



## Overview



#### **Background**

- Sage-grouse biology and threats
- A closer look at Baker County



#### Baker Local Implementation Team

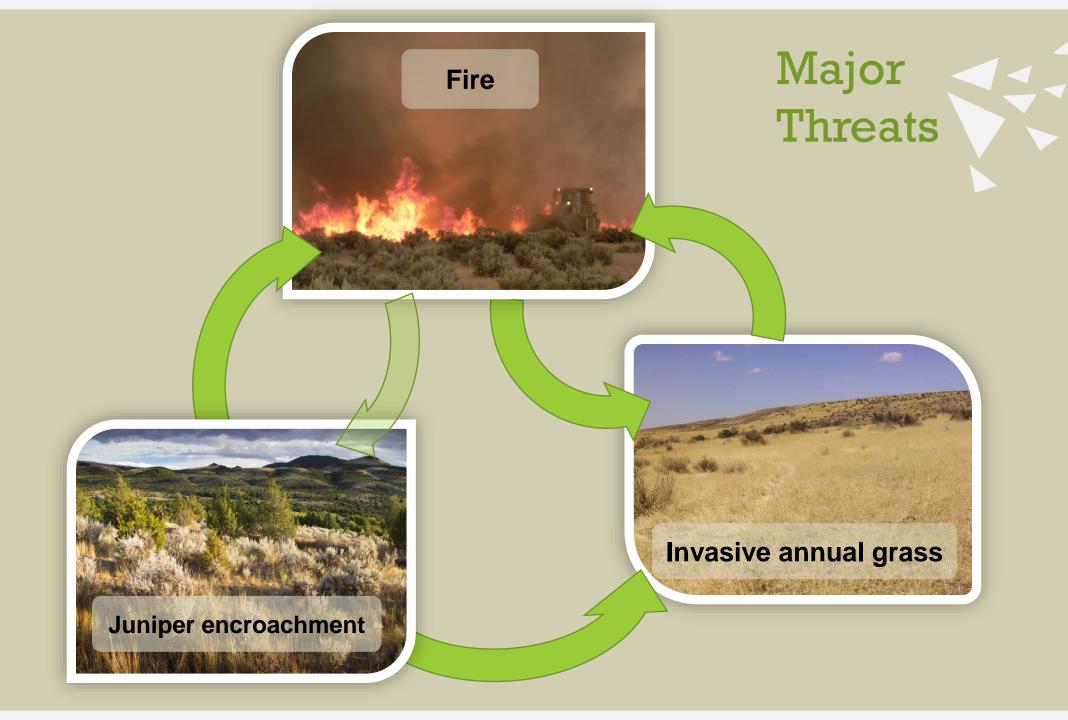
- Inventory of threats and past efforts
- Strategic Action Plan
- OWEB FIP grant



#### **Case Study**

- Love Reservoir area
- Lessons learned



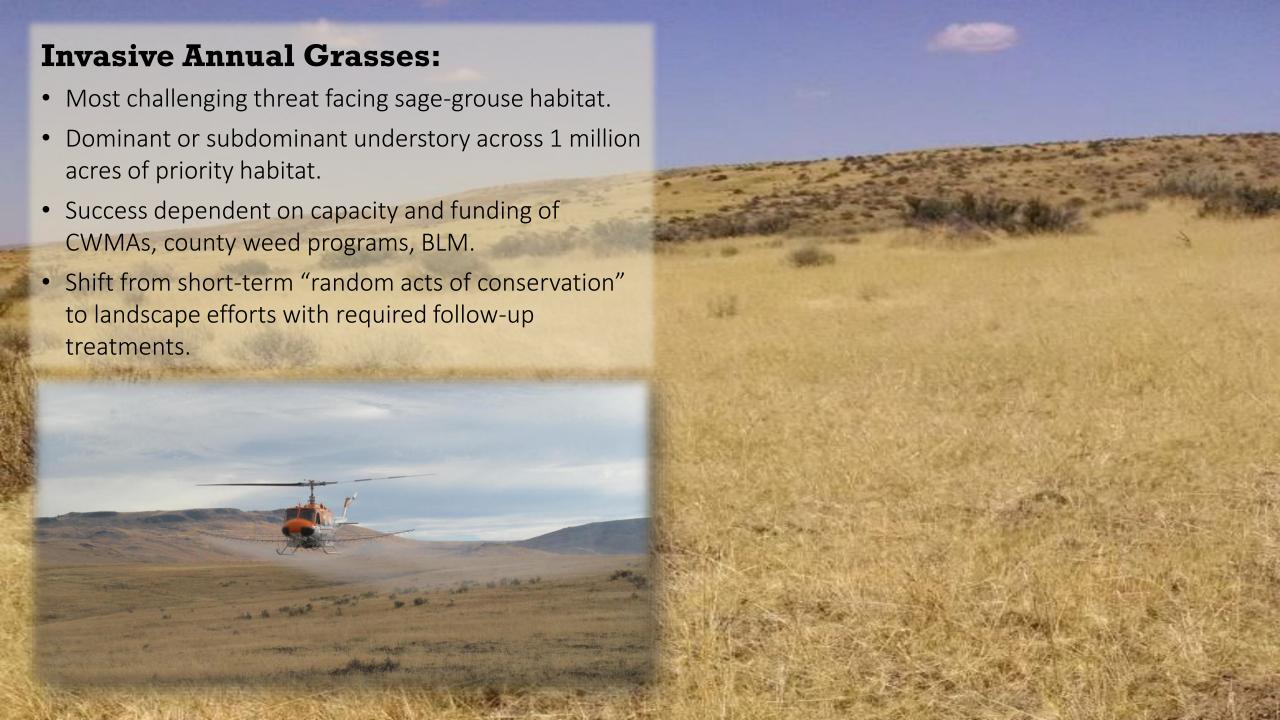


### Catastrophic Wildfire:

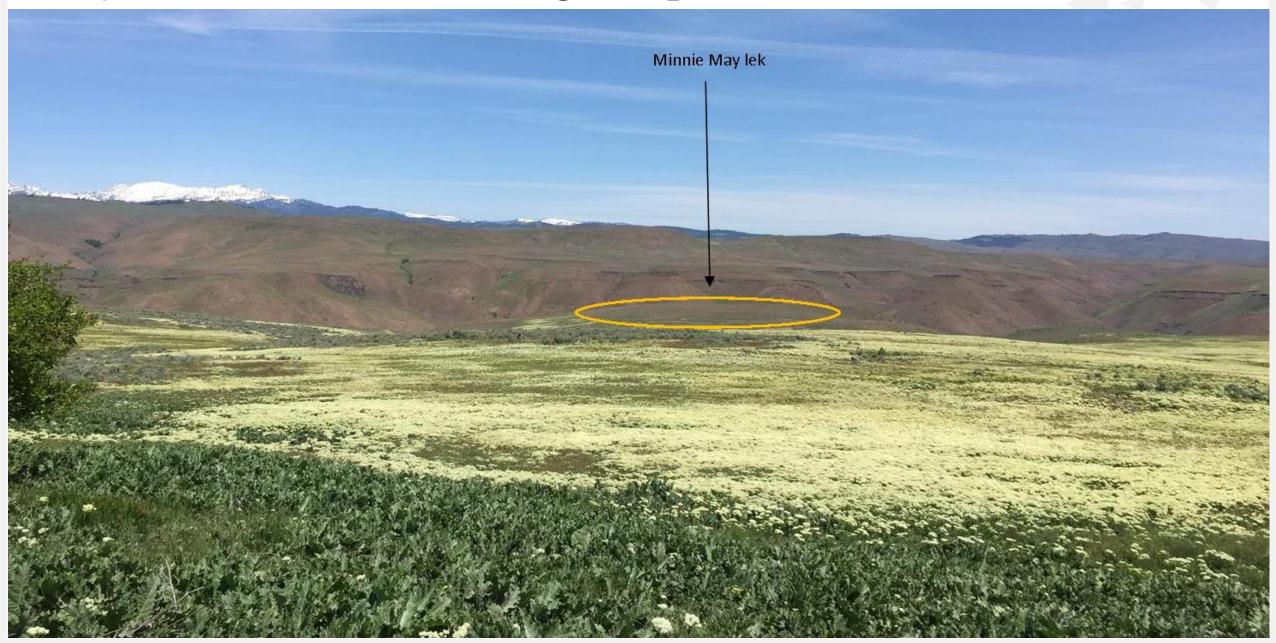
- Since 2012 more than 1.6 million acres of habitat burned.
- 98% of ignitions are successfully suppressed.
- Oregon is a leader in the development, use and support of RFPAs.
- Enhanced fire prevention, operations, and post-fire rehab.

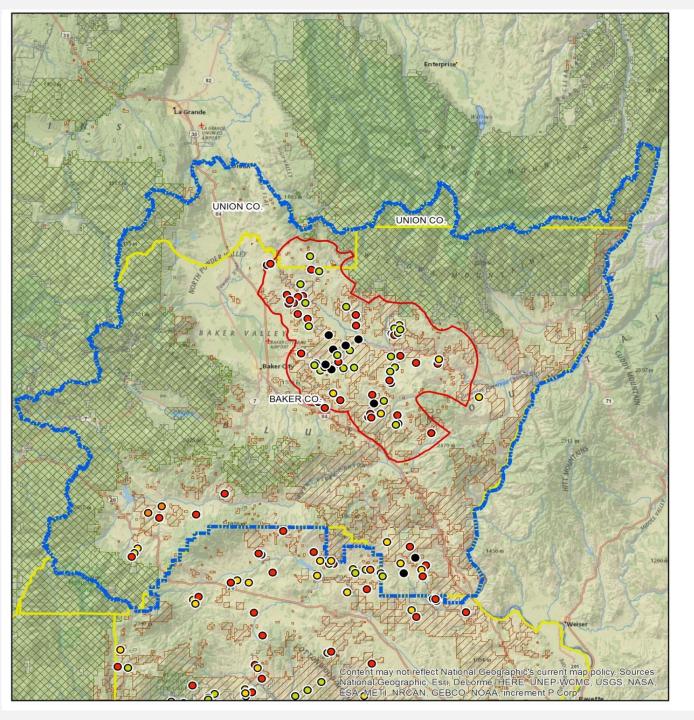


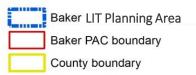




## Not just an invasive annual grass problem...







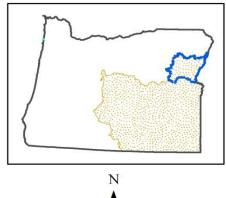
#### Lek (2016 conservation status)

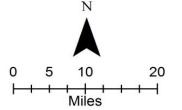
- Historic
- Occupied
- Occupied pending
- Unoccupied
- Unoccupied pending

BLM Private

USFS

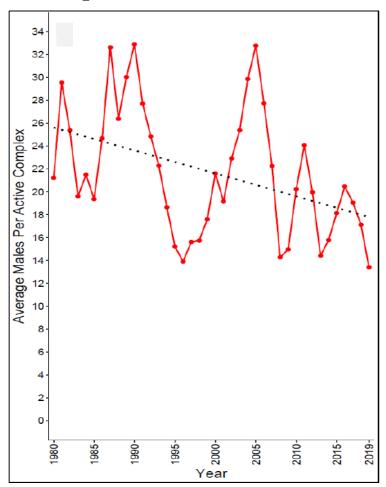
## Baker Planning Area



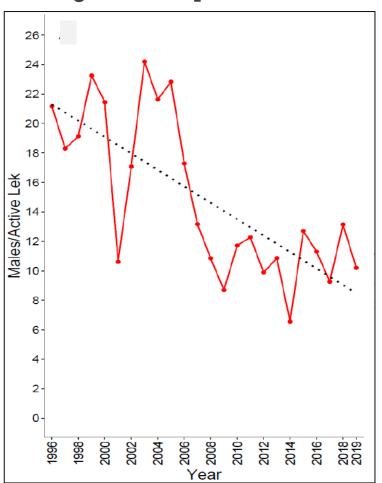




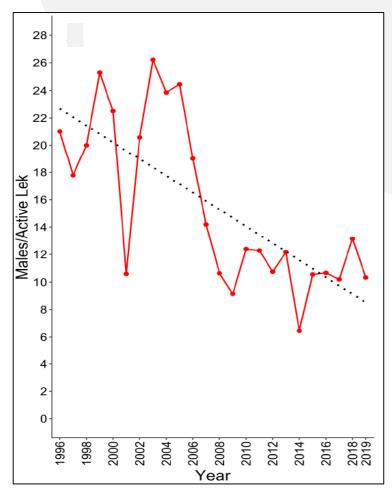
**Statewide** average lek complex size



**Baker BLM Resource Area** average lek complex size



**Baker PAC** average lek complex size



Since 2005, there has been  $\sim 75\%$  decline in Baker's sagegrouse population.

All actions must be considered to reverse the decline.



## Baker Local Implementation Team



Tri-County CWMA





**Baker County** 



Private landowners



POWDER BASIN WATERSHED COUNCIL

Powder Basin Watershed Council



USFWS



BLM



**NRCS** 



**Union County** 

#### Role of LITs:

- Identify local threats in a spatially-explicit manner with the goal of applying conservation measures with a high degree of coordination.
- Oregon Sage-grouse
  Action Plan called for
  further invigoration of
  LITs and identified them
  as a key mechanism for
  developing local strategic
  work plans and
  coordinating conservation
  efforts.

## Baker LIT Work Plan: Purpose

- Be comprehensive
  - All land ownership
  - All potential threats
- Prioritize where to work and what actions to take
- Coordinate all stakeholders
- Elaborate upon BLM Causal Factor Analysis



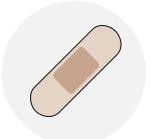


# **Approach: Three Categories of Action**



Result in immediate and lasting reduction and/or elimination of the threat and require minimal follow-up

- conifer removal
- marking fences
- installing escape ramps in water troughs



Result in immediate threat reduction to provide short-term, but not necessarily enduring results

Predator reduction



Provide lasting impacts, but require long-term and ongoing investments to ensure success

- Invasive annual grass treatment
- Re-establishment of desirable perennial bunchgrasses

"It is the view of the Baker LIT that, given the significant decline in the sage-grouse population in the Baker PAC, all three categories of conservation actions must be implemented to halt further declines and promote long-term population growth ."



### **OWEB FIP: The Basics**



#### What

\$6.1 million over 6 years

First biennium: \$1.7 million



#### When

July 2019 – June 2025

Funds became available August 2019



## Targeted Ecological Outcome

Increase quantity & quality of sage-grouse habitat and ultimately sage-grouse population.

### Three Broad Outcomes

All six years

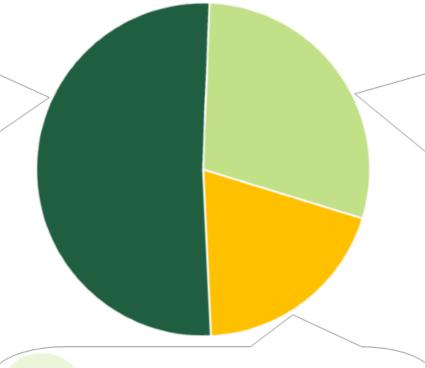


#### Vegetation Management

3,146,150 (51%)

- Treat, monitor, and adaptively manage invasive vegetation
- Prevention (off-highway vehicle wash station, roadside spraying)
- Fuel break planning
- Post-fire rehabilitation
- Understory enhancement
- Protect and enhance wet meadows, springs, and seeps

OWEB FIP funding will be used to address three categories of actions needed to achieve the targeted ecological outcome





#### Bridge Information Gaps

\$1,195,050 (20%)

- West Nile virus
- Map mesic habitat (wet meadows, springs, seeps)
- Raven subsidies
- Grass bank ("reserve forage opportunity")

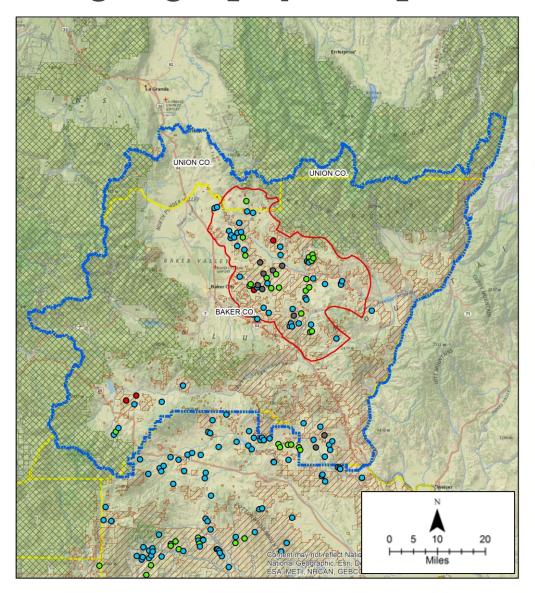


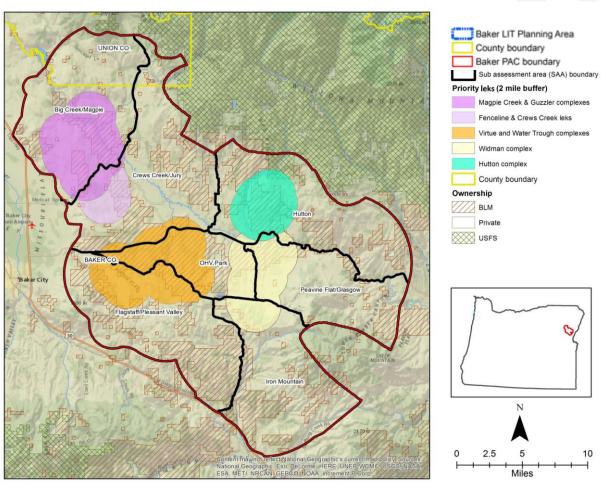
#### Education, Engagement, Coordination

\$1,783,710 (29%)

- Increased enrollment in voluntary programs
- Property tours, workshops
- Social media, website, print, radio
- LIT/FIP Coordinator
- Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA) Coordinator
- Seasonal technician(s)
- Database development

## FIP geography and prioritized leks







### Other evaluation criteria:



**Matching funds** 



Willingness to follow longterm guidance to promote success



Coordination with multiple partners, agencies, landowners

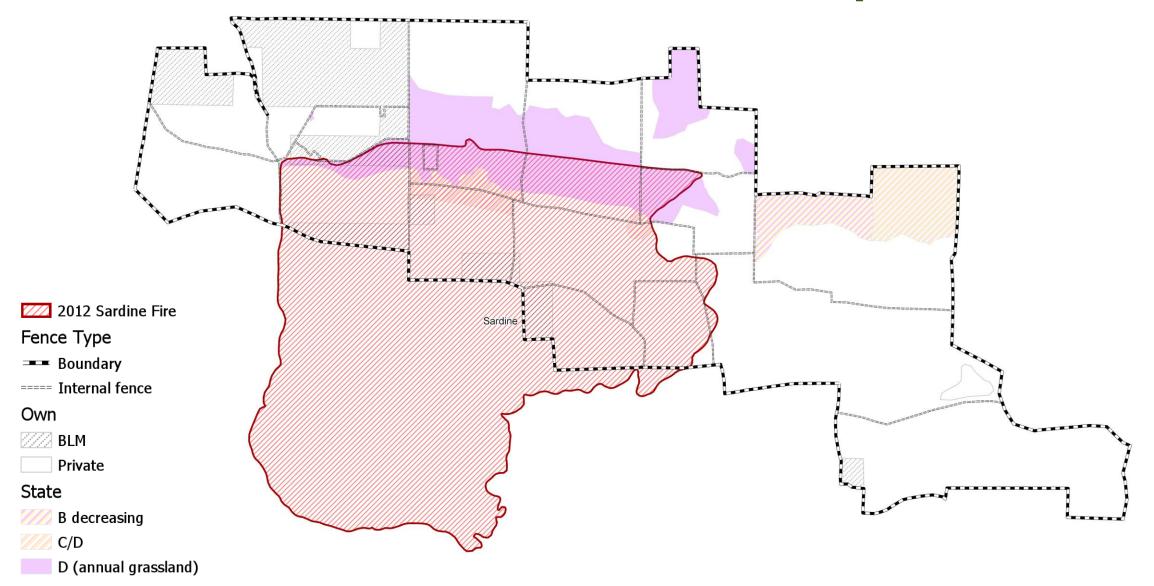


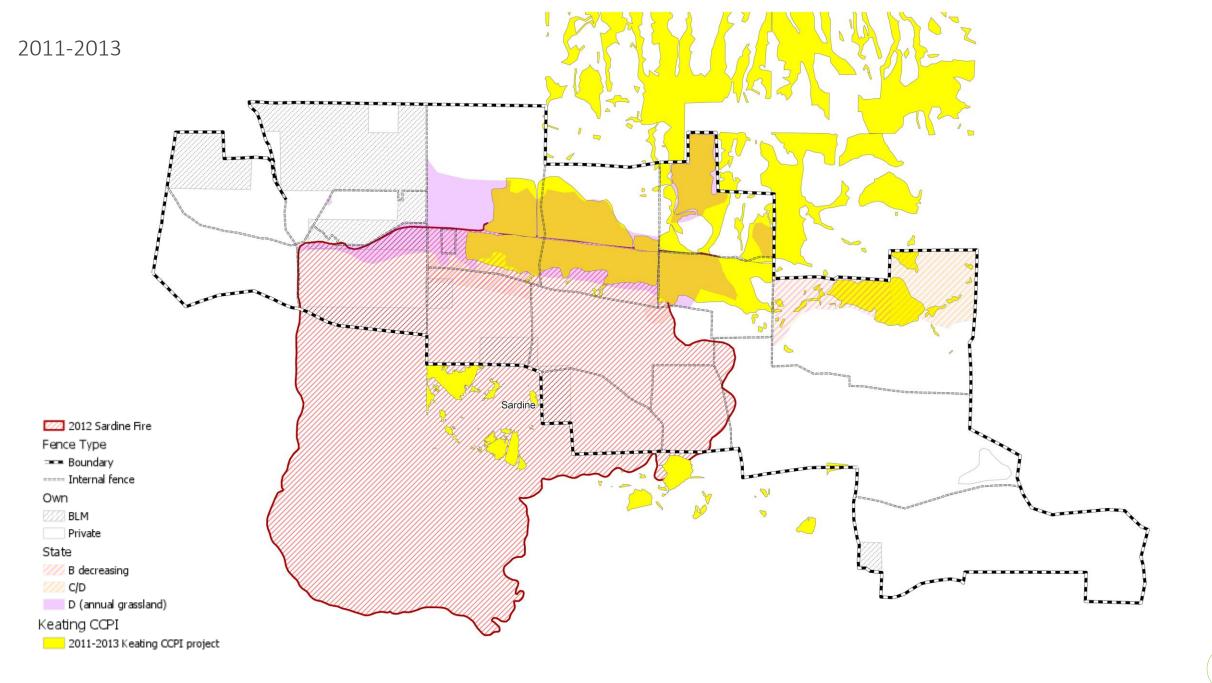
Supports ongoing CCAA or CCA

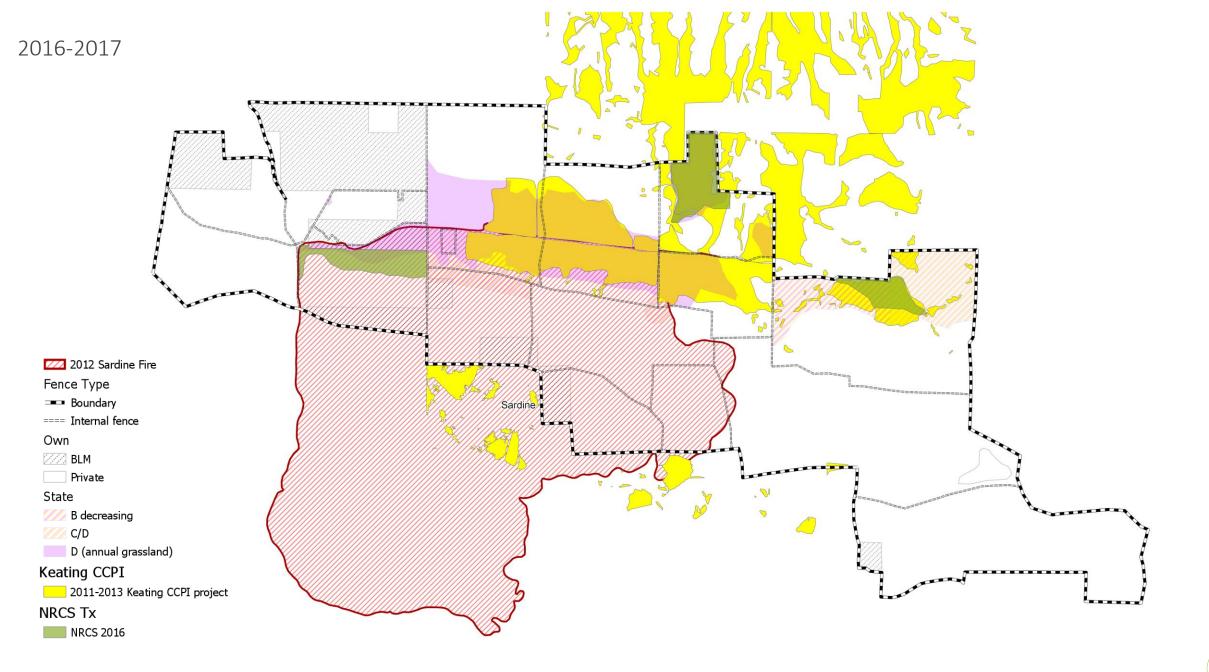


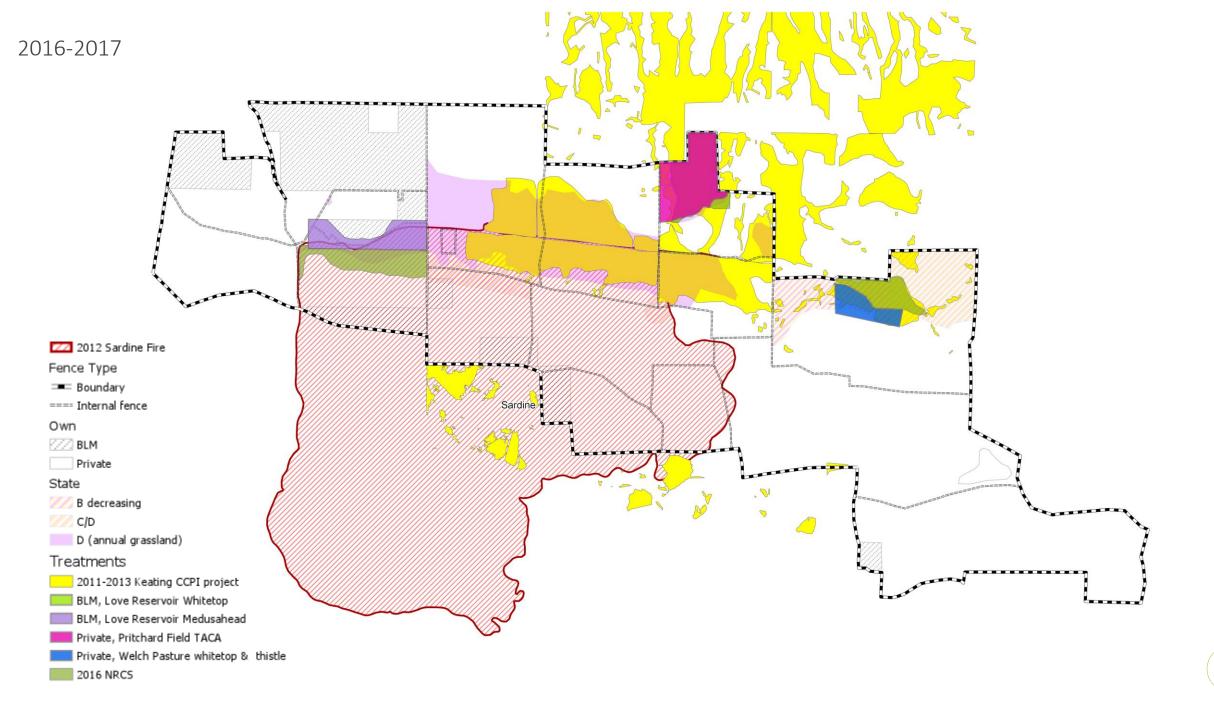
Addresses goals/objectives in Baker Comprehensive Threat Reduction Plan

## Case Study: Love Reservoir









2018 2012 Sardine Fire Fence Type ■ Boundary === Internal fence Own BLM Private State B decreasing C/D D (annual grassland) Treatments 2011-2013 Keating CCPI project BLM, Love Reservoir Whitetop BLM, Love Reservoir Medusahea Private, Pritchard Field TACA Private, Welch Pasture whitetop & 坑 🙀 2016 NRCS

2018 Tri-County CWMA, NRCS, & FWS

2018 NR CS

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Private, Pritchard Field TACA

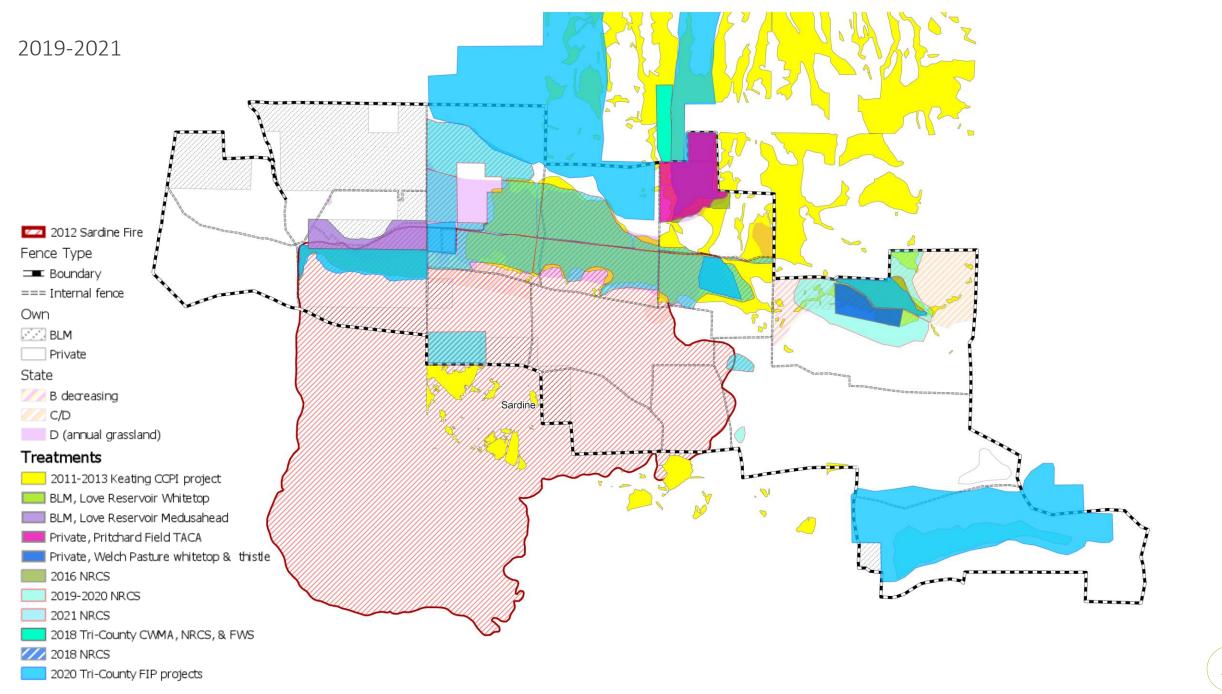
2016 NRCS

2018 NR CS

Private, Welch Pasture whitetop & thistle

2018 Tri-County CWMA, NRCS, & FWS

25





### Lessons learned:



No quick fixes.



Be creative to work around policy constraints.



Voluntary conservation is a balancing act.



Capacity and funding.

