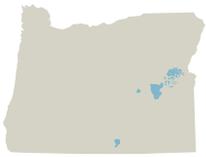


# Oregon Model to Protect Sage-Grouse

Oregon Model to Protect Sage-Grouse  
All Counties FIP Initiative

## SAGEBRUSH / SAGE-STEPPE HABITAT



**Greater sage-grouse conservation efforts** are taking place across a 165-million-acre expanse of sage-grouse habitat that includes areas within eleven western states. The Oregon context for the Oregon All Counties CCAA Steering Committee's (OACSC) initiative is defined in the Oregon Sage-Grouse Action Plan – covering approximately 18 million acres of habitat. The partnership's Strategic Action Plan is focused on privately-owned Sage-grouse Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH) and adjacent lands in seven Oregon Counties and defines strategies and objectives that cover a 30-year timeframe (2015-2045).

Corresponding actions on public lands are being led by federal and state agencies including the Bureau of Land Management, Oregon Department of State Lands, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, with complementary funding on private lands provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service. Together, the OACSC and partner agencies are contributing to the ecological outcomes shown in the results chain.



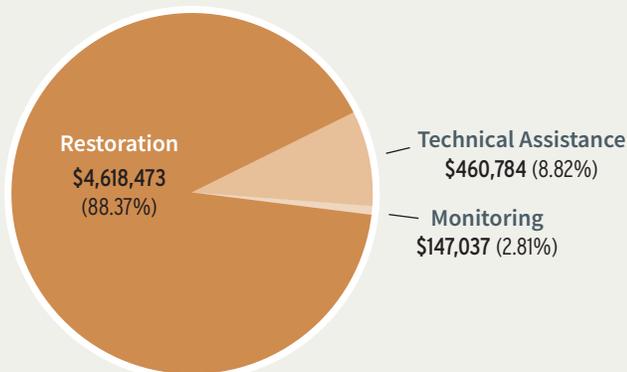
OWEB FOCUSED INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIP  
PROGRESS REPORT / BIENNIA 2 & 3: 2017-2021

The OACSC's primary focus is on privately-owned Sage-Grouse PPH occurring within Harney, Lake, and Malheur counties. Conservation measures support the design and execution of Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances (CCAA) in partnership with private landowners through the development of Site Specific Plans (SSP) by Soil and Water Conservation Districts (SWCDs). The CCAA is an agreement between the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), SWCDs and non-federal landowners, in which the landowner agrees to reduce or eliminate threats to a candidate species on lands they manage in exchange for assurances from USFWS that they will no longer face further regulatory requirements should the species become listed under the Endangered Species Act in the future. The Oregon sage-grouse CCAs showcase the widespread private land efforts in conserving rangeland health and sage-grouse populations.

In an effort to begin implementing the conservation measures identified within CCAA enrolled landowner's SSPs and make strides in sage-grouse conservation, Harney, Lake and Malheur Counties applied for a FIP with a sage-grouse focus. These three counties came together to seek funding for restoration, technical assistance and monitoring of these 30-year agreements. Each county identified site specific FIP geographies within their counties that held the highest numbers of CCAA enrollments and highest probabilities of success for sage-grouse conservation.

## Funding

OWEB awarded \$5,226,294 in funding with \$2,876,719 in matching funds.



## Benefits

- Restored diverse plant communities that support all life stages of Sage-Grouse
- Reduced risk of frequent, damaging wildfires
- Created small business opportunities for juniper removal and rangeland treatment
- Engaged private landowners in a local, collaborative solution to improve Sage-Grouse and rangeland health
- Provided technical and financial support to farmers and ranchers to implement conservation measures

## ABOUT THIS REPORT

The Focused Investment Partnership (FIP) grant program is a bold, new conservation approach that supports high-performing partnerships to implement strategic restoration actions and measure ecological outcomes through coordinated monitoring. In January 2016, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board awarded a FIP grant to the Oregon All Counties CCAA Steering Committee. This report documents projects for which funding was obligated in Biennia 2-3 (2017-2021) and cumulative progress since the FIP was initiated in 2016.

Work completed by the partnership under the FIP grant program is part of a much larger on-going collaborative effort of federal, state and local agencies, private landowners, and non-governmental organizations to meet Oregon Sage-Grouse Action Plan goals. **Accomplishments included in the report only reflect actions completed with OWEB FIP funding.**

## PARTNERS

**Core Partners:** Harney Soil and Water Conservation District, Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District, Malheur Soil and Water Conservation District, Private Landowners, US Fish and Wildlife Service

**Supporting Partners:** Bureau of Land Management, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Oregon Association of Conservation Districts, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, County governments, Oregon State University Extension, US Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative Weed Management Areas, Sage Grouse Conservation Partnership, Watershed Councils

## GOAL

Restore Oregon's private rangelands and sustain abundant populations of sage-grouse, by minimizing threats of wildfire, exotic annual grass, and juniper invasion, and supporting management practices that promote local economic and social needs.

## STRATEGY

Execute Candidate Conservation Agreements with Assurances for private lands

## IMPLEMENTATION ACTIONS FUNDED (2017-2021)

### Restoration

**53**

ESCAPE RAMPS  
FOR SAGE-GROUSE  
(72 RAMPS TOTAL)

**2,999**

ACRES EXOTIC ANNUAL  
GRASS TREATMENT  
(9,588 acres total)

**8,201.9 + 10.8**

UPLAND ACRES      RIPARIAN ACRES  
fenced to manage grazing

### Planning

**14,274.73**

ACRES IN SITE-SPECIFIC PLANS  
for private land (200,569.73 acres total)

**11**

SITE SPECIFIC  
PLANS  
SUBMITTED

**3,983**

ACRES SEEDED  
to promote recovery of  
native vegetation

**21.27**

MILES OF  
MARKED  
FENCE

**8,434.73**

ACRES OF JUNIPER  
TREATMENT  
(20,540.73 acres total)

**14,274.73**

ACRES IN MANAGED  
GRAZING PLANS  
(200,569.73 acres total)

*(The metrics shown reflect actions that have been completed or for which funding has been obligated in Biennia 2 and 3. Metrics in parentheses include Biennium 1 accomplishments.)*

## OUTCOMES

### Expected Near Term 0-5+ YEARS

- Reduction of conifer encroached sage-steppe and sage-grouse habitat
- Increased rangeland health and diversity
- Reduced invasion of exotic annual grasses
- Increased water availability to livestock & other wildlife
- Improved livestock dispersal/utilization that improves sage-grouse habitat & nest survival
- Improved/increased mesic habitat for brood rearing sage-grouse
- Increased connectivity between seasonal habitats of sage-grouse
- Decreased wildfire threat

### Expected Intermediate Term 5-20+ YEARS

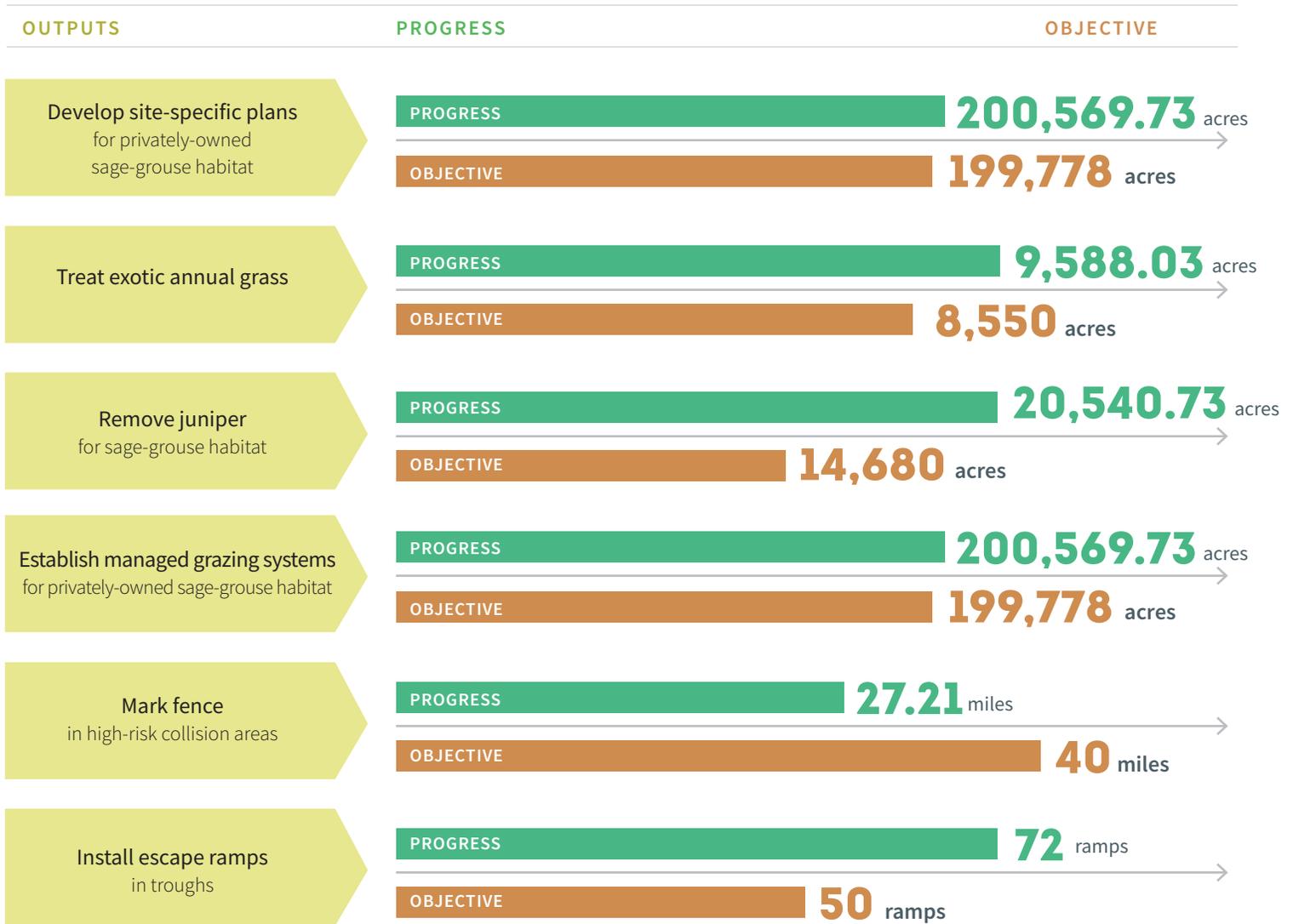
- Continued success of all results listed above
- Increased desired plant cover of sagebrush, perennial bunch grasses, and forbs
- Less predation of Sage-Grouse by raptors and corvids perched on junipers

### Expected Long Term 20+ YEARS

- Connectivity of habitats increased and is maintained
- Habitat containing nesting cover and food for sage-grouse is restored
- Increased sage-grouse survival and population stability

# FIP Initiative Progress, Biennia 1-3

Progress on metrics reflects implementation supported by OWEB funding, and does not represent all progress achieved via other funding sources.



## Monitoring Approach

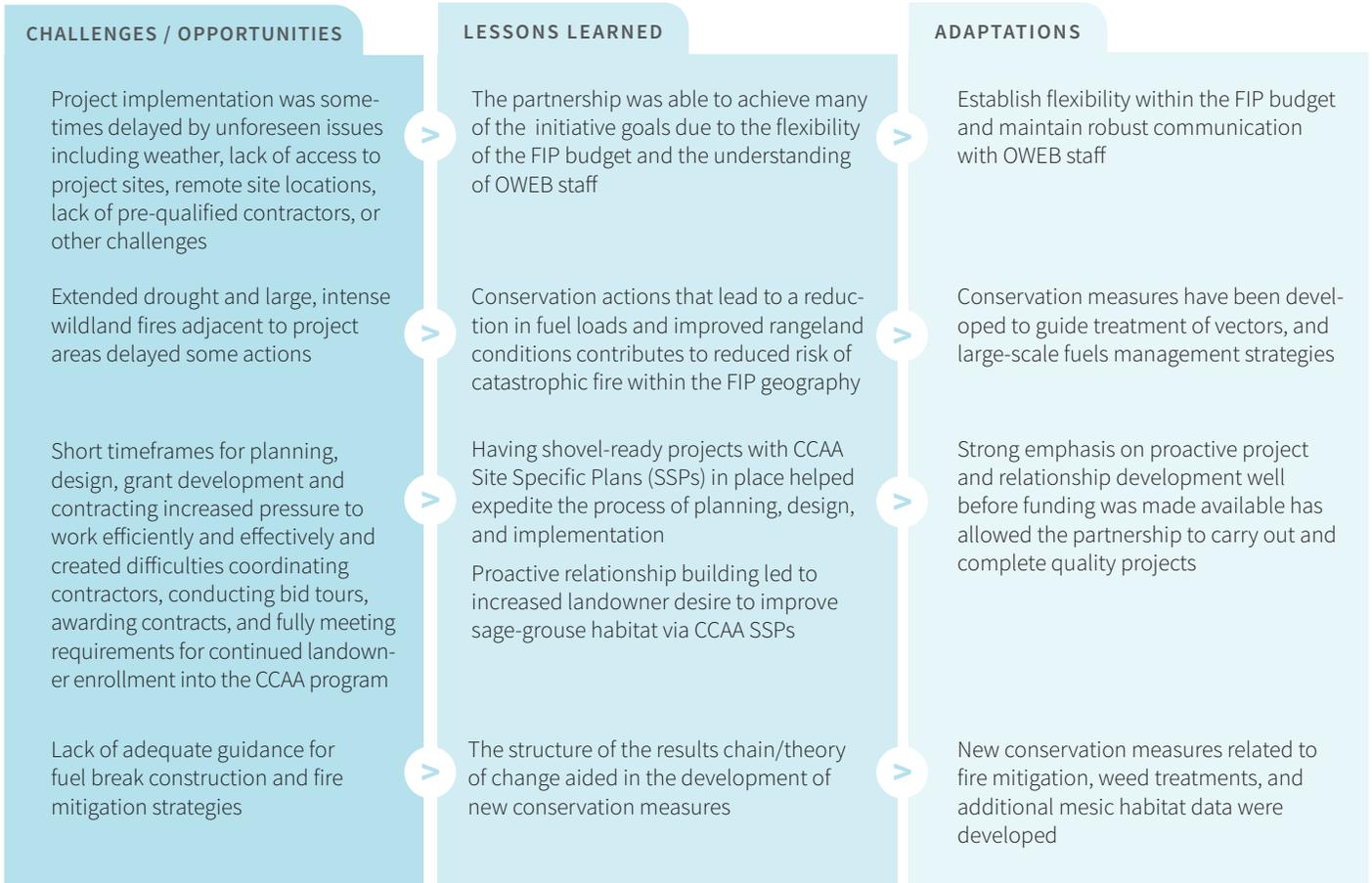
- Collects baseline ecological data
- Completes required monitoring for CCAAs on private lands, including annual monitoring and repeat long-term monitoring (5-7 year increments). Funding to fulfill the thirty-year monitoring obligations is an ongoing concern for the partnership as it is a critical piece of the conservation effort
- Monitors improvements and changes in ecological states in Sage-Grouse habitat over time, including upland and riparian ecosystems, habitat expansion, and rangeland improvements
- Monitors the effectiveness of weed treatment, juniper cutting, rangeland seeding, and grazing management practices

PHOTO USFWS (Tom Koerner)

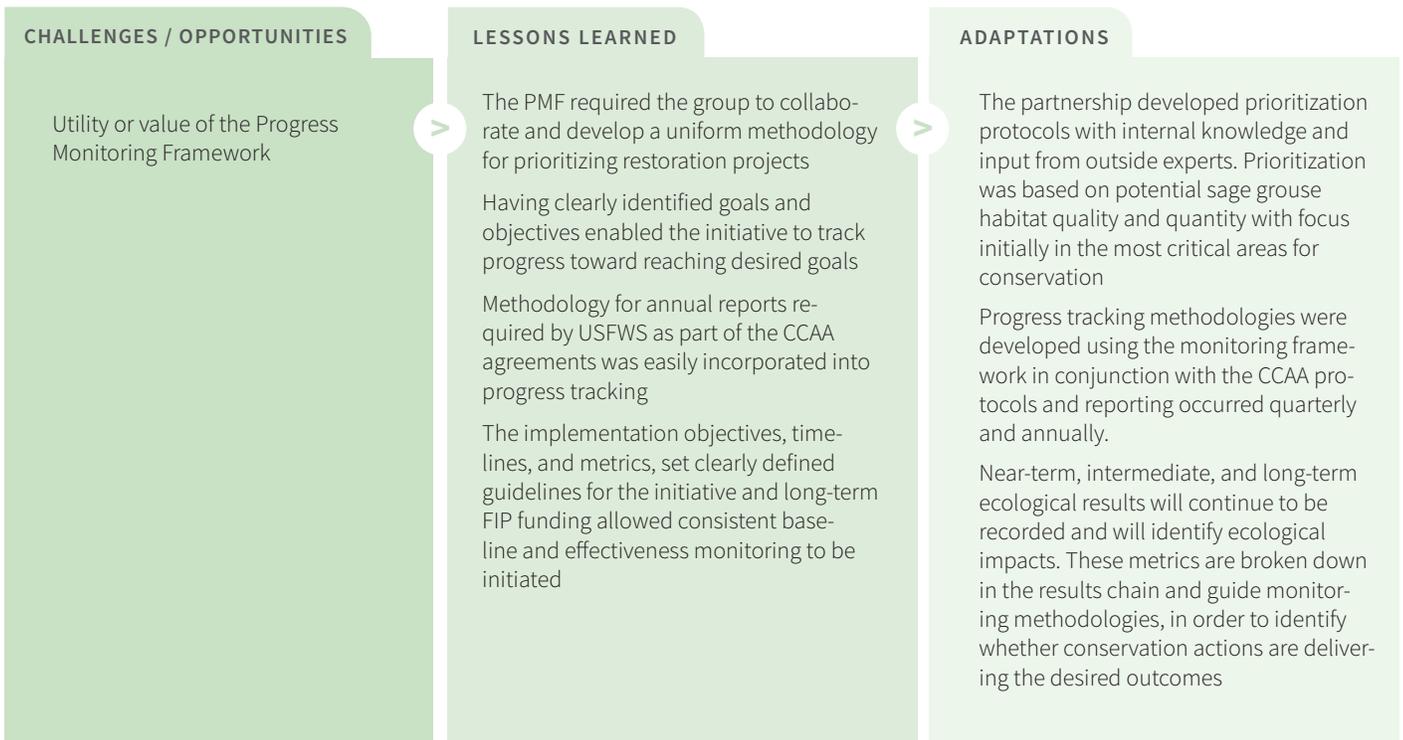


# Adaptive Management

## Restoration



## Planning



# Adaptive Management, continued

## Partnership Capacity

### CHALLENGES / OPPORTUNITIES

The partnership experienced improved communication and unity amongst its members

Some members of the partnership experienced significant staff turnover throughout the FIP creating complications with project development and monitoring

### LESSONS LEARNED

Improved partner communication resulted in uniform monitoring and increased ability to problem solve across county jurisdictional boundaries with project implementation and design

Stronger communication increased interest of outside FIP partners and greater willingness to combine funds and effort and work on larger, landscape scale projects, ultimately expanding the success of the FIP

Stronger relationships promoted increased fluidity of funds across county lines and breaking down rigidity in fund division and allocation between counties.

Staff turnover emphasized the need to develop a database and clear protocol to input and manage project information

### ADAPTATIONS

Relationships and regular communication with partners facilitated the development of a database to improve efficiencies in data collection, plan development, implementation reporting, and monitoring progress toward FIP goals

Database development which has detailed instructions for data collection and reporting requirements allows any new staff to readily enroll, monitor, report conservation measures, create annual reports, and report project acres/locations needed for FIP reporting



PHOTO USFWS (Tom Koerner)

## Addressing Climate Change

The partnership has integrated climate change information into the initiative by prioritizing and improving fire mitigation strategies, annual grass abatement practices, and augmenting multiple conservation measures. Increasing resiliency of existing sagebrush communities has always been a priority, but with the increased risk of fire, fuel breaks and fire management plans have shifted to the forefront.

- Climate change guidance has influenced the way the partnership prioritizes projects. With the frequency of large wildfires increasing across the region, the FIP's attention has shifted to how they can prevent devastating fires and conserve the intact sagebrush communities that exist. Fire is a natural part of the sagebrush system, but the increased intensity and more frequent return intervals are not.

The introduction of non-native herbaceous species and the invasion of conifers into historically sagebrush dominated sites (due to the lack of fire), has created the perfect environment for very hot, very destructive fires. Long term drought has also benefitted the invasive annual grasses, while decreasing native forbs, bunchgrasses and shrubs. Alter-

ations in the sagebrush ecosystem including changing fire regimes, spread of invasive grasses, and climate change, have led to new challenges to the landowners and public that live in sagebrush country. Land and species managers, landowners, and other stakeholders need scientific information to improve their ability to understand and address these challenges. In order to implement landscape-scale management decisions, the partnership is able to consult with researchers, rangeland ecologists, and fire professionals to identify treatment methods.

- Our partnership has adapted to changing conditions and conservation measures have been developed to guide our treatment of vectors, and large-scale fuels management strategies. The initiative has always had well developed conservation strategies that address threats to sage-grouse and their habitat, while being able to work together when new challenges arise. The Model to Protect Sage Grouse steering committee does not foresee any circumstances that would prevent the incorporation of climate change considerations into project planning.



PHOTO USDA NRCS

For More Information  
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