# OREGON CONSERVATION & RECREATION FUND

March 2020

Davia Palmeri
Conservation Policy Coordinator

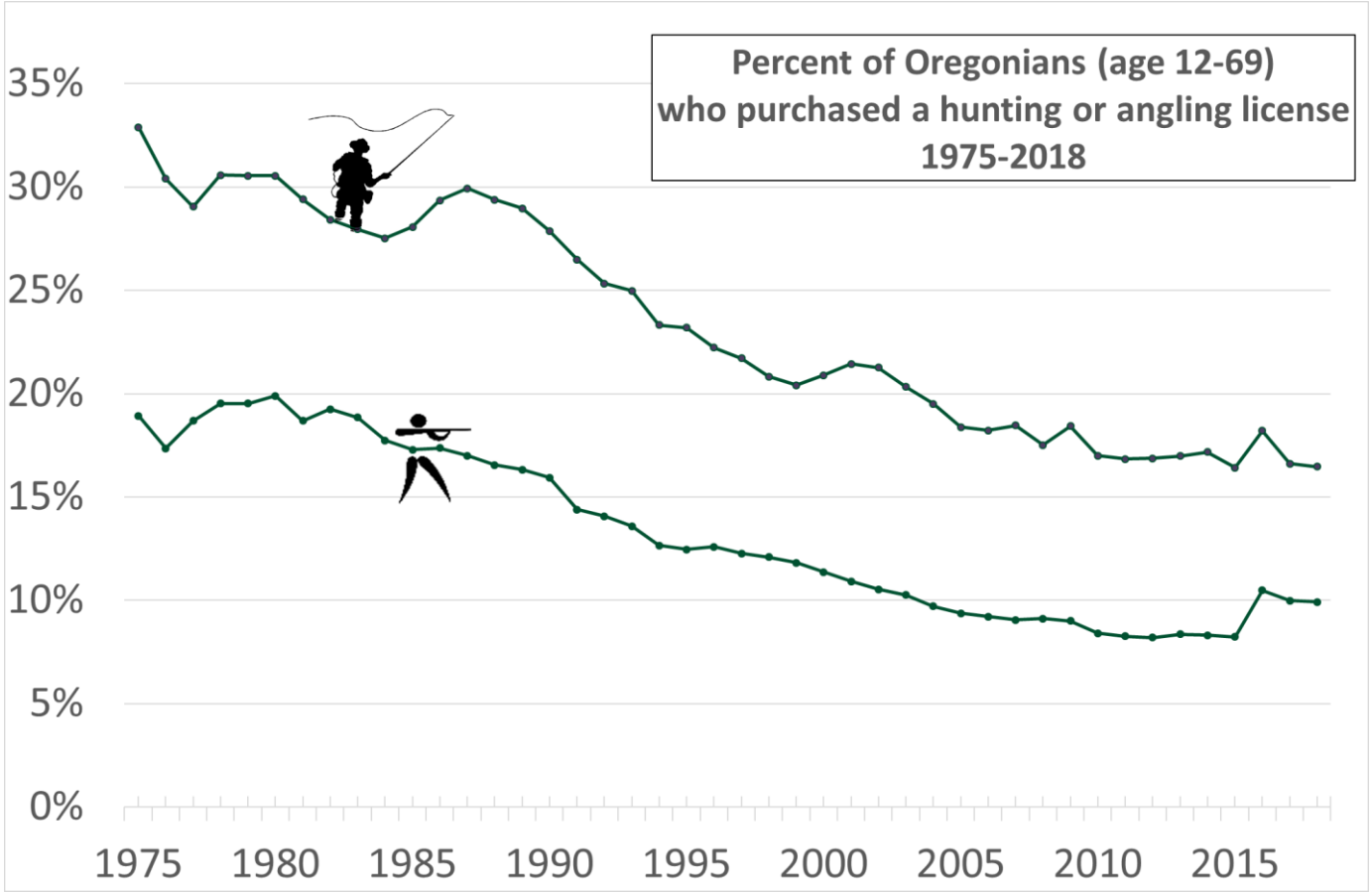
# ODFW Mission

To protect and enhance Oregon's fish and wildlife and their habitats for use and enjoyment by present and future generations.

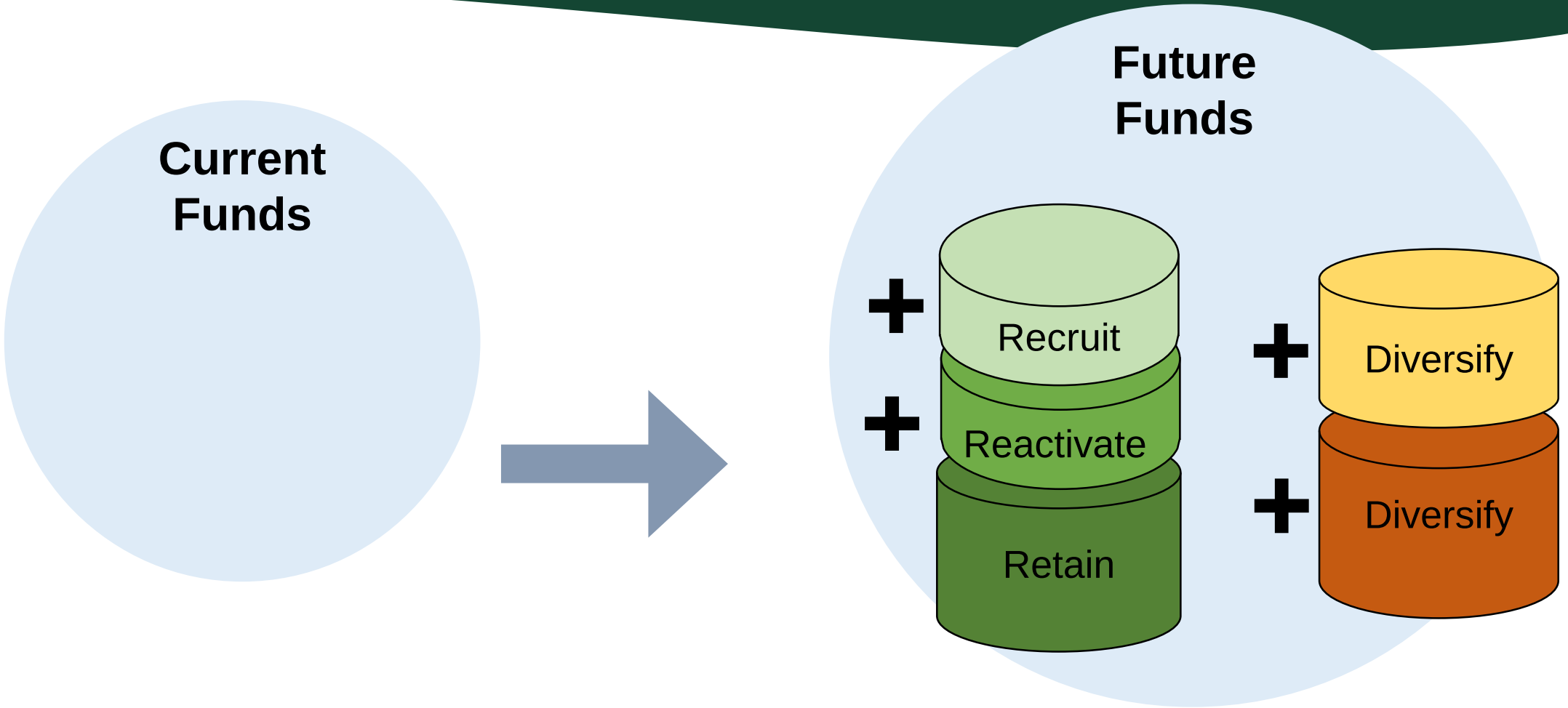
# ODFW Alternative Funding Background

In 1975, approximately 33 percent of Oregonians purchased fishing licenses and 20 percent purchased hunting licenses.

Now, 17 percent of Oregonians purchase fishing licenses and 10 percent purchase hunting licenses.



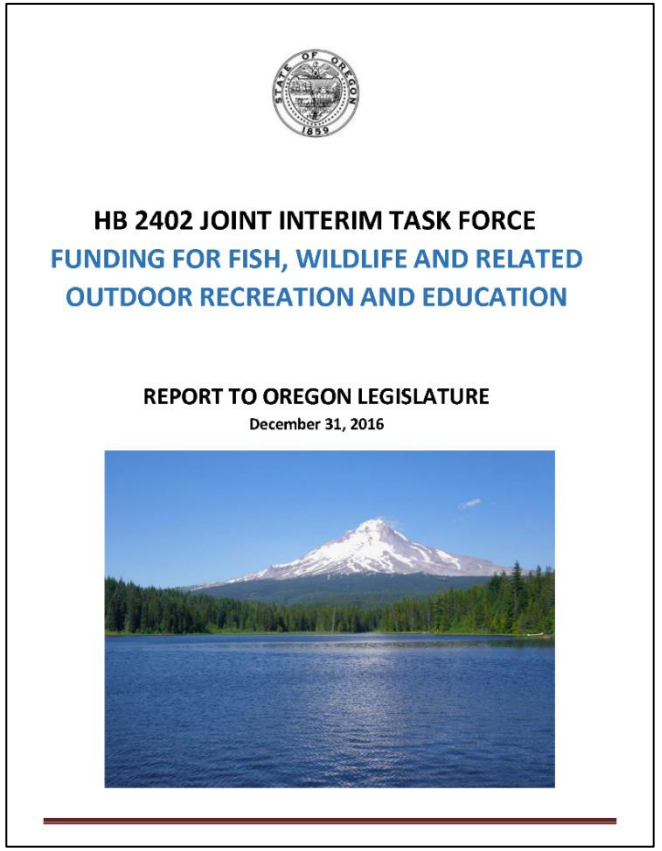
# Pursuit of Future Funding



# Recommendations of the Task Force on Funding for Fish, Wildlife, and Related Outdoor Recreation and Education

Establish an **Oregon Conservation and Recreation Fund** dedicated to conservation, management, research, habitat improvements, administration, enforcement and other activities that protect, maintain or enhance the native fish and wildlife of the state

Identified funding need ($87 million/biennium) and funding mechanisms that are sufficient, sustainable and responsive to increasing program costs over time.


HB 2402 JOINT INTERIM TASK FORCE
FUNDING FOR FISH, WILDLIFE AND RELATED OUTDOOR RECREATION AND EDUCATION

REPORT TO OREGON LEGISLATURE
December 31, 2016

# House Bill 2829: Creating the Oregon Conservation & Recreation Fund

## Creates the Oregon Conservation & Recreation Fund (OCRF)

- Activities that serve to protect, maintain or enhance fish and wildlife resources in Oregon
- Consist of moneys appropriated to ODFW by the legislature and gifts, grants, contributions or other donations

## Establishes the Oregon Conservation & Recreation Advisory Committee

- Advise ODFW and the Fish and Wildlife Commission regarding use of the Fund
- Membership number and geographic representation determined by the commission
- Members appointed by the governor

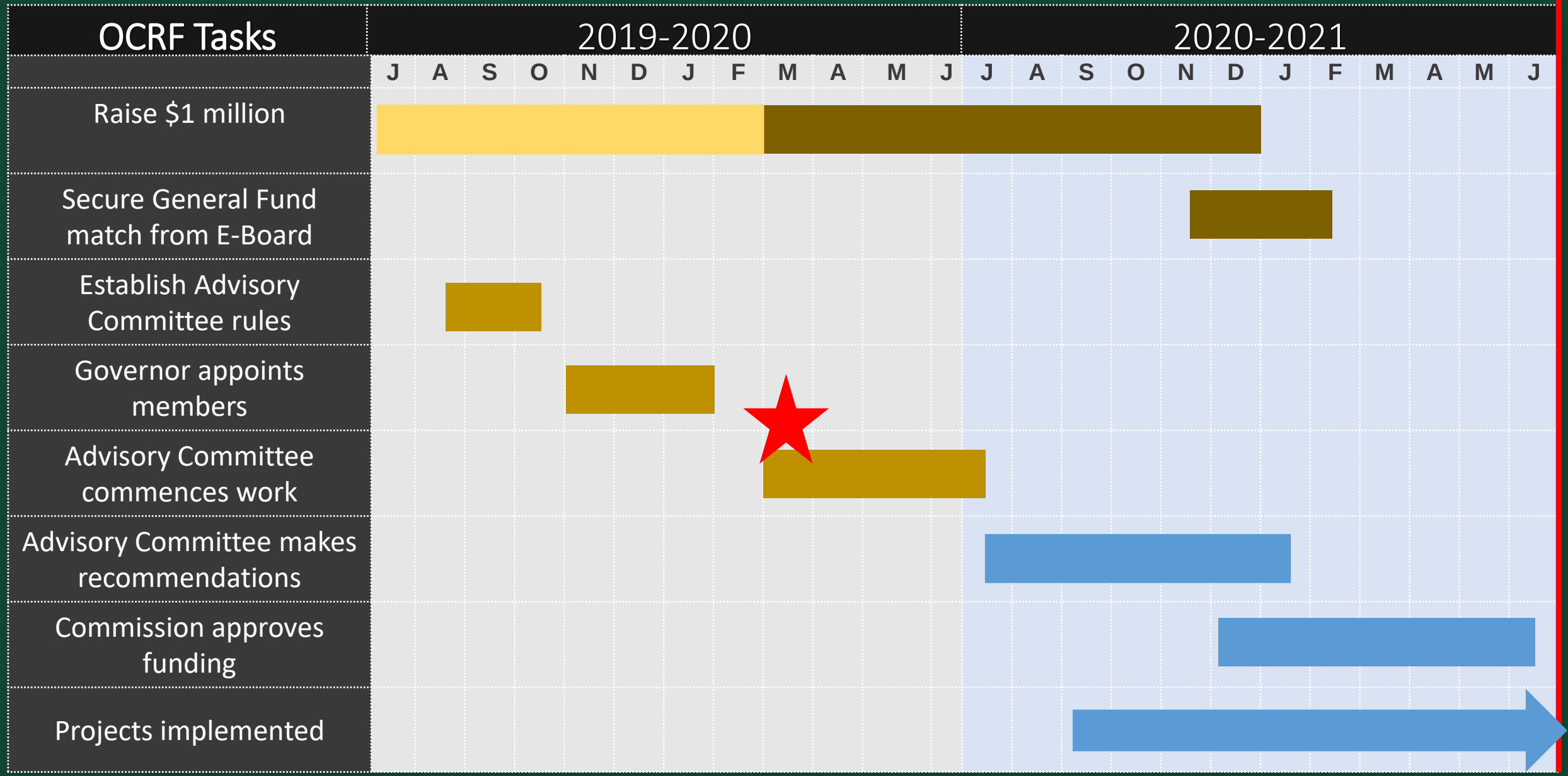
# House Bill 2829: Creating the Oregon Conservation & Recreation Fund

Appropriates $1 million to the OCRF after the Department deposits at least $1 million from non-state and non-federal sources in the Fund

Sunsets the Fund and Advisory Committee on January 2, 2022.

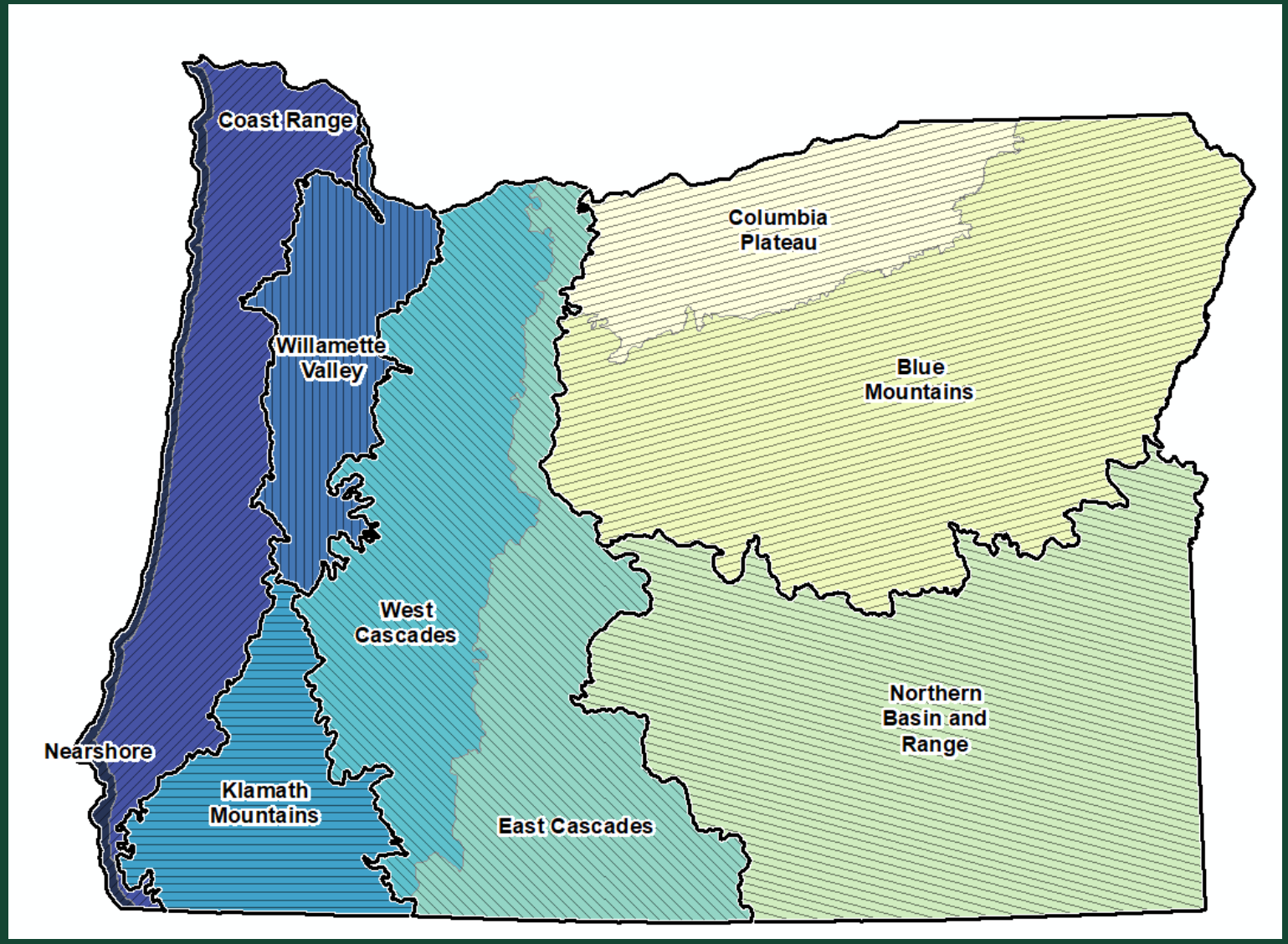
Reverts remaining funds to the general fund if they are unexpended or unobligated by July 1, 2021.

Fund Reversion Date



# Nine member Advisory Committee

- 6 Ecoregional Representatives
- 3 At-large Representatives
- Non-voting:
  - Commission member
  - Director of Office of Outdoor Recreation (OPRD)



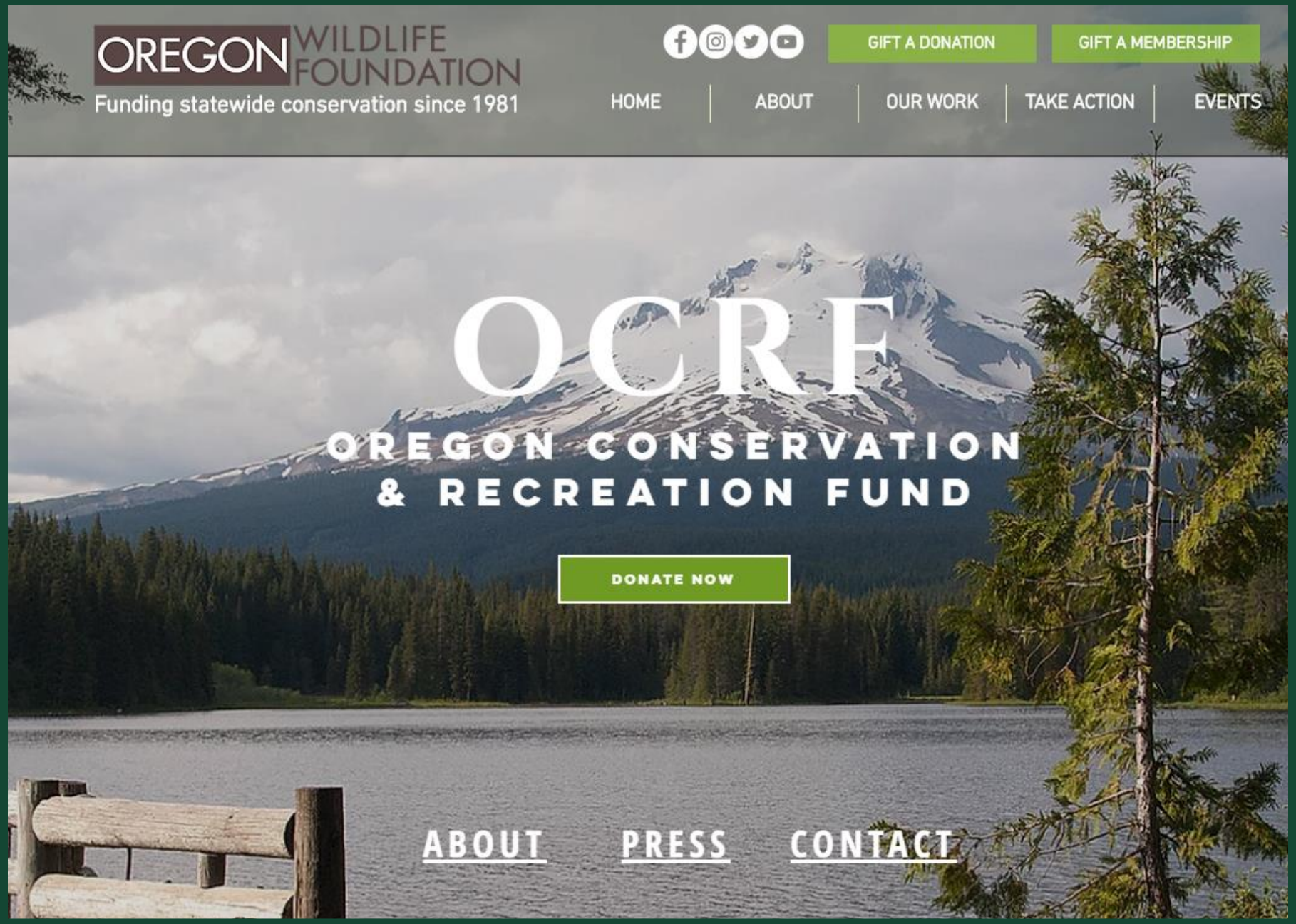
# The Conservation & Recreation Advisory Committee

- **Laura Anderson** of Newport, Nearshore & Coast Range Ecoregion
- **Jane Hartline** of Portland, Willamette Valley Ecoregion
- **Dr. Karl Wenner** of Klamath Falls, Klamath Mountains Ecoregion
- **Maret Pajutee** of Sisters, East & West Cascades Ecoregions
- **Dr. Suzanne Fouty** of Baker City, Columbia Plateau & Blue Mountains Ecoregions
- **Tim Davis** of Ontario, Northern Basin & Range Ecoregion
- **Chris Hager** of Portland, At-Large
- **Mark Stern** of Portland, At-Large
- **Mauricio Valadrian** of Maywood Park, At-Large

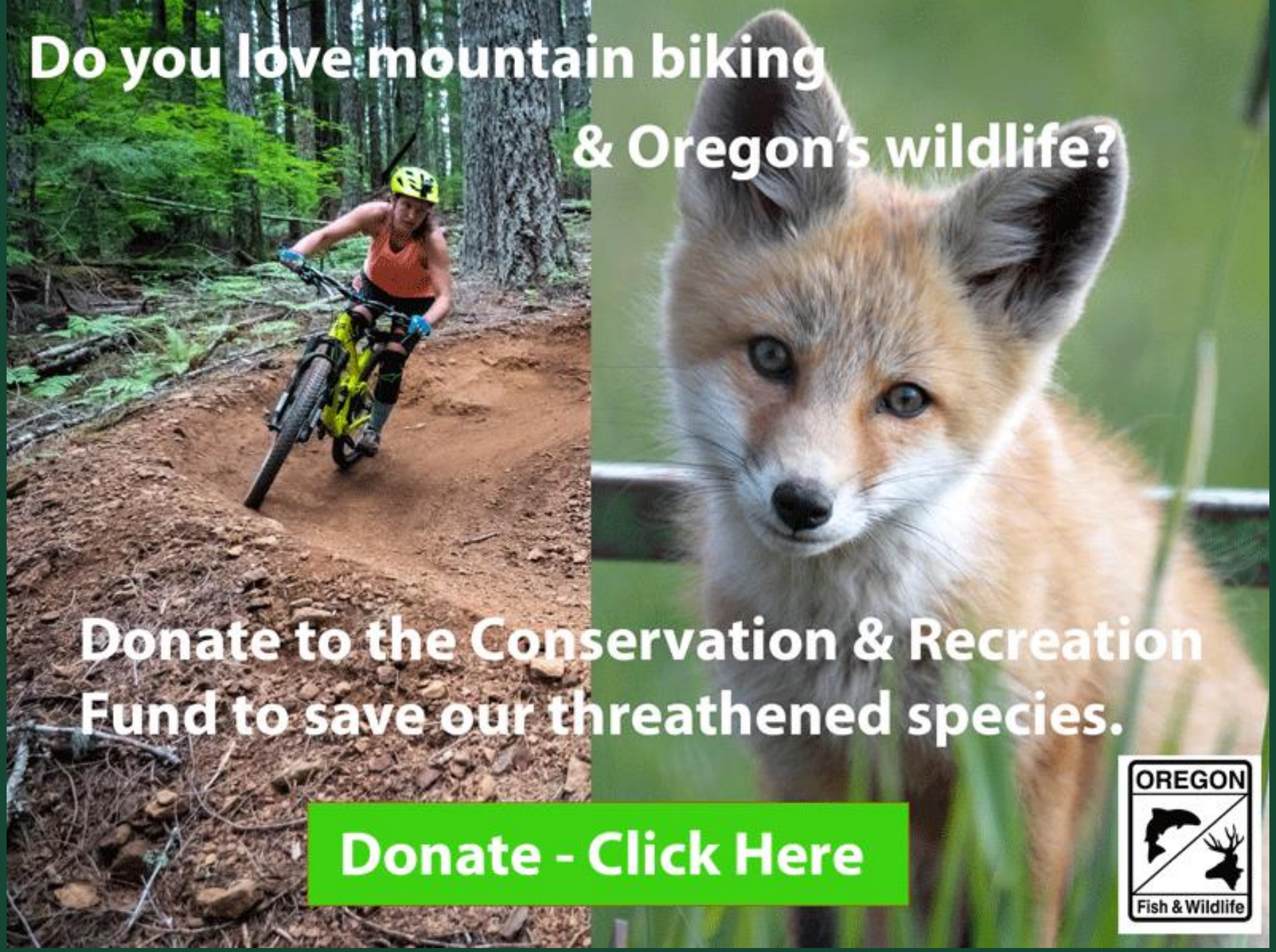
# Fundraising Approach

Partnership with the Oregon Wildlife Foundation

1. Large donor requests
2. Cause marketing with outdoor recreation industry
3. Crowdfunding - $10 from 100,000 Oregonians




myOWF.org/OCRF


Do you love mountain biking
& Oregon's wildlife?
Donate to the Conservation & Recreation
Fund to save our threathened species.
Donate - Click Here
OREGON
Fish & Wildlife

# ODFW Priorities

Habitat restoration

Reducing data gaps for Strategy Species

Connecting Oregonians to the outdoors


# OregonConservationStrategy.org

# National Perspective

## The Recovering America's Wildlife Act

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

**H. R. 3742**

Oregon's apportionment: ~$24 million/year

State match required: ~$7 million/year

# OREGON CONSERVATION & RECREATION FUND

March 2020

Davia Palmeri
Davia.M.Palmeri@state.or.us

# Oregon Conservation Strategy


Andrea Hanson
Conservation Strategy Coordinator
andrea.v.hanson@state.or.us

# OCS Background

- Created in 2006
- Developed in partnership with a diverse breadth of partners
- Stakeholder Advisory Committee (41) and Technical Review Team (200+)
- 10-year Comprehensive Revision in 2016
- Considered one of the best plans in the nation

*Kit Fox*
*Keith Kohl, ODFW*

# OCS - What is it?

- Overarching state strategy for conserving fish and wildlife in Oregon
- Provides a shared set of conservation priorities
- Identifies species, habitats, and areas of greatest conservation need
- Recommends conservation actions at multiple scales

COA 176, Field's Peak
*Keith Kohl, ODFW*

# OCS - Goals

1. Maintain healthy fish and wildlife populations by maintaining and restoring functioning habitats
2. Prevent declines of at-risk species
3. Reverse declines in these resources where possible

*Voluntary, proactive approach to reduce future federal and state ESA listings.*

COA 049, Lower Rogue River and Estuary
*Curtis Edwards, ODFW*

# How the Strategy Works

- Focus conservation actions
- Direct funding opportunities
- Improve coordination between partners
- Informational resource
- Offers roles for all Oregonians to help
- Completely voluntary, not regulatory

***Conservation efforts become more efficient, more effective, and have a higher chance of success.***

Clouded Salamander
*Justin Miles, ODFW*

# Strategy for all Oregonians

- Agencies and Tribes
- Watershed Councils, SWCDs
- Conservation organizations, land trusts
- Incentive programs, grant managers
- Outdoor recreational interest groups
- Researchers, educators
- Private corporation, industry
- Private landowners

Late Successional Mixed Conifer Forests
*David Patte, USFWS*

# OregonConservationStrategy.org

CONSERVE

SEARCH

- OVERVIEW
- KEY CONSERVATION ISSUES
- ECOREGIONS
- CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY AREAS
- STRATEGY HABITATS
- STRATEGY SPECIES
- MONITORING
- CONSERVATION TOOLBOX


the OREGON CONSERVATION STRATEGY

# Key Conservation Issues - 7

- Climate Change
- Land Use Changes
- Invasive Species
- Disruption to Disturbance Regimes (fire/flood)
- Barriers to Animal Movement
- Water Quality and Quantity
- Challenges/Opportunities for Private Landowners





# Key Conservation Issues - 7





## ALTERED FIRE REGIMES: GOALS AND ACTIONS

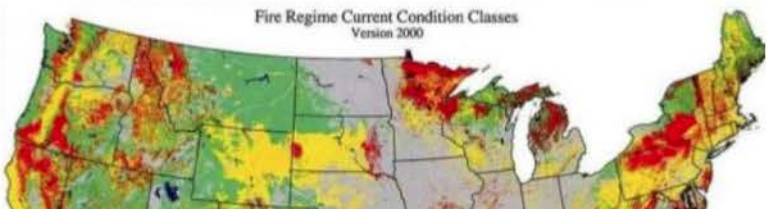
**Goal 1. Reduce uncharacteristically severe wildfire and restore fire or ecologically equivalent action in fire-dependent ecosystems to reestablish vegetative structure and species composition representative of a typical disturbance regime for forested and other systems.**

**Action 1.1. Use wildfire risk classification maps to identify local zones with greatest risk of uncharacteristically severe wildfire and prioritize for further action. Refer to restoration needs assessments based on departure from historical structure and composition to prioritize local zones for restoration action.**

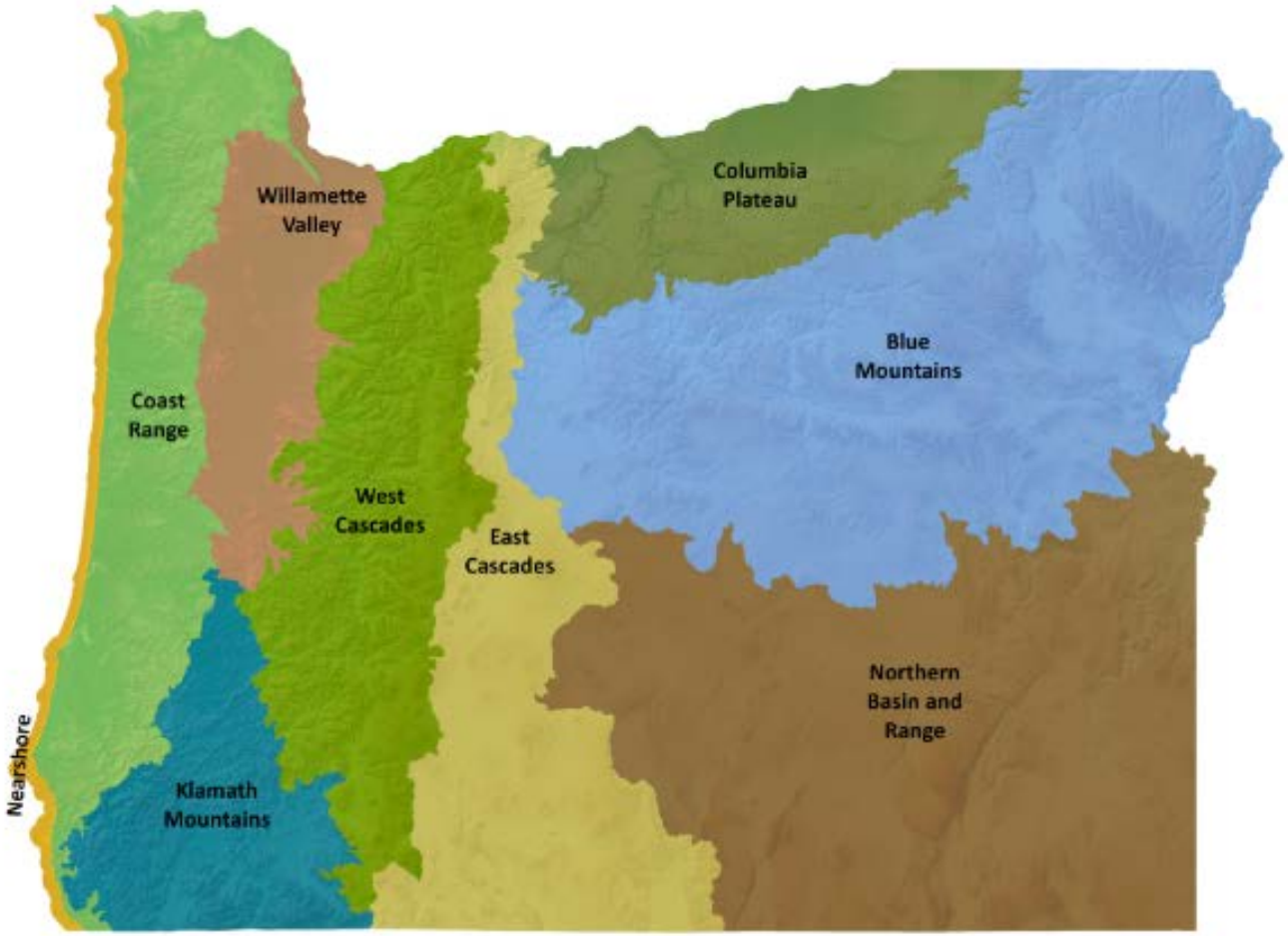
Coarse-scale fire condition maps have been developed for Oregon, but further work is needed to determine wildfire risk at finer scales. Specifically, refinement is needed to verify whether site-specific conditions are actually in Condition Class I, II, or III. These maps can then be used to prioritize which local sites need management actions to reduce risks. For example, the **West Wide Wildfire Risk Assessment** data add to the state information bank about fire regime condition classes. See the ODF's Forest Resource Assessment for more information.

Setting priorities is essential, due to the magnitude of the areas requiring restoration and the limited resources allocated to their treatment. The risk of losing key ecosystem components is a factor that should be considered, with priority given to areas that currently are in fire regime Condition Class III (high risk of losing key ecosystem components) or Class II (moderate risk of losing key ecosystem components).

In identifying priorities for fuel reduction techniques, consideration should be given to both local site-specific conditions and the broader landscape context. Site-specific considerations should include identification of particular values at risk of loss from uncharacteristically severe wildfire, such as remnant large-diameter ponderosa pine. Larger-scale considerations should include factors such as the extent to which an area's landscape context makes it highly valuable to wildlife (e.g., travel corridors, breeding locations) or more likely to be vulnerable to fire or contribute to fire spread. Similarly, proximity to human residences or high-value watersheds needs to be considered.



# Ecoregions - 9

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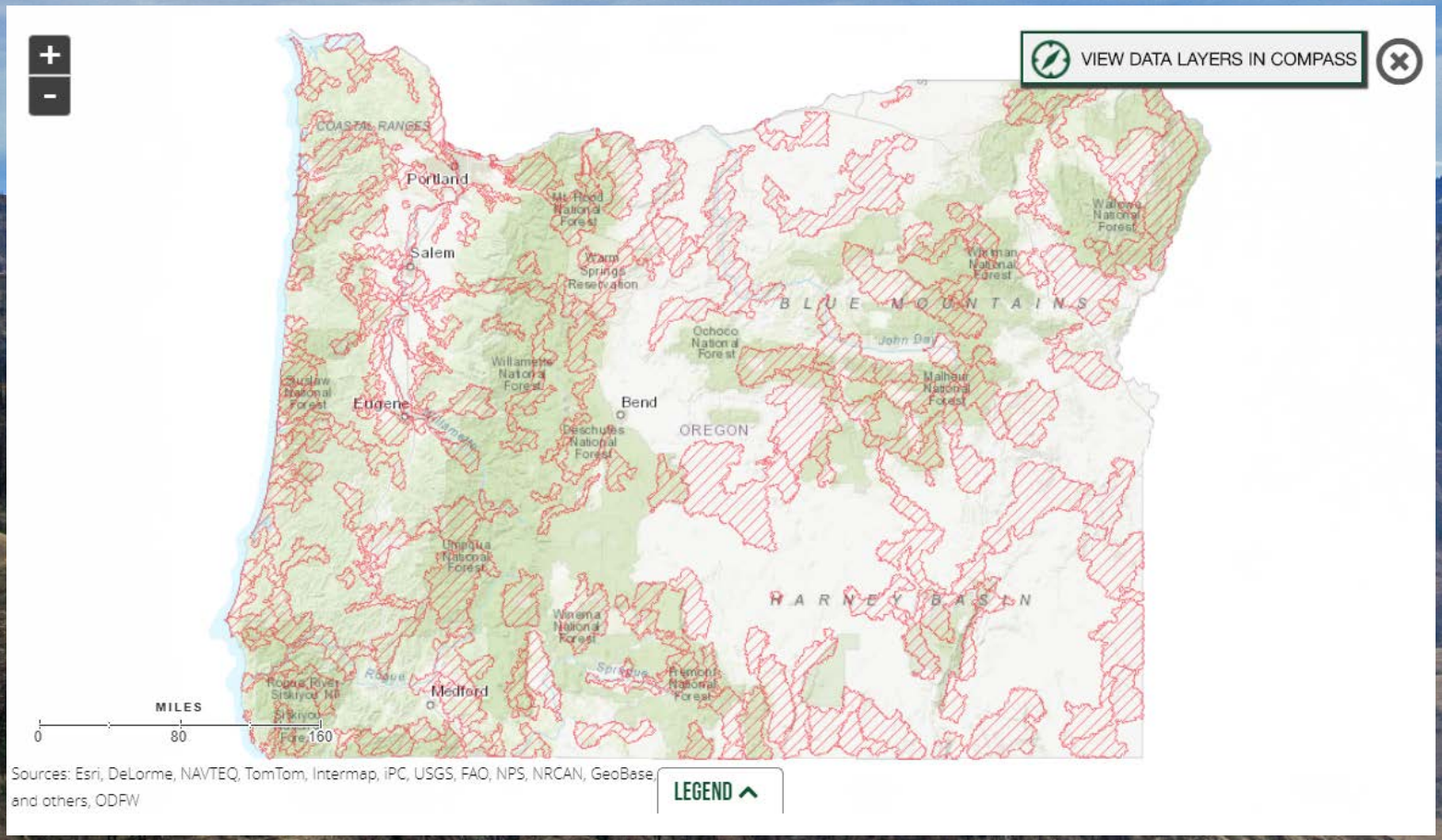
# Conservation Opportunity Areas - 206




Keith Kohl, ODFW

# Conservation Opportunity Areas - 206

CONSERVE

## TILLAMOOK BAY AND TRIBUTARIES, COA 011



### RECOMMENDED CONSERVATION ACTIONS

- Improve water quality: maintain and enhance in-channel watershed function and connection to riparian habitat
- Maintain undeveloped character of Bayocean Spit, ensure disturbance free area for migrating or nesting, and manage public use to minimize disturbance for shorebirds shorebirds and marine mammals
- Opportunities to continuing wildlife conservation on the 364,000 acres of publicly owned working forest landscape
- Opportunities to link lowland conservation efforts with upland forest management
- Reconnect cutoff sloughs in wetlands around the Tillamook Bay, and restore tidal wetlands in river delta at the southern end of the bay

### LOCAL CONSERVATION ACTIONS AND PLANS

- Important Bird Areas of Oregon
- Tillamook Bay Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan

### POTENTIAL PARTNERS

- Oregon Department of Forestry
- Oregon Habitat Joint Venture
- Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

### STRATEGY HABITATS

**Coastal Dunes**

Occurring along the Oregon coastline, coastal dunes provide habitat for species that prefer open, sandy habitats with a high

**Estuaries**

Estuaries occur where freshwater rivers meet the oceanic salty waters, are influenced by tidal flooding, and experience frequent

**Grasslands**

Grasslands include a variety of upland grass-dominated habitats, such as upland prairies, coastal bluffs, and montane grasslands.



### STRATEGY SPECIES

**Peregrine Falcon** ()

Falco peregrinus anatum

**Black Oystercatcher** ()

Haematopus bachmani

**California Myotis** ()

Myotis californicus

**Caspian Tern** ()

**Chinook Salmon** ()

**Chum Salmon** ()

# Strategy Habitats - 11

Habitats of Conservation Concern:

- Grasslands
- Oak Woodlands
- Wetlands
- Riparian Habitats
- Late Successional Mixed Conifer forest
- Sagebrush Habitats
- Ponderosa Pine
- Aspen
- Natural Lakes
- Estuaries
- Coastal Dunes

Late Successional Mixed Conifer Forests
*David Patte, USFWS*

# Strategy Habitats - 11





## LIMITING FACTORS AND RECOMMENDED APPROACHES

### Limiting Factor: Water Quantity

**Water availability** is limited in some parts of the state, and concern increases under a changing climate. Low flows are associated with higher water temperature and higher nutrient and contaminant concentrations. Riparian bottomland habitats compete for water with other uses, particularly in the Blue Mountains, Columbia Plateau, East Cascades, and Northern Basin and Range ecoregions. In eastern Oregon, agriculture consumes much of the available water. Diversions occur at all major streams, and most valley bottoms have multiple canals that divert water. As a result, riparian habitats no longer support the many channels and sinuosity that are characteristic of healthy stream systems.

**Recommended Approach**
Where possible, maintain flow following the natural hydrological cycle. Improve irrigation efficiency. Lease water for instream use. In cooperative voluntary approaches that allow for purchase of instream water rights, prioritize use for agricultural purposes providing the greatest economic benefit. Maintaining streamflow and water storage is especially important to riparian conservation in eastern Oregon ecoregions. Provide incentives and information about water usage and sharing at key times of low flow conditions (e.g., late summer).

### Limiting Factor: Invasive Aquatic Species

**Invasive fish species** (e.g., bass, crappie, bluegill, yellow perch, bullhead, carp) can compete with, prey on, or hybridize with native fish (e.g., steelhead, rainbow trout) and amphibians. For example, in the Columbia Basin, non-native carp can overgraze aquatic vegetation and stir up sediment, depriving native fish and amphibians of egg-laying sites or preventing eggs from absorbing enough oxygen to develop. Alterations in hydrology can make the habitat more susceptible to invasive plants, invertebrates, and fish.

**Recommended Approach**
Restoration of aquatic habitats to conditions that support native fish and wildlife is the best strategy to prevent invasive species. Maintaining historical hydrological regimes ensures that habitat conditions best support native fish and wildlife. Work with community partners to restore flow and water input levels. Where necessary, work to minimize predation on sensitive native species. Where non-native aquatic species threaten **Strategy Species**, consider site-appropriate tools (e.g., mechanical or chemical treatment) in locations and during seasons where they will not harm native amphibians, fish, or invertebrates. Educate and inform people about the problems that can be caused by invasive species.

### Limiting Factor: Passage Barriers and Channel Complexity

# Strategy Species - 294

Species of Greatest Conservation Need:

- Amphibians (17)
- Birds (58)
- Mammals (29)
- Reptiles (5)
- Fish (60)
- Invertebrates (62)
- Plants and Algae (63)

*Pika*
*Keith Kohl, ODFW*

# Strategy Species - 294



## NORTHERN RED-LEGGED FROG

### OVERVIEW

**Species Common Name**
Northern Red-legged Frog

**Species Scientific Name**
*Rana aurora*

**Federal Listing Status**
Species of Concern

**State Listing Status**
Sensitive

### SPECIAL NEEDS

Northern red-legged frogs are typically associated with shallow-water ponds and wetlands with emergent vegetation. For breeding, they require forested sites with exposed (sunny), still-water habitat. Breeding habitat may be seasonal or permanent, provided the water persists at least 5 months in duration. Adults and juveniles also use moist riparian and upland forests.

### LIMITING FACTORS

Loss of egg-laying habitat is widely cited as a key limiting factor, though impacts to active-season habitat may have more direct effects on populations. Hydrologic modifications, fragmentation by roads, suburban development, and other land use changes are among these impacts. Predation and competition by invasive fish and bullfrogs present further threats.

### DATA GAPS

Increase knowledge of basic life history, including habitat use, phenology, and relationships to hydrology. Clarify impacts of pollutants and parasites on this species. Identify seasonally important habitat components and overwintering areas. Conduct baseline monitoring across a range of reference and other sites to gauge habitat quality and associated carrying capacity of different habitat types and conditions. Understand how this species responds to restoration activities and how riparian buffer widths affect population parameters.

### CONSERVATION ACTIONS

Revise wetland hydroperiod requirements for mitigation and other created wetlands in occupied areas to reduce 'population sinks'. Create upland buffer and aquatic habitat retention requirements for housing developments to minimize local extirpations in the Willamette Valley. Identify regionally important sites to the species and maintain connectivity between them. Maintain wetland habitat with emergent plants and adjacent forest. Address barriers and/or culverts at key road crossings to reduce mortality of lowland (Willamette Valley and Coast Range) frogs. Control bullfrogs and invasive fish at priority sites.

ON THIS PAGE
OVERVIEW
ECOREGIONS
SPECIAL NEEDS
LIMITING FACTORS
DATA GAPS
CONSERVATION ACTIONS

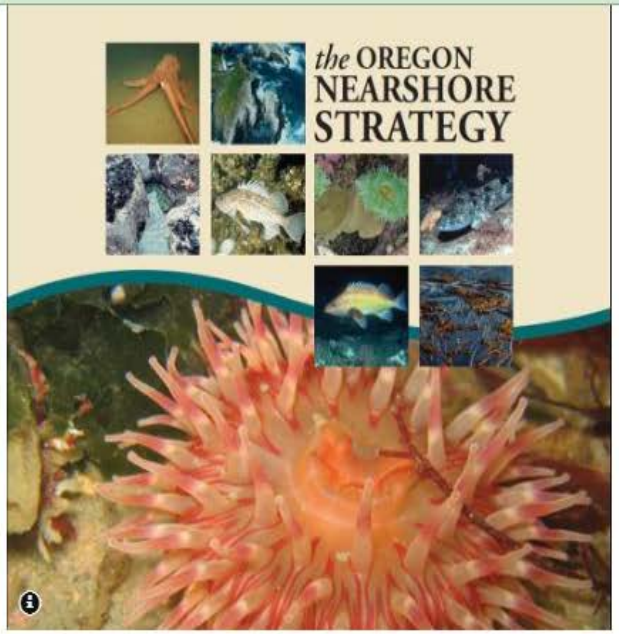
# Oregon Nearshore Strategy

CONSERVE

OREGON NEARSHORE STRATEGY



the OREGON CONSERVATION STRATEGY




## CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLANNING – THE OREGON NEARSHORE STRATEGY

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's (ODFW's) Marine Resources Program has identified opportunities for ODFW and others to augment ongoing conservation and management efforts and support the long term sustainability of nearshore resources in Oregon. The result is the Oregon Nearshore Strategy (Nearshore Strategy). The information and recommendations contained in the Nearshore Strategy complement, rather than supplant, the core functions performed by ODFW and its resource management partners.

The **mission** of Oregon's Nearshore Strategy is:

ON THIS PAGE

# Search Function

## WIND ENERGY

### Content featuring **wind energy**:

1 

**Land Use Changes** *Key Conservation Issue*

...described in the state's 10-Year Energy Action Plan. The Columbia Plateau ecoregion has seen considerabl

### Additional content related to **wind energy**:

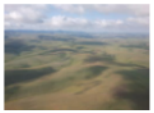
#### KEY CONSERVATION ISSUES

1 

**Barriers to Animal Movement**

...A wind energy facility may not impede deer or pronghorn on the ground, but the spinning turbine blades may

#### ECOREGIONS

2 

**Columbia Plateau**

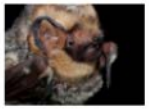
...floods and large deposits of wind-borne silt and sand. Over time, wind s scoured the floodplain, depositing s

3 

**Northern Basin and Range**

The Northern Basin and Range ecoregion is sagebrush country. It is Oregon's slice of the Old West, with...

#### STRATEGY SPECIES

4 

**Hoary Bat**

Lasiurus cinereus

5 

**Silver-haired Bat**

Lasionycteris noctivagans

6 

**Ferruginous Hawk**

Buteo regalis

7 

**Kit Fox**

Vulpes macrotis

#### MORE RESULTS

8 **Sandy Beaches**

...beaches are high-energy environments that experience significant w

PARENT: *Nearshore Habitats*

# User Help Section


CONSERVE

- OVERVIEW
- KEY CONSERVATION ISSUES
- ECOREGIONS
- CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITY AREAS
- STRATEGY HABITATS
- STRATEGY SPECIES
- MONITORING
- CONSERVATION TOOLBOX
- OREGON NEARSHORE STRATEGY

## OREGON CONSERVATION STRATEGY HELP

### FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### DOWNLOAD THE OREGON CONSERVATION STRATEGY

- Front Matter (Cover, Recommended Citation, Table of Contents)
- Chapter 1: Overview
- Chapter 2: Key Conservation Issues
- Chapter 3: Ecoregions
- Chapter 4: Conservation Opportunity Areas
  - COA Profile Table (exported January 13, 2017)
- Chapter 5: Strategy Habitats
- Chapter 6: Strategy Species
  - Strategy Species Table (updated April 13, 2017)
  - Data Gap Species Table (updated January 5, 2017)
- Chapter 7: Monitoring
- Chapter 8: Conservation Toolbox

### CONTACT ODFW

For more information or to provide comments on the:

- Oregon Conservation Strategy, please send an email to **Conservation.Strategy@state.or.us**
- Oregon Nearshore Strategy, please send an email to **Nearshore.Strategy@state.or.us**

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
4034 Fairview Industrial Drive SE
Salem, OR 97302
503-947-6301

### HOW TO HELP THE OREGON CONSERVATION STRATEGY

**Stay connected to the Oregon Conservation Strategy and ODFW Conservation efforts.**

Check out news, events, and links to additional information within the **ODFW Conservation Program**.

How to Use the Strategy Website

Frequently Asked Questions

Download Chapters

Citation

Contact Us

Help Conserve Wildlife

Follow us on @ODFWConserve

Like us on ODFWConservation

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the OREGON CONSERVATION STRATEGY

## HELP CONSERVE WILDLIFE

### OREGON CONSERVATION AND RECREATION FUND

The Oregon Conservation & Recreation Fund is a new way for Oregonians to support projects that protect and enhance the species and their habitats identified in the Oregon Conservation and Nearshore Strategies and create new opportunities for wildlife watching, urban conservation, community science, and other wildlife-associated recreation. The legislature created this Fund in 2019.

For most of our history, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's work to protect and enhance fish, wildlife, and their habitats has been paid for by the relatively small number of people who hunt and fish. This new Conservation & Recreation Fund is the opportunity for ALL Oregonians to demonstrate that you also support a broader conservation legacy for present and future generations.

The legislature put $1 million aside for this Fund, but we cannot access those state dollars unless we raise an **additional $1 million** of matching funds. Your contribution to the Conservation & Recreation Fund is vital to helping us meet this goal and making your voice heard as a supporter of fish and wildlife conservation!

Your gift:

- is matched dollar-for-dollar with public funds
- supports critically important conservation and recreation projects led by conservation organizations across the state
- motivates future investment of public dollars in conservation of fish, wildlife, and their habitats
- positions Oregon to be prepared for an influx of federal funds from the Recovering America's Wildlife Act (H.R. 3742) when that Federal legislation is passed

DONATE HERE (https://www.myowf.org/ocrf)

LEARN MORE (https://www.dfw.state.or.us/conservationstrategy/OCRF/

- How to Use the Strategy Website
- Frequently Asked Questions
- Download Chapters
- Citation
- Contact Us
- Help Conserve Wildlife

# ODFW Implementation

## Top 5 Wildlife Priority Strategy Species by Ecoregion:

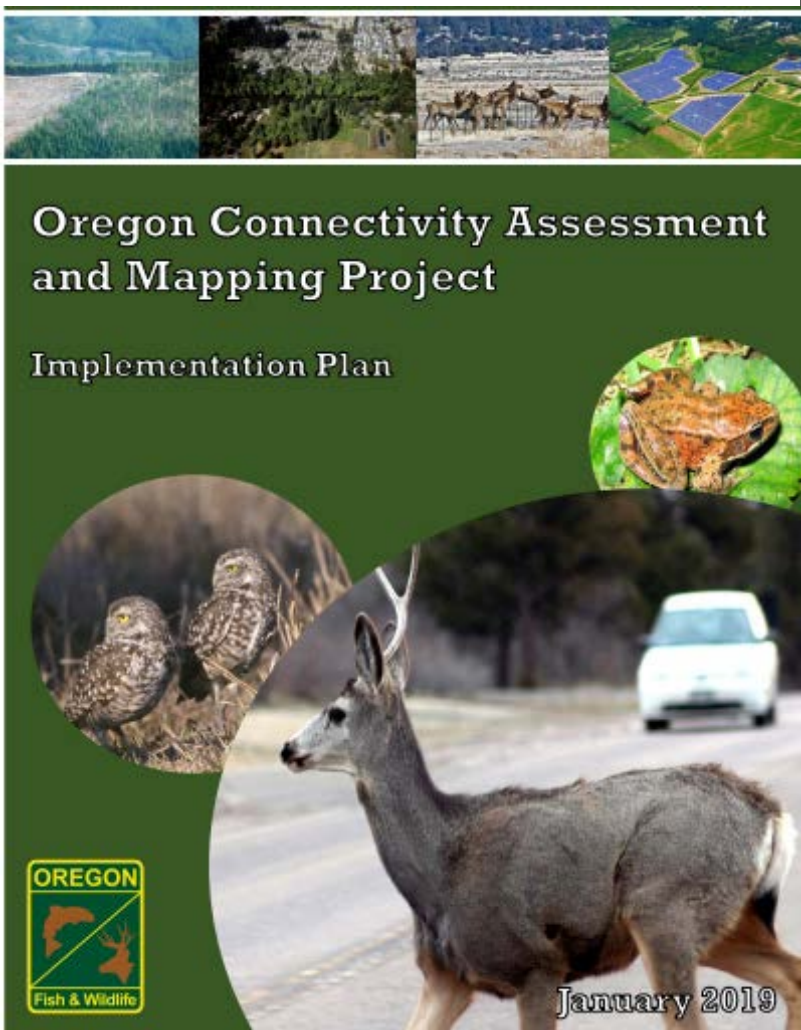
- Focusing funds/grants
- Research & monitoring
- Restoration efforts
- Data centralization
- Working groups

| Ecoregion | Top 5 Priority Species |
|---|---|
| Blue Mountains | 1. Columbia Spotted Frog<br>2. Rocky Mountain Tailed Frog<br>3. Trumpeter Swan<br>4. White-headed Woodpecker<br>5. Townsend's Big-eared Bat |
| Coast Range | 1. American Marten<br>2. Coastal Tailed Frog<br>3. Western Pond Turtle<br>4. Olive-sided Flycatcher<br>5. Fringed Myotis |
| Columbia Plateau | 1. Lewis's Woodpecker<br>2. Ferruginous Hawk<br>3. Sagebrush Sparrow<br>4. Townsend's Big-eared Bat<br>5. Western Painted Turtle |
| East Cascades | 1. Lewis's Woodpecker<br>2. Oregon Spotted Frog<br>3. Olive-sided Flycatcher<br>4. Townsend's Big-eared Bat<br>5. Western Pond Turtle |
| Klamath Mountains | 1. Fisher<br>2. Foothill Yellow-legged Frog<br>3. Western Pond Turtle<br>4. White-headed Woodpecker<br>5. California Mountain Kingsnake |
| Northern Basin and Range | 1. Columbia Spotted Frog<br>2. Franklin's Gull |

# ODFW Implementation

**Barriers to Animal Movement KCI:**

- Oregon Habitat Conservation Consortium
- OCAMP (2020-2023)
- Statewide wildlife connectivity map
- Inform conservation and development planning
- Fine-scale, interactive map, open to the public




# ODFW Implementation

## Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention Program

| Year | Inspections | Quagga/Zebra Mussel | Other Bio-fouling |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2010 | 2,852 | 0 | 19 |
| 2011 | 3,614 | 5 | 73 |
| 2012 | 4,675 | 18 | 32 |
| 2013 | 7.441 | 17 | 228 |
| 2014 | 11,490 | 17 | 193 |
| 2015 | 12,953 | 12 | 269 |
| 2016 | 16,825 | 17 | 284 |
| 2017 | 21,026 | 16 | 283 |
| 2018 | 28,190 | 11 | 354 |
| 2019 | 26,875 | 16 | 384 |
| AIS Totals | 128,507 | 129 | 2,119 |

# ODFW Implementation

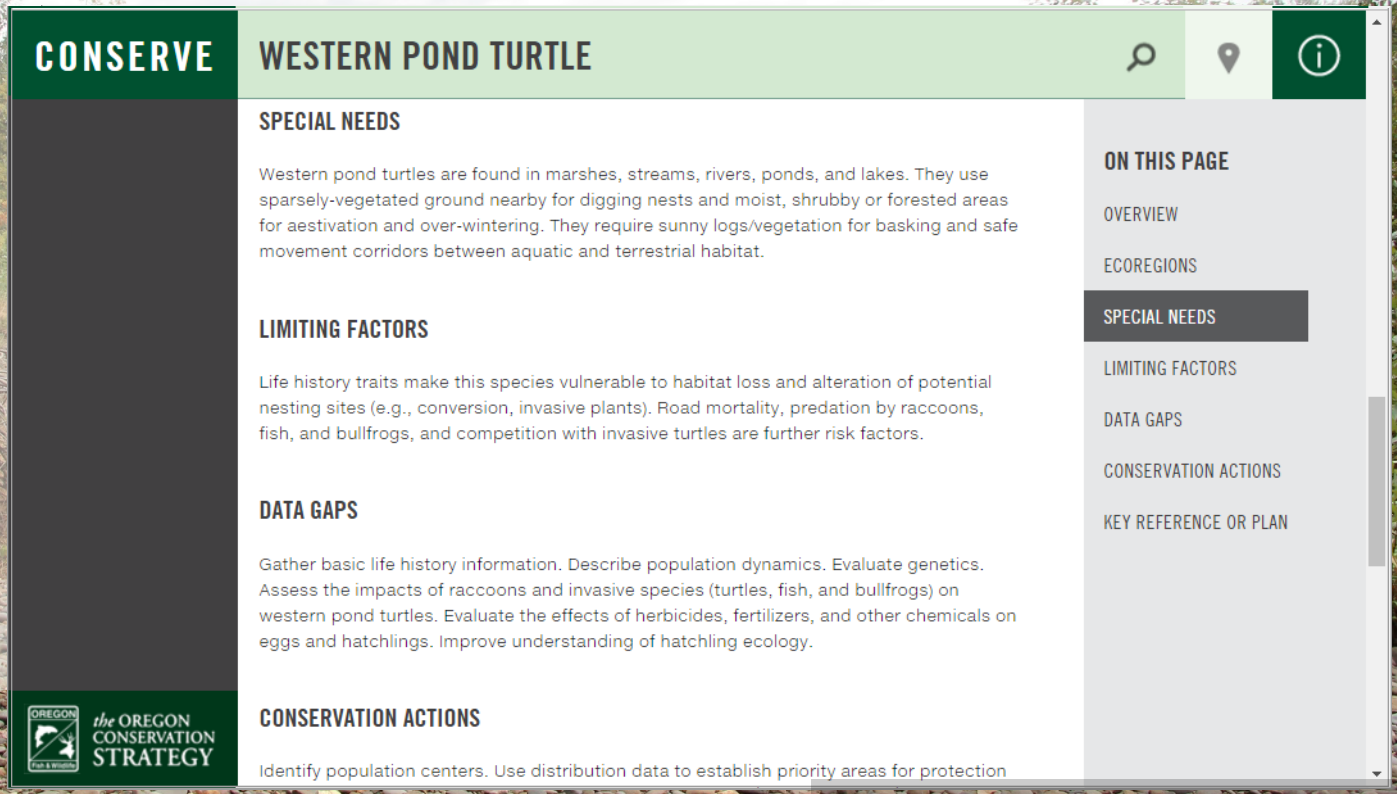
## ODFW Compass Mapping Platform


- Provide initial overview of a project area
- Easily navigate datasets
- Create and share custom maps
- Identify ODFW priorities on the ground

# Example Use

Provide comments on a permit application for land use project within Willamette River floodplain.

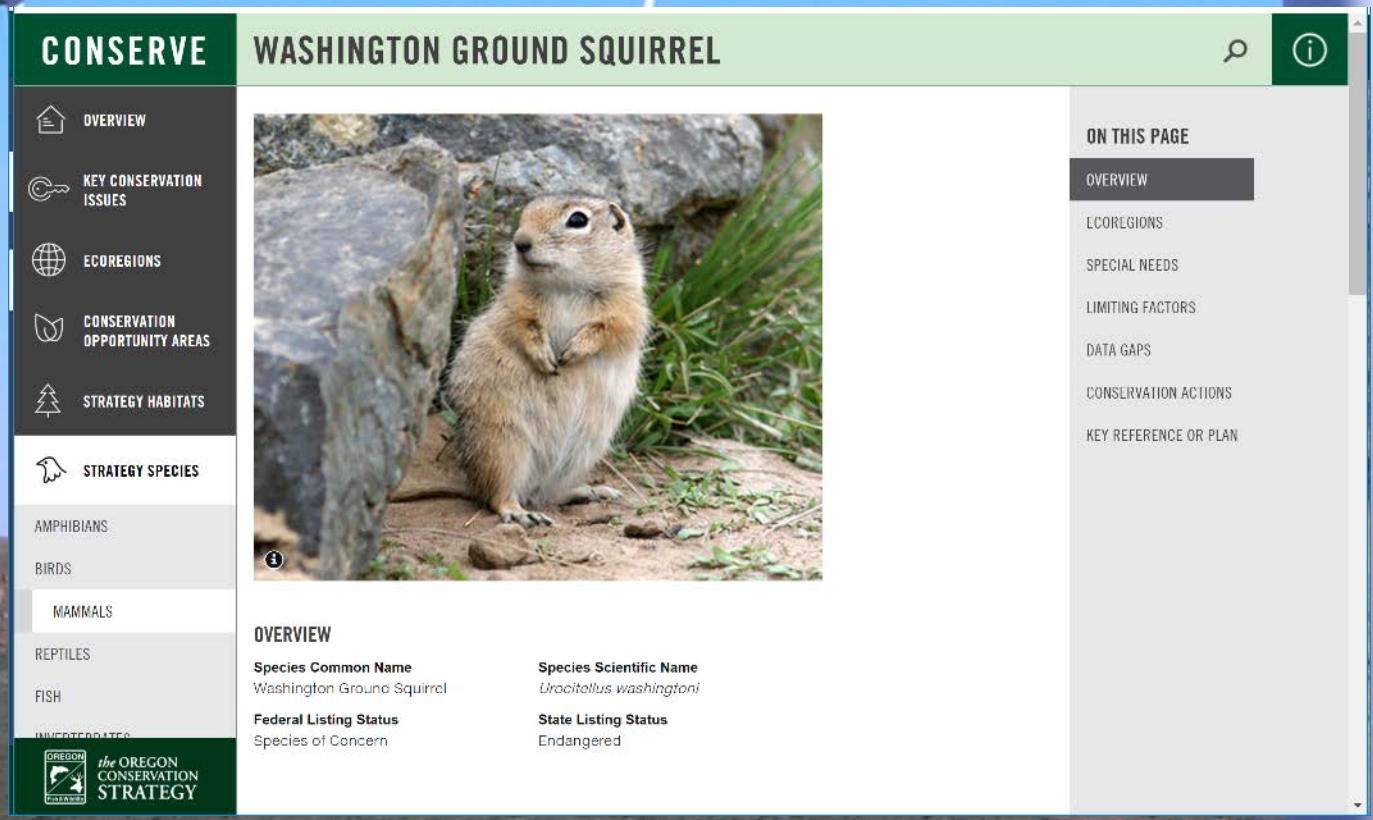
1. Key Conservation Issues
2. Ecoregions
3. Compass Reporting Tool
4. COAs
5. Habitats
6. Species




COA 060, Middle Willamette River Floodplain
*AnneMary Meyers, ODFW*

# Example Use

Example: Extract a list of potentially impacted OCS species and habitats




David Budeau, ODFW

# Questions?

OregonConservationStrategy.org

Andrea Hanson
Conservation Strategy Coordinator
Andrea.V.Hanson@state.or.us

ODFWConservation

@ODFWConserve