Conducting Wildfire, Invasive Annual Grass, and Conifer Expansion Assessments: The FIAT process



















Doug Havlina - BLM Fire Ecologist, FIAT Coordinator

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- Regulatory certainty needed
- Agreed to in Portland and Denver Federal Family meetings
- FIAT assessments provide "quantified descriptions of future conservation actions to inform the sage-grouse listing decision" (WO IM-2014-134)









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FIAT Collaboration

Development Team

Mike Pellant* (lead) Jeanne Chambers* Chad Boyd* Doug Havlina Todd Hopkins Clint McCarthy Steve Knick Mike Gregg Dave Pyke* Jeremy Maestas* Lou Ballard Tim Metzger Tom Rinkes Joe Tague Mina Wuenschel

* = member of WAFWA resistance and resilience team

Review Team

Laurie Kurth Lauren Mermejo Jesse Delia Tate Fischer Ken Collum Dave Repass Don Major Chris Theisen Glen Stein Mike Ielimi Krista Gollnick Waid Chuck Mark Peggy Olwell Don Kemner













FIAT Step 1

Establishing the regional context for habitats, populations, and threat factors

(March 2013 - August 2014)

Greater Sage-Grouse Wildfire, Invasive Annual Grasses & Conifer Expansion Assessment

June 2014























PACs from 2013 COT report



















Soil moisture/temp regimes

















Sagebrush landscape cover (habitat indicator, correlation to persistence)

















Wildfire and Invasive Annual Grass Threat

- Focal habitats: 75% BBD areas in priority PACS with sagebrush
- Emphasis Areas: subsets of focal habitats in warm/dry moisture regimes with sagebrush landscape cover greater than 25%



Conifer Expansion Threat

- Focal habitats: Areas within or near conifer expansion in areas with > 25% sagebrush landscape cover
- Emphasis Areas: subsets of focal habitats in the 75% BBD areas



Wildfire and Invasive Annual Grass PACs

					Warm and Dry Soil Moisture & Temperature Regime within Breeding Bird Density (75%) Acres*		
Sage-grouse Management Zone	Sage-grouse Priority Area for Conservation (PAC) Name	Total PAC Acres	Breeding Bird Density (75%) Acres	Percent of Breeding Bird Density (75%) Area within PAC	0-25% Sagebrush Landscape Cover	25%-65% Sagebrush Landscape Cover	65%+ Sagebrush Landscape Cover
4	Northern Great Basin	13045515	7383442	57%	179551 (2%)	674554 (9%)	1745163 (24%)
3	Southern Great Basin	9461355	3146056	33%	42596 (1%)	792780 (25%)	1062091 (34%)
4	Snake, Salmon, and Beaverhead	5477014	2823205	52%	68107 (2%)	89146 (3%)	95970 (3%)
5	Western Great Basin	3177253	2084626	66%	149399 (7%)	140141 (7%)	202767 (10%)
5	Warm Springs Valley NV/Western Great Basin	3520937	1558166	44%	31458 (2%)	207365 (13%)	741353 (48%)
4	SW Montana	1369076	659475	48%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
4	Northern Great Basin/Western Great Basin	1065124	624581	59%	114222 (18%)	85258 (14%)	116513 (19%)
5	Central OR	813699	451755	56%	0 (0%)	6211 (1%)	16463 (4%)
3	Panguitch/Bald Hills	1135785	352258	31%	6883 (2%)	5821 (2%)	0 (0%)
3	Parker Mountain-Emery	1122491	308845	28%	0 (0%)	127 (0%)	0 (0%)
4	BoxElder	1519454	292658	19%	22 (0%)	43325 (15%)	23913 (8%)
4	Baker OR	336540	184813	55%	0 (0%)	46459 (25%)	36214 (20%)
3	NW-Interior NV	371557	108256	29%	576 (1%)	17117 (16%)	25173 (23%)
3	Carbon	355723	97734	27%	255 (0%)	180 (0%)	0 (0%)
3	Strawberry	323219	52635	16%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
3	Rich-Morgan-Summit	217033	37005	17%	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
3	Hamlin Valley	341270	3244	1%	0 (0%)	139 (4%)	3105 (96%)
3	Ibapah	98574	0	0%	0 (NA)	0 (NA)	0 (NA)
3	Sheeprock Mountains	611374	0	0%	0 (NA)	0 (NA)	0 (NA)
5	Klamath OR/CA	162667	0	0%	0 (NA)	0 (NA)	0 (NA)

* Numbers in parenthesis indicate the percent of acres relative to total acres of breeding bird density (75%)



Conifer Expansion PACs

	Sage-grouse Priority Area for Conservation	Total PAC Acres	Breeding Bird Density (75%) Acres	Percent Breeding Bird Density (75%) Acres	Conifer Expansion (Modeled) Acres within Breeding Bird Density (75%) Areas*		
Sage-grouse							
Management Zone	e (PAC) Name				0-25% Sagebrush Landscape Cover	25%-65% Sagebrush Landscape Cover	65%+ Sagebrush Landscape Cover
4	Northern Great Basin	13045515	7383442	57%	95714 (1%)	247250 (3%)	272079 (4%)
3	Southern Great Basin	9461355	3146056	33%	23982 (1%)	229389 (7%)	92756 (3%)
4	Snake, Salmon, and Beaverhead	5477014	2823205	52%	970 (0%)	18367 (1%)	92251 (3%)
5	Western Great Basin	3177253	2084626	66%	57918 (3%)	106130 (5%)	67858 (3%)
5	Warm Springs Valley NV/Western Great Basin	3520937	1558166	44%	9984 (1%)	46846 (3%)	104168 (7%)
4	SW Montana	1369076	659475	48%	90 (0%)	8182 (1%)	21224 (3%)
4	Northern Great Basin/Western Great Basin	1065124	624581	59%	9436 (2%)	1869 (0%)	3587 (1%)
5	Central OR	813699	451755	56%	339 (0%)	27260 (6%)	31765 (7%)
3	Panguitch/Bald Hills	1135785	352258	31%	28515 (8%)	22118 (6%)	0 (0%)
3	Parker Mountain-Emery	1122491	308845	28%	6967 (2%)	15052 (5%)	5980 (2%)
4	Box Elder	1519454	292658	19%	2415 (1%)	22184 (8%)	20316 (7%)
4	Baker OR	336540	184813	55%	1 (0%)	7484 (4%)	195 (0%)
3	NW-Interior NV	371557	108256	29%	4320 (4%)	5718 (5%)	653 (1%)
3	Carbon	355723	97734	27%	3364 (3%)	15832 (16%)	0 (0%)
3	Strawberry	323219	52635	16%	236 (0%)	1007 (2%)	0 (0%)
3	Rich-Morgan-Summit	217033	37005	17%	3913 (11%)	2628 (7%)	0 (0%)
3	Hamlin Valley	341270	3244	1%	0 (0%)	16 (0%)	520 (16%)
3	Ibapah	98574	0	0%	0 (NA)	0 (NA)	0 (NA)
5	Klamath OR/CA	162667	0	0%	0 (NA)	0 (NA)	0 (NA)
3	Sheeprock Mountains	611374	0	0%	0 (NA)	0 (NA)	0 (NA)

* Numbers in parenthesis indicate the percent of acres relative to total acres of breeding bird density (75%)

FIAT PACs

- 1. Western Great Basin and Warm Springs Valley NV/Western Great Basin
- 2. Southern Great Basin (includes Hamlin Valley)
- 3. Northern Great Basin (includes Box Elder)
- 4. Central Oregon
- 5. Snake/Salmon/Beaverhead









FIAT Step 2 (Sept. 2014 – Jan. 2015)

- Completing the 5 individual assessments
- Incorporate local data with step 1 findings
- Apply mgmt strategies, create implementation/activity plans for:
 - Fuels Management
 - Habitat Recovery/Restoration
 - Fire Operations
 - Post-fire Rehabilitation
 - Develop a 3-5 year program of work (project areas and treatments)

Using Resistance and Resilience Concepts to Reduce Impacts of Invasive Annual Grasses and Altered Fire Regimes on the Sagebrush Ecosystem and Greater Sage-Grouse: A Strategic Multi-Scale Approach

Jeanne C. Chambers, David A. Pyke, Jeremy D. Maestas, Mike Pellant, Chad S. Boyd, Steven B. Campbell, Shawn Espinosa, Douglas W. Havlina, Kenneth E. Mayer, and Amarina Wuenschel



rest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station General Tech

chnical Report RMRS-GTR-326 September 2014

Table 3. Potential management strategies based on sage-grouse habitat requirements and resistance and resilience.

Table 4. Management strategies (fire suppression, fuels management, post-fire rehabilitation, and habitat restoration) associated with each cell in the sagegrouse habitat matrix (Table 2).

http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr326.pdf

SAGE-GROUSE HABITAT MATRIX

Proportion of Landscape Dominated by Sagebrush

	Low			Medium	High	
		< 25% Sagebrush-Dominated Landscape		25-65% Sagebrush- Dominated Landscape	> 65% Sagebrush- Dominated Landscape	
	High	1A Natural sagebrush recovery possible. Sagebrush restoration potential is high		1B Natural sagebrush recovery is likely to occur, but certain areas may lack connectivity	1C Natural sagebrush recovery is likely to occur.	
Irasses			Perennial Recove	grasses and forbs sufficient to rec Annual invasive risk is low Restoration potential high ery from inappropriate grazing hig	over h	
nual G		2A Natural sagebrush recovery is possible, but time required for may be too great		2B Natural sagebrush recovery is likely to occur, but certain areas may lack connectivity	2C Natural sagebrush recovery is likely to occur	
Moderate Perennial grasses and forbs usually adequate f Risk of annual invasives is moderately high on warm Seeding-transplanting success depends on site c Recovery following inappropriate livestock use depends on				recovery and drier sites aracteristics site characteristics		
to Inva	Low	3A Natural sagebrush recovery or restoration not likelyLow		3B Natural sagebrush recovery may occur, but time required will likely be too great	3C Natural sa recovery may oc required will likely	agebrush cur, but time be too great
		R	Perennial g estoration p Recove	grasses and forbs inadequate to re Annual invasive risk is high potential low; needs multiple interv ery from inappropriate grazing is lo	ecover ventions w	

Conducting Fire and Invasives Assessments to address Wildfire, Invasive Annual Grass, and Conifer Expansion in the Great Basin Doug Havlina, BLM Fire Ecologist and Fire and Invasive Species Assessment Team Lead

Resilience to Disturbance & Resistance

Fuels management





















Habitat Recovery/Restoration



















Fire Operations

















Post-fire rehabilitation



















FIAT project areas input into Geodatabase

А	В	С	D
OBJECTID * 💌	SHAPE * 💌	FIAT Project Planning Area Name * 🚽	Total Acres FIAT Project Planning Area 💌
2	Polygon	Beaty's Butte	643612.1
1	Polygon	Clover Flat	31530.95
3	Polygon	Gravelly	29421.18
4	Polygon	North Warner	287418.5
6	Polygon	Orejana	124776.8
5	Polygon	South Warner	37522.99















FIAT treatment areas input into Geodatabase







Fuels Treatments

A B		С	D	
OBJECTID * 💌	SHAPE * 💌	Potential Treatment Area Name 🗾 💌	FIAT Planning Area Name * 🚽	
6	Polygon	Beaty's Butte Conifer Treatment 1	Beaty's Butte	
7	Polygon	Beaty's Butte Overstory Treatment 1	Beaty's Butte	
8	Polygon	Beaty's Butte Overstory Treatment 2	Beaty's Butte	
9	Polygon	Beaty's Butte Overstory Treatment 3	Beaty's Butte	
18	Polygon	Beaty's Butte East Fuel Breaks	Beaty's Butte	
19	Polygon	Beaty's Butte Southwest Fuel Breaks	Beaty's Butte	
1	Polygon	Clover Flat Conifer Reduction 1	Clover Flat	
11	Polygon	Clover Flat Fuel Breaks	Clover Flat	
2	Polygon	Gravely Conifer Treatment 1	Gravelly	
12	Polygon	Gravelly East Fuel Break	Gravelly	
4	Polygon	North Warner Juniper Reduction	North Warner	
5	Polygon	North Warner Invasive Species Restoration	North Warner	
15	Polygon	North Warner Powerline Rd. Fuel Break	North Warner	
16	Polygon	North Warner West Fuel Breaks	North Warner	
17	Polygon	North Warner Northern Fuel Breaks	North Warner	
10	Polygon	Orejana Water Development	Orejana	
14	Polygon	Orejana Mowings	Orejana	
20	Polygon	Orejana Overstory Treatment 1	Orejana	
3	Polygon	South Warner Conifer/Maintenance Treatment 1	South Warner	
13	Polygon	South Warner Powerline Rd. Fuel Break	South Warner	

Post-Fire Rehabilitation Treatments

		Constanting South Toronto
BJECTID * 💌 SHAPE	* 💌 Priority ESR Area Name	💌 FIAT Planning Area Name * 🗉
8 Polygo	n Beaty's Butte East ESR	Beaty's Butte
11 Polygo	n Beaty's Butte < 6,000 ft ESR	Beaty's Butte
1 Polygo	n Clover Flat Lek ESR	Clover Flat
2 Polygo	n Gravelly North: Wyoming/Cheatgrass ESR	Gravelly
3 Polygo	n Gravelly South RSR	Gravelly
5 Polygo	n North Warner Low Sage 1 ESR	North Warner
6 Polygo	n North Warner Big Sage Greater than 6000 and Low R	R ESR North Warner
12 Polygo	n North Warner >6,000 ft ESR	North Warner
13 Polygo	n North Warmer Low Sage < 6,000 ft ESR	North Warner
7 Polygo	n Orejana ESR	Orejana
4 Polygo	n South Warner ESR	South Warner









FIAT Team Leads

 Craig Goodell: Central Oregon (OR/WA Fire Ecologist)
Joe Adamski: (1) N. Great Basin (ID Forestry Lead) (2) Snake/Salmon/Beaverhead
Sandy Gregory: S. Great Basin (NV Fuels Lead)
Ken Collum: W. Great Basin/Warm Springs Valley (Eagle Lake Field Office Manager)

FIAT in summary

Collaborative Application of management strategies based in science Represents an integrated framework for analysis and planning Answers "why here, why now?"