

THE GENESIS AND FUTURE OF LARGE LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION POLICY

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REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC PANEL ON LATE SUCCESSIONAL FOREST ECOSYSTEMS - 1991

October 8, 1991

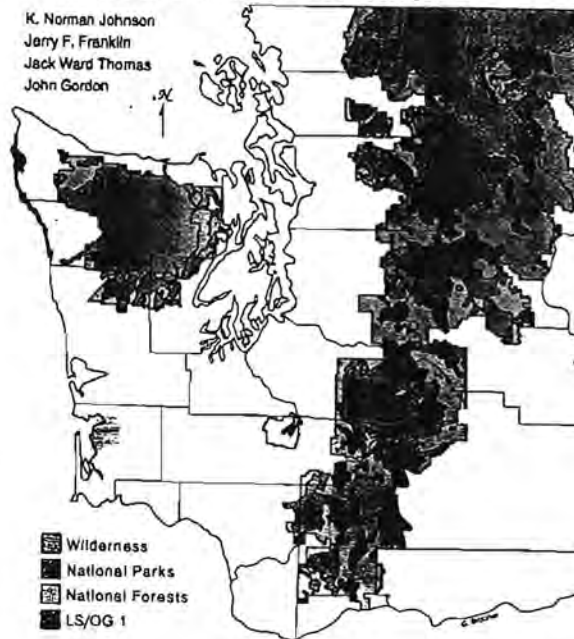
Alternatives for Management of Late-Successional Forests of the Pacific Northwest

A Report to the Agriculture Committee and The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives

By

The Scientific Panel on Late-Successional Forest Ecosystems

K. Norman Johnson
Jerry F. Franklin
Jack Ward Thomas
John Gordon



- First regional strategy for managing old-growth ecosystems
- Intended to help congress understand science-based options for forest management
- Included strategies for watershed protection and salmon restoration

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S NORTHWEST FOREST PLAN - 1993

THE FOREST PLAN FOR A SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY AND A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

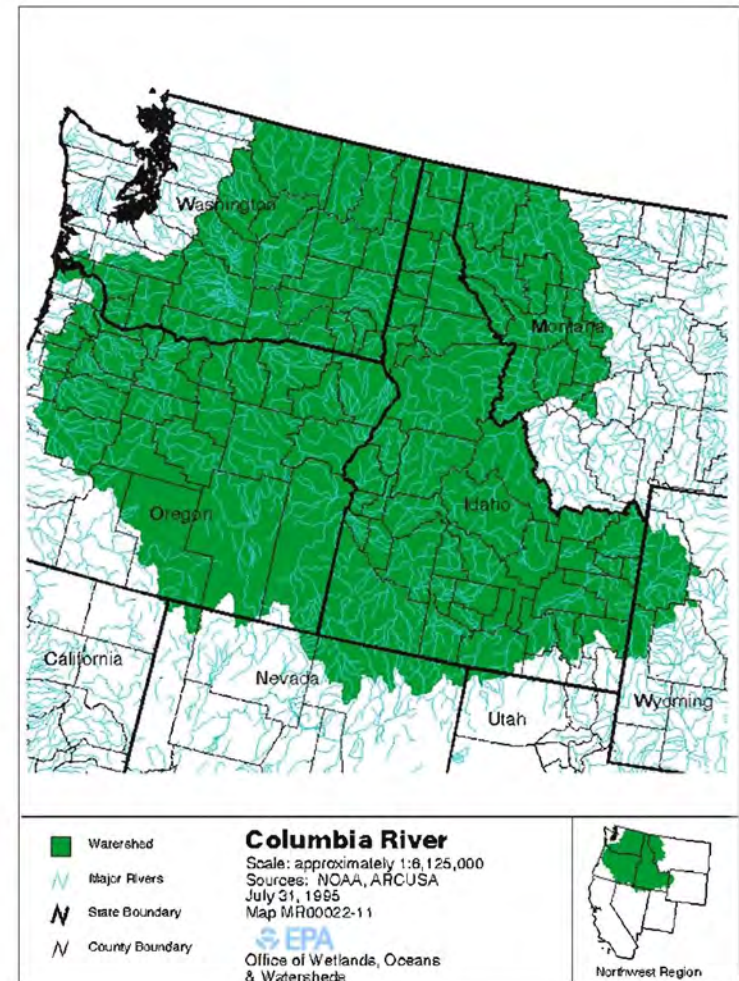
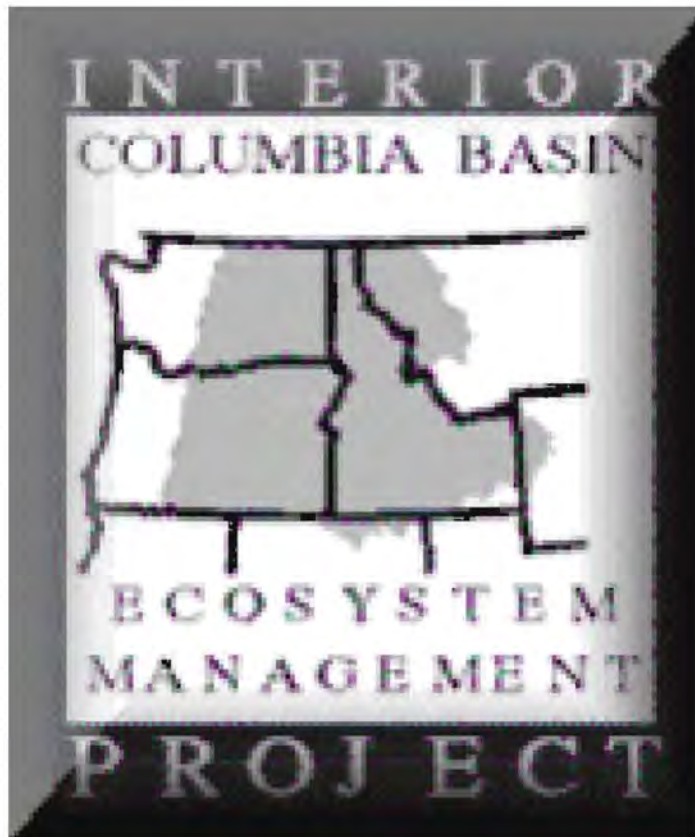


PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
VICE PRESIDENT ALBERT GORE, JR.

July 1, 1993
Washington, D.C.

- Developed in response to injunctions shutting down fed timber sales in the NW
- Refocused management of FS and BLM forests
- Created a system of old-growth reserves, an aquatic conservation strategy, and matrix lands
- Established an interagency ecosystem office
- Targeted funding for regional economic transition

INTERIOR COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROJECT (ICBEMP) - 1993



PRESIDENT CLINTON'S “ROADLESS RULE” - 2000

USDA United States
Department
of Agriculture
Forest Service
Washington Office
November 2000



Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation

Final Environmental Impact Statement
Summary



- Purpose: to resolve long-standing debate over future of unroaded NF lands
- Inventory and analysis of 58 mill. ac. of NF lands
- Facilitated public debate through GIS
- Implemented thru rulemaking

WESTERN SOLAR ENERGY ZONES - 2012

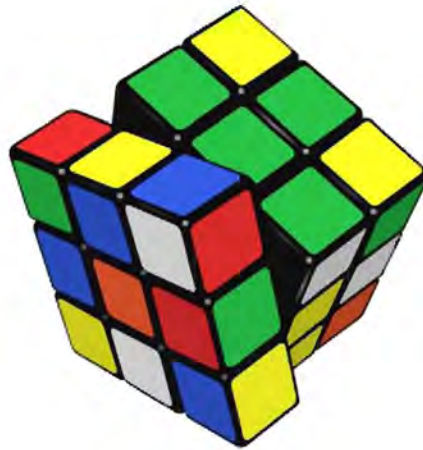


- Facilitated solar energy development on public lands
- Identified 21 SEZs on 280K acres
- Permitted solar on 19 mill. ac. of variance lands
- 79 mill. ac. off limits
- Expedited permitting

Common elements of large landscape conservation plans to date

1. Cover large portions of ***federally-managed*** landscapes (multi-state)
2. Driven by a dominant issue/concern
3. Often reactive – developed in response to a crisis or issue of concern
4. Are data/assessment driven
5. Have tended to be controversial – seen as “top – down”, “one size fits all”, and less collaborative

WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD?

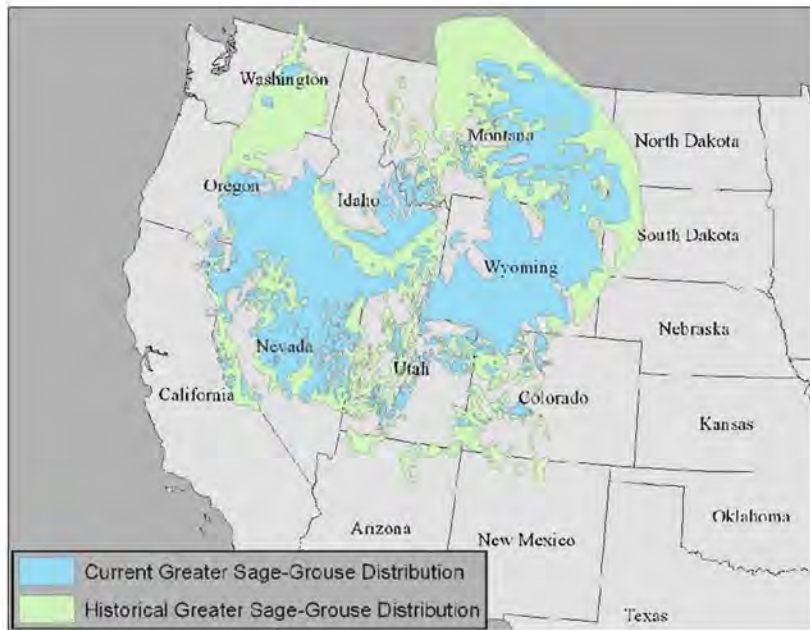


DESERT RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSERVATION PLAN – in development



- Purpose: Identify areas for RE development and conservation
- Covers 28 million ac.
- Includes public (BLM) and private lands
- Combines NEPA and NCCP processes
- Partners: BLM, FWS, CEC, CDNR, counties

STRATEGY TO CONSERVE THE GREATER SAGE-GROUSE – 2015



- FWS determined listing was warranted but precluded
- 11 states affecting fed, state, and private land
- BLM – 56% of habitat
- Sage Grouse TF
- **Redefining 21st century conservation**

Planning Area Structure

2 Regions

Great Basin
Rocky Mountain

15 Sub-regions/EISs

Great Basin (All Amendments)

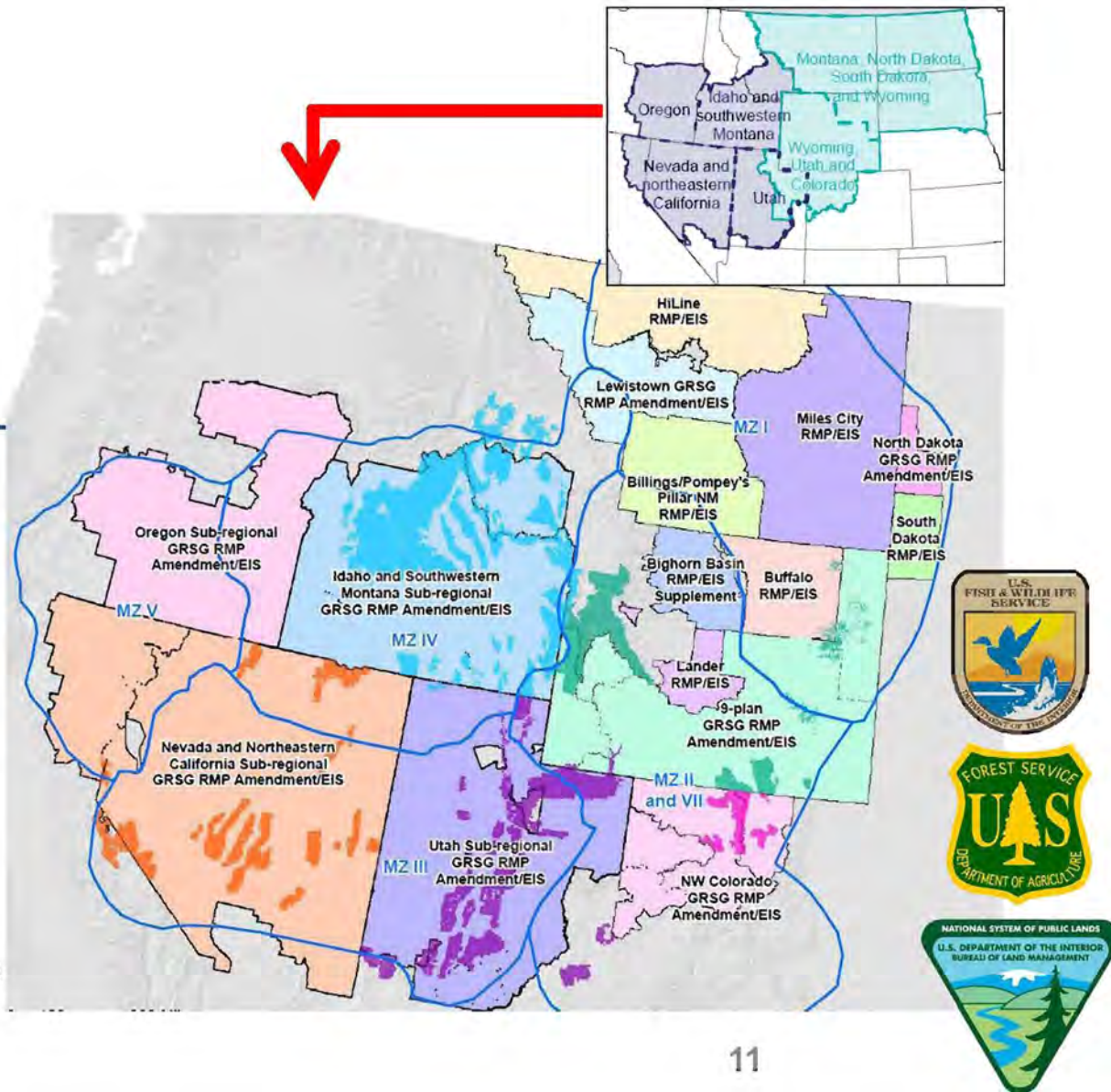
Oregon, Nevada/NE California, Idaho/SW Montana, and Utah

Rocky Mountain (Revisions & Amendments)

NW Colorado, WY 9 Plan, Lander Revision (WY), Bighorn Basin Revision (WY), Buffalo Revision (WY), Billings/Pompey's Pillar NM Revision (MT), Lewistown Amendment (MT), HiLine Revision (MT), Miles City Revision (MT), South Dakota Revision, North Dakota Amendment

98 LUPs Being Amended (includes BLM and FS)

Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) Management Zones outlined in Blue










Idaho

Utah

Oil & Gas Leases

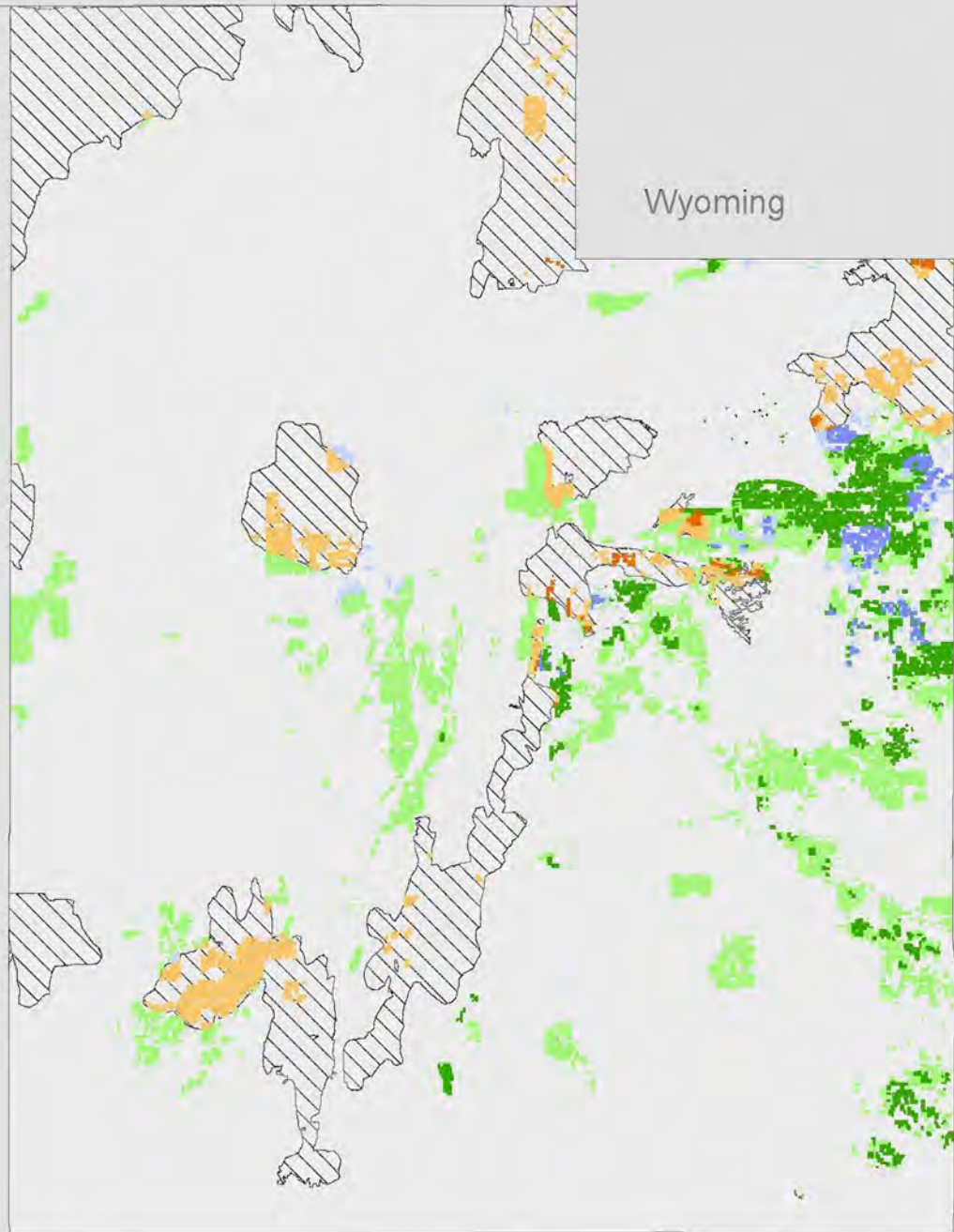
Wyoming

Colorado

-  PAC & Priority Habitat
-  In Production - Priority Habitat
-  Leased - Priority Habitat
-  In Production - General Habitat
-  Leased - General Habitat
-  In Production - Non-Habitat
-  Leased - Non-Habitat

Nevada
CA

Arizona



Oil and Gas Potential by Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat Category

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Legend

Oil and Gas Potential and GRSG Habitat Category

- High Potential, Non-Habitat and Non-PAC
- High Potential, General Habitat
- High Potential, Priority Habitat or PAC
- Medium Potential, Non-Habitat and Non-PAC
- Medium Potential, General Habitat
- Medium Potential, Priority Habitat or PAC
- Low Potential, Non-Habitat and Non-PAC
- Low Potential, General Habitat
- Low Potential, Priority Habitat or PAC

GRSG PACs (Labeled by Population)

WAFWA Management Zones

EO Boundary

For the purpose of representation on this map, all areas within PACs were grouped with the Potential and Priority habitat, even if the preferred habitat categories were general habitat or non-habitat.

PACs containing areas with high or medium oil and gas potential are labeled with the name of the overlapping greater sage-grouse population.

Data Sources:

Oil and Gas Potential: Copeland, H., K. Convery, D. Naughton, A. Posner, J. Kowalewski (2010). Mapping Oil and Gas Development Potential in the US Intermountain West and Estimating Impacts to Species.

PACs: COF Report (oil data file provided to the Wildlife Habitat Specialist Analysis Lab by the USFWS on Mar 20th, 2013).

EO Preferred Alternative Habitat Category Data: Submitted by each individual EO between Aug. 14th, 2013 and March 25th, 2014.

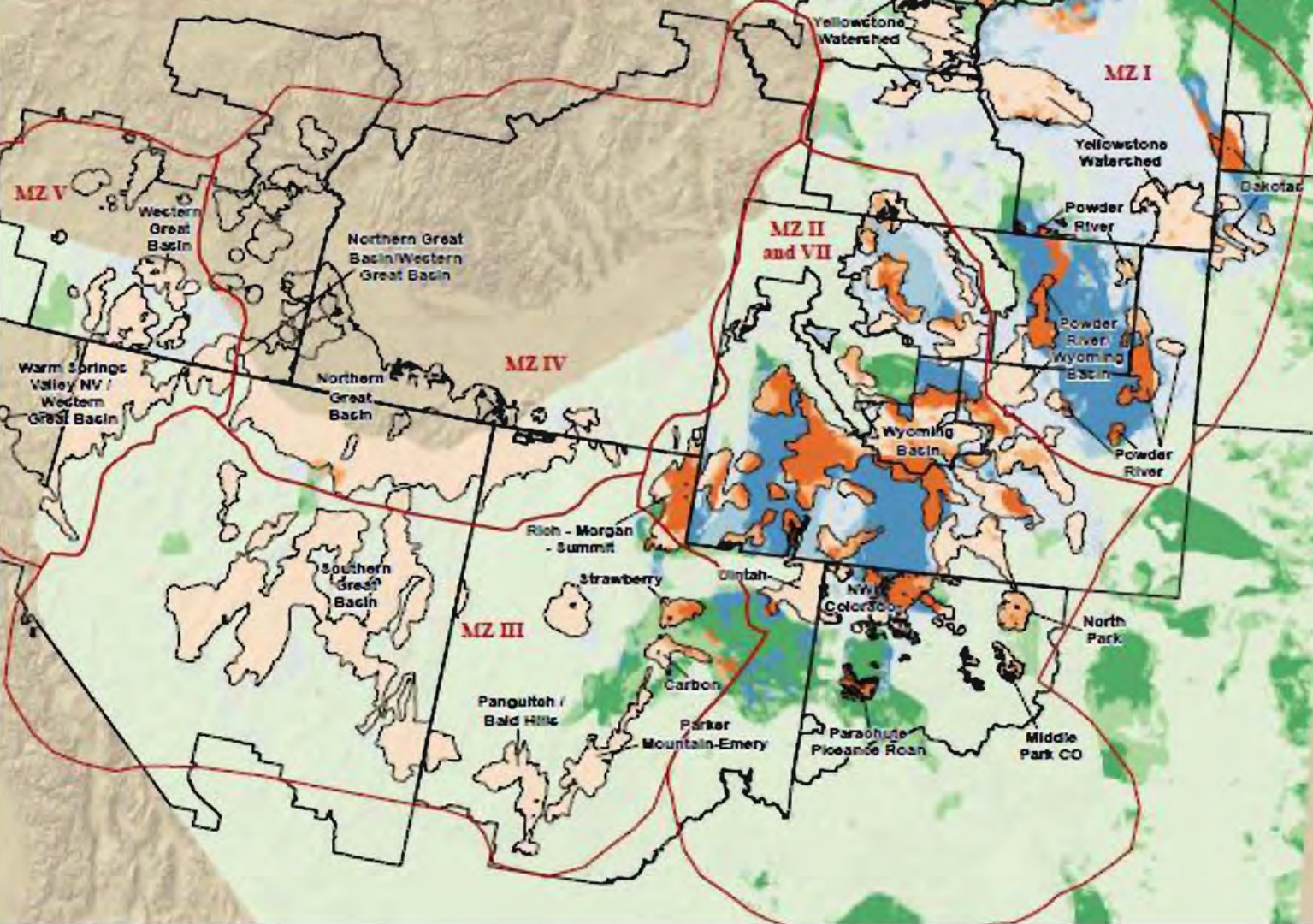


0 25 50 100 150 Miles



Oil and Gas Potential by GRSG Habitat Category


Oil and Gas Potential	Habitat Category			Total Acres
	Priority Habitat or PAC	General Habitat	Non-Habitat, Non-PAC	
High	9,055,037	13,760,447	26,054,304	48,869,788
Medium	6,420,196	3,718,443	38,924,235	54,062,874
Low	42,728,345	32,385,227	384,904,786	459,038,358
Total Acres	58,204,580	53,853,115	461,489,105	573,546,800





Idaho

Utah

Oil & Gas Potential Non-Habitat

 PAC & Priority Habitat

Non-Habitat Potential

 High
 Medium

Wyoming

Colorado

Kansas

Arizona

Nevada
CA



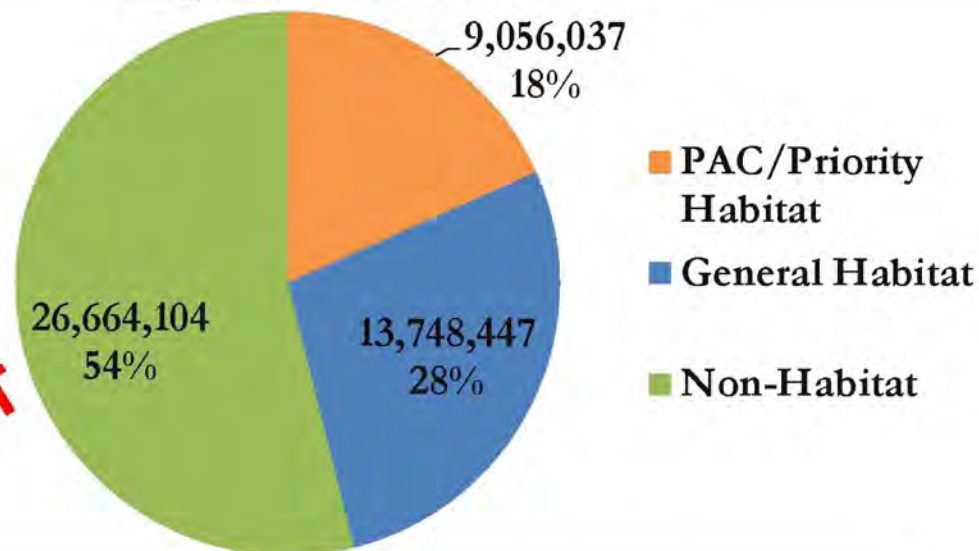
Oil and Gas (O&G) Production Potential in the Western U.S.

(# of acres by habitat type)

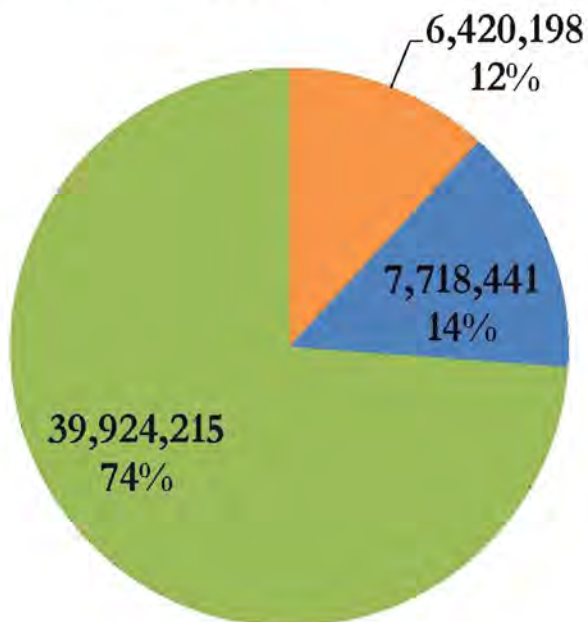
Copeland et al, 2010

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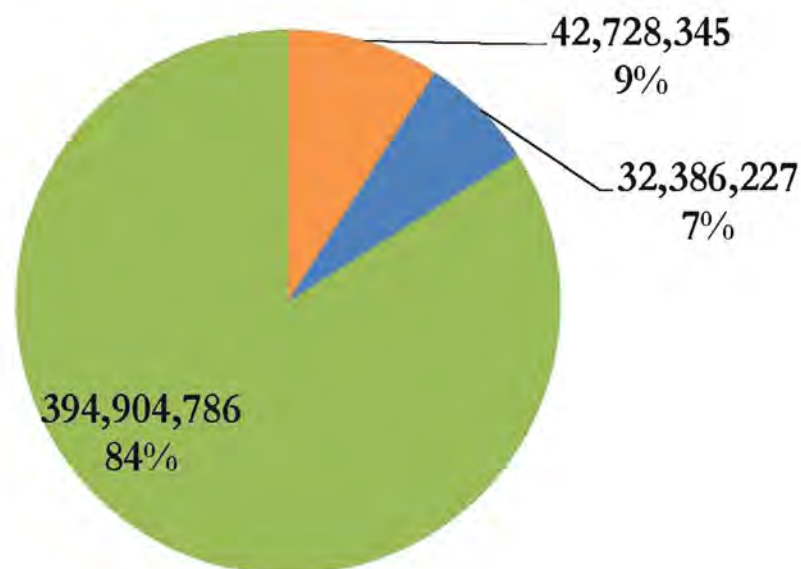
High O&G Potential



Medium O&G Potential



Low O&G Potential





Common Elements Moving Forward

- Landscape-scale assessments of resource characteristics can be completed **IN ADVANCE**
- Identifying and mapping land uses can highlight where conservation and land use conflicts are likely to occur
- We can use this information to:
 - improve planning for conservation AND development
 - increase certainty of outcomes for both
 - reduce additional environmental reviews and permitting delays
 - identify mitigation options in advance
 - **CUT PROJECT PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS**
- Resource managers can be **PROACTIVE** rather than reactive in guiding future conservation decisions

CHALLENGES TO ACCELERATING USE OF A LANDSCAPE APPROACH TO CONSERVATION

1. Access to data
2. Access to and understanding of available technology
3. Analytical capability in resource management agencies
4. Fear of change/ organizational culture/ “ownership”
5. Real/perceived conflicts w/ existing policies, rules, laws
6. Distrust of government
7. Lack of “Translators”
8. Declining access to resources to implement strategies
9. Lack of “success stories”
10. Geopolitical boundaries/ state sovereignty