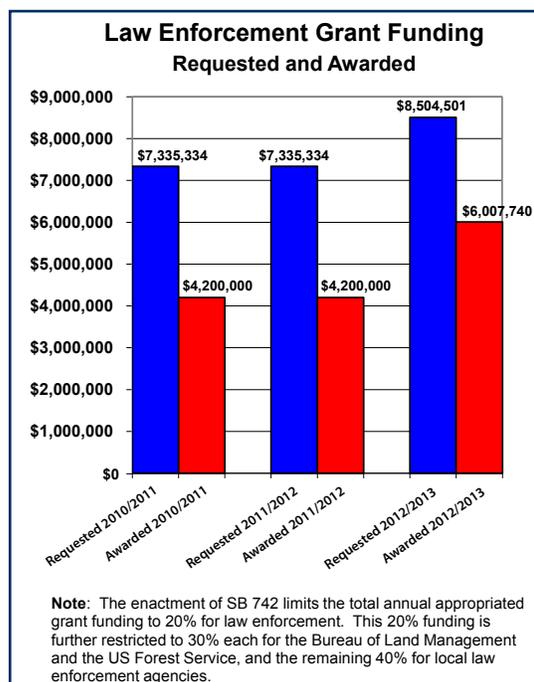
In 2012, the law enforcement team provided the course at five locations: Clear Lake, Rancho Cordova, Porterville, Bakersfield, and El Centro. Twenty-two law enforcement agencies sent a total of 94 officers to the training. Course exit surveys were collected after each class, and feedback from attendees described the class as outstanding, and having a direct correlation and beneficial impact to their OHV law enforcement duties.

Widespread and consistent enforcement of sounds generated by OHV recreation is another way to reduce impacts to private lands bordering OHV recreation areas. In conjunction with the OHV Law Enforcement courses, the team coordinated with the Division's statewide sound monitoring contractor to provide sound training in accordance with CVC Section 38370. The OHMVR Division law enforcement team has also certified this course through POST as continuing professional training for peace officers. During 2012, the contractor provided sound training to 48 law enforcement officers from seven agencies at four locations throughout the state.

By identifying new OHV trends, safety and education goals, legislative and legal changes which affect OHV recreation areas and OHV law enforcement responsibilities, the team will continue to develop and adjust the training curriculum to meet the needs of the Division's law enforcement agency partners.

OHMVR Division Grants Program – Law Enforcement Funding

Law enforcement funds are distributed on a non-competitive basis proportionate to the off-highway motor vehicle needs under each entity's jurisdiction. Also, the level of funding was set at 20 percent of grant funds available in each grant cycle, thus creating a predictable and consistent level of funding support for law enforcement activities. These changes ensure each agency that demonstrates a need for addressing OHV-related issues can rely upon receiving some consistent level of funding every grant cycle. However, as demonstrated by the chart, available funding levels are considerably less than the amount requested by law enforcement agencies in California.



Kern County - Pacific Crest Trail Kiosk Project

The Western Mojave region is one of the OHMVR Division's active areas for resource management and outdoor recreation. OHMVR grantees in the area include



BLM Ridgecrest, California City, Kern County Sheriff's Office, and the Friends of Jawbone. Over the past four years, Division staff have made over 40 visits to the area.

The purpose of these regional site visits is to aid in public education, the unification of multiple stakeholders, and ensure responsible stewardship. During these site visits, concerns about OHV trespass on the Pacific Crest Trail were voiced. The OHMVR Division facilitated meetings with



representatives from Kern County, BLM, USFS, the Pacific Crest Trail Association, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), the Kern Recreational Landowners Association, Community ORV Watch, and Friends of Jawbone. The result is consensus on installation of eight informational kiosks. Each features a different interpretive panel that focuses on the flora and fauna of the area and resource conservation. The kiosks also clearly show areas where OHV riding is prohibited and guides riders to legal riding areas.



The project is funded by the OHMVR Division statewide OHV law enforcement program. Kiosk structures have already been purchased and are ready for installation. The group agreed on several locations to install kiosks: two at unofficial staging areas near the Pacific Crest Trail and six at locations along the LADWP Aqueduct. The new informational kiosks, along with continued multi-agency enforcement and better trail signage, will help reduce trespass on the Pacific Crest Trail and the private lands surrounding it.

OHMVR Division Grants Program - Regional OHV Opportunity Maps

The California Trail Users Coalition and the Friends of Jawbone, with substantial funding from the OHMVR Division Grants Program, have compiled approximately ten OHV opportunity maps covering public lands throughout California. The maps contain OHV route

information, rules and regulations, safe practices, and trail etiquette. By providing these regional OHV opportunity maps, the OHV recreating public receives information needed to recreate legally, safely, and responsibly thereby promoting greater respect for private property and the protection of sensitive biological and cultural resources.



In addition to the printed copies of the OHV opportunity maps, an internet-based system was developed for delivering OHV



route information to the public through an easy-to-use interface that allows OHV route information to be downloaded into GPS units (www.owlsheadgps.com). In 2013, a mobile application for the smart phone/tablet devices was developed to provide smart phone users with a GPS-aware OHV map as a means of educating the public about legal route

networks. The GPS-aware mobile map with real-time location feedback makes it easy for OHV recreating public to stay on authorized the OHV routes/areas. Currently, the mobile application covers 1.5 million acres of the greater Jawbone Canyon area. It is the goal to produce and release additional applications to cover the remaining public lands throughout California.

New California OHV Adventure Map

The first step in preventing trespass is providing accurate information on locations of legal OHV recreation opportunities. Pursuant to PRC Section 5090.34(b), the OHMVR Division published a revised California Adventure Map in September 2013. The California Adventure Map identifies OHV recreation opportunities on state, local, and federal lands in California. Each individual OHV opportunity is listed on the corresponding legend that identifies the types of OHVs the facility accommodates.



The California Adventure Map includes contact information for each opportunity allowing the public to obtain more detailed maps, information on other regional recreation opportunities, and other useful local information. The map also acts as a guidebook highlighting safety, trail etiquette, and current laws and regulations relating to the OHMVR Program and the operation of OHVs on public lands in California.

Pacific Crest Trail Interface with BLM Ridgecrest OHV Routes

The BLM Ridgecrest, in partnership with the Friends of Jawbone and with assistance from OHV Trust Fund grants, manages a large OHV route system in Kern County. Many of the BLM designated OHV routes in the Jawbone/Dove Springs area intersect with the Pacific Crest Trail. This situation creates the potential for conflicts between recreationists on the BLM OHV routes and recreationists on the Pacific Crest Trail.

To reduce the potential for conflict, the Friends of Jawbone in cooperation with the BLM Ridgecrest Field Office have been proactive in signing the intersections of the Pacific Crest Trail and the OHV routes.

The informative signage, combined with the wood peeler post barriers that allow hikers and equestrians to “step-over” and enter the Pacific Crest Trail but restrict OHV access, has been very successful in reducing conflicts between the recreationists enjoying the Pacific Crest Trail and the BLM OHV routes.



Allocation of Off-Highway License Fee

A fee of \$4.00 is imposed for the issuance or renewal of identification for each off-highway motor vehicle subject to identification [registration] in-lieu of all taxes on value levied for state or local purposes. (CVC § 38230.) These in-lieu funds are used by local agencies to provide OHV opportunities and facilities, including law enforcement efforts to prevent OHV trespass onto private lands. In-lieu funds are directed to counties based on how much OHV activity occurs in the county. By directing funds to counties based on the level of OHV activity, counties with smaller populations that are visited by large numbers of OHV recreationists (e.g., Imperial County) are now receiving a more appropriate share of the available funds.



Since 2008, over \$12 million has been distributed directly to the counties. A listing of in lieu distributions to the counties is included as an Appendix to this Report.



Report Requirement No. 6

Other relevant program-related environmental issues that have arisen since the last Program report.

Air Quality

Oceano Dunes SVRA

In 2010 through 2011, the San Luis Obispo County (SLO) APCD and Oceano Dunes SVRA agreed to a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to work cooperatively on a series of pilot projects to test dust reduction strategies at Oceano Dunes SVRA, to reduce particulate emissions, and remove sand along Pier Avenue. As part of this agreement, the Oceano Dunes District implemented three pilot emissions monitoring projects to ascertain levels of particulate matter in both OHV and non-OHV areas. The monitoring found that when sand surface is at least partially covered with vegetation or hay bales, the wind at the surface is blocked and sand movement (saltation) is limited. It also found very little difference in the potential of different areas to emit dust—regardless of whether they were inside or



outside of the OHV area. The OHV area, where hay bales had been placed, had the lowest particulate matter readings of the areas studied. The OHMVR Division also began working collaboratively with SLO County to develop a Particulate Matter Reduction Plan.

In November 2011, the SLO APCD adopted a “Fugitive Dust” rule (Rule 1001). This rule specifically targeted Oceano Dunes SVRA. The rule required “any area with vehicle activity in the coastal dunes to develop a Baseline Monitoring Program” to determine PM10 concentrations to develop a Particulate Matter Reduction Plan and a Track Out Prevention Plan. In addition, the rule established a timeline for the process and fines of up to \$1,000 a day if the timeline was not met.

In July 2013, the Division received conditional approval from the SLO APCD for its Particulate Matter Reduction Plan (Plan) which had been submitted in March 2013.

The measurement and control of dust from an active coastal dune setting on the scale required by Rule 1001 is unprecedented and will require a substantial investment of materials, staff, and economic resources by State Parks. The OHMVR Division's Particulate Matter Reduction Plan is based on adaptive management practices—decisions made as a part of an ongoing science-based process which involves testing, monitoring, and evaluating applied strategies. The plan is to install monitoring equipment; plant vegetation; place straw bales, berms and wind fences; and to maintain the current street sweeping.



The Particulate Matter Reduction Plan proposes installing a temporary array of weather, sand flux, and air quality instruments upwind, downwind, and within the OHV area, dunes, and control areas. Some particulate matter is natural to sand dunes, so an attempt will be made to quantify a baseline.

From 2006 to 2012, the OHMVR Division planted vegetation on approximately 70 acres of dune habitat, or approximately 12 acres per year. Most of the vegetation projects during this time period were implemented in the southern half of Oceano Dunes SVRA. Continuing this vegetation resource management is also part of the Particulate Matter Reduction Plan which includes enhancement of existing vegetation areas and planting of 12.5 acres of open sand adjacent to eight vegetation islands within the OHV area and camping area.

Ocotillo Wells and Heber Dunes SVRAs

Ocotillo Wells and Heber Dunes SVRAs submitted a Dust Control Plan to the Imperial County APCD in September 2013. The plan includes watering, restricted access, restricting speeds, spreading washed gravel, chemical and organic dust suppressants, and road mix as ways of controlling dust on unpaved roads and parking areas within Heber Dunes and Ocotillo Wells SVRAs. In the proposed plan, special events and OHV events held within the SVRA will submit event-specific Dust Control Plans to the Imperial County APCD. For all special events between August 16 and June 14, Park staff will assess whether or not each event was “compliant” or “non-compliant” for determining whether or not event coordinators kept to their approved plan. A unique feature of the Ocotillo Wells and Heber Dunes SVRAs Dust Control Plan is public education in the visitor center, brochures, and educational programs about the importance of reducing PM10 emissions. The plan has been forwarded

by Imperial County APCD to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the CARB for approval and a 45 day review.

BLM Johnson Valley – Twentynine Palms

Johnson Valley is a popular OHV recreation area administered by the BLM Barstow Field Office. In 2008, the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) originally expressed an interest in acquiring all, or a portion of, the Johnson Valley OHV Area to meet training requirements for a large-scale training range facility. The USMC prepared a NEPA Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) in support of the land acquisition. The Final EIS was released in July 2012, then on February 11, 2013, the Department of the Navy issued the Record of Decision. The possible land acquisition has been referred to the US Congress for consideration and possible action.



BLM Clear Creek Management Area (CCMA)

The CCMA is a popular OHV recreation area administered by the BLM Hollister Field Office. Located in the Diablo Mountains of Central California, the CCMA spans parts of southern San Benito County and western Fresno County. The CCMA is comprised of approximately 75,600 acres. In 1984, the BLM designated approximately 30,000 acres within the CCMA as a “Serpentine Area of Critical Environmental Concern,” or Serpentine ACEC. The majority of CCMA OHV routes lie within the Serpentine ACEC. The CCMA received approximately 35,000 visitors annually.

Since May 2008, the CCMA has been subject to a temporary closure order based on health concerns related to naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) identified in a 2008 study conducted by the Region 9 office of the EPA (EPA Region 9). The EPA Region 9 findings were presented in a May 2008 risk assessment study entitled, “Clear Creek Management Area Asbestos Exposure and Human Health Risk Assessment.” The EPA Region 9 study stated that the NOA inhalation health risks to individuals participating in various recreational activities, including OHV recreation, were “of concern.” In response to the EPA study, the BLM Hollister Field Office issued a temporary closure of the CCMA in May 2008. The temporary closure prohibits “all forms of entry and public use” at the CCMA.

On April 5, 2013, the BLM Hollister Field Office published the CCMA Proposed Resource Management Plan (PRMP) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The PRMP/FEIS eliminates OHV recreation from the 30,000 acre Serpentine ACEC within the CCMA.



On April 26, 2013, U.S. Representatives Sam Farr (D-Carmel), David G. Valadao (R-Hanford) and Jeff Denham (R-Turlock) introduced H.R. 1776, the Clear Creek National Recreation Area and Conservation Act, which would direct the BLM to reopen the CCMA for recreational use, including access for OHVs. The bill instructs the BLM to develop a rigorous plan to minimize the risk from asbestos exposure and to educate visitors to the recreation area about the natural asbestos. The BLM would also be required to reduce the impact of OHVs to protect the area's habitat. Additionally, the legislation would designate approximately 21,000 acres of BLM land in the vicinity of Joaquin Rocks Wilderness and designate five creek and river segments located outside the designated OHV zone as Wild and Scenic Rivers. H.R. 1776 has been referred to committee.

On May 3, 2013, the OHMVR Commission held a special meeting in San Jose, California to review and discuss the CCMA PRMP and FEIS. After public comment and discussion on the topic, the OHMVR Commission approved submittal of a letter to BLM protesting the approval of the CCMA PRMP and FEIS.

Alternative Energy - Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP)

Proposed alternative energy development on public lands in California has the potential to impact availability of public lands for other activities such as OHV recreation. A major land use planning effort is currently underway to facilitate the development of alternative energy on public lands in California's vast desert areas. OHMVR Division Deputy Director Conlin, as the State Parks' executive representative on the DRECP, along with other State Park staff, have been proactively involved in interagency coordination at the policy and management decision-making levels involving the DRECP. Active participation in this monumental planning effort helps ensure State Parks' interests are sustained throughout the planning and implementation horizon of the DRECP, which extends until the year 2040.

In 2006 Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 was signed into law, which set the 2020 greenhouse gas emission reduction goal into law. This legislation

required, among other things, a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, and 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.

In November 2008, Governor Schwarzenegger signed Executive Order (EO) S-14-08, codified by Governor Brown in 2011, increasing California's Renewable Portfolio Standard to 33 percent by 2020, which requires that 33 percent of California's energy sources come from renewable energy; which is one of the highest renewable standards in the country. This EO also established an interagency Renewable Energy Action Team (REAT) formed to carry out the directives of S-14-08 and AB 32, and to create what is known as the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP). In 1990, through an MOU signed by the Department of Interior and the State of California, a Renewable Energy Policy Group was also developed which includes State Parks' representation to provide executive decision-making review of renewable energy permitting planned in California. This executive level group also provides oversight to the REAT agencies responsible for the DRECP development.



The DRECP is a multiagency conservation and planning document intended to guide streamlined renewable energy project siting in the Mojave and Colorado Deserts of California and provide for the conservation and management of certain species, habitats, natural communities, and land uses that may be affected by those projects.

The DRECP plan area encompasses 22.5 million acres of private, state, and federal land (approximately 50% encompassing BLM administered lands). The project area includes seven counties: Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego. There are twelve State Parks within the DRECP area, including Ocotillo Wells SVRA and Hungry Valley SVRA which are administered by the OHMVR Division.

The DRECP will also involve extensive BLM Land Use Plan Amendments that have the potential to affect recreation opportunities in the California desert region. The DRECP, as mentioned above, is being developed primarily by the REAT agencies: the California Energy Commission, CDFW, USFWS, and BLM. Other agencies actively participating in the development of the DRECP include: State Parks, which includes the OHMVR Division, California State Lands Commission (CSLC), Department of Defense (DOD), NPS, and California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

Due to the high level of collaboration between the counties and various state and federal agencies involved in the DRECP, it is important for the OHMVR Division to continue to be proactive in this programmatic planning effort. Proposed alternative energy development

siting on public lands (primarily BLM administered lands) in California has the potential to impact the availability of public lands for other activities such as OHV recreation.

USFS Southern California Land Management Plan Amendment

The Southern California National Forests (the Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres, and San Bernardino National Forests) are developing a proposed amendment for the Land Management Plans (LMPs) adopted in 2006. These amendments have the potential to reduce USFS lands available for OHV recreation and jeopardize the OHV connection between Los Padres National Forest and Hungry Valley SVRA.

The proposed LMP amendment would revise land use zone allocations for select Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs) within the four forests and amend LMP monitoring protocols. This proposed LMP amendment is a result of the Settlement Agreement approved January 3, 2011, for *California Resources Agency, et al vs. United States Department of Agriculture, and Center for Biological Diversity, et al vs. United States Department of Agriculture*. A requirement of the 2011 settlement agreement is the preparation of a supplemental EIS that re-examines forest plan management direction with regard to IRAs within the four forests and analyzes alternative monitoring protocols, and secondly, to engage in a collaborative process with the public.

Scoping for the proposed LMP amendment and associated Supplemental EIS began on April 27, 2012. The Draft Supplemental EIS, which supports the amendments to the LMPs, was released in February 2013 after receiving more than 10,000 comments during the public scoping period. The proposed action identified 80,000 acres of Recommended Wilderness in four new recommended wilderness areas. The proposed action also included approximately 300,000 acres of proposed Back Country Non-Motorized areas on the Los Padres National Forest. Existing motorized roads and trails were maintained by establishing road and trail corridors within the Recommended Wilderness and Back Country Non-Motorized areas. An alternative monitoring strategy based on the current strategy was also proposed.

This issue is of particular interest to Hungry Valley SVRA as one of the SVRA's unique features is the connectivity to motorized trails within the neighboring Los Padres National Forest. This connection provides visitors with a unique experience not found in any of the other seven SVRAs. The Sespe-Frazier IRA bordering Hungry Valley SVRA to the west is proposed to be converted to Back Country Non-Motorized. The existing USFS road and trail system that facilitates the OHV connection with Hungry Valley SVRA would theoretically be maintained through the corridor approach. While this situation is not ideal due to limitations

on future re-routes needed to accommodate management actions, it does preserve the highly unique SVRA - USFS OHV connection

The OHMVR Division will continue to follow this important project and ensure that the Final EIS maintains these important corridors surrounding the motorized roads trails within the Sespe-Frazier IRA.

Public Resources Code Legal Challenges



In recent years, various SVRAs have experienced legal challenges from several organizations. The OHMVR Division vigorously reviews the SVRA operations and their compliance with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. OHMVR Commission oversight ensures continued vigilance toward maintaining the highest resource conservation principles while providing high-quality OHV recreation opportunities.

At Carnegie SVRA, litigation challenged the SVRA's compliance with water quality laws and regulations and threatened to close the SVRA. The State was able to demonstrate compliance with water quality laws and regulations through sound environmental analysis and strong partnerships with regulatory agencies. The OHMVR Division will continue its vigilant work and partnership with the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Board to ensure the unique OHV recreation opportunity provided by Carnegie SVRA is available to future generations of Californians.

At Ocotillo Wells SVRA, the largest of the eight SVRAs, ongoing litigation has legally challenged the operation of the SVRA as out-of-compliance with statutory requirements. The plaintiffs argue that OHV recreation should be limited to defined routes and trails. The OHMVR Division is currently preparing a General Plan which will evaluate the SVRA land uses and set goals and policies for use of the SVRA, and include the opportunity for a wide variety of interest groups to engage in shaping future management directions for the park.

Recreational Trails Program

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) is a federal program that provides funds to states to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for non-motorized and motorized recreational trail uses. Individual states manage their respective RTP programs, but the program is dependent on funding administered by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The amount of RTP funding distributed to each state is determined by calculations performed by FHWA.

The RTP funds come from the Federal Highway Trust Fund, and represent a portion of the motor fuel excise tax collected from non-highway recreational fuel use: fuel used for off-highway recreation by snowmobiles, ATVs, OHMs, and off-highway light trucks.

In California, the OHMVR Division oversees the motorized portion of the program, while the Office of Grants and Local Services (OGALS) administers the non-motorized RTP component. State law prescribes that 30 percent of California's apportionment is available for motorized projects and 70 percent for non-motorized projects.



The RTP was reauthorized by Congress on July 6, 2012, with the enactment of the “Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act” (MAP-21). MAP-21 provided steady funding for the RTP through September 30, 2014. California's annual apportionment for the RTP is approximately \$5 million.

On January 10, 2013, the Governor's 2013/2014 budget was released. Contained in the Budget was a proposal to consolidate five existing programs into a single Active Transportation Program administered by the Department of Transportation (DOT). The five programs were: federal Transportation Alternatives (which includes the RTP); federal and state Safe Routes to Schools programs; state Environmental Enhancement and Mitigation Program; and the state Bicycle Transportation Account program. Consolidation of the programs is intended to streamline administration and application of programs that occasionally overlap. The Active Transportation Program will be administered to fund high-priority projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with Chapter 728, Statutes of 2008 (SB 375).

On September 26, 2013, SB 99 and AB 101 were signed by the Governor. SB 99 created the Active Transportation Program in the DOT, to be funded in the annual Budget Act from specified federal and state transportation funds, including 100% of the available federal Transportation Alternatives Program funds and federal RTP funds, except for any federal RTP funds appropriated to State Parks. The California Transportation Commission will develop a program to allocate the funds for projects within the DOT. Recreational trails and trailheads, park projects that facilitate trail linkages or connectivity to nonmotorized corridors, and conversion of abandoned corridors to trails will be eligible project types for these funds. Furthermore, in reviewing and selecting projects funded by federal funds in the RTP, the commission shall collaborate with State Parks to evaluate proposed projects, and to ensure federal requirements are met. AB 101 appropriated the funding to the State Parks for the Recreational Trails Fund. OHV Grants were allocated \$1,709,000 of these funds, and Recreational Grants were allocated \$1,710,000.

State Vehicular Recreation Areas

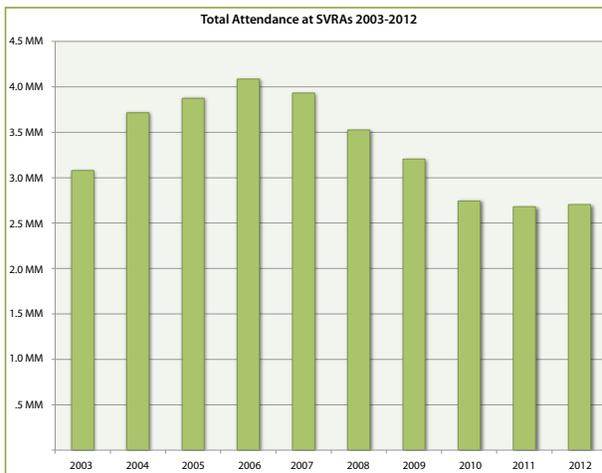


Overview of State Vehicular Recreation Areas

SVRA Visitation

As reported in the 2011 Report, SVRA attendance figures peaked in 2006-2007 coinciding with a strong economy as demonstrated by job availability, and then declined approximately 20 percent through 2009 as the economy declined.

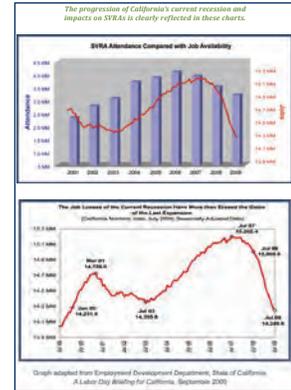
Since September 2009, California's employment situation has staged a dramatic comeback with non-farm payrolls growing by



2009 to 2010 SVRA Attendance **decreased** approximately 15%
 2010 to 2011 SVRA Attendance **decreased** approximately 3%
 2011 to 2012 SVRA Attendance **increased** approximately 1%

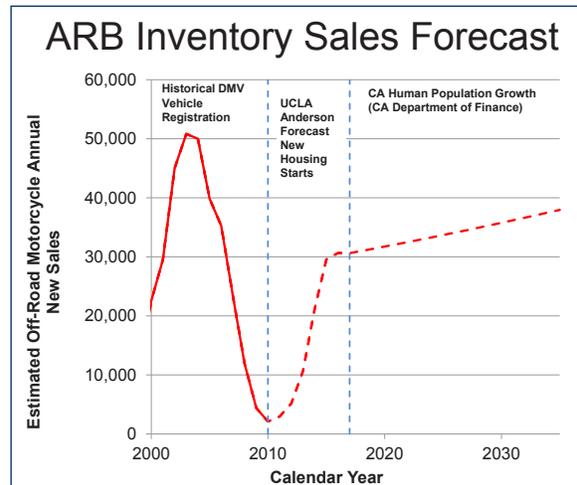
that new OHV sales in California, that had declined dramatically during the recession, will rebound in correlation with New Housing Starts as forecasted by the UCLA Anderson Forecast.

It does appear inevitable that as the economic outlook brightens, visitation to the SVRAs will rebound and trend towards pre-recession figures. It is imperative that California's OHMVR Program continues to be managed and expanded to provide for predicted increase in demand for OHV recreation opportunities.



more than half-a-million jobs. Californians are returning to work and beginning to recover from the economic downturn. SVRA attendance data for 2010-2012 indicates that as the overall economy has started to emerge from the recession, visitation to the SVRAs has stabilized and begun to tick upwards.

CARB staff presented a report on proposed regulations associated with OHVs at its July 25, 2013, meeting. As part of this presentation, CARB staff projected



Carnegie SVRA

Carnegie SVRA is located in the hills of southern Alameda and San Joaquin counties between the cities of Livermore and Tracy. The landscape at the park is characterized by dry rocky washes, rolling hills, and steep, rugged canyons rising abruptly out of the floodplain. The SVRA provides 1,200 acres of OHV recreation opportunities. The park is a distinctive setting for OHV recreation of all skill levels and offers beautiful scenic vistas for trail riding. The SVRA is especially suited for motorcycle use because of its steep hills and narrow trails. The canyons offer a variety of terrain for trail riding, including some extremely challenging hill climbs. Park elevations range from 650 to 1,750 feet above sea level, and the weather is

Location: Alameda and San Joaquin Counties
Total Park Acreage: 5,058
OHV Recreation Acreage: 1,200
Year Park became an SVRA: 1980
2012 Annual Visitation: 77,965
Camping: Yes

generally a semi-arid Mediterranean type with wet, mild winters and long, dry summers.



In 1998 the Alameda-Tesla parcels, totaling more than 3,000 acres located west of the current OHV area, were purchased by the state as part of Carnegie SVRA. A new General Plan is currently being developed for Carnegie SVRA, and will include potential future uses of this portion of the park.

OHV Recreation

While Carnegie SVRA is known for its challenging hill climbs and single track trails that traverse the hills, there is also great opportunity for full sized vehicles, ATVs, and ROVs including trails, distributed riding, a 4x4 play area and obstacle course, and motorcycle and ATV tracks. The valley floor offers a variety of tracks including a motocross track for dirt bikes only, an ATV and dirt bike track, a beginner track designated for vehicles with small engines up to 70cc, and an intermediate track designated for vehicles with engines up to 110cc. The riparian area through the valley floor is protected with designated crossings to access trails in the hills.





Education Programs

Carnegie SVRA offers the Junior Ranger program and hosts the Off-Highway PALs program. In addition, staff provides educational opportunities through community and school outreach programs. Carnegie staff participates in local community and historical special events held in Tracy and Livermore. During these events, OHV safety, regulations, and recreation opportunities are discussed. The SVRA also hosts a variety of OHV special events at which park visitors are educated on the importance of staying on trails, out of creeks and streams, away from wildlife, and out of closed areas.

Day Use and Camping

Day use staging areas are located throughout the park and offer shade ramadas, picnic tables, and restrooms. Day use hours vary depending upon the time of year; however, the park is closed to OHV recreation at night. Twenty-three designated campsites are available on a first-come, first-served basis. Sites are equipped with a picnic table, shade ramada, and fire ring. Potable water, flush toilets, and showers are provided near the campsites.



Park History

In 1855 railroad surveyors discovered coal in Corral Hollow which led to the building of California's first commercial coal mine and the town of Tesla. High quality clay was later found in the area, leading to the construction of the Carnegie Brick and Pottery Company in 1902. Owner John Treadwell named his newest enterprise after a man he admired, philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. A small town of about 350 sprung up that included a hotel, two bunkhouses, a bakery, saloon, slaughterhouse, school, and 17 homes. By 1910 as many



as 110,000 bricks a day were being shipped all over California stamped with the name “Carnegie.” Despite high demand for their products, boiler explosions, repeated floods, and a bank failure ruined Carnegie Brick and Pottery, and the company was sold to a competitor in 1916.



The new owners destroyed the town’s remaining buildings and sold off the factory’s equipment.

Remnants of Carnegie’s past, including building foundations, railroad routes, and lime kilns can still be seen throughout the park today. Carnegie Brick and Pottery Company’s legacy continues in buildings built with Carnegie brick and terra cotta such as the Oakland Hotel, the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum, and the Carnegie Libraries in Livermore and Lodi. The land was next occupied by private ranches, predominantly for cattle grazing.



By the early 1940s, motorcyclists had discovered the durable clay soils of Corral Hollow to be good for OHV recreation. In 1970, Carnegie was purchased for a private motorcycle park, known as the Carnegie Cycle Park. Improvements were made to the park, but due to increasing insurance costs and operating expenses, the property was sold to the state for \$1.2 million in 1979.

Clay Pit SVRA

Clay Pit SVRA is located approximately two miles west of the town of Oroville and approximately 30 miles north of Yuba City, in Butte County. Present-day Clay Pit SVRA was excavated to construct Oroville Dam in 1964. Clay was mined from the area to construct the core of the dam. The result of this work left a depression in the ground—a large, shallow, bowl-shaped pit and an undulating

Location: Butte County
Total Park Acreage: 220
OHV Recreation Acreage: 220
Year Park became an SVRA: 1981
2012 Annual Visitation: 17,559
Camping: No



landscape ringed with low hills. Clay Pit SVRA is a 220-acre fenced distributed riding area that offers beginner riding terrain for motorcycle, ATV, 4x4, and dune buggy enthusiasts.

The elevation of Clay Pit SVRA varies from 50 to 150 feet above sea level. The climate is variable—generally warm during the summer with temperatures in the 90s, and cold during the winter with temperatures averaging in the 40s.

OHV Recreation

Clay Pit SVRA offers primarily distributed riding and informal trails for those riding motorcycles, ATVs, and dune buggies. The SVRA provides ideal beginner OHV terrain, and is a nice place for families to gather, watch people recreate, and picnic under the cottonwood trees.

Educational Programs

The SVRA provides interpretative panels for visitor education purposes.

Day Use and Camping

Clay Pit SVRA is for day use only. There is no camping at this facility. It is open from 8:00 a.m. until sunset, seven days a week. Facilities available at the park include shade ramadas, picnic tables, and a vault toilet.



Park History

The history of Clay Pit is tied to the statewide effort to create reservoirs during the construction of the State Water Project. The State Water Project was authorized by the voters in 1960 and is now the nation's largest state-built water and power development and distribution system. It was primarily created to help supply additional water to the expanding populations in San Francisco and Los Angeles, but also helped to address concerns about devastating floods that happened a few years before. Included in the project was the construction of Oroville Dam. After the dam was completed, site ownership was retained by the CDWR and CDFW). Further study of Clay Pit has the potential to yield information about early California gold dredging activities and the State Water Project. In 1981, State Parks was issued an operating agreement for the site for the purpose of establishing, operating, and maintaining an OHV area and providing for associated recreation on the property. The Northern Buttes District of State Parks managed the area until July 1, 2009, when it was then transferred to the Division. Today, it is operated by the Twin Cities District.

Clay Pit SVRA General Plan Adoption

The OHMVR Commission met in Oroville, California in June 2012 to consider adoption of the first General Plan for Clay Pit SVRA. A General Plan serves as a guidebook for future development and enhancements to a park. It also establishes a long-term vision and management direction for a park, identifying potential recreation and facility improvements, resource stewardship, and appropriate public use.

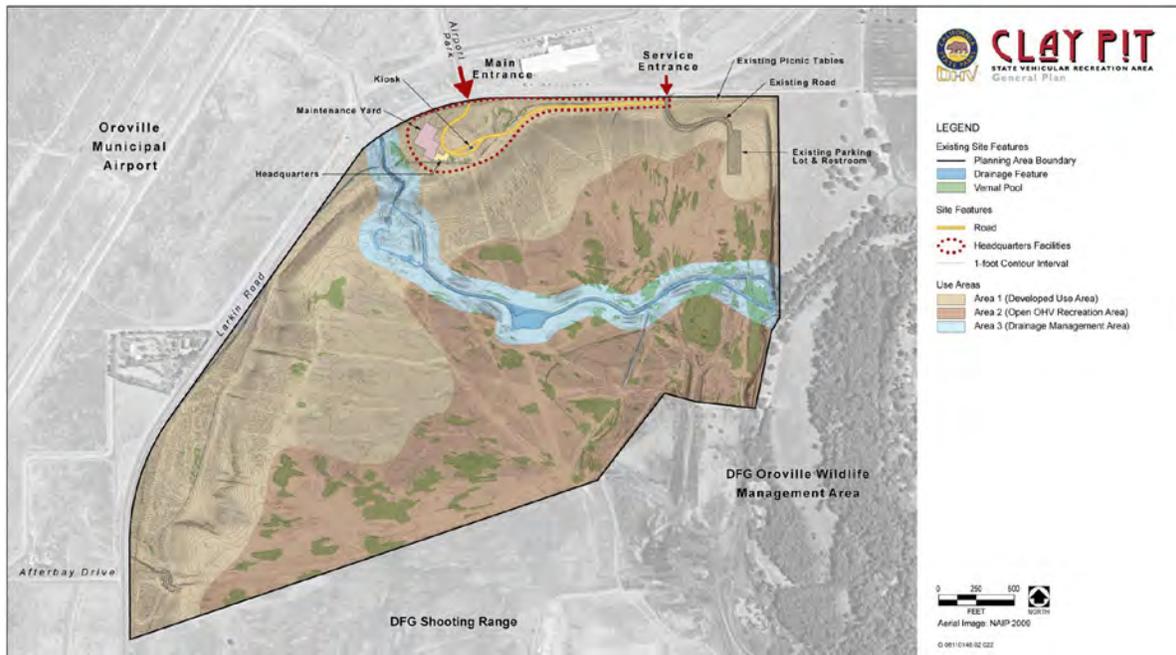
After touring Clay Pit SVRA on June 22, 2012, and receiving a staff report and public comment on the proposed General Plan the following day, the OHMVR

Commission unanimously approved a resolution adopting the Clay Pit SVRA General Plan at a public meeting. The adoption of the Clay Pit SVRA General Plan was the culmination of two years of planning and public outreach activities conducted by the Twin Cities District and OHMVR Division staff.



Clay Pit SVRA Vision

Clay Pit SVRA provides a convenient place for individuals, families, and groups to enjoy an outdoor recreational setting. On any given day, visitors are able to take part in managed OHV recreation and other activities, and to enjoy the unique setting. Clay Pit SVRA's natural and cultural history provides opportunities for education and interpretation. Clay Pit SVRA provides high-quality outdoor experiences for both the local and regional communities in the greater Oroville area already known for its extensive recreational activities.



Heber Dunes SVRA

Heber Dunes SVRA is located in the southern Imperial Valley, a rich and intensively farmed agricultural area in the California desert. The park is situated approximately 10 miles southeast of the city of El Centro and two miles north of the Mexican border in Imperial County. The SVRA, a family-oriented park, became an SVRA in 2007. Although Heber Dunes SVRA is a relatively small park, encompassing 341 acres, it fulfills an important recreational need for local residents and is a setting for many families to gather, picnic, and socialize. Elevations at Heber Dunes SVRA are typical of low desert environments. The park is approximately 11 feet above sea level, has intensely hot summers, with several months of temperatures over 100 degrees, often exceeding 115 degrees. Night time lows for most of the summer are in the high 80s. Winters are mild, and frosts uncommon.

Location: Imperial County
Total Park Acreage: 341
OHV Recreation Acreage: 341
Year Park became an SVRA: 2007
2012 Annual Visitation: 21,945
Camping: No



OHV Recreation

Heber Dunes SVRA is a small park frequented by families and friends who enjoy picnicking, barbecuing, and recreating or watching people recreate on OHVs. The sand dunes and dense groves of tamarisk trees that prevail throughout the park offer a unique desert



recreation experience, providing winding trails and paths, and interesting terrain for the OHV enthusiast. The trees provide shade—an oasis in the desert environment. The SVRA is a popular destination for the local community and those who enjoy recreating on ATVs. Dune buggy, ROV, and motorcycle enthusiasts visit the park as well.

Training Track

Heber Dunes SVRA has a youth training ATV/dirt bike track designated for riders 12 years old and under, riding 70cc or less. This is a great place for kids to ride under the watchful eye and guidance of their parents.



Educational Programs

The SVRA offers ATV safety classes and education materials in both English and Spanish. Additional education and outreach programs are being developed and will include activities that focus on safe OHV operation, Junior Ranger activities, and protecting park resources.



Day Use and Camping

Heber Dunes SVRA is for day use only. Facilities available at the park include shade ramadas, barbecue pits, picnic tables, and restrooms. There are no camping facilities at the park.

Park History

Native Americans, with an intimate knowledge of the area's natural resources, lived and traveled throughout the region for centuries. Early Spanish explorers trekked across the land leading scouting parties in search of an overland route to Alta California.

Eventually, industrious farmers developed much of the Imperial Valley and the land surrounding Heber Dunes SVRA for agricultural purposes. The abundant trees, heavy clay, sand dunes, and salt accumulations in the soils made the conversion of Heber Dunes SVRA to farmland a daunting task unlikely to result in economic gain. The very reasons this area was not well suited for farming made it an ideal location for recreation. As a result, Heber Dunes SVRA remains an isolated parcel of undeveloped land surrounded by agriculture and urbanization to the west. For over 30 years, Imperial County administered Heber Dunes SVRA until State Parks entered into a lease agreement to operate the park in 2000. Title to the park was officially deeded to State Parks in 2007.

Heber Dunes Ranger Station and Maintenance Facility

As part of the Heber Dunes SVRA General Plan/EIR document, project level environmental clearance was approved for the construction of basic permanent park facilities for Heber Dunes SVRA.

In November 2012, construction on the new Heber Dunes SVRA Ranger Station and Maintenance Shop began. This new 3,000 square foot building will house Heber Dunes Visitor Services, Maintenance, Administrative, and Interpretive staff.

For nearly a decade the maintenance staff had to use a small shipping container for their shop facility. Until just a few years ago, this facility didn't even have adequate air conditioning—which made working in the summer months, with temperatures reaching



120 degrees, extremely difficult. The new facility is expected to be completed in the fall of 2013, and the maintenance staff will have the ability to work in a proper shop with air conditioning. Storage and work areas will be increased so tools and supplies can be stored in a single area and protected from the desert's harsh environment.

In addition to the above facilities, trailer pads are being developed for use by Camp Hosts. Camp Hosts are volunteers who provide additional maintenance and other services for the SVRA. Camp Hosts from as far as Canada have helped Heber Dunes during the busy winter months. Volunteering at Heber Dunes required additional sacrifice by the volunteers as they had to dry camp for their six-month service. By the end of the project, Camp Hosts will have access to a septic system, water, and electricity hookups. With these improved services, Heber Dunes SVRA can recruit from a wider pool of Camp Hosts.

Park visitors will also benefit greatly from this project. In addition to a central location to contact park staff, a new day use facility in front of the building will provide shade for visitors, a raised area to watch their family and friends ride, picnic tables, and a place for children to play.

Hollister Hills SVRA

Hollister Hills SVRA was California's first SVRA. Tucked into the Gabilan Mountains, the park is located in San Benito County, approximately eight miles south of the town of Hollister, and about an hour's drive south of San Jose. Oak-studded hillsides form the backdrop for the park, which also features picturesque rolling hills and springtime wildflower displays. This island of open space is surrounded by agricultural lands, homes, and wineries. The park covers more than 6,600 acres of varied terrain divided between the Upper Ranch and Lower Ranch.

Location: San Benito County
Total Park Acreage: 6,623
OHV Recreation Acreage: 3,600
Year Park became an SVRA: 1975
2012 Annual Visitation: 147,898
Camping: Yes

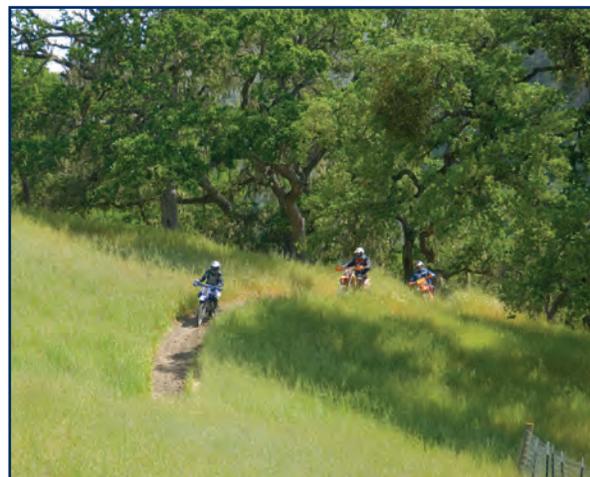


In addition to the rich cultural history, visitors are drawn to the park's extraordinary landscape, ranging from deep oak forests, lush canyons, native grasslands, and the many miles of OHV opportunities. Hollister Hills SVRA is a family-oriented park that provides a wide selection of OHV adventures for campers, picnickers, and outdoor enthusiasts. Elevations at the park range from 660 feet to 2,425 feet. The average monthly temperature varies from the low to mid 90s in summer, to the low 30s to upper 50s in winter.

OHV Recreation

Hollister Hills SVRA offers diverse recreational opportunities for the entire family. The SVRA is divided into two areas: the Lower Ranch and the Upper Ranch. Each area has been set aside for specifically dedicated forms of OHV recreation.

The Lower Ranch: This 3,300-acre area is set aside for dirt bike and ATV use on more than 128 miles of trails. The Lower Ranch consists of three distinct areas: Granitic, Adobe, and Renz. The trails in all areas are



mostly one way and are designated by difficulty rating.

The Granitic Area is characterized by steep hills, sandy soil, and dense chaparral vegetation. This area offers year-round riding with excellent traction in the winter months. Most of the trails in this area are wide enough to accommodate ATVs with the exception of a few single tracks that are for dirt bikes only.



The Adobe Area is characterized by rolling hills, clay soil, and a mix of grassland and oak woodlands. This area is popular among both ATV and dirt bike riders. There are several hill climbs of varying difficulty and a mix of narrower ATV trails and single track. Due to the soil in this area, wet weather closures occur frequently throughout the rainy season.

The Renz Area has become very popular among dirt bike riders and consists of 22 miles of single track trails. The trails were designed using state-of-the-art techniques to limit erosion, sound, and noise from OHV activities while maintaining rider interest. This area consists of clay based soil and is subject to frequent wet weather closures throughout the year.

Additional OHV opportunities in the Lower Ranch include a variety of tracks and open play areas. Specific riding areas are also available for children, limited to 90cc or smaller motorcycles and ATVs.

The Upper Ranch: The 870-acre Upper Ranch offers exciting and challenging off-highway fun for 4x4 recreation. The trails in this area are rated by difficulty and offer everything

from easy trails for beginners to very difficult trails for the more advanced. Additional recreation opportunities in the Upper Ranch include three obstacle courses, several hill climbs, and a Grand Prix area for special events.



Hudner Ranch: This 950-acre area is set aside for 4x4 recreation and consists of rolling hills and beautiful views characterized by adobe soil, grasslands, and



narrow trails. The trails were designed to limit OHV impacts by using frequent grade changes, rolling contours, and BMPs. Access to the Hudner is available by permit only and is subject to frequent wet weather closures.

Buffer Areas / Nature Area / Fishing

Hollister Hills SVRA provides much more than just OHV recreation. The park has over 1700 acres of buffer land where motorized use is not appropriate. This area was created to minimize sound and dust from OHV recreation on neighboring properties. It also serves as natural open space parkland. Within the buffers, non-motorized trails will be developed in the fall of 2013 for hiking, mountain biking, and equestrian recreation. Other non-OHV recreation within the park includes hiking and mountain biking in the Nature area located in the Lower Ranch. In addition, the park contains a small fishing area called Lodge Lake and provides year-round fishing opportunities for Large Mouth Bass and Black Crappie.

Educational Programs

The park offers its visitors an assortment of education programs, including OHV safety training, nature programs, OHV maintenance clinics, guided and self-guided tours, campfire programs, living history programs, school field trips and presentations, and outreach events (e.g., San Benito County fair, parades, recruitment shows). The park sponsors Junior Ranger OHV programs and hosts the Off-Highway PAL program. These programs provide a fun and interesting way for kids to learn about the park, practice safe and responsible OHV use, and gain a greater understanding about the natural and cultural resources in the park.



Special Events

Areas within the park are available for a variety of special events. Nationally televised Hare Scrambles and 4x4 events occur annually within the park. Additional events include charity fundraisers, OHV events geared towards kids, and a unique national vintage motorcycle show and race that draws people from around the country.

Day Use and Camping

Hollister Hills SVRA is open year round for OHV use. There are multiple day use sites throughout the park which offer shade ramadas, picnic tables, and restroom facilities. A new day use facility was installed in 2013 called the “Windmill” day use area. Located within the Renz riding area, this day use only area features picnic tables, interpretive displays, a restroom, and a historic homestead site. Day use hours are from sunrise to sunset.

There are a total of ten campgrounds within the park differing in size, from smaller sites to areas set aside for large groups. There are no defined campsites within the campgrounds and spots are available on a first-come, first-served basis. The campsite amenities include showers, flush toilets, picnic tables, and fire rings. The group campsite is available by reservation and can accommodate up to 250 people.



History and Cultural Resources

The lands of Hollister Hills were once inhabited by the Ohlone Indians, a Native American people of the central California Coast. Descendants of these Indians are still living in this area, and evidence of their past residence here has been found and documented at various archeological sites.



During the late 1700s, Spain established control of the region and built the nearby Mission San Juan Bautista. The Mexican government later divided the San Juan Bautista lands into two land grants: Ranch San Justo and Rancho Cienega del Gabilan. Today Hollister Hills SVRA is located on

portions of both of these former land grants.

When the land grants were being divided and sold, Jesse Whitton obtained this property and created a family ranch. Jesse was a civilian surveyor for the John C. Fremont expedition, which traveled through the area in 1846. After the expedition, he returned to the area and successfully purchased 600 acres for \$50 per acre. Upon Jesse's death, the land passed on through the family and was eventually inherited by Howard Harris in 1959.



Mr. Harris used the land for a multitude of activities including ranching, hunting, and mining. Evidence of the mining that occurred here can be seen at the quarry in the Upper Ranch. Dolomite and limestone were the primary mineral deposits mined from this location. The remnants of ranching including Walnut Orchards can be seen at the Lower Ranch. Other cultural resources available for the public to visit include the Vineyard School, a one-room historic school house at the Upper Ranch, and the historic Olive Orchard located in the

Lower Ranch. These resources provide insight to the culture and lifestyle of time past.



The park store located in Lodge Campground was once the location of the Bird Creek Hunting Lodge. In 1948, when the Bird Creek Hunting Club was organized, OHVs were introduced on the ranch. Jeeps, motorcycles, and "tote-goats" were used for transportation around the ranch and to control trespassing. As OHVs became more popular, Mr. Harris began to allow motorcycle events including track races and hill climb competitions.

Eventually he built the majority of existing park trails and began operating the ranch as a motorcycle park called the Howard Harris Motorcycle Playground. Mr. Harris continued to manage the ranch until October 1, 1975, when the land purchased 110 years earlier by Mr. Harris' great-grandfather was purchased by the State and became Hollister Hills, California's first SVRA.

Hungry Valley SVRA

Hungry Valley SVRA is located directly south of the town of Gorman near Tejon Pass, paralleling Interstate 5. The park lies in parts of Los Angeles, Ventura, and Kern Counties. The SVRA provides recreation and OHV opportunities serving the needs of the Central Valley and the greater Los Angeles metropolitan area. The park offers 17,000 acres for recreation and more than 130 miles of trails for motorized use. Hungry Valley is a distinctive area, where diverse geological and biogeographical elements converge. The topography in the SVRA ranges from flat, broad valleys and gentle rolling landscapes, to sharp hills and steep-sided canyons that set off the more rugged hills and mountains within the park. This varied

Location: Kern, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties

Total Park Acreage: 19,000

OHV Recreation Acreage: 17,000

Year Park became an SVRA: 1980

2012 Annual Visitation: 143,976

Camping: Yes



terrain provides unique opportunities for OHV enthusiasts, not to mention beautiful panoramic views of vast open spaces and vista. Elevations at the SVRA range from 3,000 feet to nearly 6,000 feet. Hungry Valley is a semi-arid place. Summers are often hot, with temperatures ranging from the mid-90s to low 100s. In contrast, the winters can be quite cold; snow is not uncommon. Spring provides some of the most spectacular wildflower displays in the California State Park system.

OHV Recreation

Individuals with all levels of OHV operator skills can enjoy the wide variety of terrain and trails available at the SVRA and the adjoining Los Padres National Forest. Motorized recreational opportunities include open areas, identified trails, tracks, play areas, special use areas, and a 4x4 obstacle area. In addition to the more than 4,000 acres available for distributed riding, there are approximately 130 miles of developed trails. The SVRA also features



the Quail Canyon Special Event Area, which includes the Quail Canyon Motocross Track, a premier motocross track designed by Roger Decoster. This area is a family-oriented facility offering track opportunities for a broad variety of OHV events.



Los Padres National Forest, Angeles National Forest, and Pyramid Lake

These areas are located adjacent to Hungry Valley SVRA and offer additional recreation options including camping, hiking, hunting, OHV recreation, and boating opportunities on nearby Pyramid Lake. Hungry Valley SVRA is the main access point to Piru Creek and Alamo Mountain in the Los Padres National Forest, popular day use destinations. From the SVRA, OHV enthusiasts have easy access to Alamo Mountain.

Wildflower Viewing

During the wildflower season, Hungry Valley SVRA offers a self-guided tour route, two-hour guided wildflower tours by staff, maps, and hiking opportunities throughout the park. In the spring, the wildflowers in the area are world renown for their color and abundance as the grassy hillsides turn brilliant shades of orange, yellow, and purple. During the springtime, park staff produces a weekly, updated flower guide on the wildflower bloom. It is available at the district office, website, and visitor kiosks.

Hiking in the Oak Preserve

The Oak Woodland Natural Preserve is 60 acres on the western boundary of the park. It may only be accessed by foot—no motorized vehicles are allowed in this area. All ages of oaks are present in this woodland from seedling to 500+ years old. This level of Valley



Oak regeneration in existing mature woodlands is extremely rare. The low numbers of invasive species in this woodland is also very rare. It is apparent that this area was never impacted by heavy cattle grazing. The plant diversity of the understory is a unique feature of this woodland. This is a natural spring fed area with many wetland species as well as the sage scrub plant community which is more common

throughout Hungry Valley. Many rare native bunch grasses are present in the understory of the oaks in their natural historic habitat assemblage. The Valley Oaks in this area appear to be free of disease and parasites with the notable exception of a natural infestation of mistletoe in a small percentage of the mature oaks.



Native Grasslands Management Area

Hungry Valley SVRA protects over 4,000 acres of the finest examples of native grasslands remaining in the state today. This is one of the largest contiguous tracts of native grasses left in California. Due to historic grazing and agricultural



practices, these native grasslands are extremely rare. Twenty varieties of grasses intermingle here with very few examples of non-native plants. These grasses support a robust rodent population. Hungry Valley's Native Grassland Management Area is committed to preserving the park's native grasses. Rather than prohibiting off-highway activities in the grassland areas, OHVs are permitted, provided operators obey the signs

and use the established trails. Stay on the trails in the Native Grasslands Management Area to help ensure continued OHV recreation in this zone.

Educational Programs

Park staff offers a variety of educational programs for the public's enjoyment and to enhance their knowledge of park resources. Programs include Junior Ranger activities, group nature hikes, wildlife viewing, and on-site school programs. The park's education program provides valuable learning opportunities for local school groups including park tours, nature hikes, wildflower and Oak Woodland Natural Preserve tours, and Native American history lessons. The SVRA's Junior Ranger OHV program provides a fun and interesting way for kids to learn about the park. It also provides an important opportunity to educate kids—and parents—about OHV use, rider safety, and respect for the park's natural and cultural resources. Additionally, in coordination with the Police Activities League (PAL), the park hosts the Off-Highway PALs program.



Day Use and Camping

Hungry Valley SVRA is open for day use and camping seven days a week. There are approximately 150 campsites throughout the park, including nine semi-developed campgrounds which include shade ramadas, picnic tables, fire rings, and vault restrooms. Day use parking is allowed at any of the nine campgrounds providing access to OHV opportunities.



Honey Valley Group Camp

Hungry Valley SVRA has long been a popular destination for group camping and OHV special events. Currently a construction project is underway which will add a much needed developed group camping facility to Hungry Valley SVRA.

This Minor Capital Outlay Service Center project includes a large centralized covered shade structure, 23 picnic tables, a large ranch-style barbecue pit, food preparation table, and an amphitheater complete with a campfire area, stage, and seating for up to 36 people. The group camp's design utilizes native rock, vegetation, and architecture in order to blend in with the surrounding landscape, as well as honor the areas historical ranching culture.



The large centralized group camp is surrounded by five smaller group campsites complete with picnic tables, fire pits, vault toilets, and shade ramadas. The entire facility has been designed to be ADA (Americans With Disabilities Act) accessible.

This project will provide visitors an area to hold club outings and large organized special events. In addition, the amphitheater will provide the stage to support the growing number of free-to-the-public interpretive programs. The expected completion date for the Honey Valley Group Camp is mid-October 2013.

Park History

The parklands were originally home to the Tataviam tribe of Native Americans who practiced a hunting and gathering lifestyle. The tribe occupied the area until they were displaced by Euro-American influence in the 18th century.

Hungry Valley was also the site of homesteading and ranching activities for more than 100 years. The sparsely inhabited region of Hungry Valley was used mainly by Anglo settlers between 1890 and 1940. The ruggedness of the terrain in the area, and the barren and marginally productive farmland meant that homesteaders in Hungry Valley lived under harsh economic conditions and settlement came slowly.



Besides agriculture activities, construction and installation of oil pipelines and roads, as well as mining activities, occurred in the early 1900s. The 1920s and 1930s saw a variety of homesteading activities. However, most of these small homesteads failed and were ultimately wiped out by drought. Thereafter, most of the land in the Hungry Valley area was maintained by large landowners until it was purchased from the 1940s through the 1970s by state and federal government agencies. Most of the land in Hungry Valley SVRA was acquired by State Parks between 1978 and 1980.



Oceano Dunes SVRA

Oceano Dunes SVRA is located on California's Central Coast in San Luis Obispo County, within the Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes complex. The SVRA is bordered on the north by the cities of Grover Beach and Pismo Beach, on the east by the city of Oceano, on the south by Guadalupe-Nipomo Dunes National Wildlife Refuge, and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The SVRA offers 3,600 acres of beautiful scenery along the Pacific Ocean, including the beach, coastal sand dunes, wetlands, lakes, and riparian areas. Oceano Dunes' topography includes an active dune complex (shifting sand) that is geologically unique. The sand that formed these dunes was carried down to the ocean by rivers and streams, deposited on the



Location: San Luis Obispo County
Total Park Acreage: 3,600
OHV Recreation Acreage: 1,500
Year Park became an SVRA: 1982
2012 Annual Visitation: 1,674,386
Camping: Yes

beach by ocean currents, and then shaped by the wind into the dunes seen today in a process that is still ongoing. The sand dunes' distinctive features provide for impressive recreational opportunities for OHV enthusiasts visiting from all over the world. The park provides a unique opportunity for visitors to participate in motorized recreation on several miles of beach and coastal sand dunes. The SVRA has been a favorite camping and recreation site for families for over 100 years.

Elevations at the park range from sea level to 200 feet. Oceano Dunes experiences typical Central California coastal weather conditions, with daytime temperatures ranging from the low 50s to the high 70s throughout much of the year. Gusty afternoon wind and morning coastal fog are prevalent in the spring and summer months.

OHV Recreation

Of the 3,600 acres managed by Oceano Dunes staff, 1,500 acres of beach and dunes are available for OHV recreation. The SVRA is a favorite area for Californians to recreate on the beach and dunes in a wide range of motorized vehicles, from standard highway vehicles to highly specialized dune buggies.



Training Area

ATV safety classes are available at the park in a secure training area. Comprehensive ATV safety education programs provide an important opportunity to educate the public on safe and responsible use of OHVs and raise awareness of the park's resources.



Hiking/Bird Watching



In addition to motorized recreation, Oceano Dunes SVRA provides a wide array of other non-motorized recreation opportunities including hiking, nature walks, and birdwatching. South of the SVRA is the Oso Flaco Lakes area. This area consists of two freshwater lakes and dune complexes managed for non-motorized recreational uses. Visitors to the Oso Flaco area can enjoy a moderate walk along the one-mile ADA accessible boardwalk, observing wildlife and native plants as the path passes Oso Flaco Lake, leading out to the beach. Oso Flaco Lake is an important stopover for waterfowl traveling along the Pacific Flyway.

Horseback Riding

Horseback riding is welcome in the park. There is an equestrian staging area located near the beach entrance on Grand Avenue. Rides can also be arranged through the commercial stables located near the park.



Water Recreation

Surfing, boating, operating personal watercraft, kiteboarding, and paddling are some of the recreational watersports available at Oceano Dunes SVRA. Since motorized activity is allowed on the beach, those accessing the water for recreational purposes can park their vehicles and easily unload gear near the water's edge.

Education Programs

Staff at Oceano Dunes SVRA offers and hosts a variety of education and safety programs unique to the park. Programs include youth safety clinics, Junior Ranger programs, guided walks, campfire programs, and more. The park also hosts the Off-Highway PALs program. Education and outreach programs offer a fun and interesting way for both kids and adults to learn about the park and its important resources. Programs also provide an important opportunity to teach visitors about OHV use, rider safety, trail etiquette, and how behavior and actions affect the park's natural and cultural resources.



Day Use and Camping

The park offers primitive beach and dune camping with no designated campsites. Day use access to the beach is available daily from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. The camping limit is 1,000 street legal vehicles per day. Camping is also available off the beach at the North Beach and Oceano Campgrounds. These two campgrounds provide conventional amenities such as picnic tables, fire rings, and restrooms.



Park History

The Chumash Indians lived in the Oceano Dunes area for thousands of years. Evidence of their presence can be seen in several locations in the dunes in the form of "middens," which are piles of shells left after the Chumash collected them for food. These middens are protected by state and federal law.



The first documentation of motorized vehicles being operated on the beach was a 1906 newspaper article announcing that Ford Motor Company was meeting in Pismo Beach for a rally between California's northern and southern car dealerships. Early photos depict families enjoying the beach and dunes in horse drawn carriages and on bicycles.



Pavilion Hill, a large vegetated dune, is named for the huge Victorian style dance pavilion which was built at the turn of the 20th century. There was also a pier extending into the ocean in front of the Pavilion. The Pavilion was torn down in 1921 as it was in disrepair after years of existence on a naturally moving sand dune. During the depression years of the 1930s extending into the 1940s, a colony of artists, writers, and others known as the Dunites lived east of the dunes.

The original parkland holding was acquired and operated as an SVRA in 1974. It was then called the Pismo Dunes SVRA and it was managed by the State Parks San Luis Obispo Coast District as an extension of Pismo State Beach. Over the years, additional adjacent properties were acquired, extending the SVRA. In 1982, the California Park and Recreation Commission established a new district and the Division took over active management for the park. Thereafter, the park was named Oceano Dunes SVRA.



Ocotillo Wells SVRA

Ocotillo Wells SVRA is the largest of the SVRAs consisting of over 85,000 acres of Southern California desert lands that include state, federal, and recently acquired additions. The SVRA is located near the Salton Sea and covers portions of both San Diego and Imperial Counties. Ocotillo Wells SVRA offers a wide range of opportunities for OHV recreation and exploration, as well as for hiking, biking, geo-caching, and camping. In fact, it is possible to explore the park's open environment and varied terrain for days without having to retrace your tracks. Visitors marvel at the many exotically named natural wonders such as Blowsand Hill, Devil's Slide, Shell Reef, Gas

Location: San Diego & Imperial Counties
Total Park Acreage: 85,000
OHV Recreation Acreage: 84,840
Year Park became an SVRA: 1981
2012 Annual Visitation: 506,250
Camping: Yes



Domes, Pumpkin Patch, and the badland features in the northwestern portion of the SVRA.

Elevations at Ocotillo Wells SVRA range from 176 feet below sea level to approximately 400 feet above sea level. The extreme terrain and intense climate have challenged both the skills and endurance of OHV recreation enthusiasts for generations.

OHV Recreation

The SVRA offers a variety of OHV recreational opportunities for different types of OHVs. In much of the SVRA, OHV recreation is not confined to identified trails and routes, while other areas of the park allow riding only on trails and roads. In partnership with the BLM, Ocotillo Wells manages and operates BLM lands to the south and east of the park as part of the larger SVRA. The western boundary and part of the northern boundary borders the half-million acre Anza-Borrego Desert State Park, which is open to exploration only by highway-legal vehicles along the park's primitive road system.



Self-guided OHV tours are available at Ocotillo Wells SVRA, taking visitors to interesting and unique features throughout the park, including Shell Reef, Barrel Springs, the Pumpkin Patch, and the Gas Domes.

Youth Tracks

The Harold Soens Youth Track is designated for riders 12 years old or younger, riding 70cc or less. It is a great place for kids to ride under the guidance of parent supervision. An ATV Safety Training Area provides a dedicated area where ATV safety classes are offered to the public.

Geocaching

Ocotillo Wells SVRA offers a unique location for those interested in geocaching, an exciting recreational activity for the entire family. Participants use GPS coordinates to locate hidden

Ocotillo Wells SVRA North 4x4 Obstacle Course

In 2009, Ocotillo Wells SVRA was approached by Tierra Del Sol Jeep Club about the possibilities of building a 4x4 area on the north side of the park. In 2010, project planning meetings began and a project site near Cross Over Trail camping area and State Route 22 by the Tierra Del Sol event area was selected. Ideas for obstacles came from Miller Motorsports Park in Utah, BLM Cow Mountain OHV facility near Ukiah, and Hollister Hills SVRA. Construction began the week of December 15, 2010. Many of the materials for the obstacles were donated to Tierra Del Sol, and on March 11, 2011, the Ocotillo Wells SVRA North 4x4 Training Area was opened to the public.



The Ocotillo Wells SVRA North 4x4 Training Area project was completed in less than a year. It was a true team effort involving Tierra Del Sol Jeep Club, W.E. Rock, and California State Parks. The 4x4 area is approximately 30 acres with 21 different obstacles rated from beginner to expert and a pedestrian area with six shade ramadas. Within the 30 acres, a large portion of the 4x4 area was set aside for resource protection for the flat-tailed horned lizard and protective habitat for native plants and animals.

“caches.” While the park fully supports responsible geocaching, damage to the cultural and natural resources is never tolerated.

In 2009, Ocotillo Wells SVRA hosted the first ever geocaching event in California State Parks’ history. This one of a kind event, which attracted over 700 people in its first year, provides innumerable opportunities for staff to engage park visitors in the discovery and understanding of the park’s natural and cultural resources.



Hiking

In addition to the OHV recreation opportunities within the park, there are also many hiking opportunities available. The park offers guided and self-guided walks.

Wildflowers

Annual wildflower blooms are fickle in the desert, but in a good year Ocotillo Wells knows how to put on a good show. Maps and displays provide information and direct visitors to the best blooms throughout the region. Park interpreters also offer guided walks, 4x4 adventure tours and digital photography workshops to aid visitors in their discovery of one of nature’s grandest spectacles.



Education Programs

Park staff provides a comprehensive education program from October through April.



Programs include desert animal exhibits, star and moon gazing, OHV tours, Junior Ranger activities, and traditional evening campfire programs. The park also hosts Off-Highway PALs programs. Education programs available at the SVRA teach and inspire visitors to learn more about the park’s resources, the desert, wildlife habitats, and its fascinating geologic features.

Visitors can enjoy staff-led geology and wildlife viewing tours on ATVs. In addition to these programs, SVRA staff also provides outreach and education for schools and youth programs, highlighting desert animal protection, rider safety, and career opportunities.



Day Use and Camping

Day use and camping facilities are available throughout the park, including open camping for up to 30 days per calendar year. Developed campsite areas include vault restrooms, shade ramadas, picnic tables, and fire rings. Additional shade ramadas and picnic tables are located throughout the park for day use. Adjacent to the Discovery Center is a day use picnic area which includes an accessible walkway, native plant garden, and interpretive panels.

Tierra Del Sol Desert Safari 50th Year Anniversary

In 1962, Tierra Del Sol, a not-for-profit, family-oriented 4-WD club, held its first Desert Safari. Every year since then, in conjunction with Ocotillo Wells SVRA, the Tierra Del Sol Desert Safari has been held, and in 2012, it celebrated its 50th anniversary. In its early days, the Desert Safari might get 200 people, but 1,768 registrants and thousands of additional people participated in the 50th. The course, which includes sandy areas, hill climbs, and undulating off-camber notches and ridges, was changed slightly, beginning at the usual finish line and ending at what is traditionally the start of the Safari. In keeping with the Southern California flavor, each year the club publishes as part of their report



on the Safari, how many empanadas, burritos and fish tacos were served. Tierra Del Sol 4-WD Club represents an exemplary volunteer organization working in conjunction with California State Parks to promote safe and responsible OHV recreation to keep areas open for riding. Volunteers of Tierra Del Sol also staff the 4x4 Training Area at Ocotillo Wells SVRA.

Discovery Center and Amphitheater

The Discovery Center features fun and interesting displays about the desert, as well as hands-on activities for the whole family to enjoy. The Discovery Center is also a great place to pick up a park map, a visitor's guide, and a schedule of the week's activities. An ADA accessible amphitheater located just west of the Discovery Center allows experienced staff to present a wide variety of free programs on archaeology, astronomy, desert wildlife, local history, and many other topics of interest.

Park History

Ocotillo Wells SVRA has had a rich and varied history. Native peoples lived and traveled throughout the region for centuries. Early Spanish explorers trekked across the land leading scouting parties in search of an overland route to Alta California.



For several decades in the early 20th century, wildcatting oil speculators unsuccessfully drilled for “black gold” in Ocotillo Wells. In the 1930s, movie moguls sent Hollywood production companies to Ocotillo Wells where they filmed a number of well-known movies. During World War II, the United States Government commandeered portions of the land for military training and a firing range. Surplus Jeeps® were among the first recreational vehicles used to explore the park just after the war.

Ocotillo Wells SVRA was established in 1979. Prior to this, the area was part of the Anza-Borrego Desert State Park. Before the area became a state park, the lands were owned by many different people. Today, there are still over 600 private in-holdings in the park.

Ocotillo Wells SVRA Special Events

Ocotillo Wells SVRA is more than a premiere OHV recreation destination. The SVRA's interpretive staff offers a dazzling array of fun and educational programs designed to enhance the experience of its visitors throughout the winter season. Approximately 70,000 visitors participate in these programs every season.



Every weekend park interpreters disperse to popular destinations in the park and host day-long field exhibits. Visitors can get up close and personal with fossil replicas of mammoths,

saber-toothed tigers, giant sharks, and other “gnarly” beasts. Trivia games such as “Who’s Scat is That?” and live scorpion demonstrations provide a glimpse into the lives of desert animals. Geology exhibits introduce visitors to the unique and strange features of the park.



Weekly stargazing programs showcase the park’s amazingly dark night sky. Peering through an 11-inch telescope, visitors are treated to spectacular views of glittering star clusters, wispy nebulas, and swirling galaxies. Streaks of shooting stars and the Milky Way’s arching glow set the perfect backdrop for quality visitor night time experiences. The park also hosts “Hot Stars and Heavenly Bodies,” an annual astronomy festival complete with guest speakers and super-sized telescopes.

For the extra-daring, some tours even take a turn through the dark side of Ocotillo Wells, showing off the park’s nocturnal creepy crawlers.

A number of special events rounds out the park’s winter season.

- The incredibly popular “Roughneck Rendezvous” is a geocaching extravaganza with an educational twist. Visitors search out hidden caches both on foot and off-highway, and gain credit by answering each cache’s trivia question. Credits are later exchanged for raffle tickets to win great prizes at the end of the day.
- During Presidents’ Day weekend, Ocotillo Wells holds the “Geology Dayz” festival. Park interpreters shine the spotlight on the park’s intriguing geological wonders with special exhibits and guest speakers. Visitors are given an in-depth look at how bubbling mud pots, sculpted sandstone “pumpkins,” and violent flash floods have shaped the park.
- Ocotillo Wells SVRA hosts many fun-runs like the annual Tierra Del Sol Desert Safari, one of the country’s largest 4x4 events. The SVRA provides a fantastic interpretive experience to the fun-run crowd. Over 80 feet of interactive displays, hands-on activities, and “Jeep-ardy” trivia games make this a popular event.



Prairie City SVRA

Prairie City SVRA is an urban OHV park located at the base of the Sierra Nevada foothills approximately 25 miles east of Sacramento and 60 miles west of Lake Tahoe. Flat, open grasslands, rolling hills with native blue oak trees, and acres of cobbled mine tailings span the park providing for an array of OHV recreation opportunities. The SVRA extends more than 1,000 acres and offers OHV enthusiasts a variety of terrain, trails, distributed riding, and an extensive selection of tracks. Park elevations range from 240 to 350 feet above sea level. Summers at the park are dry and hot, while winters tend to have dense fog in the mornings and occasional heavy rains.

Location: Sacramento County
Total Park Acreage: 1,047
OHV Recreation Acreage: 644
Year Park became an SVRA: 1989
2012 Annual Visitation: 115,378
Camping: No



OHV Recreation

Prairie City SVRA offers 644 acres of motorized recreation for public use. OHV recreational opportunities include terrain, trails, and tracks for motorcycles, ATVs, 4x4s, ROVs, Karts, and Quarter Midgets. Most of the trails in the park available for motorcycles and ATVs are beginner or intermediate level with a few expert trails.

Tracks

In addition to the trails and areas throughout the park, there are also separate motorcycle and ATV practice tracks. Privately operated concessionaires provide a number of specialty tracks including the Hangtown Track, a Quarter Midget Track, Kart Track, and Arena Cross TT.



Hangtown MX Track

The Hangtown MX Track is operated by a private concessionaire. Just over a mile in length with challenging terrain and high jumps, this track is designed for expert level motocross riders. In the spring, the track is home to the annual Hangtown National Motocross Classic.



The first Hangtown race took place in 1969, making it the longest running national series motocross race. It has been held at Prairie City since 1979, and is one of the largest outdoor sporting events in Sacramento County with more than 25,000 spectators. It is the only outdoor national race still promoted by a nonprofit club, the Dirt Diggers North Motorcycle Club.

Mountain Biking

On Wednesday evenings, during the spring and fall, mountain bike enthusiasts can enjoy the park as they practice and test their skills.



Hangtown Classic

The largest special event at Prairie City is the annual Hangtown Motocross Classic, a nationally televised event, which transforms the park from its normal public OHV park identity into a pro-sports venue. This race is the oldest, and one of the most coveted trophies on the 12-race, Lucas Oil AMA Pro Motocross Championship series. Motocross amateurs—from all over California, as well as Nevada, Utah, Oregon, and Washington—also compete. The Hangtown Motocross Classic is the only event on the schedule



that is still run by a motorcycle club and held on public lands, illustrating the successful partnership between Dirt Diggers North Motorcycle Club and the OHMVR Division. In May 2013, the 45th Annual Hangtown Motocross Classic drew over 25,000 spectators. Prairie City and Division interpretive staff manned a booth which drew more than 2,600 visitors during the two-day event.

4x4 Expansion

In late 2012, Prairie City SVRA staff completed a multi-year project that expanded and improved the SVRA's 4x4 area. This project was designed to provide 4x4 recreation opportunities in close proximity to the large population of Sacramento and surrounding communities as an option to undertaking lengthy drives into the Sierra. Phase one of the project added three restrooms, shade trees, and picnic areas. During phase two, four of the existing 4x4 obstacles were improved and updated to include hill climbs, mud drags, a cobble traverse, and a frame twister. Approximately 35,000 tons of rock and nearly 1,000 yards of concrete were used for the construction of several new obstacles including a half-mile-long Mini Rubicon, Prairie City Rock Crawl Pyramid, and Simulated Granite Hill Climbs.



The improvements to the 4x4 area were developed in cooperation with the Prairie City Improvement Group and local 4x4 clubs, including the California Association of 4WD Clubs. Three public meetings encouraged visitor involvement in the project. Prairie City



SVRA staff coordinated with CDFW, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the Central California Regional Water Quality Control Board to obtain necessary permits.

Planned construction goals protected and enhanced natural resources and increased recreational opportunities. The “mud drag” was relocated to a new area to catch any sediment coming from the hill climb area. Concrete and rock on the

hill climbs reduced overall erosion by an estimated 27 tons per acre per year. To reduce erosion within the obstacle, the half-mile Mini Rubicon was rock lined. In addition, approximately three acres of riparian habitat restoration was part of the project.

The improvements to the 4x4 area have exceeded project goals, including increased visitation to the 4x4 area at the park.

Education Programs

Through portable staffed exhibits and special events, Prairie City SVRA's education programs provide an important opportunity to teach kids about responsible OHV use, safety, rider ethics, and awareness and protection of the park's natural and cultural resources. The park also hosts the Off-Highway PALs program.



Day Use and Camping

The SVRA offers shaded picnic sites, barbecue grills, fire pits, and restrooms in the staging area. Day use parking is provided in the staging area and at designated areas near the various tracks and the 4x4 area. While camping is generally not allowed, overnight stays are permitted on a limited bases in conjunction with permitted special events,

Park History

The parklands were originally home to the Valley Nisenan Maidu Native Americans. The Maidu people occupied the eastern portions of the middle and lower Sacramento Valley and Sierra foothills until the discovery of gold and the ensuing Gold Rush.



Prairie City SVRA takes its name from the gold rush mining community that was located just northeast of the present-day park. Today, reminders of that 1850s community can be seen in the acres of cobbled mine tailings left after dredges combed the ancient river beds in search of gold in the late 1800s, and a historical marker just outside the park—California Historical Landmark #464. After the gold mining days, the area became home to a number of cattle ranches.

In the early 1960s, Aerojet General Corporation purchased the southern portion of what is currently the existing park to build and test rocket engines for the federal government. Today, you can still see both the test rocket launch pit, and the dome-shaped control room called the “Moon Room.”

In 1972, Roy and Mary McGill leased 435 acres of the present park site from Aerojet General Corporation and created a motorcycle riding and competition facility called McGill Off-Highway Vehicle Park. Sacramento County purchased the area in 1975. An additional 401 acres was purchased in 1976, and in July 1988, the park was turned over to the Division.

Appendices

California's Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Commission was created by the Legislature in 1982 through the enactment of the Off Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Act (PRC 5090.15). In 2008, SB-742 revised the OHMVR Commission's duties and responsibilities to be more advisory in nature and in line with those of the California State Parks and Recreation Commission. The OHMVR Commission has responsibility for the approval of general plans, receives public comments about the program, and reviews plans for new and expanded recreation areas applying for grant funds.

Nine Commissioners are appointed to staggered four-year terms. The Governor appoints five of the members (subject to Senate confirmation), and the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly each appoint two members. The Commission membership is intended to represent a broad range of groups including OHV recreation enthusiasts, biological or soil scientists, rural landowners, law enforcement, environmental protection organizations, and non-motorized recreation interests.

**OHMVR COMMISSIONERS TERMS OF OFFICE
(APPOINTMENTS 1983 – PRESENT)**

Appointing Power	Appointee	Appointed	Term Expired	Period of Service
Governor - #1				
Brown	Stephen Casagrande	02/83	01/85	02/83 to 07/85
Deukmejian	Betty Morris	07/85	01/89	07/85 to 04/94
Deukmejian/Wilson	Betty Morris	05/90	01/93	
Wilson	Janette McGarvie	04/94	01/97	04/94 to 10/98
Wilson/Davis	George Galvan	10/98	01/01	10/98 to 01/02
Davis/Schwarzenegger	Robert Chavez	03/02	01/05	03/02 to 05/06
Schwarzenegger	Gary E. Willard	05/06	01/09	
Schwarzenegger	Gary E. Willard	05/09	01/13	05/06 to 01/13
Governor - #2				
Brown	Howard Wilshire	02/83	01/84	02/83 to 05/84
Deukmejian	Edward Waldheim	05/84	01/88	05/84 to 05/90
Deukmejian/Wilson	Loren Lutz	05/90	01/92	05/90 to 04/94
Wilson	Donald Amador	04/94	01/96	04/94 to 05/00
Wilson/Davis	Donald Amador	01/96	01/00	
Davis/Schwarzenegger	Michael F. Prizmich	05/00	01/04	05/00 to 02/07 (resigned)
Schwarzenegger	Michael F. Prizmich	05/06	01/08	
Schwarzenegger	Kane Silverberg	07/08	01/12	07/08 to 03/12

OHMVR COMMISSION TERMS OF OFFICE – Page 2 of 4

Appointing Power	Appointee	Appointed	Term Expired	Period of Service
Governor - #3				
Brown	Martin Coren	02/83	01/86	02/83 to 8/84 (resigned)
Deukmejian	Mark Anderson	06/85	01/86	06/85 to 02/87
Deukmejian	Mark Anderson	02/86	01/90	
Deukmejian	Eugene Chappie	02/87	01/90	02/87 to 05/92 (resigned)
Deukmejian/Wilson	Eugene Chappie	05/90	01/94	
Wilson	Eldon Nobles	07/94	01/98	07/94 to 02/00 (resigned)
Wilson/Davis	Eldon Nobles	01/98	01/02	
Davis	Daphne C. Greene	05/00	01/02	05/00 to 04/03 (resigned)
Schwarzenegger	Edward H. Waldheim	11/03	01/06	11/03 to 05/06
Schwarzenegger	Mark D. McMillin	05/06	01/10	05/06 to 3/10
Brown	Ted Cabral	03/13	01/16	03/13 to Current
Governor - #4				
Schwarzenegger	Bradley Franklin	07/08	01/12	07/08 to 03/12
Brown	Kevin P. Murphy	03/13	01/16	03/13 to Current
Governor - #5				
Schwarzenegger	Paul Slavik	07/08	01/12	
Brown	Paul Slavik	03/12	01/16	07/08 to current

OHMVR COMMISSION TERMS OF OFFICE – Page 3 of 4

Appointing Power	Appointee	Appointed	Term Expired	Period of Service
Senate - #1				
David Roberti	Michael Bishop	02/83	01/84	02/83 to 03/88
David Roberti	Michael Bishop	01/84	01/88	
David Roberti	Hugh McGuigan	03/88	01/92	03/88 to 01/00
David Roberti /Bill Lockyer	Hugh McGuigan	01/92	01/96	
Bill Lockyer/John Burton	Hugh McGuigan	01/96	01/00	
John Burton	Paul J. Spitler	01/00	01/04	01/00 to 12/07 (resigned)
John Burton/Don Perata	Paul J. Spitler	01/04	01/08	
Don Perata	Eric K. Lueder	05/08	01/12	05/08 to 06/12
Darryl Steinberg	Teresa Villegas	07/12	01/16	07/12 to Current
Senate - #2				
David Roberti	James Livermore	02/83	01/85	02/83 to 01/89
David Roberti	James Livermore	01/85	01/89	
David Roberti	Paul Golde	01/89	01/93	01/89 to 04/93
David Roberti/Bill Lockyer	J. Robert Hayes	04/93	01/97	04/93 to 03/97
Bill Lockyer/John Burton	Kenneth R. Nelson	03/97	01/01	03/97 to 01/01
John Burton/Don Perata	Harold Thomas	01/01	01/05	01/01 to 12/07 (resigned)
Don Perata	Harold Thomas	01/05	01/08	
Darryl Steinberg	Stan Van Velsor	02/09	01/13	02/09 to 01/13
Darryl Steinberg	Edward Patrovsky	01/13	01/17	01/13 to Current

Appointing Power	Appointee	Appointed	Term Expired	Period of Service
Assembly - #1				
Willie Brown	John Motley	02/83	01/84	02/83 to 11/96
Willie Brown	John Motley	01/84	01/88	
Willie Brown	John Motley	01/88	01/92	
Willie Brown	John Motley	01/92	01/96	
Curt Pringle	James Bramham	11/96	01/00	11/96 to 02/00
Antonio Villaraigosa	Judith A. Anderson	02/00	01/04	02/00 to 01/08
Herb Wesson	Judith A. Anderson	01/04	01/08	
John Pérez	Diana Pérez	02/11	01/12	
John Pérez	Diana Pérez	1/12	01/16	02/11 to current
Assembly - #2				
Willie Brown	Marge Sutton	02/83	01/86	02/83 to 02/02
Willie Brown	Marge Sutton	01/86	01/90	
Willie Brown	Marge Sutton	01/90	01/94	
Willie Brown	Marge Sutton	01/94	01/98	
Cruz Bustamante	Marge Sutton	01/98	01/02	
Herb Wesson	John Brissenden	05/02	01/06	05/02 to 03/09 (resigned)
John Pérez	Breene Kerr	02/11	01/14	02/11 to current

ATV Safety Simulator Program Schedule: Fall 2012 - 2013

Date(s)	Event	Location	SVRA/HQs Program Lead	Event Attendance	Program Attendance	Notes
2012						
10/16	Prairie City Visitor Appreciation Day	Prairie City SVRA	Prairie City SVRA Greg Schumaker	1600	250	Instructors: Greg Schumaker, Daniel Mahoney & D. McGuire
10/23	Carnegie Visitor Appreciation Day	Carnegie SVRA	Carnegie SVRA Elise McFarland	930	120	Instructors: Greg Schumaker & Donna McGuire
2013						
2/7 - 2/8	King of the Hammers	Johnson Valley	Division HQs Jared Zucker	40,000	350	Instructors: Greg Schumaker & Donna McGuire
3/1 - 3/10	IV Mid-Winter Fair/Expo	Imperial County Fair Grounds	Heber Dunes SVRA Jaime Mendez	103,500	450	J. Mendez partnered with Imperial County Sheriff's Office OHV Unit.
4/6	Imperial Irrigation District Safety Rodeo	Imperial County Fair Grounds	Heber Dunes SVRA Jaime Mendez	1400	100	J. Mendez partnered with Imperial County Sheriff's OHV Unit.
4/13	Imperial Valley Children's Fair	El Centro's Bucklin Park	Heber Dunes SVRA Jaime Mendez	5,000	200	J. Mendez partnered with Imperial County Sheriff's Office OHV Unit.
5/18	Hangtown MX Classic	PCSVRA	Prairie City SVRA Greg Schumaker	20,000	500	Instructors: Donna McGuire and Lori Owens
6/13 - 6/16	El Dorado County Fair	El Dorado County Fairgrounds	Division HQs Natalie Lohi	50,000	1200	Instructors: D. McGuire, N. Lohi, and D. Mahoney
7/23	KIDS KAMPUS School Program	Diamond Springs	Division HQs Natalie Lohi	12	12	Instructor: Daniel Mahoney
9/20-9/22	Sand Sports Super Show	Orange County Fair & Event Center	Division HQs Natalie Lohi	Anticipated 25,000	1,000	Instructors: TBD
10/13	Prairie City Visitor Appreciation Day	Prairie City SVRA	Prairie City SVRA Greg Schumaker	Anticipated 2000	300	Instructors: TBD
10/20	Carnegie Visitor Appreciation Day	Carnegie SVRA	Carnegie SVRA Elise McFarland	Anticipated 1000	150	Instructors: TBD
					Total: 4,632	

**Final Awards
2010/11 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Education and Safety Projects**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
1	USFS - Pacific Southwest Region	Archaeological Stewardship	G10-02-12-S02	89.231	\$81,800	\$81,800
2	City of California City	Education & Safety	G10-03-26-S01	86.154	\$183,050	\$183,050
3	Rescue 3 Inc.	Education & Safety	G10-04-20-S01	84.615	\$88,376	\$88,376
4	BLM - Needles Field Office	Education & Safety	G10-01-12-S01	83.077	\$83,579	\$72,065
5	USFS - Los Padres National Forest	Education & Safety - Santa	G10-02-09-S01	81.538	\$17,100	\$17,100
6	Friends of Jawbone	Education & Safety-Smart Phone GPS-Trail Map Applications	G10-04-13-S01	81.538	\$79,006	\$79,006
7	Desert Group Search and Rescue Volunteer Inc.	Education & Safety	G10-04-09-S01	80.000	\$157,516	\$157,516
8	BLM - Barstow Field Office	El Mirage Education	G10-01-04-S01	78.462	\$66,635	\$59,035
9	Desert Tortoise Preserve Committee Inc.	Education & Safety	G10-04-10-S01	76.923	\$28,716	\$28,616
10	American Desert Foundation	Education & Safety	G10-04-04-S01	75.385	\$21,078	\$21,078
11	National Park Service - Mojave National Preserve	Education & Safety	G10-05-02-S01	75.385	\$65,035	\$48,035
12	CA4WDC Conservation & Education Foundation	Education & Safety - Yellow Bandana	G10-04-05-S01	75.385	\$148,514	\$118,728
13	BLM - El Centro Field Office	ISDRA Safety	G10-01-09-S02	75.385	\$278,507	\$183,360
14	El Dorado County Transportation Department	Rubicon Education & Outreach	G10-03-06-S01	70.769	\$94,580	\$51,860
15	USFS - Sequoia National Forest	Education & Safety	G10-02-15-S01	69.231	\$41,928	\$37,455
16	San Bernardino National Forest Association	Education & Safety	G10-04-02-S01	67.692	\$119,025	\$70,775
17	California Trail Users Coalition	Education & Safety - Expansion of Internet Map Based Roads/Trails in GIS	G10-04-06-S01	67.692	\$186,275	\$2,145
TOTALS					\$2,567,598	\$1,300,000

**Final Awards
2010/11 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
BLM - Law Enforcement Projects**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Applicant Request	Division Recommended Amount	Base Award	Amount Less Base Award	Proportional Award Percent	Additional Award	Total Project Award
1	BLM - Arcata Field Office	Law Enforcement	G10-01-02-L01	\$28,889	\$28,889	\$10,000	\$18,889	96.73354179	\$18,272	\$28,272
2	BLM - Bakersfield Field Office	Law Enforcement	G10-01-03-L01	\$57,877	\$57,877	\$10,000	\$47,877	96.73354179	\$46,313	\$56,313
3	BLM - Barstow Field Office	Barstow Law Enforcement	G10-01-04-L01	\$280,000	\$280,000	\$10,000	\$270,000	96.73354179	\$261,181	\$271,181
4	BLM - Bishop Field Office	Law Enforcement	G10-01-05-L01	\$28,889	\$28,889	\$10,000	\$18,889	96.73354179	\$18,272	\$28,272
5	BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office	Law Enforcement - Eagle Lake Field Office FY11	G10-01-08-L01	\$28,889	\$28,889	\$10,000	\$18,889	96.73354179	\$18,272	\$28,272
6	BLM - El Centro Field Office	Law Enforcement	G10-01-09-L01	\$433,325	\$433,325	\$10,000	\$423,325	96.73354179	\$409,497	\$419,497
7	BLM - Needles Field Office	Law Enforcement	G10-01-12-L01	\$144,444	\$144,444	\$10,000	\$134,444	96.73354179	\$130,052	\$140,052
8	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	Law Enforcement FY 2012	G10-01-13-L01	\$232,222	\$232,222	\$10,000	\$222,222	96.73354179	\$214,963	\$224,963
9	BLM - Redding Field Office	Chappie Law Enforcement 10/11	G10-01-14-L01	\$56,650	\$56,650	\$10,000	\$46,650	96.73354179	\$45,126	\$55,126
10	BLM - Ridgecrest Field Office	Law Enforcement	G10-01-15-L01	\$260,000	\$260,000	\$10,000	\$250,000	96.73354179	\$241,834	\$251,834
11	BLM - Ukiah Field Office	Law Enforcement	G10-01-17-L01	\$57,778	\$57,778	\$10,000	\$47,778	96.73354179	\$46,217	\$56,217
		TOTALS		\$1,608,963	\$1,608,963	\$110,000	\$1,498,963		\$1,450,000	\$1,560,000

Final Awards
2010/11 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
USFS - Law Enforcement Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Applicant Request	Division Recommended Amount	Base Award	Amount Less Base Award	Proportional Award Percent	Additional Award	Total Project Award
1	USFS - Angeles NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G10-02-21-L01	\$115,000	\$115,000	\$10,000	\$105,000	98.2651359	\$103,178	\$113,178
2	USFS - Cleveland NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G10-02-22-L01	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$10,000	\$70,000	98.2651359	\$68,786	\$78,786
3	USFS - Eldorado NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G10-02-23-L01	\$198,998	\$198,998	\$10,000	\$188,998	98.2651359	\$185,719	\$195,719
4	USFS - Humboldt-Toiyabe NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G10-02-24-L01	\$75,993	\$75,993	\$10,000	\$65,993	98.2651359	\$64,848	\$74,848
5	USFS - Inyo/San Bernardino NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G10-02-25-L01	\$137,380	\$137,380	\$5,000	\$132,380	98.2651359	\$130,083	\$135,083
6	USFS - Inyo/San Bernardino NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G10-02-25-L02	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$5,000	\$75,000	98.2651359	\$73,699	\$78,699
7	USFS - Klamath/Modoc NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G10-02-26-L01	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	98.2651359	\$14,740	\$24,740
8	USFS - Lassen/Plumas NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G10-02-27-L01	\$27,500	\$27,500	\$5,000	\$22,500	98.2651359	\$22,110	\$27,110
9	USFS - Lassen/Plumas NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement- Plumas NF	G10-02-27-L02	\$27,500	\$27,500	\$5,000	\$22,500	98.2651359	\$22,110	\$27,110
10	USFS - Los Padres NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G10-02-28-L01	\$88,000	\$88,000	\$10,000	\$78,000	98.2651359	\$76,647	\$86,647
11	USFS - Mendocino NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G10-02-36-L01	\$149,699	\$149,699	\$10,000	\$139,699	98.2651359	\$137,275	\$147,275
12	USFS - Sequoia NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G10-02-34-L01	\$134,000	\$134,000	\$10,000	\$124,000	98.2651359	\$121,849	\$131,849
13	USFS - Shasta-Trinity/Six Rivers NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement - Shasta-Trinity	G10-02-37-L01	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	98.2651359	\$9,827	\$14,827
14	USFS - Shasta-Trinity/Six Rivers NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement - Six Rivers	G10-02-37-L02	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	98.2651359	\$4,913	\$9,913
15	USFS - Sierra NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G10-02-35-L01	\$80,000	\$80,000	\$10,000	\$70,000	98.2651359	\$68,786	\$78,786
16	USFS - Stanislaus NF - Patrol	Law Enforcement	G10-02-32-L01	\$150,000	\$150,000	\$10,000	\$140,000	98.2651359	\$137,571	\$147,571
17	USFS - Tahoe/Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement - Tahoe	G10-02-33-L01	\$125,000	\$125,000	\$5,000	\$120,000	98.2651359	\$117,918	\$122,918
18	USFS - Tahoe/Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement - LTBMU	G10-02-33-L02	\$66,000	\$66,000	\$5,000	\$61,000	98.2651359	\$59,942	\$64,942
		TOTALS		\$1,585,070	\$1,585,070	\$140,000	\$1,445,070		\$1,420,000	\$1,560,000

Final Awards
2010/11 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Local - Law Enforcement Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Applicant Request	Division Recommended Amount	Base Award	Amount Less Base Award	Proportional Award Percent	Additional Award	Total Project Award
1	Alameda County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-27-L01	\$50,266	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	45.4518744	\$9,090	\$19,090
2	Alpine County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-01-L01	\$89,451	\$89,451	\$10,000	\$79,451	45.4518744	\$36,112	\$46,112
3	Amador County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-50-L01	\$47,740	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	45.4518744	\$6,818	\$16,818
4	Calaveras County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement Upper Interface	G10-03-03-L01	\$120,689	\$55,005	\$5,000	\$50,005	45.4518744	\$22,728	\$27,728
5	Calaveras County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement Lower Interface	G10-03-03-L02	\$83,001	\$51,105	\$5,000	\$46,105	45.4518744	\$20,956	\$25,956
6	City of California City Police Department	Law Enforcement	G10-03-26-L01	\$557,900	\$357,900	\$10,000	\$347,900	45.4518744	\$158,127	\$168,127
7	City of Hesperia Police Department	Law Enforcement	G10-03-58-L01	\$118,318	\$20,100	\$10,000	\$10,100	45.4518744	\$4,591	\$14,591
8	City of Porterville Parks and Leisure Services	Law Enforcement	G10-03-24-L01	\$20,100	\$20,100	\$10,000	\$10,100	45.4518744	\$4,591	\$14,591
9	Colusa County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-05-L01	\$30,000	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	45.4518744	\$9,090	\$19,090
10	El Dorado County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G10-03-07-L01	\$72,176	\$72,176	\$10,000	\$62,176	45.4518744	\$28,260	\$38,260
11	Fresno County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-08-L01	\$151,833	\$90,675	\$10,000	\$80,675	45.4518744	\$36,668	\$46,668
12	Humboldt County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-11-L01	\$75,371	\$75,371	\$10,000	\$65,371	45.4518744	\$29,712	\$39,712
13	Imperial County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-09-L01	\$529,395	\$529,395	\$10,000	\$519,395	45.4518744	\$236,075	\$246,075
14	Inyo County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G10-03-30-L01	\$244,800	\$189,536	\$10,000	\$179,536	45.4518744	\$81,602	\$91,602
15	Kern County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-25-L01	\$359,709	\$359,709	\$10,000	\$349,709	45.4518744	\$158,949	\$168,949
16	Lake County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-64-L01	\$62,494	\$62,494	\$10,000	\$52,494	45.4518744	\$23,860	\$33,860
17	Lassen County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G10-03-65-L01	\$121,500	\$62,494	\$10,000	\$52,494	45.4518744	\$23,860	\$33,860
18	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement - Santa Clarita	G10-03-10-L01	\$189,918	\$189,918	\$5,000	\$184,918	45.4518744	\$84,049	\$89,049
19	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement - Palmdale	G10-03-10-L02	\$118,351	\$118,351	\$5,000	\$113,351	45.4518744	\$51,520	\$56,520
20	Los Angeles Police Department / Valley Traffic Division Off Road Unit	Law Enforcement	G10-03-66-L01	\$167,820	\$20,100	\$10,000	\$10,100	45.4518744	\$4,591	\$14,591
21	Madera County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G10-03-33-L01	\$53,182	\$53,182	\$10,000	\$43,182	45.4518744	\$19,627	\$29,627
22	Mendocino County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-52-L01	\$78,797	\$78,797	\$10,000	\$68,797	45.4518744	\$31,270	\$41,270
23	Mono County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G10-03-12-L01	\$74,137	\$74,137	\$10,000	\$64,137	45.4518744	\$29,151	\$39,151
24	Napa County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-35-L01	\$64,708	\$64,708	\$10,000	\$54,708	45.4518744	\$24,866	\$34,866
25	Nevada County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-16-L01	\$53,223	\$53,223	\$10,000	\$43,223	45.4518744	\$19,646	\$29,646
26	Plumas County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-13-L01	\$114,607	\$114,607	\$10,000	\$104,607	45.4518744	\$47,546	\$57,546
27	Ridgecrest Police Department	Law Enforcement - Ridgecrest	G10-03-46-L01	\$91,527	\$24,000	\$10,000	\$14,000	45.4518744	\$6,363	\$16,363
28	Riverside County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G10-03-14-L01	\$173,400	\$124,963	\$10,000	\$114,963	45.4518744	\$52,253	\$62,253
29	San Benito County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-57-L01	\$93,891	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	45.4518744	\$9,090	\$19,090
30	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement - Victor - Valley	G10-03-15-L01	\$165,305	\$165,305	\$5,000	\$160,305	45.4518744	\$72,861	\$77,861
31	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement - Barstow	G10-03-15-L02	\$253,606	\$253,606	\$5,000	\$248,606	45.4518744	\$112,996	\$117,996

**Final Awards
2010/11 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Local - Law Enforcement Projects**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Applicant Request	Division Recommended Amount	Base Award	Amount Less Base Award	Proportional Award Percent	Additional Award	Total Project Award
32	San Diego County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G10-03-17-L01	\$128,395	\$128,395	\$10,000	\$118,395	45.4518744	\$53,813	\$63,813
33	San Joaquin County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G10-03-18-L01	\$120,870	\$120,870	\$10,000	\$110,870	45.4518744	\$50,392	\$60,392
34	Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department	Law Enforcement	G10-03-19-L01	\$172,974	\$152,835	\$10,000	\$142,835	45.4518744	\$64,921	\$74,921
35	Sierra County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G10-03-55-L01	\$22,700	\$22,700	\$10,000	\$12,700	45.4518744	\$5,772	\$15,772
36	Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G10-03-38-L01	\$149,209	\$149,209	\$10,000	\$139,209	45.4518744	\$63,273	\$73,273
37	Yolo County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G10-03-41-L01	\$81,702	\$76,707	\$10,000	\$66,707	45.4518744	\$30,320	\$40,320
38	Yucca Valley Police Department	Law Enforcement	G10-03-22-L01	\$85,605	\$20,100	\$10,000	\$10,100	45.4518744	\$4,591	\$14,591
		TOTALS		\$5,188,669	\$4,156,224	\$350,000	\$3,806,224		\$1,730,000	\$2,080,000

Final Awards - Revised October 2011
2010/11 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Operations and Maintenance - Acquisition, Development, Ground Operations and Planning Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
1	USFS - Angeles National Forest	Ground Operations	G10-02-01-G01	84.146	\$230,050	\$200,050
2	BLM - Redding Field Office	Chappie Ground Operations 10/11	G10-01-14-G01	82.927	\$154,000	\$154,000
3	USFS - San Bernardino National Forest	SBNF Ground Operations	G10-02-14-G01	82.927	\$497,125	\$438,125
4	USFS - Los Padres National Forest	Ground Operations	G10-02-09-G01	82.317	\$272,300	\$272,300
5	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Ground Operations- Stanislaus NF	G10-02-19-G01	80.488	\$504,519	\$503,519
6	USFS - Mendocino National Forest	Ground Operations	G10-02-10-G01	80.488	\$765,290	\$765,290
7	USFS - San Bernardino National Forest	Shade Structure Development on SBNF Staging Areas	G10-02-14-D02	80.000	\$39,740	\$39,740
8	BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office	Ground Operations- Fort Sage SRMA FY11	G10-01-08-G01	79.878	\$34,800	\$30,800
9	USFS - Sequoia National Forest	Ground Operations	G10-02-15-G01	79.878	\$557,606	\$554,070
10	California Trail Users Coalition	Ground Operations - Continued Support for Trail/Route Maintenance Activities	G10-04-06-G01	78.659	\$45,250	\$45,250
11	USFS - Cleveland National Forest	Ground Operations - South	G10-02-02-G02	78.659	\$126,345	\$113,645
12	BLM - Bishop Field Office	Ground Operations Trail Maintenance 2011	G10-01-05-G01	78.049	\$12,662	\$12,662
13	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Ground Operations	G10-02-03-G01	77.439	\$477,278	\$467,378
14	USFS - Angeles National Forest	Development	G10-02-01-D01	77.297	\$218,525	\$218,525
15	USFS - Cleveland National Forest	Ground Operations - North	G10-02-02-G01	76.829	\$105,755	\$105,755
16	BLM - Needles Field Office	Ground Operations - General Maintenance	G10-01-12-G01	76.829	\$160,249	\$160,249
17	Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department	Ground Operations	G10-03-19-G01	76.829	\$370,625	\$370,625
18	BLM - Ridgecrest Field Office	Ground Operations	G10-01-15-G01	76.829	\$387,872	\$382,872
19	USFS - San Bernardino National Forest	Cranston Work Center Development Grant	G10-02-14-D03	76.757	\$20,513	\$20,513
20	USFS - Inyo National Forest	Maintenance Operations and Patrolling	G10-02-05-G01	76.220	\$395,350	\$362,600
21	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Development-Twomile	G10-02-19-D02	76.216	\$40,308	\$40,308
22	USFS - Sequoia National Forest	Development	G10-02-15-D01	75.676	\$29,990	\$29,990
23	Friends of El Mirage	Ground Operations - General Support & Visitor Operations	G10-04-11-G01	75.610	\$200,568	\$174,131
24	Stanislaus County Parks and Recreation Department	Ground Operations - Frank Raines	G10-03-20-G01	75.610	\$398,038	\$232,549
25	Friends of Jawbone	Ground Operations- Route/Trail Maintenance	G10-04-13-G01	75.610	\$440,562	\$396,902
26	USFS - San Bernardino National Forest	Cactus Flats Loop Trail NEPA	G10-02-14-P01	74.706	\$56,720	\$56,720
27	USFS - Six Rivers National Forest	Ground Operations Pilot Creek	G10-02-18-G01	74.390	\$72,565	\$72,565

Final Awards - Revised October 2011
2010/11 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Operations and Maintenance - Acquisition, Development, Ground Operations and Planning Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
28	BLM - Barstow Field Office	El Mirage Ground Operations	G10-01-04-G02	74.390	\$124,230	\$98,930
29	Stanislaus County Parks and Recreation Department	Ground Operations - La Grange	G10-03-20-G02	74.390	\$150,427	\$118,540
30	BLM - El Centro Field Office	ISDRA Ground Operations	G10-01-09-G01	74.390	\$154,000	\$154,000
31	BLM - Barstow Field Office	Barstow Ground Operations	G10-01-04-G01	74.390	\$254,250	\$248,950
32	BLM - Arcata Field Office	Ground Operations	G10-01-02-G01	73.780	\$41,530	\$40,680
33	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Ground Operations	G10-02-20-G01	73.780	\$602,128	\$594,594
34	BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office	Development-Fort Sage SRMA FY11	G10-01-08-D01	73.514	\$41,170	\$41,170
35	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Development- Interface OHV Parking Area Improvements	G10-02-19-D01	73.514	\$52,640	\$52,640
36	BLM - Needles Field Office	Ground Operations-Soil & HMP Implementation and Monitoring	G10-01-12-G02	73.171	\$104,683	\$104,683
37	USFS - Sequoia National Forest	Restroom Facilities	G10-02-15-D02	72.973	\$278,268	\$278,268
38	USFS - Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	Ground Operations	G10-02-07-G01	72.561	\$47,936	\$47,936
39	BLM - Barstow Field Office	Dumont Dunes Ground Operations	G10-01-04-G03	72.561	\$214,540	\$184,196
40	USFS - Mendocino National Forest	Auk Auk Ridge Trail 44 Reroute Planning	G10-02-10-P01	72.353	\$19,133	\$19,133
41	City of Hesperia	Ground Operations	G10-03-99-G01	71.951	\$141,500	\$35,650
42	USFS - Inyo National Forest	Travel Management Mitigations and Implementation	G10-02-05-G02	71.951	\$156,675	\$147,450
43	USFS - Plumas National Forest	Ground Operations	G10-02-13-G01	71.951	\$487,400	\$383,250
44	USFS - Sierra National Forest	Ground Operations - Forestwide	G10-02-17-G01	71.951	\$985,298	\$728,581
45	BLM - Redding Field Office	Motion Creek Crossing	G10-01-14-P01	71.765	\$72,000	\$72,000
46	BLM - Needles Field Office	Planning - Kiosk & Dispersed Camping Site Inventory & Development	G10-01-12-P01	71.765	\$119,937	\$117,687
47	USFS - Lassen National Forest	High Lakes Ground Operations	G10-02-08-G01	71.341	\$27,400	\$20,700
48	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	Western Riverside Kiosk Project	G10-01-13-D03	70.811	\$59,364	\$59,364
49	USFS - Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Ground Operations	G10-02-04-G01	70.122	\$121,600	\$121,600
50	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Planning - Rubicon Trail Easement and Associated Activities	G10-02-03-P01	70.000	\$120,750	\$120,750
51	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Rock Creek Vault Toilets	G10-02-03-D04	69.730	\$33,762	\$33,762
52	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	Designated Route Signing Implementation (G.O.)	G10-01-13-G01	69.512	\$114,908	\$114,908
53	USFS - Plumas National Forest	Cleghorn Bar and Laporte Staging Planning	G10-02-13-P01	69.412	\$36,050	\$36,050
54	Rubicon Trail Foundation	Ground Operations	G10-04-22-G01	68.902	\$17,557	\$17,557

Final Awards - Revised October 2011
2010/11 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Operations and Maintenance - Acquisition, Development, Ground Operations and Planning Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
55	El Dorado County Transportation Department	Ground Operations Seasonal Drainage Crossing	G10-03-06-G02	68.902	\$100,353	\$100,353
56	City of Porterville Parks and Leisure Services	Ground Operations	G10-03-24-G01	68.293	\$114,710	\$114,710
57	El Dorado County Transportation Department	Ground Operations Wentworth Springs Road near Airport Flat Campground Trail Maintenance	G10-03-06-G03	67.073	\$87,025	\$87,025
58	Friends of The High Lakes	Ground Operations	G10-04-53-G01	67.073	\$88,077	\$66,109
59	USFS - Sierra National Forest	Planning - Kamook Cultural Resources	G10-02-17-P01	67.059	\$50,573	\$50,573
60	USFS - Sierra National Forest	Planning - 007 Trail	G10-02-17-P03	66.471	\$29,611	\$29,611
61	USFS - Plumas National Forest	Lake Davis Summer Winter Recreation Area	G10-02-13-P02	66.471	\$71,125	\$71,125
62	City of California City	Ground Operations	G10-03-26-G01	66.463	\$98,703	\$75,418
63	USFS - Sierra National Forest	OSV Planning	G10-02-17-P05	65.882	\$10,333	\$10,333
64	El Dorado County Transportation Department	Ground Operations-Annual	G10-03-06-G04	65.854	\$95,837	\$95,837
65	El Dorado County Transportation Department	Ground Operations Phase I - 2011	G10-03-06-G01	65.854	\$195,977	\$195,977
66	El Dorado County Transportation Department	Acquisition	G10-03-06-A01	64.331	\$56,833	\$56,833
67	USFS - Plumas National Forest	Whitlock Ravine Staging Area	G10-02-13-D02	64.324	\$10,300	\$10,300
68	USFS - Plumas National Forest	OHV Campground	G10-02-13-D01	64.324	\$117,000	\$117,000
69	USFS - Pacific Southwest Region	Wet Weather Strategy Planning	G10-02-12-P01	63.529	\$80,100	\$75,000
70	USFS - Six Rivers National Forest	Ground Operations Invasive	G10-02-18-G02	62.195	\$138,110	\$138,110
71	City of California City	Development	G10-03-26-D01	62.162	\$219,300	\$219,300
72	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Rock Creek Trail Reroutes	G10-02-03-D03	60.541	\$64,096	\$23,300
73	USFS - Lassen National Forest	OHV Route Mitigation Ground Operations	G10-02-08-G02	57.927	\$11,528	\$11,528
74	BLM - Ukiah Field Office	Ground Operations	G10-01-17-G01	57.927	\$190,606	\$190,606
75	City of Tulare Recreation Parks and Library Department	Ground Operations	G10-03-04-G01	57.317	\$169,050	\$140,550
76	USFS - Lassen National Forest	Mitigation Travel Management	G10-02-08-P01	53.529	\$80,902	\$80,902
77	USFS - Sierra National Forest	Planning - BL Watershed	G10-02-17-P04	52.941	\$44,047	\$44,047
78	BLM - California State Office	Ground Operations-CenCal Bat Monitoring- Mines in OHV	G10-01-07-G01	52.439	\$44,800	\$44,800
79	BLM - California State Office	Planning - OHV Air Quality Monitoring West Mojave Desert	G10-01-07-P01	50.588	\$76,500	\$76,500
80	BLM - California State Office	Ground Operations-Bird Monitoring- Sonoran Desert near OHV	G10-01-07-G03	50.000	\$60,000	\$60,000

Final Awards - Revised October 2011
2010/11 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Operations and Maintenance - Acquisition, Development, Ground Operations and Planning Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
81	BLM - California State Office	Ground Operations - Desert Tortoise Monitoring- Johnson Valley Area	G10-01-07-G02	47.561	\$179,998	\$179,998
82	County of Madera	Planning	G10-03-69-P01	22.353	\$470,345	\$304,173

TOTALS

\$14,149,580

\$12,884,180

**Project Approval Subject to Completion of the
CEQA Process**

62	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Barrett Trail Bridge	G10-02-03-D01	66.486	\$115,820	\$115,820
TOTAL						\$115,820

**Final Awards
2010/11 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Restoration**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
1	USFS - San Bernardino National Forest	Deep Creek and Coxey Meadow Restoration	G10-02-14-R03	82.979	\$143,197	\$143,197
2	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Restoration - Twomile	G10-02-19-R03	77.660	\$243,778	\$243,778
3	USFS - Mendocino National Forest	Goat Mountain Area Trail Restoration	G10-02-10-R01	76.596	\$31,828	\$31,828
4	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Restoration - Mi-Wok	G10-02-19-R04	76.596	\$107,037	\$107,037
5	USFS - San Bernardino National Forest	Lytle Creek Unauthorized OHV Boulder Placement Grant	G10-02-14-R05	76.064	\$29,500	\$29,500
6	San Bernardino National Forest Association	Mountaintop Restoration Support	G10-04-02-R01	76.064	\$109,710	\$109,710
7	BLM - Ridgecrest Field Office	Restoration	G10-01-15-R01	76.064	\$700,744	\$673,044
8	Friends of Jawbone	Restoration - Repair of Intrusions in the South Western Quadrants of Jawbone	G10-04-13-R01	75.532	\$386,612	\$386,612
9	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Restoration - Liberty Hill	G10-02-19-R02	73.936	\$80,250	\$80,250
10	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Restoration - Stanislaus	G10-02-19-R05	73.404	\$159,284	\$159,284
11	BLM - El Centro Field Office	Restoration	G10-01-09-R01	72.340	\$297,293	\$297,293
12	USFS - Los Padres National Forest	Restoration - Santa Lucia	G10-02-09-R01	71.809	\$59,400	\$59,400
13	USFS - Angeles National Forest	Restoration	G10-02-01-R01	71.277	\$27,390	\$27,390
14	USFS - Inyo National Forest	Forestwide Restoration	G10-02-05-R01	70.213	\$235,350	\$228,176
15	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Restoration - Jones Meadow	G10-02-19-R01	69.681	\$64,176	\$64,176
16	BLM - Bishop Field Office	Restoration Lone Pine Native Propagation Center	G10-01-05-R01	68.617	\$10,150	\$10,150
17	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	OHV Dos Palmas Fence Restoration	G10-01-13-R03	68.617	\$256,430	\$256,430
18	BLM - Bishop Field Office	Restoration Wilderness Route Restoration	G10-01-05-R03	66.489	\$10,000	\$10,000
19	Student Conservation Association	Owens Peak Golden Valley and Grass Valley Wilderness	G10-04-23-R01	66.489	\$404,300	\$377,100
20	USFS - Sequoia National Forest	Boulder Gulch Restoration	G10-02-15-R01	65.957	\$13,424	\$13,424
21	BLM - Bishop Field Office	Restoration Manzanar Restoration	G10-01-05-R02	65.957	\$47,520	\$47,520
22	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Restoration	G10-02-20-R01	65.957	\$90,093	\$90,093
23	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	Windy Point Restoration	G10-01-13-R01	65.957	\$126,809	\$126,809
24	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Barrett Lake Trail Closed Route Restoration	G10-02-03-R02	63.830	\$13,020	\$13,020
25	USFS - Sierra National Forest	Restoration - Jose Basin / Blue Canyon	G10-02-17-R02	63.830	\$52,910	\$52,910
26	USFS - Lassen National Forest	Brokenshire Watershed	G10-02-08-R02	63.298	\$46,000	\$46,000

**Final Awards
2010/11 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Restoration**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
27	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Dutch Gasparni Closed Route Restoration	G10-02-03-R05	62.234	\$21,392	\$21,392
28	USFS - Lassen National Forest	Smokey Watershed Restoration	G10-02-08-R01	62.234	\$22,000	\$22,000
29	BLM - El Centro Field Office	ISDRA Restoration	G10-01-09-R02	62.234	\$90,766	\$90,766
30	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Silver Fork Road Closed Route Restoration	G10-02-03-R04	61.702	\$60,690	\$38,690
31	BLM - Barstow Field Office	Barstow Restoration	G10-01-04-R01	61.170	\$262,110	\$262,110
32	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Rock Creek/Poho Closed Route Restoration	G10-02-03-R07	60.638	\$69,641	\$69,641
33	BLM - Needles Field Office	Restoration - West Ivanpah Dry Lake Enhancement Project	G10-01-12-R01	59.574	\$130,810	\$114,741
34	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	South Fork Rubicon River Closed Route Restoration	G10-02-03-R01	59.043	\$33,345	\$33,345
35	USFS - San Bernardino National Forest	Inventoried Roadless Area Restoration Planning	G10-02-14-R04	57.979	\$68,356	\$68,356
36	USFS - Sierra National Forest	Restoration - Dinkey	G10-02-17-R01	56.915	\$27,887	\$27,887
37	USFS - Pacific Southwest Region	Restoration	G10-02-12-R01	53.191	\$289,990	\$252,790
38	Western Shasta Resource Conservation District	Restoration	G10-07-04-R01	52.660	\$161,470	\$90,528
39	Trinity County Resource Conservation District	Restoration	G10-07-02-R01	51.064	\$374,000	\$314,979
40	BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office	Restoration Planning - Wilderness Study Areas FY11	G10-01-08-R01	50.532	\$185,260	\$185,260
41	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	Meccacopia/Chuckwalla Planning	G10-01-13-R02	47.340	\$185,942	\$155,080
42	BLM - California State Office	Restoration - Pacific Crest Trail Planning	G10-01-07-R02	44.681	\$55,755	\$55,755
43	Native American Land Conservancy	Restoration	G10-04-31-R01	37.766	\$33,566	\$0
44	Cache Creek Conservancy	Restoration	G10-04-39-R01	29.787	\$57,982	\$31,662
45	Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District	Restoration: CalMat Site	G10-03-60-R02	23.404	\$706,250	\$439,438
46	National Park Service - Mojave National Preserve	Restoration	G10-05-02-R01	22.340	\$135,053	\$127,653
47	San Benito County	Restoration Planning - San Benito River	G10-03-56-R02	7.979	\$75,000	\$75,000
		TOTALS			\$6,793,470	\$6,161,204

**Final Awards
2010/11 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Restoration**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
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**Project Approval Subject to
Completion of the CEQA Process**

1	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Barrett Lake Trail Closed Route Restoration	G10-02-03-R02	63.830	\$13,020	\$13,020
2	Trinity County Resource Conservation District	Restoration	G10-07-02-R01	51.064	\$374,000	\$314,979
TOTALS						\$327,999

**Final Awards
2011/12 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Education and Safety Projects**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
1	San Bernardino National Forest Association	Education & Safety	G11-04-02-S01	93.846	\$110,388	\$110,388
2	BLM - El Centro Field Office	ISDRA Safety	G11-01-09-S01	84.615	\$199,999	\$199,999
3	USFS - Pacific Southwest Region	Education & Safety	G11-02-12-S01	83.077	\$59,590	\$59,590
4	Desert Group Search and Rescue Volunteer Inc.	Education & Safety	G11-04-09-S01	81.538	\$153,340	\$153,340
5	Rescue 3 Inc.	Education & Safety	G11-04-20-S01	80.000	\$76,150	\$75,650
6	Friends of Jawbone	Education & Safety-Owlshead GPS Expansion	G11-04-13-S01	78.462	\$140,600	\$140,600
7	BLM - Needles Field Office	Education & Safety	G11-01-12-S01	76.923	\$67,648	\$63,048
8	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	Palm Springs Jr. Ranger Program	G11-01-13-S02	73.846	\$57,960	\$46,460
9	City of California City	Education & Safety	G11-03-26-S01	73.846	\$138,725	\$87,720
10	American Desert Foundation	Education & Safety	G11-04-04-S01	69.231	\$10,120	\$10,120
11	USFS - Sequoia National Forest	Education & Safety	G11-02-15-S01	67.692	\$48,998	\$48,998
12	El Dorado County Transportation Department	Education & Safety	G11-03-06-S01	67.692	\$50,220	\$41,326
13	Western Shasta Resource Conservation District	Education & Safety	G11-07-04-S01	67.692	\$61,728	\$12,761
TOTALS					\$1,175,466	\$1,050,000

**Final Awards
2011/12 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
BLM - Law Enforcement Projects**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Applicant Request	Division Recommend	Base Award	Amount Less Base Award	Proportional Award Percent	Additional Award	Total Project Award
1	BLM - Arcata Field Office	Law Enforcement	G11-01-02-L01	\$21,356	\$21,356	\$10,000	\$11,356	100.00	\$11,356	\$21,356
2	BLM - Bakersfield Field Office	Law Enforcement	G11-01-03-L01	\$64,044	\$64,044	\$10,000	\$54,044	100.00	\$54,044	\$64,044
3	BLM - Barstow Field Office	Barstow Law Enforcement	G11-01-04-L01	\$240,000	\$232,180	\$10,000	\$222,180	100.00	\$222,180	\$232,180
4	BLM - Bishop Field Office	Law Enforcement	G11-01-05-L01	\$23,550	\$23,550	\$10,000	\$13,550	100.00	\$13,550	\$23,550
5	BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office	Law Enforcement - Eagle Lake Field Office FY11	G11-01-08-L01	\$21,356	\$21,356	\$10,000	\$11,356	100.00	\$11,356	\$21,356
6	BLM - El Centro Field Office	Law Enforcement	G11-01-09-L01	\$341,000	\$341,000	\$10,000	\$331,000	100.00	\$331,000	\$341,000
7	BLM - Needles Field Office	Law Enforcement	G11-01-12-L01	\$106,780	\$106,780	\$10,000	\$96,780	100.00	\$96,780	\$106,780
8	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	Law Enforcement FY 2012	G11-01-13-L01	\$170,827	\$170,827	\$10,000	\$160,827	100.00	\$160,827	\$170,827
9	BLM - Redding Field Office	Chappie Law Enforcement 10/11	G11-01-14-L01	\$21,356	\$21,356	\$10,000	\$11,356	100.00	\$11,356	\$21,356
10	BLM - Ridgecrest Field Office	Law Enforcement	G11-01-15-L01	\$193,150	\$193,150	\$10,000	\$183,150	100.00	\$183,150	\$193,150
11	BLM - Ukiah Field Office	Law Enforcement	G11-01-17-L01	\$64,401	\$64,401	\$10,000	\$54,401	100.00	\$54,401	\$64,401
TOTALS				\$1,267,820	\$1,260,000	\$110,000	\$1,498,963		\$1,150,000	\$1,260,000

**Final Awards
2011/12 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
USFS - Law Enforcement Projects**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Applicant Request	Division Recommend	Base Award	Amount Less Base Award	Proportional Award Percent	Additional Award	Total Project Award
1	USFS - Angeles NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G11-02-21-L01	\$88,000	\$88,000	\$10,000	\$78,000	97.6804	\$76,191	\$86,191
2	USFS - Cleveland NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G11-02-22-L01	\$64,616	\$64,616	\$10,000	\$54,616	97.6804	\$53,349	\$63,349
3	USFS - Eldorado NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G11-02-23-L01	\$161,479	\$161,479	\$10,000	\$151,479	97.6804	\$147,965	\$157,965
4	USFS - Humboldt-Toiyabe NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G11-02-24-L01	\$61,385	\$61,385	\$10,000	\$51,385	97.6804	\$50,193	\$60,193
5	USFS - Inyo/San Bernardino NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G11-02-25-L01	\$64,616	\$64,616	\$5,000	\$59,616	97.6804	\$58,233	\$63,233
6	USFS - Inyo/San Bernardino NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G11-02-25-L02	\$101,181	\$101,181	\$5,000	\$96,181	97.6804	\$93,950	\$98,950
7	USFS - Klamath/Modoc NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G11-02-26-L01	\$20,189	\$20,189	\$10,000	\$10,189	97.6804	\$9,953	\$19,953
8	USFS - Lassen/Plumas NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G11-02-27-L01	\$22,212	\$22,212	\$5,000	\$17,212	97.6804	\$16,813	\$21,813
9	USFS - Lassen/Plumas NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement- Plumas NF	G11-02-27-L02	\$22,212	\$22,212	\$5,000	\$17,212	97.6804	\$16,813	\$21,813
10	USFS - Los Padres NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G11-02-28-L01	\$63,500	\$63,500	\$10,000	\$53,500	97.6804	\$52,259	\$62,259
11	USFS - Mendocino NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G11-02-36-L01	\$120,913	\$120,913	\$10,000	\$110,913	97.6804	\$108,340	\$118,340
12	USFS - Sequoia NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G11-02-34-L01	\$108,368	\$105,302	\$10,000	\$95,302	97.6804	\$93,091	\$103,091
13	USFS - Shasta-Trinity/Six Rivers NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement - Shasta-Trinity	G11-02-37-L01	\$12,042	\$12,042	\$5,000	\$7,042	97.6804	\$6,879	\$11,879
14	USFS - Shasta-Trinity/Six Rivers NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement - Six Rivers	G11-02-37-L02	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	97.6804	\$4,884	\$9,884
15	USFS - Sierra NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G11-02-35-L01	\$64,616	\$64,616	\$10,000	\$54,616	97.6804	\$53,349	\$63,349
16	USFS - Stanislaus NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G11-02-32-L01	\$150,062	\$150,062	\$10,000	\$140,062	97.6804	\$136,813	\$146,813
17	USFS - Tahoe/Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement - Tahoe	G11-02-33-L01	\$101,770	\$101,770	\$5,000	\$96,770	97.6804	\$94,525	\$99,525
18	USFS - Tahoe/Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement - LTBMU	G11-02-33-L02	\$52,501	\$52,501	\$5,000	\$47,501	97.6804	\$46,399	\$51,399
TOTALS				\$1,289,662	\$1,286,596	\$140,000	\$1,146,596		\$1,120,000	\$1,260,000

Final Awards
2011/12 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Local - Law Enforcement Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Applicant Request	Division Recommend	Base Award	Amount Less Base Award	Proportional Award Percent	Additional Award	Total Project Award
1	Alameda County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-27-L01	\$68,251	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	35.7915	\$7,158	\$17,158
2	Alpine County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-01-L01	\$89,451	\$89,451	\$10,000	\$79,451	35.7915	\$28,437	\$38,437
3	Amador County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-50-L01	\$49,220	\$25,000	\$10,000	\$15,000	35.7915	\$5,369	\$15,369
4	Butte County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-70-L01	\$25,587	\$25,587	\$10,000	\$15,587	35.7915	\$5,579	\$15,579
5	Calaveras County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-03-L01	\$109,008	\$106,110	\$10,000	\$96,110	35.7915	\$34,399	\$44,399
6	City of California City Police Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-26-L01	\$372,498	\$357,900	\$10,000	\$347,900	35.7915	\$124,519	\$134,519
7	City of Hesperia Police Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-58-L01	\$124,547	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	35.7915	\$3,579	\$13,579
8	City of Porterville Parks and Leisure Services	Law Enforcement	G11-03-24-L01	\$18,750	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$0	35.7915	\$0	\$10,000
9	Colusa County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-05-L01	\$45,000	\$45,000	\$10,000	\$35,000	35.7915	\$12,527	\$22,527
10	El Dorado County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-07-L01	\$84,489	\$84,489	\$10,000	\$74,489	35.7915	\$26,661	\$36,661
11	Fresno County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-08-L01	\$136,440	\$90,675	\$10,000	\$80,675	35.7915	\$28,875	\$38,875
12	Humboldt County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-11-L01	\$102,882	\$75,371	\$10,000	\$65,371	35.7915	\$23,397	\$33,397
13	Imperial County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-09-L01	\$426,463	\$426,463	\$10,000	\$416,463	35.7915	\$149,058	\$159,058
14	Inyo County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-30-L01	\$117,250	\$117,250	\$10,000	\$107,250	35.7915	\$38,386	\$48,386
15	Kern County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-25-L01	\$303,250	\$303,250	\$10,000	\$293,250	35.7915	\$104,959	\$114,959
16	Lake County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-64-L01	\$62,322	\$62,322	\$10,000	\$52,322	35.7915	\$18,727	\$28,727
17	Lassen County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-65-L01	\$72,364	\$72,364	\$10,000	\$62,364	35.7915	\$22,321	\$32,321
18	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement - Santa Clarita	G11-03-10-L01	\$178,673	\$178,673	\$5,000	\$173,673	35.7915	\$62,160	\$67,160
19	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement - Palmdale	G11-03-10-L02	\$108,851	\$108,851	\$5,000	\$103,851	35.7915	\$37,170	\$42,170
20	Los Angeles Police Department / Valley Traffic Division Off Road Unit	Law Enforcement	G11-03-66-L01	\$149,365	\$20,100	\$10,000	\$10,100	35.7915	\$3,615	\$13,615
21	Madera County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-33-L01	\$78,477	\$53,182	\$10,000	\$43,182	35.7915	\$15,455	\$25,455
22	Mendocino County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-52-L01	\$78,330	\$78,330	\$10,000	\$68,330	35.7915	\$24,456	\$34,456
23	Mono County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-12-L01	\$71,500	\$71,500	\$10,000	\$61,500	35.7915	\$22,012	\$32,012
24	Napa County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-35-L01	\$62,676	\$62,676	\$10,000	\$52,676	35.7915	\$18,854	\$28,854
25	Nevada County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-16-L01	\$59,278	\$59,278	\$10,000	\$49,278	35.7915	\$17,637	\$27,637
26	Plumas County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-13-L01	\$112,363	\$112,363	\$10,000	\$102,363	35.7915	\$36,637	\$46,637
27	Ridgecrest Police Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-46-L01	\$81,812	\$20,100	\$10,000	\$10,100	35.7915	\$3,615	\$13,615
28	Riverside County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-14-L01	\$203,340	\$124,963	\$10,000	\$114,963	35.7915	\$41,147	\$51,147
29	San Benito County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-57-L01	\$77,690	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	35.7915	\$7,158	\$17,158
30	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement - Barstow	G11-03-15-L01	\$200,520	\$200,520	\$3,333	\$197,187	35.7915	\$70,576	\$73,909
31	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement - Victor Valley	G11-03-15-L02	\$141,362	\$141,362	\$3,333	\$138,029	35.7915	\$49,403	\$52,736

**Final Awards
2011/12 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Local - Law Enforcement Projects**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Applicant Request	Division Recommend	Base Award	Amount Less Base Award	Proportional Award Percent	Additional Award	Total Project Award
32	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement - Twin Peaks Station	G11-03-15-L03	\$80,761	\$80,761	\$3,333	\$77,428	35.7915	\$27,713	\$31,046
33	San Diego County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-17-L01	\$148,462	\$148,462	\$10,000	\$138,462	35.7915	\$49,558	\$59,558
34	San Joaquin County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-18-L01	\$116,540	\$116,540	\$10,000	\$106,540	35.7915	\$38,132	\$48,132
35	Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-19-L01	\$178,154	\$152,835	\$10,000	\$142,835	35.7915	\$51,123	\$61,123
36	Sierra County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G11-03-55-L01	\$21,560	\$21,000	\$10,000	\$11,000	35.7915	\$3,937	\$13,937
37	Siskiyou County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-68-L01	\$33,554	\$33,554	\$10,000	\$23,554	35.7915	\$8,430	\$18,430
38	Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-38-L01	\$178,373	\$149,209	\$10,000	\$139,209	35.7915	\$49,825	\$59,825
39	Ventura County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-51-L01	\$121,886	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	35.7915	\$7,158	\$17,158
40	Yolo County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-41-L01	\$56,558	\$56,558	\$10,000	\$46,558	35.7915	\$16,664	\$26,664
41	Yucca Valley Police Department	Law Enforcement	G11-03-22-L01	\$29,995	\$20,100	\$10,000	\$10,100	35.7915	\$3,615	\$13,615
TOTALS				\$4,777,852	\$4,012,149	\$379,999	\$3,632,150		\$1,300,001	\$1,680,000

Final Awards
2011/12 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Operations and Maintenance - Acquisition, Development, Ground Operations and Planning Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
1	BLM - El Centro Field Office	ISDRA Ground Operations	G11-01-09-G01	83.333	\$142,050	\$142,050
2	USFS - Angeles National Forest	Ground Operations	G11-02-01-G01	82.759	\$304,595	\$304,595
3	BLM - Redding Field Office	Chappie-Shasta Ground Operations FY12	G11-01-14-G01	82.184	\$208,100	\$208,100
4	USFS - San Bernardino National Forest	Ground Operations	G11-02-14-G01	82.184	\$439,160	\$437,560
5	USFS - Mendocino National Forest	Ground Operations	G11-02-10-G01	81.034	\$797,247	\$797,247
6	BLM - Redding Field Office	Chappie Acquisition FY12	G11-01-14-A01	80.838	\$157,700	\$157,700
8	USFS - Los Padres National Forest	Ground Operations	G11-02-09-G01	79.885	\$282,620	\$282,620
9	BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office	Ground Operations-Fort Sage SRMA FY12	G11-01-08-G01	79.310	\$55,500	\$55,500
10	Stanislaus County Parks and Recreation Department	Ground Operations - Frank Raines	G11-03-20-G01	79.310	\$333,191	\$333,191
11	USFS - Sequoia National Forest	Ground Operations	G11-02-15-G01	78.736	\$542,301	\$538,111
12	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Ground Operations-Stanislaus NF	G11-02-19-G01	78.736	\$594,405	\$535,205
13	BLM - Needles Field Office	Ground Operations - General Maintenance	G11-01-12-G01	77.586	\$127,540	\$127,540
14	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Ground Operations	G11-02-20-G01	77.586	\$587,106	\$576,106
15	Stanislaus County Parks and Recreation Department	Ground Operations - La Grange	G11-03-20-G02	77.011	\$121,720	\$121,720
16	USFS - Cleveland National Forest	Ground Operations - South	G11-02-02-G02	77.011	\$148,631	\$142,631
17	USFS - Inyo National Forest	Maintenance Operations and Mitigations	G11-02-05-G03	76.437	\$476,995	\$473,995
18	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Mi-Wok North District Development	G11-02-19-D01	75.773	\$61,534	\$60,734
19	BLM - Arcata Field Office	Ground Operations	G11-01-02-G01	75.287	\$44,150	\$43,950
20	USFS - Cleveland National Forest	Ground Operations - North	G11-02-02-G01	75.287	\$72,935	\$72,935
21	Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department	Ground Operations	G11-03-19-G01	75.287	\$203,303	\$203,303
22	USFS - San Bernardino National Forest	Trails Planning for Deep Creek/Coxey Area	G11-02-14-P01	75.000	\$141,553	\$140,569
23	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Ground Operations	G11-02-03-G01	74.713	\$519,394	\$503,281
24	Friends of Jawbone	Ground Operations-Trail and Route Maintenance Work	G11-04-13-G01	74.138	\$482,563	\$469,814

Final Awards
2011/12 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Operations and Maintenance - Acquisition, Development, Ground Operations and Planning Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
25	California Trail Users Coalition	Ground Operations-Road & Trail Maintenance Support 2012	G11-04-06-G01	73.563	\$46,935	\$46,039
26	BLM - Ridgecrest Field Office	Ground Operations	G11-01-15-G01	73.563	\$412,616	\$392,616
27	Stanislaus County Parks and Recreation Department	Development - Frank Raines	G11-03-20-D01	73.196	\$511,194	\$511,194
28	USFS - Sierra National Forest	Forestwide Ground Operations	G11-02-17-G01	72.989	\$889,450	\$766,119
29	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Groveland Reynolds Development	G11-02-19-D02	72.680	\$30,805	\$30,805
30	BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office	Planning- Rice Canyon FY12	G11-01-08-P02	72.222	\$30,500	\$30,500
31	USFS - Plumas National Forest	Ground Operations Granite Basin/Mt. Hough	G11-02-13-G02	71.839	\$189,480	\$96,090
32	BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office	Planning-Fort Sage FY12	G11-01-08-P01	71.667	\$38,000	\$38,000
33	USFS - Plumas National Forest	Ground Operations	G11-02-13-G01	71.264	\$509,280	\$292,500
34	USFS - Los Padres National Forest	SLRD - Planning	G11-02-09-P01	70.556	\$12,485	\$12,485
35	USFS - Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	Ground Operations	G11-02-07-G01	70.115	\$40,532	\$40,532
36	USFS - Six Rivers National Forest	Ground Operations	G11-02-18-G02	70.115	\$64,995	\$59,517
37	USFS - Mendocino National Forest	Trail 27 Re-Route	G11-02-10-P01	69.444	\$41,105	\$41,105
38	Trinity County Resource Conservation District	Ground Operations	G11-07-02-G01	68.966	\$41,324	\$36,724
39	City of California City	Ground Operations	G11-03-26-G01	68.966	\$93,000	\$90,000
40	USFS - Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Ground Operations	G11-02-04-G01	68.966	\$132,400	\$132,400
41	BLM - Barstow Field Office	Dumont Ground Operations	G11-01-04-G03	68.966	\$168,308	\$141,742
42	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	South Coast Signing FY 2013	G11-01-13-G02	68.391	\$101,188	\$81,174
43	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	NECO Route Signing FY 2013	G11-01-13-G01	68.391	\$119,256	\$110,371
44	El Dorado County Transportation Department	Ground Operations-Phase III-Buck Island Outlet to Private Property	G11-03-06-G01	68.391	\$268,200	\$262,500
45	USFS - Shasta-Trinity National Forest	SFMU Ground Operations	G11-02-16-G01	67.816	\$51,864	\$51,864
46	El Dorado County Transportation Department	Ground Operations-Annual Operations & Maintenance	G11-03-06-G03	67.816	\$59,290	\$58,170

Final Awards
2011/12 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Operations and Maintenance - Acquisition, Development, Ground Operations and Planning Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
47	BLM - Barstow Field Office	El Mirage Ground Operations	G11-01-04-G02	67.816	\$74,370	\$74,370
48	BLM - Barstow Field Office	Barstow Ground Operations	G11-01-04-G01	67.816	\$201,557	\$163,726
TOTALS					\$10,972,427	\$10,289,000

**Project Approval Subject to Completion
of the CEQA Process**

7	BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office	Acquisition-Fort Sage FY12	G11-01-08-A01	80.240	\$211,000	\$211,000
TOTAL						\$211,000

**Final Awards
2011/12 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Restoration Projects**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
1	USFS - San Bernardino National Forest	Restoration Monitoring and Maintenance Forestwide	G11-02-14-R01	81.818	\$272,145	\$258,849
2	San Bernardino National Forest Association	Restoration	G11-04-02-R01	80.303	\$590,410	\$590,410
3	USFS - Mendocino National Forest	Restoration	G11-02-10-R01	75.253	\$31,144	\$31,144
4	USFS - San Bernardino National Forest	Cajon Wash Boulder Placement	G11-02-14-R03	74.242	\$28,050	\$28,050
5	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Mi-Wok North District OHV Restoration	G11-02-19-R01	73.737	\$104,752	\$104,752
6	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Calaveras Big Chunk OHV Restoration	G11-02-19-R02	72.222	\$76,360	\$76,360
7	USFS - Inyo National Forest	Sierra Front Planning and Monitoring/Repair	G11-02-05-R02	71.212	\$127,700	\$123,647
8	Friends of Jawbone	Restoration- Incursion Repairs from Illegal off trail riding	G11-04-13-R01	71.212	\$454,670	\$329,630
9	BLM - Ridgecrest Field Office	Restoration	G11-01-15-R01	69.192	\$550,949	\$550,949
10	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Groveland Ferretti OHV Restoration	G11-02-19-R05	68.182	\$22,332	\$22,332
11	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Restoration	G11-02-20-R01	67.677	\$193,230	\$193,230
12	USFS - Angeles National Forest	Restoration	G11-02-01-R01	66.667	\$26,430	\$23,930
13	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	Willow Hole Fence	G11-01-13-R03	66.162	\$254,598	\$227,298
14	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Restoration - Upper Cottonwood Creek	G11-02-20-R05	64.646	\$40,226	\$40,226
15	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Georgetown RD Restoration	G11-02-03-R03	64.646	\$84,450	\$84,450
16	BLM - Bakersfield Field Office	Restoration	G11-01-03-R01	64.646	\$227,438	\$227,438
17	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Restoration - Pagge Creek	G11-02-20-R02	63.636	\$15,273	\$15,273
18	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Restoration - Boca Shoreline	G11-02-20-R04	63.636	\$38,123	\$38,123
19	Student Conservation Association	Restoration	G11-04-23-R01	62.626	\$370,921	\$325,494
20	BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office	Restoration- Fort Sage Turtle Mountain FY12	G11-01-08-R01	62.121	\$105,000	\$105,000
21	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Placerville Routes Native Plant Restoration	G11-02-03-R02	61.111	\$14,080	\$14,080
22	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Phase II McKinstry North Union and Jones Fork Restoration	G11-02-03-R01	61.111	\$42,445	\$42,445
24	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Restoration - Randall Shirt and Chicken Hawk	G11-02-20-R03	60.101	\$55,974	\$55,974
25	BLM - Bishop Field Office	Restoration Tungsten Hills 2012	G11-01-05-R01	57.071	\$43,000	\$43,000

**Final Awards
2011/12 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Restoration Projects**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
26	USFS - Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Restoration	G11-02-04-R01	57.071	\$88,606	\$88,606
27	USFS - Lassen National Forest	Swain Meadow Vernal Pool Restoration Project	G11-02-08-R01	56.061	\$44,858	\$44,858
28	Western Shasta Resource Conservation District	Restoration	G11-07-04-R01	54.545	\$41,269	\$40,197
29	USFS - Sequoia National Forest	Restoration	G11-02-15-R01	54.040	\$352,000	\$352,000
30	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Summit Long Valley OHV Restoration	G11-02-19-R04	51.010	\$26,250	\$26,250
31	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Elkins Staging Area Restoration Planning	G11-02-03-R04	47.980	\$17,854	\$17,854
32	USFS - Sierra National Forest	Restoration Planning for Decommissioning	G11-02-17-R01	46.465	\$90,000	\$90,000
33	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	Big Morongo Restoration Planning	G11-01-13-R02	45.455	\$122,302	\$114,321
34	Native American Land Conservancy	Restoration	G11-04-31-R01	45.455	\$154,279	\$144,435
35	USFS - Klamath National Forest	Restoration	G11-02-06-R01	39.899	\$25,000	\$25,000
36	Kumeyaay-Diegueno Land Conservancy	Restoration	G11-04-40-R01	24.747	\$148,829	\$113,818
37	National Park Service - Mojave National Preserve	Restoration	G11-05-02-R01	16.667	\$221,400	\$211,400
TOTALS					\$5,102,347	\$4,820,823

**Project Approval Subject to Completion
of the CEQA Process**

23	USFS - Six Rivers National Forest	Restoration	G11-02-18-R01	60.606	\$223,470	\$184,854
TOTAL						\$184,854

**Final Awards
2012/13 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Education and Safety Projects**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
1	BLM - El Centro Field Office	ISDRA Safety	G12-01-09-S02	89.231	\$104,612	\$104,612
2	BLM - Barstow Field Office	Barstow Education	G12-01-04-S01	83.077	\$55,950	\$55,950
3	Rescue 3 Inc.	Education & Safety	G12-04-20-S01	83.077	\$68,950	\$67,250
4	Southern California Mountains Foundation	Education & Safety	G12-04-02-S01	80.000	\$90,043	\$85,043
5	Desert Group Search and Rescue Volunteer Inc.	Education & Safety	G12-04-09-S01	80.000	\$143,935	\$123,890
6	BLM - Needles Field Office	Education & Safety	G12-01-12-S01	75.385	\$62,040	\$62,040
7	USFS - Pacific Southwest Region	Education & Safety	G12-02-12-S01	73.846	\$59,590	\$59,590
8	California Recreation Alliance	Education & Safety	G12-04-54-S01	73.846	\$77,460	\$74,960
9	USFS - Sequoia National Forest	Education & Safety	G12-02-15-S01	70.769	\$26,452	\$26,452
10	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	PS Jr. Explorer	G12-01-13-S01	70.769	\$47,092	\$47,092
11	BLM - Barstow Field Office	Barstow Safety	G12-01-04-S02	66.154	\$43,660	\$43,660
12	City of California City	Education & Safety	G12-03-26-S01	66.154	\$88,403	\$83,801
13	Los Exploradores Search and Rescue Inc	Education & Safety	G12-04-48-S01	64.615	\$41,510	\$38,102
14	BLM - El Centro Field Office	ISDRA Education	G12-01-09-S01	56.923	\$10,000	\$10,000
15	Imperial County Sheriff's Office	Education & Safety	G12-03-09-S01	56.923	\$13,900	\$12,400
16	Friends of Jawbone	Education & Safety-Friends of Jawbone OHV 10th Addition Riding Areas & Trails	G12-04-13-S03	55.385	\$10,000	\$10,000
17	El Dorado County Transportation Department	Education & Safety	G12-03-06-S01	55.385	\$55,120	\$55,120
18	Friends of El Mirage	Education & Safety - Mobile Map Apps	G12-04-11-S02	55.385	\$64,100	\$52,699
19	Friends of Jawbone	Education & Safety 2013-14 OwlsheadGPS III	G12-04-13-S02	52.308	\$121,300	\$104,621
20	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Stanislaus NF OHV Education & Safety	G12-02-19-S01	49.231	\$15,735	\$14,555
21	USFS - Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Education & Safety	G12-02-04-S01	47.692	\$10,386	\$10,386

**Final Awards
2012/13 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Education and Safety Projects**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
22	USFS - Shasta-Trinity National Forest	Mt. Shasta Avalanche Center Snowmobile Education Project	G12-02-16-S01	44.615	\$44,884	\$42,550
23	Sierra Avalanche Center	Education & Safety	G12-04-51-S01	44.615	\$46,575	\$42,435
24	USFS - Sierra National Forest	Education & Safety	G12-02-17-S01	44.615	\$58,425	\$55,925
25	The Watershed Research and Training Center	South Fork Management Unit Recreation Maps and Outreach	G12-04-50-S01	40	\$14,200	\$14,200
26	USFS - Shasta-Trinity National Forest	OHV Trail Ranger Program	G12-02-16-S02	40	\$33,235	\$32,235
27	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	Victor Valley Education & Safety	G12-03-15-S01	35.385	\$10,415	\$10,415
28	Friends of Jawbone	Education & Safety-Habitat training 4 Kids	G12-04-13-S04	35.385	\$46,952	\$6,976
29	USFS - Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Education & Safety	G12-02-04-S02	27.692	\$51,335	\$42,105
TOTALS					\$1,516,258	\$1,389,064

**Final Awards
2012/2013 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
BLM - Law Enforcement Projects**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Amount Requested	Division Recommend	Base Award	Amount Less Base Award	Proportional Award Percent	Additional Award	Total Project Award
1	BLM - Arcata Field Office	Law Enforcement	G12-01-02-L01	\$40,420	\$40,420	\$10,000	\$30,420	72.80	\$22,146	\$32,146
2	BLM - Bakersfield Field Office	Law Enforcement	G12-01-03-L01	\$80,298	\$80,298	\$10,000	\$70,298	72.80	\$51,178	\$61,178
3	BLM - Barstow Field Office	Barstow Law Enforcement	G12-01-04-L01	\$538,000	\$538,000	\$10,000	\$528,000	72.80	\$384,391	\$394,391
4	BLM - Bishop Field Office	Law Enforcement	G12-01-05-L01	\$43,910	\$43,910	\$10,000	\$33,910	72.80	\$24,687	\$34,687
5	BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office	Law Enforcement-FY13 BLM Eagle Lake Field	G12-01-08-L01	\$44,444	\$44,444	\$10,000	\$34,444	72.80	\$25,076	\$35,076
6	BLM - El Centro Field Office	El Centro Field Office Law Enforcement	G12-01-09-L01	\$600,000	\$542,000	\$10,000	\$532,000	72.80	\$387,303	\$397,303
7	BLM - Needles Field Office	Law Enforcement	G12-01-12-L01	\$222,222	\$222,222	\$10,000	\$212,222	72.80	\$154,501	\$164,501
8	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	PS Law Enforcement FY 14	G12-01-13-L01	\$355,556	\$355,556	\$10,000	\$345,556	72.80	\$251,570	\$261,570
9	BLM - Redding Field Office	2012/2013 Chappie-Shasta Law Enforcement	G12-01-14-L01	\$88,800	\$88,800	\$10,000	\$78,800	72.80	\$57,368	\$67,368
10	BLM - Ridgecrest Field Office	Law Enforcement	G12-01-15-L01	\$450,000	\$424,900	\$10,000	\$414,900	72.80	\$302,053	\$312,053
11	BLM - Ukiah Field Office	Law Enforcement	G12-01-17-L01	\$133,250	\$133,250	\$10,000	\$123,250	72.80	\$89,728	\$99,728
		TOTALS		\$2,596,900	\$2,513,800	\$110,000	\$2,403,800		\$1,750,000	\$1,860,000

Final Awards
2012/2013 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
USFS - Law Enforcement Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Amount Requested	Division Recommend	Base Award	Amount Less Base Award	Proportional Award Percent	Additional Award	Total Project Award
1	USFS - Angeles NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G12-02-21-L01	\$87,998	\$87,998	\$10,000	\$77,998	100.0000	\$77,998	\$87,998
2	USFS - Cleveland NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G12-02-22-L01	\$64,709	\$64,709	\$10,000	\$54,709	100.0000	\$54,709	\$64,709
3	USFS - Eldorado NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G12-02-23-L01	\$203,365	\$203,365	\$10,000	\$193,365	100.0000	\$193,365	\$203,365
4	USFS - Humboldt-Toiyabe NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G12-02-24-L01	\$60,193	\$60,193	\$10,000	\$50,193	100.0000	\$50,193	\$60,193
5	USFS - Inyo NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G12-02-39-L01	\$88,568	\$88,568	\$10,000	\$78,568	100.0000	\$78,568	\$88,568
6	USFS - Klamath NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G12-02-42-L01	\$20,193	\$20,193	\$10,000	\$10,193	100.0000	\$10,193	\$20,193
7	USFS - Lassen/Modoc Patrol District	Lassen NF Patrol	G12-02-41-L01	\$31,100	\$31,100	\$5,000	\$26,100	100.0000	\$26,100	\$31,100
8	USFS - Lassen/Modoc Patrol District	Modoc NF Patrol	G12-02-41-L02	\$10,950	\$10,950	\$5,000	\$5,950	100.0000	\$5,950	\$10,950
9	USFS - Los Padres NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G12-02-28-L01	\$125,025	\$125,025	\$10,000	\$115,025	100.0000	\$115,025	\$125,025
10	USFS - Mendocino NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G12-02-36-L01	\$120,340	\$120,340	\$10,000	\$110,340	100.0000	\$110,340	\$120,340
11	USFS - Plumas NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G12-02-38-L01	\$77,040	\$77,040	\$10,000	\$67,040	100.0000	\$67,040	\$77,040
12	USFS - San Bernardino NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G12-02-40-L01	\$135,784	\$129,584	\$10,000	\$119,584	100.0000	\$119,584	\$129,584
13	USFS - Sequoia NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G12-02-34-L01	\$169,522	\$169,522	\$10,000	\$159,522	100.0000	\$159,522	\$169,522
14	USFS - Shasta-Trinity/Six Rivers NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G12-02-37-L01	\$11,879	\$11,879	\$5,000	\$6,879	100.0000	\$6,879	\$11,879
15	USFS - Shasta-Trinity/Six Rivers NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement - Six Rivers Patrol District	G12-02-37-L02	\$10,066	\$10,066	\$5,000	\$5,066	100.0000	\$5,066	\$10,066
16	USFS - Sierra NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement	G12-02-35-L01	\$60,810	\$60,810	\$10,000	\$50,810	100.0000	\$50,810	\$60,810
17	USFS - Stanislaus NF - Patrol District	USFS- Stanislaus National Forest- Patrol District	G12-02-32-L01	\$202,503	\$169,185	\$10,000	\$159,185	100.0000	\$159,185	\$169,185
18	USFS - Tahoe/Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement - Tahoe	G12-02-33-L01	\$132,923	\$132,923	\$5,000	\$127,923	100.0000	\$127,923	\$132,923
19	USFS - Tahoe/Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit NF - Patrol District	Law Enforcement - Lake Tahoe Basin Mgmt Unit	G12-02-33-L02	\$94,290	\$94,290	\$5,000	\$89,290	100.0000	\$89,290	\$94,290
		TOTALS		1,707,258	1,667,740	160,000	1,507,740		1,507,740	1,667,740

Final Awards
2012/2013 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Local - Law Enforcement Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Amount Requested	Division Recommend	Base Award	Amount Less Base Award	Proportional Award Percent	Additional Award	Total Project Award
1	Alameda County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-27-L01	\$42,602	\$30,000	\$10,000	\$20,000	57.0773	\$11,415	\$21,415
2	Alpine County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-01-L01	\$38,437	\$38,437	\$10,000	\$28,437	57.0773	\$16,231	\$26,231
3	Amador County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-50-L01	\$15,369	\$15,369	\$10,000	\$5,369	57.0773	\$3,064	\$13,064
4	Butte County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-70-L01	\$32,595	\$32,595	\$10,000	\$22,595	57.0773	\$12,897	\$22,897
5	Calaveras County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G12-03-03-L01	\$166,786	\$166,786	\$10,000	\$156,786	57.0773	\$89,489	\$99,489
6	City of California City	Law Enforcement	G12-03-26-L01	\$353,840	\$353,840	\$10,000	\$343,840	57.0773	\$196,255	\$206,255
7	City of Hesperia Police Department	Law Enforcement	G12-03-58-L01	\$40,457	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	57.0773	\$5,708	\$15,708
8	Colusa County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-05-L01	\$44,988	\$44,988	\$10,000	\$34,988	57.0773	\$19,970	\$29,970
9	El Dorado County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G12-03-07-L01	\$203,613	\$168,978	\$10,000	\$158,978	57.0773	\$90,740	\$100,740
10	Fresno County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-08-L01	\$151,833	\$151,833	\$10,000	\$141,833	57.0773	\$80,954	\$90,954
11	Humboldt County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-11-L01	\$75,784	\$75,784	\$10,000	\$65,784	57.0773	\$37,548	\$47,548
12	Imperial County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-09-L01	\$510,355	\$510,355	\$10,000	\$500,355	57.0773	\$285,589	\$295,589
13	Inyo County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G12-03-30-L01	\$56,500	\$173,436	\$10,000	\$163,436	57.0773	\$93,285	\$103,285
14	Kern County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-25-L01	\$277,970	\$277,970	\$10,000	\$267,970	57.0773	\$152,950	\$162,950
15	Lake County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-64-L01	\$15,380	\$15,380	\$10,000	\$5,380	57.0773	\$3,071	\$13,071
16	Lassen County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G12-03-65-L01	\$35,949	\$35,949	\$10,000	\$25,949	57.0773	\$14,811	\$24,811
17	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement - Santa Clarita	G12-03-10-L01	\$138,679	\$138,679	\$5,000	\$133,679	57.0773	\$76,300	\$81,300
18	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement - Palmdale	G12-03-10-L02	\$81,175	\$81,175	\$5,000	\$76,175	57.0773	\$43,479	\$48,479
19	Los Angeles Police Department / Valley Traffic Division Off Road Unit	Law Enforcement	G12-03-66-L01	\$131,570	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	57.0773	\$5,708	\$15,708
20	Madera County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G12-03-33-L01	\$83,322	\$83,322	\$10,000	\$73,322	57.0773	\$41,850	\$51,850
21	Mendocino County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-52-L01	\$116,524	\$116,524	\$10,000	\$106,524	57.0773	\$60,801	\$70,801
22	Mono County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G12-03-12-L01	\$87,150	\$87,150	\$10,000	\$77,150	57.0773	\$44,035	\$54,035
23	Napa County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-35-L01	\$38,376	\$38,376	\$10,000	\$28,376	57.0773	\$16,196	\$26,196
24	Nevada County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-16-L01	\$59,278	\$59,278	\$10,000	\$49,278	57.0773	\$28,127	\$38,127
25	Placer County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-72-L01	\$66,950	\$66,950	\$10,000	\$56,950	57.0773	\$32,506	\$42,506
26	Plumas County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-13-L01	\$79,980	\$79,980	\$10,000	\$69,980	57.0773	\$39,943	\$49,943
27	Ridgecrest Police Department	Law Enforcement	G12-03-46-L01	\$51,212	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	57.0773	\$5,708	\$15,708
28	Riverside County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G12-03-14-L01	\$162,393	\$162,393	\$10,000	\$152,393	57.0773	\$86,982	\$96,982
29	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	Barstow Law Enforcement	G12-03-15-L01	\$338,893	\$338,893	\$3,333	\$335,560	57.0773	\$191,529	\$194,862

**Final Awards
2012/2013 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Local - Law Enforcement Projects**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Amount Requested	Division Recommend	Base Award	Amount Less Base Award	Proportional Award Percent	Additional Award	Total Project Award
30	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	Twin Peaks Law Enforcement	G12-03-15-L02	\$32,026	\$32,026	\$3,333	\$28,693	57.0773	\$16,377	\$19,710
31	San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department	Victor Valley Law Enforcement	G12-03-15-L03	\$146,963	\$146,963	\$3,333	\$143,630	57.0773	\$81,980	\$85,313
32	San Diego County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G12-03-17-L01	\$81,674	\$81,674	\$10,000	\$71,674	57.0773	\$40,910	\$50,910
33	San Joaquin County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G12-03-18-L01	\$96,123	\$96,123	\$10,000	\$86,123	57.0773	\$49,157	\$59,157
34	Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department	Law Enforcement	G12-03-19-L01	\$83,870	\$83,870	\$10,000	\$73,870	57.0773	\$42,163	\$52,163
35	Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department	Law Enforcement	G12-03-38-L01	\$166,881	\$166,881	\$10,000	\$156,881	57.0773	\$89,543	\$99,543
36	Yolo County Sheriff's Office	Law Enforcement	G12-03-41-L01	\$57,347	\$57,347	\$10,000	\$47,347	57.0773	\$27,024	\$37,024
37	Yucca Valley Police Department	Law Enforcement	G12-03-22-L01	\$37,500	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	57.0773	\$5,708	\$15,708
		TOTALS		\$4,200,343	\$4,089,304	\$339,999	\$3,749,305		\$2,140,001	\$2,480,000

Final Awards
2012/13 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Operations and Maintenance - Acquisition, Development, Ground Operations and Planning Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
1	USFS - Angeles National Forest	Ground Operations	G12-02-01-G01	85.632	\$308,231	\$308,231
2	USFS - San Bernardino	Ground Operations	G12-02-14-G01	82.184	\$443,163	\$443,163
3	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Stanislaus NF Ground Operations	G12-02-19-G01	81.034	\$624,340	\$624,340
4	USFS - Mendocino National Forest	Mendocino NF Ground Operations	G12-02-10-G01	81.034	\$748,987	\$748,987
5	USFS - Sequoia National Forest	Ground Operations	G12-02-15-G01	80.460	\$515,125	\$497,136
6	Stanislaus County Parks and Recreation Department	Ground Operations - Frank Raines	G12-03-20-G01	79.885	\$225,794	\$225,794
7	USFS - Los Padres National Forest	Ground Operations	G12-02-09-G01	79.885	\$299,225	\$294,225
8	BLM - Redding Field Office	2012/2013 Chappie-Shasta Ground Operations	G12-01-14-G01	79.310	\$224,600	\$224,600
9	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Ground Operations	G12-02-20-G01	79.310	\$580,903	\$580,903
10	BLM - El Centro Field Office	ISDRA Ground Operations	G12-01-09-G01	78.736	\$145,050	\$145,050
11	Stanislaus County Parks and Recreation Department	Ground Operations - La Grange	G12-03-20-G02	78.161	\$91,994	\$91,517
12	California Trail Users Coalition (CTUC)	Ground Operations	G12-04-06-G01	77.586	\$33,760	\$33,760
13	BLM - Barstow Field Office	Dumont Ground Operations	G12-01-04-G02	77.586	\$110,730	\$108,310
14	USFS - Cleveland National Forest	Ground Ops South	G12-02-02-G02	77.586	\$140,143	\$140,143
15	California Trail Users Coalition (CTUC)	Ground Operations-BW CCMA	G12-04-06-G02	77.011	\$28,900	\$28,900
16	Santa Clara County Parks and Recreation Department	Ground Operations	G12-03-19-G01	76.437	\$192,597	\$192,597
17	Friends of Jawbone	Ground Operations-Trail/Route Maintenance Actions	G12-04-13-G01	76.437	\$507,679	\$500,179
18	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Ground Operations	G12-02-03-G01	76.437	\$543,074	\$524,082
19	BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office	Ground Operations-FY13 Fort Sage OHV Area	G12-01-08-G01	75.862	\$60,000	\$56,071
20	BLM - Needles Field Office	Ground Operations	G12-01-12-G01	75.862	\$229,138	\$218,477
21	City of California City	Ground Operations	G12-03-26-G01	75.287	\$119,588	\$117,188
22	USFS - Inyo National Forest	Repairs Operations Maintenance	G12-02-05-G01	75.287	\$519,295	\$519,295

Final Awards
2012/13 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Operations and Maintenance - Acquisition, Development, Ground Operations and Planning Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
23	USFS - Cleveland National Forest	Ground Ops North	G12-02-02-G01	74.138	\$44,680	\$44,680
24	BLM - Arcata Field Office	Ground Operations	G12-01-02-G01	74.138	\$59,710	\$59,710
25	BLM - Ukiah Field Office	Ground Operations	G12-01-17-G01	74.138	\$158,592	\$158,592
26	BLM - Barstow Field Office	Barstow Ground Operations	G12-01-04-G01	74.138	\$162,085	\$126,312
27	USFS - Shasta-Trinity National Forest	Shasta-Trinity NF Ground Operations	G12-02-16-G01	73.563	\$80,100	\$80,100
28	USFS - Sierra National Forest	Ground Operations	G12-02-17-G01	73.563	\$802,348	\$595,843
29	BLM - Ridgecrest Field Office	Ground Operations	G12-01-15-G01	72.989	\$406,526	\$404,526
30	CEMX INC	Ground Operations	G12-04-55-G01	71.839	\$250,803	\$237,681
31	Friends of El Mirage	Ground Operations - Visitor	G12-04-11-G01	71.264	\$320,396	\$248,908
32	Trinity County Resource	Ground Operations	G12-07-02-G01	70.690	\$35,592	\$34,558
33	BLM - El Centro Field Office	El Centro Field Office Ground Operations	G12-01-09-G02	70.690	\$60,724	\$60,724
34	BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office	Acquisition- FY13 Fort Sage OHV Area- 320 Acres	G12-01-08-A01	70.060	\$135,560	\$130,779
35	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Planning - Cal-Ida Connection	G12-02-20-P01	70.000	\$72,720	\$72,720
36	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Canyon Creek Area Trail Development	G12-02-03-D05	69.588	\$102,693	\$102,693
37	Lompoc Valley Park & Recreation Pool Foundation	Ground Operations	G12-04-52-G01	69.540	\$44,913	\$44,913
38	USFS - Plumas National Forest	Ground Operations	G12-02-13-G01	69.540	\$435,072	\$396,307
39	City of California City	Development	G12-03-26-D01	69.072	\$30,090	\$29,083
40	City of Lompoc	Development	G12-03-73-D01	69.072	\$998,107	\$998,107
41	USFS - Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest	Ground Operations	G12-02-04-G01	68.966	\$122,760	\$122,760
42	USFS - Sequoia National Forest	Eshom Staging Area	G12-02-15-D01	68.557	\$72,630	\$69,945
43	USFS - Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit	Ground Operations	G12-02-07-G01	68.391	\$34,300	\$34,300
44	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Development - Burlington & Cal-Ida Trail	G12-02-20-D02	67.526	\$139,657	\$136,225
45	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	NECO Signing FY14	G12-01-13-G01	67.241	\$78,186	\$68,563
46	El Dorado County	Ground Operations	G12-03-06-G01	67.241	\$81,750	\$81,750
47	USFS - Six Rivers National	Ground Operations	G12-02-18-G01	66.667	\$78,565	\$66,281
48	USFS - Inyo National Forest	Trail System Improvements	G12-02-05-P01	66.667	\$201,700	\$201,700
49	El Dorado County Transportation Department	Gerle Creek to Wentworth Springs Campground	G12-03-06-G02	66.092	\$79,672	\$72,434

Final Awards
2012/13 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Operations and Maintenance - Acquisition, Development, Ground Operations and Planning Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
50	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Calaveras OHV Parking Improvement Development	G12-02-19-D01	65.979	\$29,090	\$27,007
51	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Wentworth Springs Campground Improvement Development	G12-02-03-D03	65.979	\$40,000	\$38,350
52	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Strawberry 4 Wheel Drive Trail Meadow Mitigation Planning	G12-02-03-P02	65.000	\$23,150	\$22,505
53	City of Porterville Parks and	Ground Operations	G12-03-24-G01	64.943	\$68,581	\$68,483
54	USFS - Inyo National Forest	OHV Campground	G12-02-05-D01	63.918	\$71,598	\$71,598
55	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	East Rock Creek Trail Development	G12-02-03-D04	63.402	\$342,738	\$342,738
56	BLM - Bakersfield Field Office	Planning	G12-01-03-P01	63.333	\$216,940	\$216,940
57	Eastern Sierra Atv Adventure Trails	Ground Operations	G12-04-43-G01	63.218	\$35,760	\$35,760
58	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Meadow Corrective Action Planning	G12-02-03-P03	62.778	\$178,485	\$178,485
59	Eastern Sierra Atv Adventure Trails	Ground Operations	G12-04-43-G02	62.069	\$43,287	\$32,819
60	EI Dorado County Transportation Department	Alternative Routes around Wentworth Springs Campground and Wintercamp	G12-03-06-P02	61.111	\$185,000	\$145,000
61	USFS - Sierra National Forest	Development	G12-02-17-D01	60.825	\$58,181	\$57,430
62	BLM - Barstow Field Office	Razor Planning	G12-01-04-P01	60.000	\$69,500	\$43,563
63	USFS - Six Rivers National Forest	Planning	G12-02-18-P01	58.889	\$44,350	\$44,350
64	BLM - Ridgecrest Field Office	Planning	G12-01-15-P01	57.778	\$100,000	\$99,450
65	USFS - Plumas National Forest	FRRD and Mt Hough Ground Operations	G12-02-13-G02	57.471	\$106,700	\$85,541
66	USFS - Klamath National Forest	Humbug OHV Staging Area Development	G12-02-06-D01	57.216	\$135,296	\$135,296
67	Placer County Department of Public Works	Ground Operations	G12-03-48-G01	54.598	\$300,000	\$296,400
68	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Rock Creek Decision Review Planning	G12-02-03-P01	54.444	\$65,495	\$46,040
69	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Elkins Flat Reroute Development	G12-02-03-D02	53.608	\$51,885	\$51,885
70	Lassen Land and Trails Trust	Ground Operations	G12-04-47-G01	52.874	\$60,163	\$59,277
71	BLM - Needles Field Office	Planning	G12-01-12-P01	52.778	\$178,743	\$175,131

Final Awards
2012/13 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Operations and Maintenance - Acquisition, Development, Ground Operations and Planning Projects

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
72	USFS - Plumas National Forest	Dispersed Camping	G12-02-13-P02	52.222	\$31,160	\$30,575
73	The Watershed Research and Training Center	South Fork Management Unit Signage Project	G12-04-50-G01	50.575	\$12,246	\$12,246
74	USFS - Plumas National Forest	Chilcoot Staging Area	G12-02-13-P01	49.444	\$23,827	\$23,827
75	Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation	LACO OHV STAGING AREA ACQUISITION	G12-03-71-A01	23.952	\$377,000	\$377,000
76	Inyo County Public Works Department	Ground Operations	G12-03-74-G01	20.115	\$825,258	\$825,258
		TOTALS			\$15,456,680	\$14,846,096

**Project Approval Subject to Completion
of the CEQA Process**

1	USFS - Plumas National Forest	Mt. Hough Trails Development	G12-02-13-D01	70.103	\$130,762	\$104,211
2	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Development - Brimstone Staging Area	G12-02-20-D01	65.979	\$440,100	\$440,100
3	USFS - Eldorado National	Gold Note Staging Area	G12-02-03-D06	68.557	\$29,221	\$29,221
		TOTALS				\$573,532

**Final Awards
2012/13 Grants and Cooperative Agreements
Restoration Projects**

#	Applicant	Project Title	Project Number	Total Project Score	Amount Requested	Amount Awarded
1	Friends of Jawbone	Restoration-Restoring land damaged by illegal riding	G12-04-13-R01	72.727	\$378,480	\$378,480
2	USFS - Inyo National Forest	Restoration Monitoring and Repairs	G12-02-05-R01	71.717	\$375,675	\$356,099
3	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Restoration - Fordyce Sierra Buttes & Burlington	G12-02-20-R02	71.212	\$135,930	\$135,930
4	BLM - Ridgecrest Field Office	Restoration	G12-01-15-R01	71.212	\$595,949	\$595,949
5	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Restoration - Brimstone Elliot & Sage Hill	G12-02-20-R01	68.687	\$89,860	\$89,860
6	Southern California Mountains Foundation	Cleghorn Unauthorized Route Restoration	G12-04-02-R01	68.182	\$343,810	\$297,816
7	BLM - Bishop Field Office	Restoration Wild Willies	G12-01-05-R04	67.677	\$25,436	\$25,436
8	USFS - Angeles National	Restoration	G12-02-01-R01	67.677	\$30,410	\$30,410
9	BLM - Bishop Field Office	Restoration Travertine	G12-01-05-R05	67.677	\$42,251	\$42,251
10	Student Conservation Association	Restoration	G12-04-23-R01	67.677	\$228,940	\$220,056
11	BLM - Bishop Field Office	Restoration Volcanic Tableland	G12-01-05-R02	67.172	\$36,928	\$36,928
12	BLM - Bishop Field Office	Restoration Protection	G12-01-05-R01	66.667	\$78,320	\$78,320
13	USFS - Tahoe National Forest	Restoration - Sugar Pine	G12-02-20-R03	65.152	\$22,238	\$22,238
14	USFS - Eldorado National Forest	Placerville and Georgetown Route Restoration	G12-02-03-R01	63.636	\$128,080	\$128,080
15	BLM - Palm Springs South Coast Field Office	Dos Palmas Fence FY 14	G12-01-13-R01	63.636	\$142,807	\$137,915
16	BLM - Eagle Lake Field Office	Restoration-FY13 Fort Sage OHV Area- 2 sites	G12-01-08-R01	60.606	\$117,000	\$117,000
17	BLM - Bishop Field Office	Restoration Planning 2013	G12-01-05-R03	58.081	\$37,560	\$37,560
18	USFS - Stanislaus National Forest	Groveland Moore Creek Restoration	G12-02-19-R02	54.545	\$62,000	\$62,000
19	BLM - Ukiah Field Office	Chalk Hill Restoration	G12-01-17-R01	53.030	\$28,965	\$28,965
		TOTALS			\$2,900,639	\$2,821,293

State Controller's Office
 Division of Accounting and Reporting
Allocation of Off-Highway License Fee
 Vehicle Code Section 38240

County	July 15, 2008 January to June 2008	Jan. 16, 2009 July to Dec. 2008	July 15, 2009 January to June 2009	Jan. 15, 2010 July to Dec. 2009	July 15, 2010 January to June 2010	Jan. 14, 2011 July to Dec. 2010	July 15, 2011 January to June 2011	Jan. 13, 2012 July to Dec 2011	July 13, 2012 January to June 2012	Jan. 15, 2013 July to Dec 2012	July 15, 2013 January to June 2013
ALAMEDA	\$8,453.94	\$5,836.97	\$8,332.07	\$5,594.42	\$7,493.27	\$5,675.77	\$7,848.03	\$5,203.31	\$8,005.94	\$4,810.65	\$7,183.26
ALPINE	2,617.52	1,807.25	2,579.79	1,732.15	2,320.08	1,757.34	2,429.92	1,611.06	2,478.82	1,489.48	2,224.09
AMADOR	3,618.18	2,498.15	3,566.02	2,394.34	3,207.03	2,429.16	3,358.86	2,226.95	3,426.45	2,058.90	3,074.35
BUTTE	5,693.98	3,931.37	5,611.90	3,768.01	5,046.94	3,822.80	5,285.88	3,504.59	5,392.24	3,240.11	4,838.14
GALAVERAS	2,268.05	1,565.96	2,235.36	1,500.89	2,010.32	1,522.72	2,105.50	1,395.96	2,147.86	1,290.62	1,927.15
COLUSA	30,237.95	20,877.60	29,802.04	20,010.04	26,801.85	20,301.04	28,070.72	18,611.14	28,635.57	17,206.66	25,692.98
DEL NORTE	146.77	101.34	144.66	97.13	130.09	98.54	136.25	90.34	138.99	83.52	124.71
EL DORADO	46,893.43	32,377.27	46,217.41	31,031.85	41,564.68	31,483.14	43,532.47	28,862.41	44,408.43	26,684.33	39,845.03
FRESNO	6,365.13	4,394.76	6,273.37	4,212.14	5,641.83	4,273.40	5,908.93	3,917.67	6,027.83	3,622.03	5,408.41
GLENN	205.61	141.96	202.65	136.06	182.25	138.04	190.87	126.55	194.71	117.00	174.71
HUMBOLDT	1,085.42	749.42	1,069.78	718.28	962.08	728.73	1,007.63	668.07	1,027.90	617.65	922.28
IMPERIAL	356,294.85	246,001.55	351,158.47	235,779.11	315,807.14	239,207.96	330,758.36	219,295.70	337,413.94	202,746.66	302,741.34
INYO	469.86	324.41	463.09	310.93	416.47	315.45	436.19	289.19	444.96	267.37	399.24
KERN	93,092.46	64,275.10	91,750.43	61,604.18	82,513.87	62,500.07	86,420.30	57,297.42	88,159.26	52,973.51	79,100.04
LAKE	2,157.34	1,489.52	2,126.24	1,427.62	1,912.19	1,448.38	2,002.71	1,327.82	2,043.01	1,227.61	1,833.07
LASSEN	13,278.07	9,167.76	13,086.65	8,786.80	11,769.21	8,914.58	12,326.40	8,172.51	12,574.43	7,555.78	11,282.28
LOS ANGELES	94,414.01	65,187.56	93,052.94	62,478.72	83,685.25	63,387.33	87,647.14	58,110.83	89,410.78	53,725.53	80,222.95
MODOC	368.65	254.53	363.33	243.95	326.76	247.50	342.23	226.90	349.11	209.78	313.24
MONO	12,225.01	8,440.68	12,048.78	8,089.94	10,835.82	8,207.59	11,348.82	7,524.37	11,577.18	6,956.55	10,387.51
NAPA	10,298.94	7,110.84	10,150.47	6,815.35	9,128.62	6,914.47	9,560.79	6,338.89	9,753.18	5,860.53	8,750.94
NEVADA	23,152.29	15,985.35	22,818.53	15,321.09	20,521.37	15,543.90	21,492.91	14,249.99	21,925.39	13,174.62	19,672.34
ORANGE	8,548.08	5,901.97	8,424.85	5,656.71	7,576.71	5,738.98	7,935.62	5,261.25	8,095.09	4,864.21	7,263.24
PLACER	19,647.89	13,565.76	19,364.64	13,002.04	17,415.20	13,191.13	18,239.68	12,093.07	18,606.70	11,180.47	16,694.68
PLUMAS	44,958.31	31,041.18	44,310.19	29,751.28	39,849.46	30,183.95	41,736.05	27,671.37	42,575.86	25,583.16	38,200.78
RIVERSIDE	68,136.50	47,044.41	67,154.24	45,089.51	60,393.79	45,745.23	63,253.00	41,937.29	64,525.78	38,772.52	57,895.13
SACRAMENTO	5,305.54	3,663.18	5,229.06	3,510.96	4,702.65	3,562.02	4,925.28	3,265.51	5,024.39	3,019.08	4,508.09
SAN BENITO	74,125.22	51,179.29	73,056.63	49,052.56	65,701.98	49,765.92	68,812.49	45,623.29	70,197.14	42,180.35	62,983.70
SAN BERNARDINO	208,385.42	143,878.40	205,381.34	137,899.61	184,705.48	139,905.05	193,449.96	128,259.03	197,342.57	118,580.03	177,063.70
SAN DIEGO	36,888.49	25,469.42	36,356.70	24,411.06	32,696.65	24,766.06	34,244.60	22,704.47	34,933.68	20,991.09	31,343.90
SAN JOAQUIN	12,680.89	8,755.44	12,498.09	8,391.62	11,239.90	8,513.65	11,772.02	7,804.96	12,008.90	7,215.96	10,774.87
SAN LUIS OBISPO	105,212.82	72,643.52	103,696.07	69,624.86	93,256.93	70,637.40	97,671.97	64,757.38	99,637.34	59,870.50	89,398.63
SANTA BARBARA	410.78	283.62	404.86	271.83	364.10	275.79	381.34	252.83	389.01	233.75	349.04
SANTA CLARA	12,831.16	8,859.19	12,646.19	8,491.05	11,373.09	8,614.54	11,911.52	7,897.44	12,151.21	7,301.47	10,902.55
SHASTA	21,280.68	14,693.11	20,973.89	14,082.54	18,862.44	14,287.34	19,755.44	13,098.03	20,152.96	12,109.60	18,082.05
SIERRA	10.29	7.10	10.14	6.81	9.12	6.91	9.55	6.33	9.74	5.85	8.74
SISKIYOU	9,610.47	6,635.49	9,471.93	6,359.76	8,518.38	6,452.24	8,921.67	5,915.14	9,101.19	5,468.76	8,165.95
SOLANO	1,504.05	1,038.46	1,482.37	995.31	1,333.14	1,009.78	1,396.25	925.73	1,424.35	855.87	1,277.98
STANISLAUS	1,200.72	829.03	1,183.41	794.58	1,064.28	806.14	1,114.66	739.03	1,137.09	683.26	1,020.24
TEHAMA	2,504.32	1,729.10	2,468.22	1,657.24	2,219.75	1,681.34	2,324.83	1,541.39	2,371.61	1,425.07	2,127.91
TRINITY	6,352.05	4,385.73	6,260.48	4,203.48	5,630.23	4,264.61	5,896.78	3,909.62	6,015.44	3,614.58	5,397.29
TULARE	6,393.98	4,414.68	6,301.80	4,231.23	5,667.40	4,292.77	5,935.71	3,935.43	6,055.15	3,638.44	5,432.92
TUOLUMNE	13,111.58	9,052.80	12,922.56	8,676.62	11,621.64	8,802.80	12,171.84	8,070.04	12,416.76	7,461.04	11,140.82
VENTURA	48,902.37	33,764.33	48,197.39	32,361.27	43,345.33	32,831.89	45,397.42	30,098.89	46,310.91	27,827.50	41,552.02
YOLO	391.83	270.54	386.18	259.30	347.31	263.07	363.75	241.17	371.07	222.97	332.94
YUBA	5,031.59	3,474.03	4,959.06	3,329.67	4,459.83	3,378.09	4,670.97	3,096.89	4,764.96	2,863.19	4,275.31
Total	\$1,426,762.49	\$985,099.13	\$1,406,194.27	\$944,163.90	\$1,264,631.91	\$957,894.61	\$1,324,503.11	\$878,157.25	\$1,351,154.88	\$811,887.61	\$1,212,310.54



California State Parks
Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division

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