

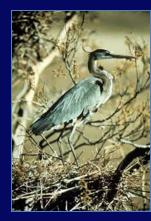
Priority Habitats and Species



Fish and Wildlife Commission
January 6, 2012
Katie Knight, Land Use Policy Lead

PHS Presentation Outline







Part 1 – Overview

- PHS tools and resources
- Who uses PHS and why

Part 2 – Implementation

- How PHS data is used
- Demonstration of PHS on the Web



Priority Habitat and Species Program

Delivering information and tools







- Identify and define what species and habitats are priorities for conservation
- Map <u>where</u> these habitats and species are located
 - Guide how to protect these resources



PHS Delivers Results for the Agency

• Implements agency **mission** by providing tools and resources to "preserve, protect and perpetuate fish, wildlife and the ecosystems they depend on while providing sustainable fish and wildlife recreational and commercial opportunities."

- Key Strategy in agency Strategic Plan
 - Protect fish, wildlife and their habitats by providing the best available science to inform local government and others' decision making.



PHS Delivers Results for the Programs

Key Strategy in Habitat Program Strategic Plan

• Provide Priority Habitats and Species information for use by tribes, local governments, land managers and developers, conservation and restoration groups, state and federal agencies and the general public in making important land use decisions that affect fish and wildlife resources.

Key Action in Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy

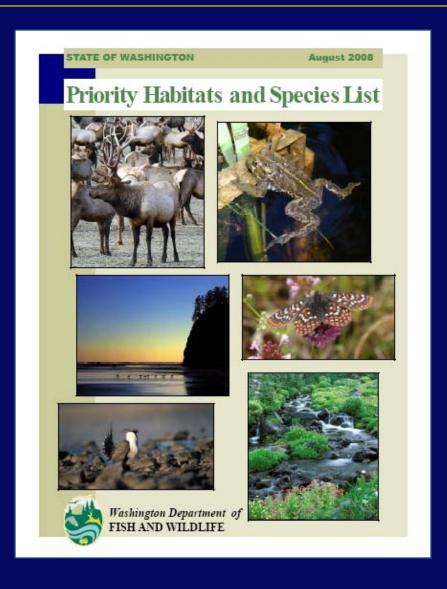
• Provide biological assessment, local planning and information services.

Key Deliverable for Salmon and Steelhead for the 21st Century

• All local protection standards and land use decisions reflect the needs of salmon and steelhead.



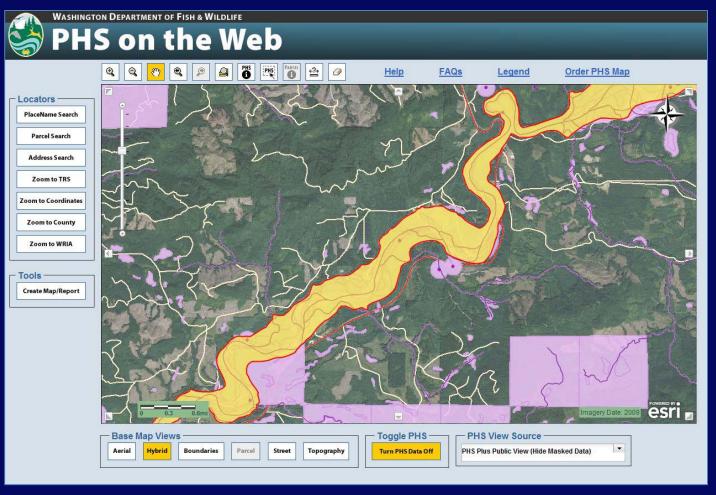
PHS List: A catalog of agency priorities



- 20 habitat types
- 152 vertebrate species
- 41 invertebrates
- 10 species groups



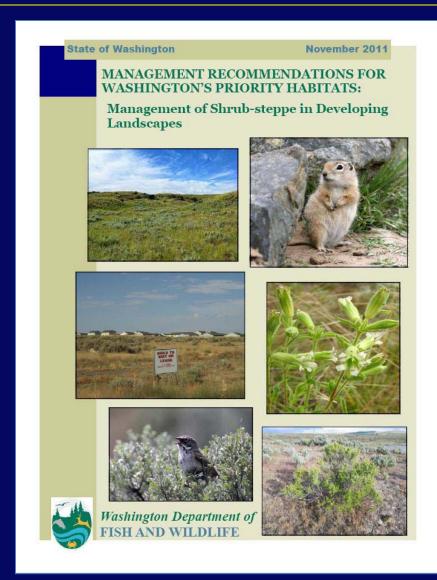
PHS Maps: A clearinghouse of agency priority data



- Fish Surveys
- Wildlife surveys
- Habitat Areas
- Field Observations



PHS Management Recommendations: Guidance for how to protect



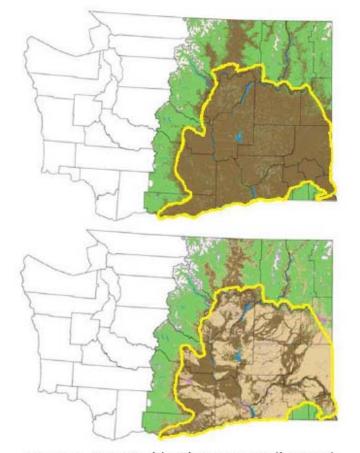


Figure 4. Historical (top) vs. current (bottom) shrub-steppe and steppe in eastern Washington (53). Green=forest; brown=shrub-steppe /steppe; tan=agriculture; yellow=Columbia Plateau ecoregional boundary.





Figure 12. Predicted response to development for shrub-steppe species². In green are densities where species are expected to persist; in orange species could occur if conservation measures are put in place; and in red are densities where species are not expected to occur.



Identify and map high priority areas Designate of shrub-steppe mapped areas across a of shrub-steppe Adopt policies, planning area. in **Long-Range Planning Activities** regulations, comprehensive and incentives plan. (Regional Planning) to protect shrub-steppe **Evaluate** projects to look for **Current Planning Activities** potential Develop a impacts to habitat (Site-Specific) shrub-steppe. management plan (HMP) for Monitor to projects found ensure to have conditions of impacts. HMPs are met and produced desired outcome.

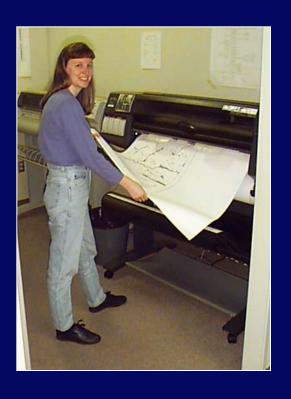




PHS Team







Jeff Azerrad Publications

Terry Johnson
Data Steward

Lori Guggenmos Map Distribution



Who Uses PHS?

- Landowners
- Local Governments
- Tribal biologists
- Federal and state agencies
- Universities
- Non-profit conservancies





PHS Authorizing Environment

• Growth Management Act: land use planning and zoning, critical areas ordinances, development regulations, incentive programs

• Shoreline Management Act: inventory and protect shoreline areas, ensure no-net-loss of ecological function, implement a restoration plan and adopt regulations





Growth Management Act

WAC 365-190-130 Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas.

- (2) Fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas that must be considered for classification and designation include:
 - (a) Areas where endangered, threatened, and sensitive species have a primary association;
 - (b) Habitats and species of local importance, as determined locally;
- (4) (a) Counties and cities should consult current information on priority habitats and species identified by the Washington state department of fish and wildlife.



Shoreline Management Act

WAC 173-26-221 General master program provisions.

Shoreline master programs must provide for management of critical areas.

Local governments shall protect kelp and eelgrass beds, forage fish spawning and holding areas, and priority species habitat identified by the department of natural resources' aquatic resources division, the department of fish and wildlife, the department, and affected Indian tribes as critical saltwater habitats.



Part II: How is PHS data used?





Subdivision Design

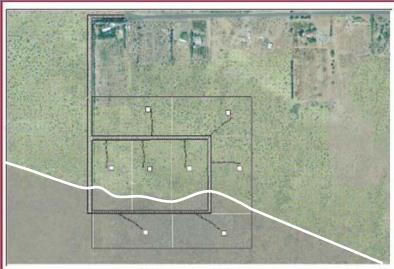


Figure 14. A conventional layout of eight home sites dispersed throughout an 80 acre parcel. The green area is shrub-steppe.



Figure 15. The same site as in the previous figure, except the eight homes are clustered and the shrub-steppe is placed in an area that has been designated and protected as open space.













SKAGIT VALLEY DIVERSITY





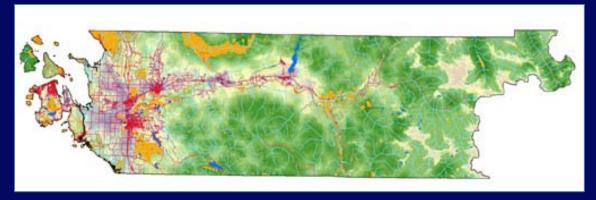




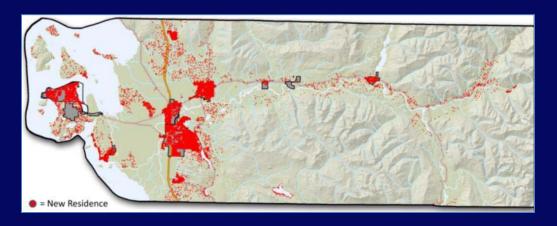




2060 Current Future trends

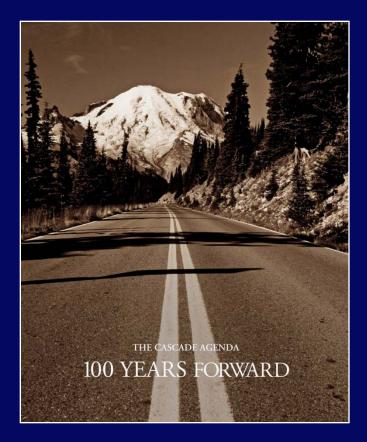


PHS Local Habitat Assessment



2060 Preferred Future







THE OLYMPIC AGENDA A First Look



An Emerging Collaboration to Build a Future of Great Communities and Healthy Landscapes on the Olympic Peninsula.

Cascade Land Conservancy is working with residents of the Peninsula to create The Olympic Agenda, a 100-year vision and immediate action plan for the lands, communities and economy of Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson and Mason Counties. So far, we have had dialogues with more than 500 community leaders, business owners and other residents on issues in three counties and will expand the conversation to a region-wide discussion on maintaining our agricultural viability, sustaining our forests, and creating regional growth patterns and practices that suit our unique landscape and quality of life. This process will harness the best thinking of today's leaders to ensure the Olympic Peninsula's working landscapes and rural economy continue to thrive, the communities grow in a sustainable fashion and quality of life is maintained over the next 100 years.

After the first 2 years of work, we are reporting on where we stand, looking at what we have uncovered so far, and offering a map for how we will move ahead toward that common goal of a vision for the Peninsula. After reading this first look, join us in our continuing work to create the Olympic Agenda.



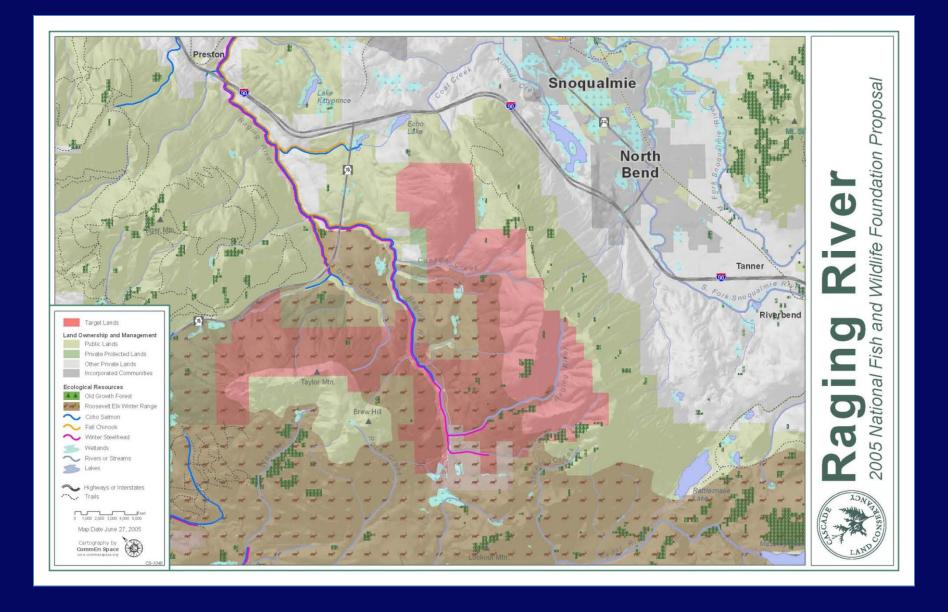




CASCADELAND.ORG

Mason County ~ PO Box 1898 ~ Shelton, WA 98584 ~ P. 360 462 5263 info@cascadeland.og







Highway construction projects are subject to thorough & lengthy review













Biologists review PHS during early phases of project design





Species Guidance is used by maintenance crews

working on highways



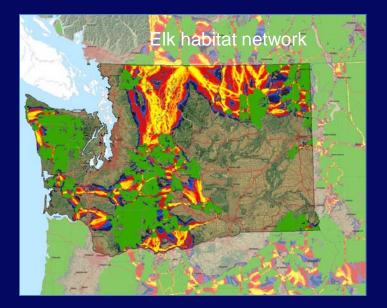


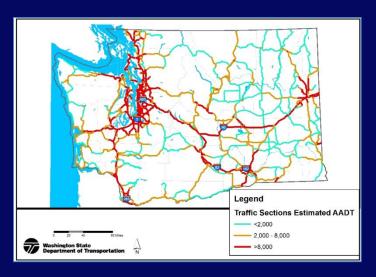


PHS provides the information that helps these crews avoid inadvertent harm to sensitive areas

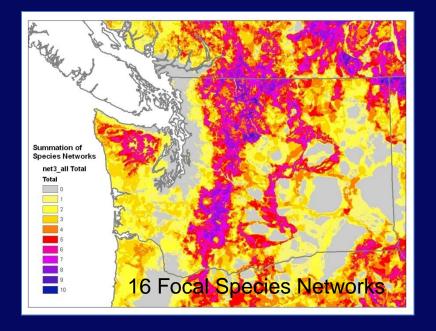








WSDOT is a co-lead of the Washington Wildlife Habitat Working Group



PHS supplied base data used in models for the Washington Connected Landscapes Project

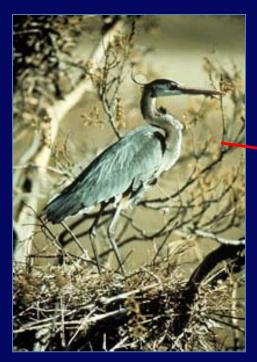


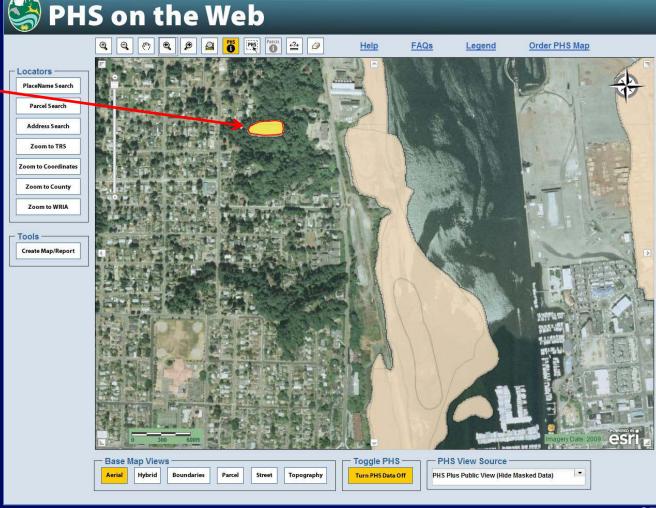


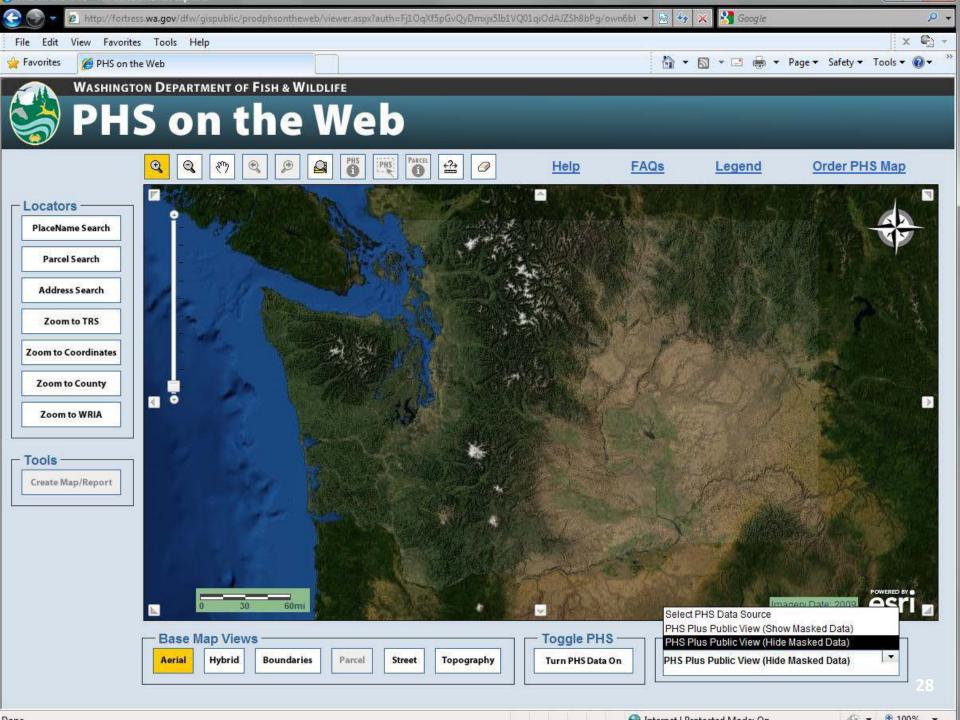
PHS on the Web

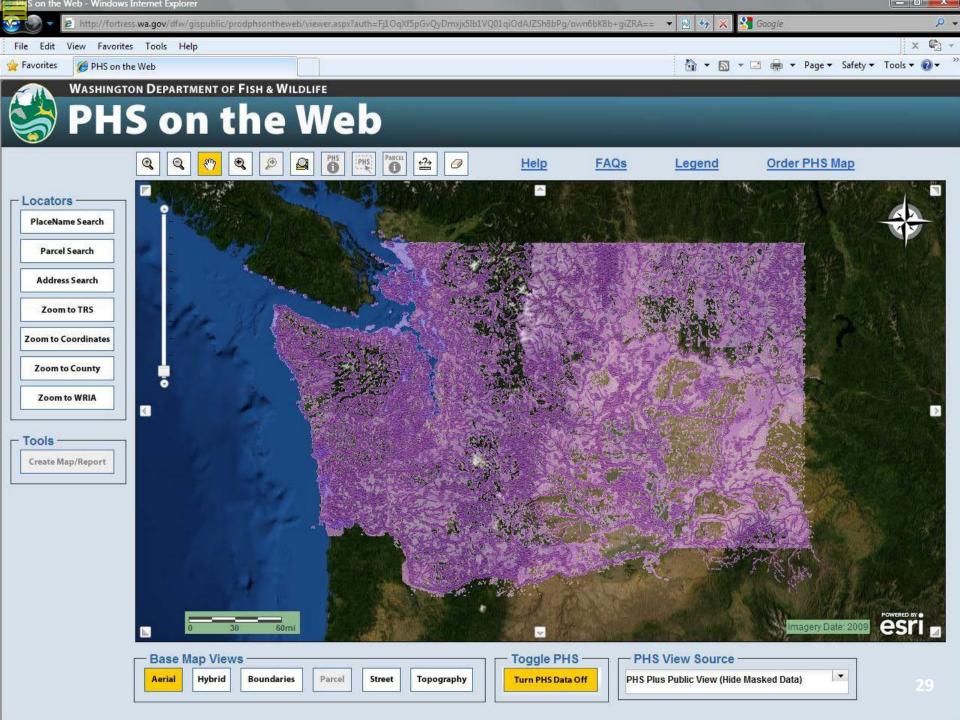
http://wdfw.wa.gov/mapping/phs/

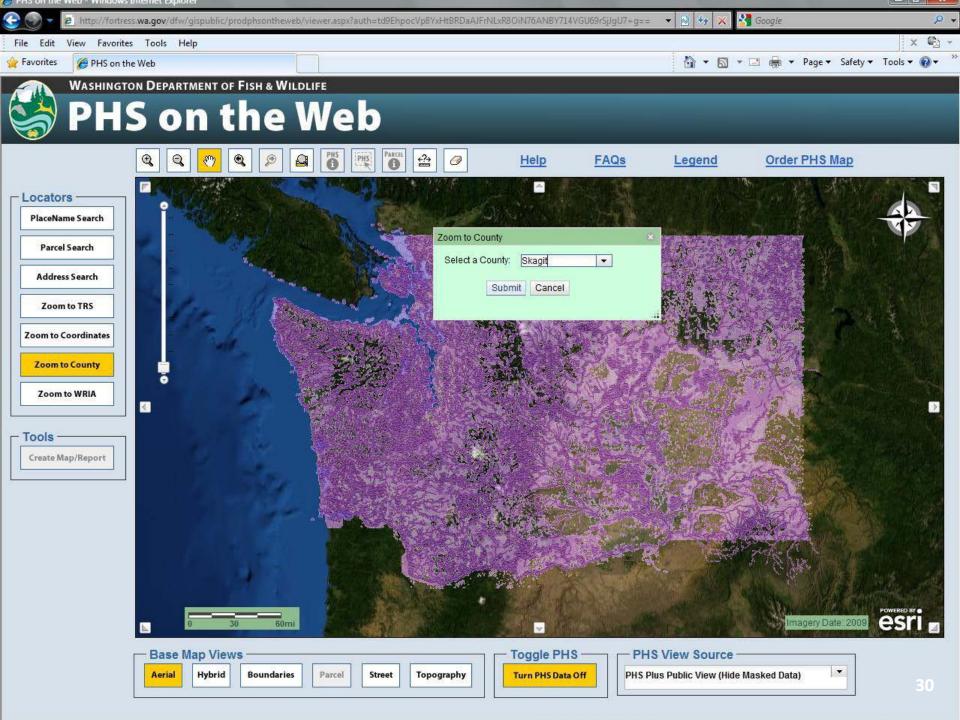
WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE

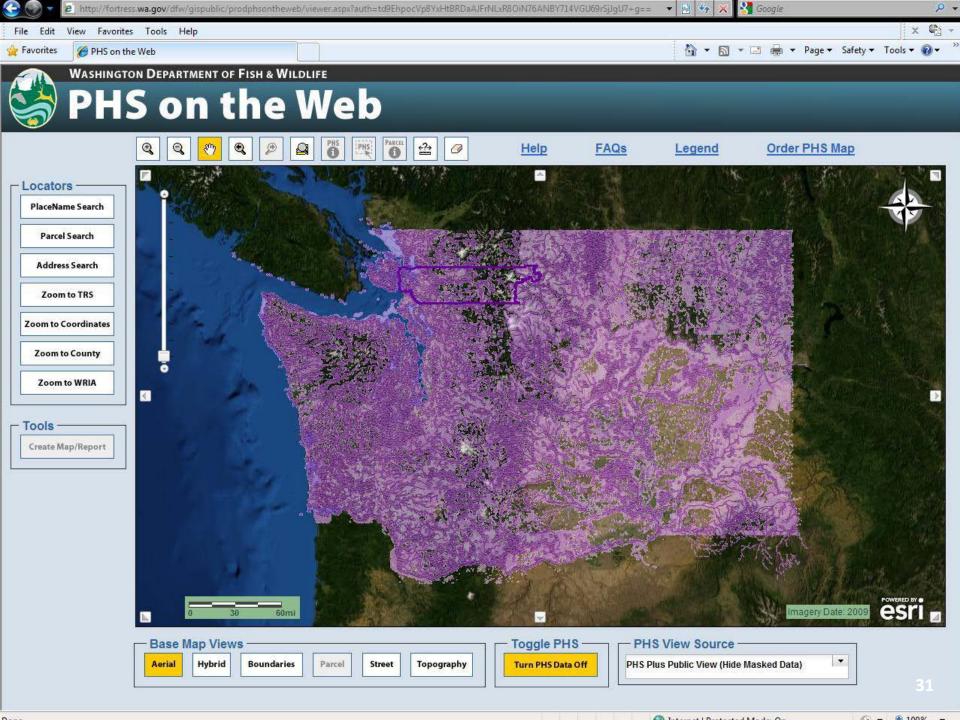


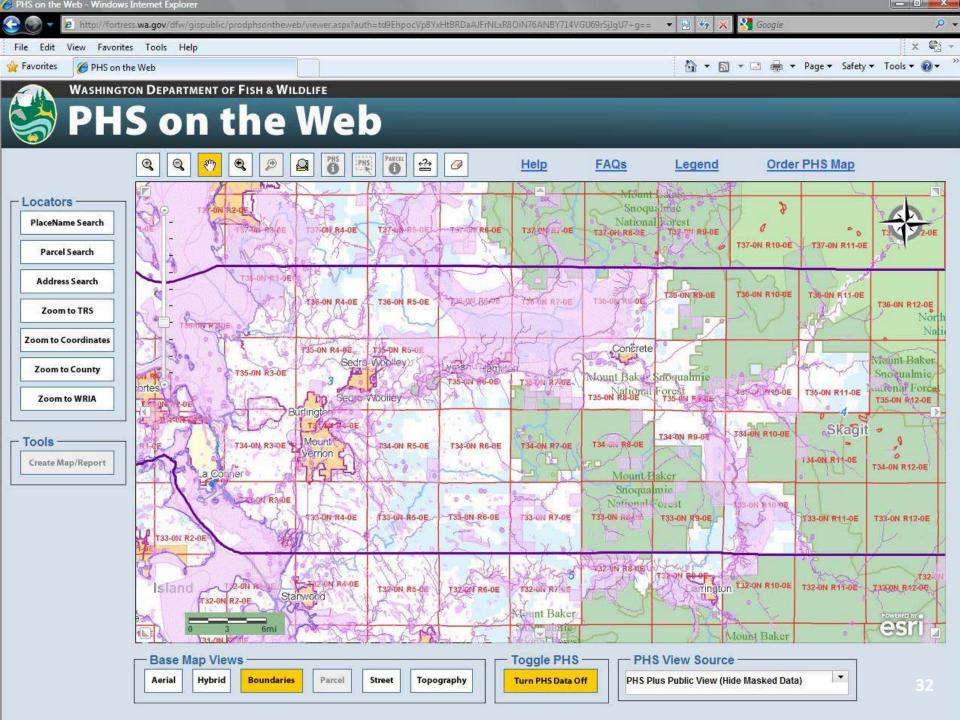


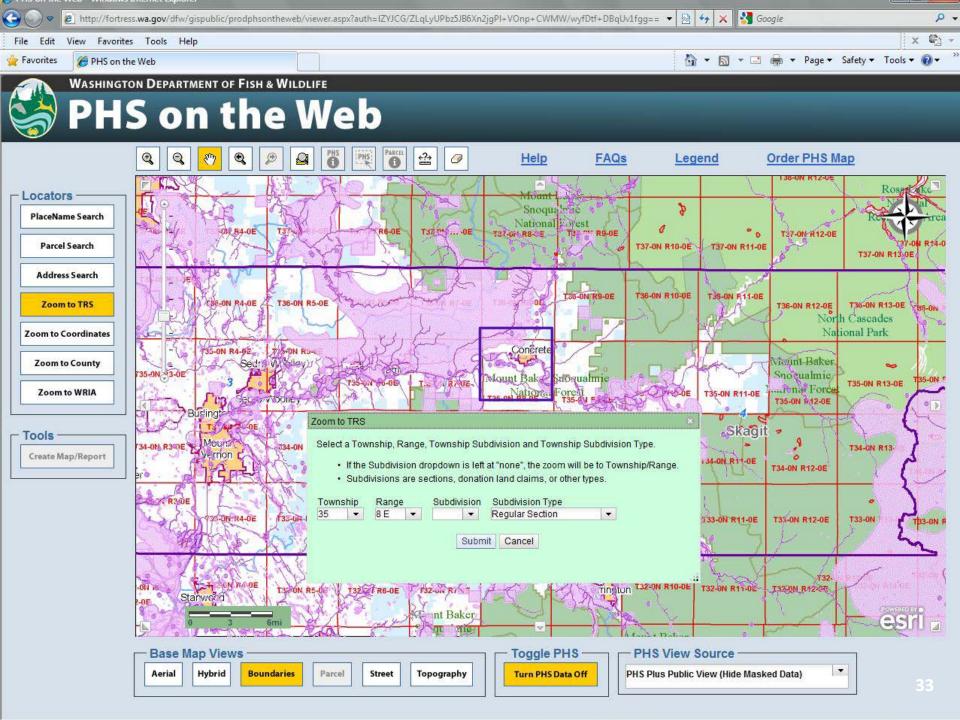


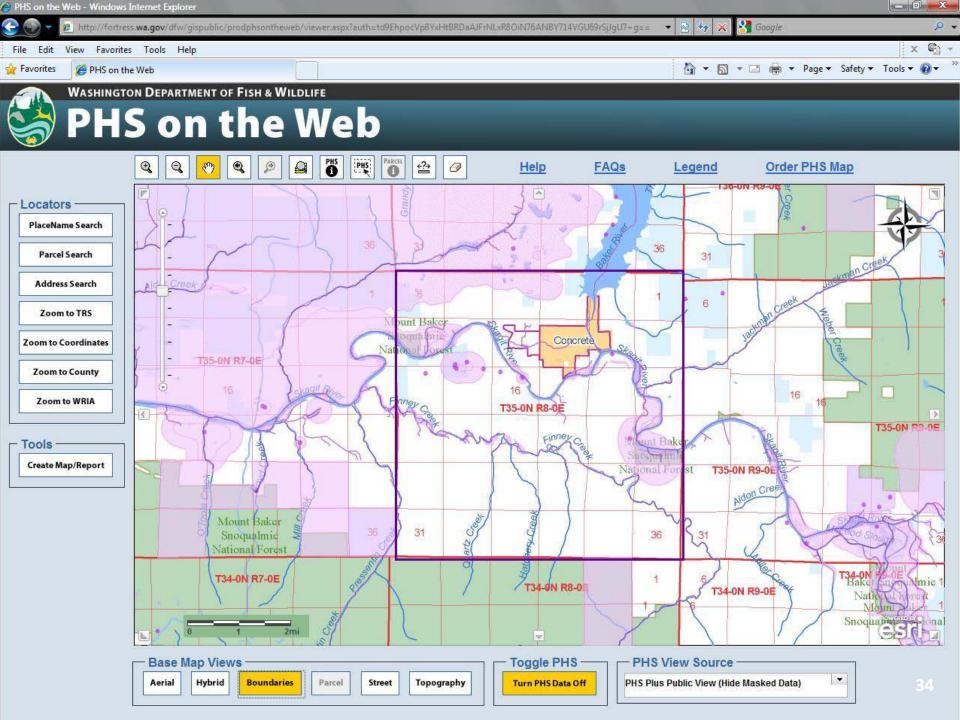


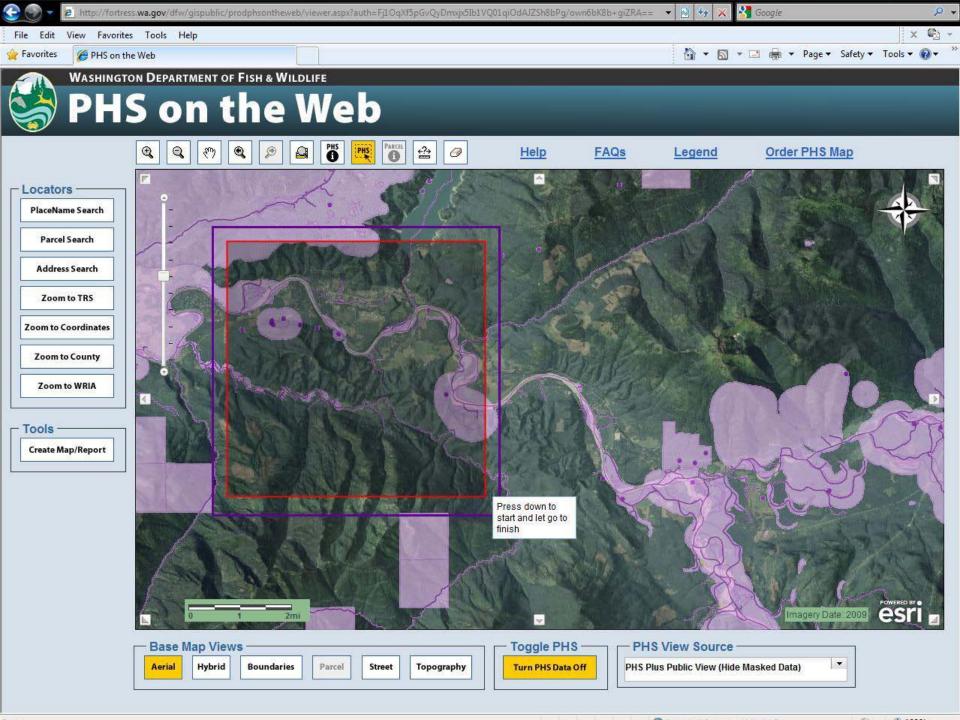


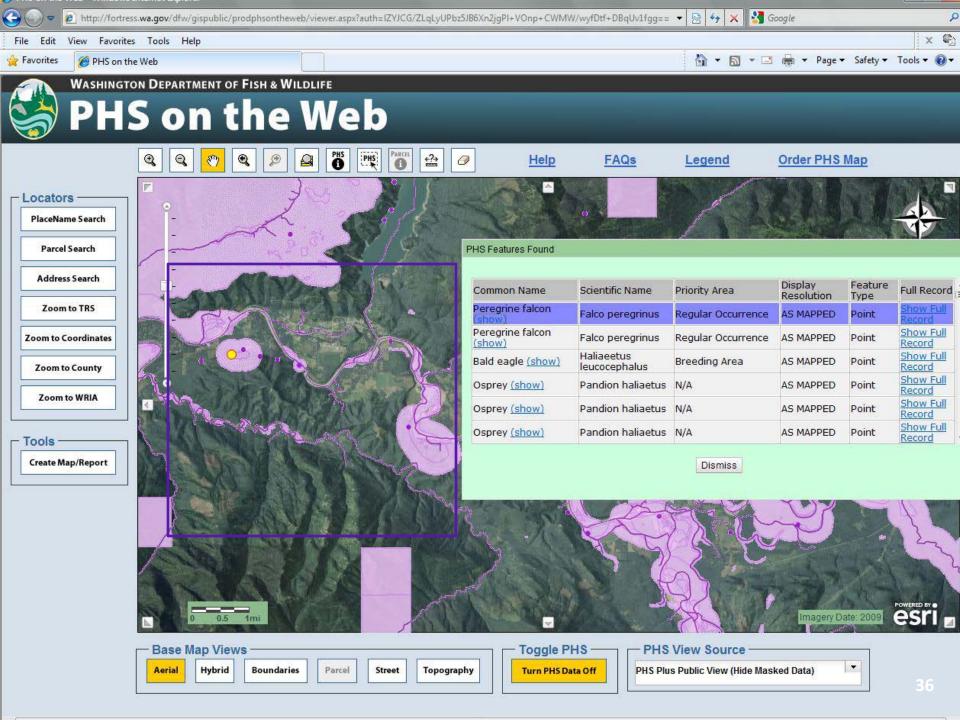


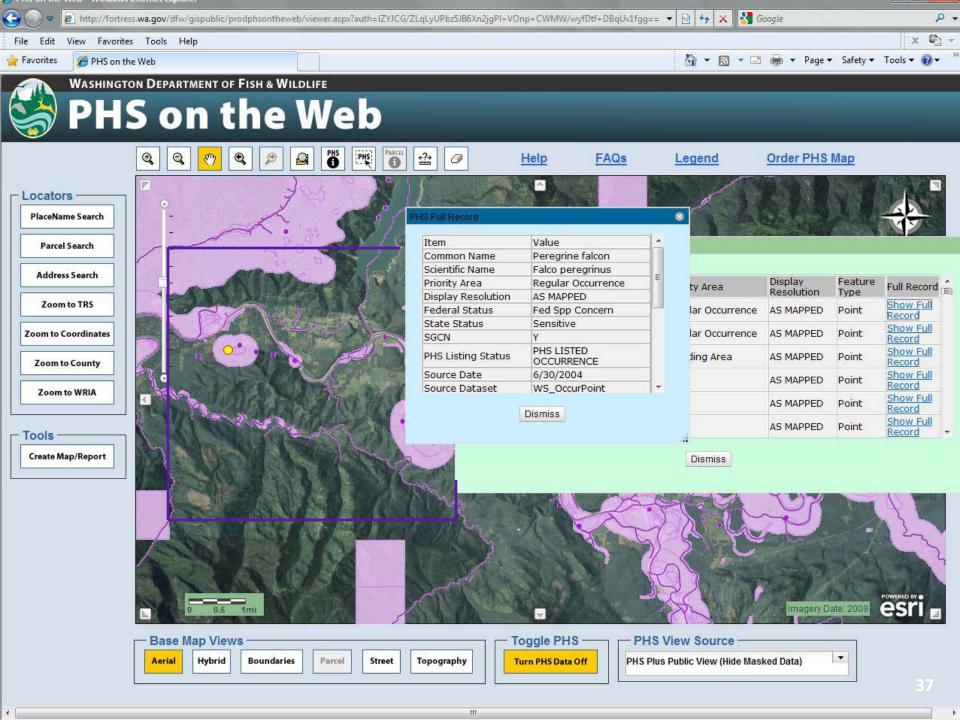


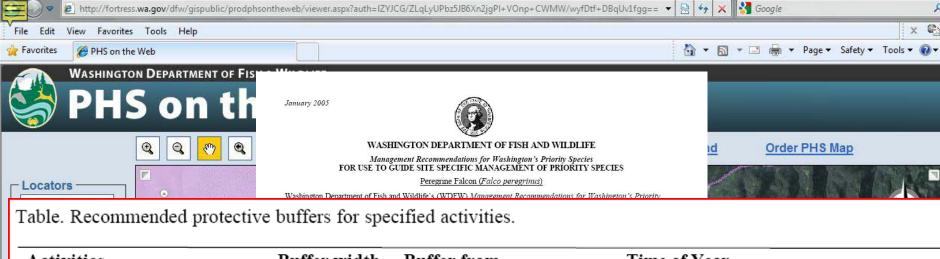












Activities	Buffer width	Buffer from	Time of Year
Human access along cliff rim	2620'	cliff nest	March – late June ^b
Human activities on face of, or immediately below, nest cliffs	1310-2620'	cliff nest	March – late June ^b
Development of trails, picnic grounds, or other facilities	1310-2620'	cliff nest	year-round ^c
Cliff tops directly above nests should remain undeveloped	N/A	cliff nest	year-round ^c
Review forest practices (i.e., logging) ^a	1310'	any nest	year-round ^c
Review forest practice (i.e., logging) ^a	2620'	any nest/ nesting season	March 1 – June 30 ^b
Aircraft approaches	1640'	nest	March 1 – June 30 b

the development of a site-specific peregrine management plan when activities near nests are considered. Seasonal butler. Permanent butler.

Aerial

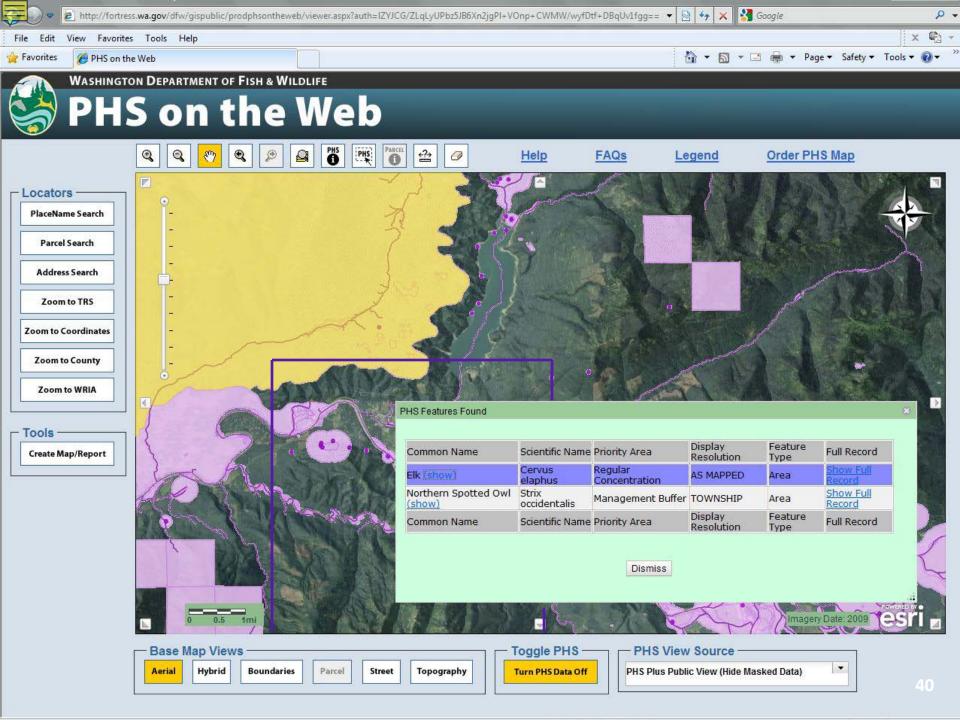
Hybrid

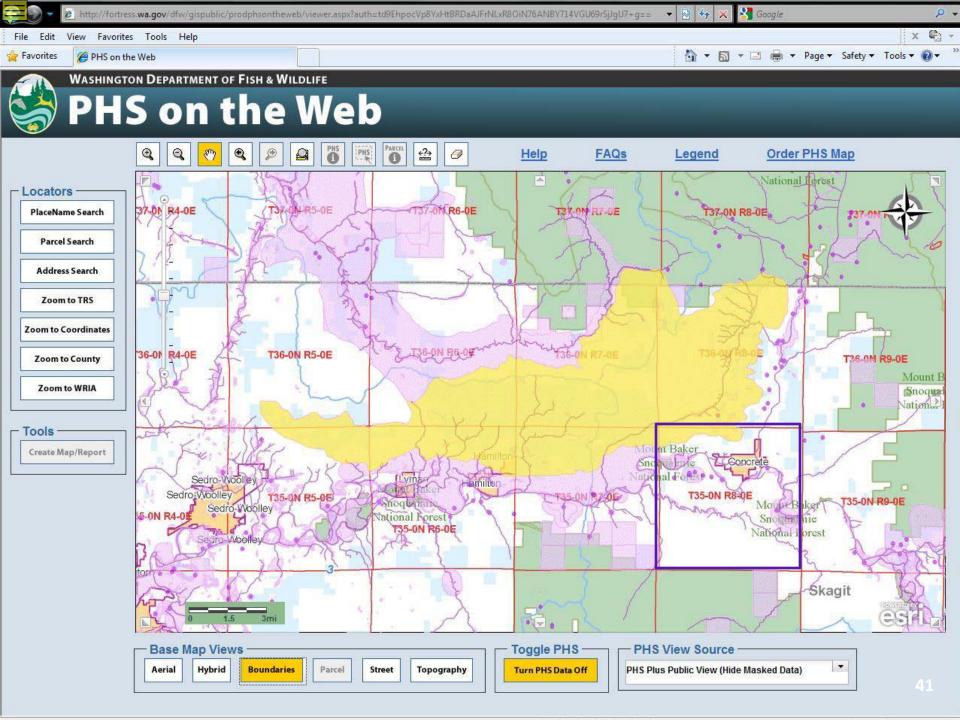
Boundaries

PHS on the

Development Action	Potential Impact on Salmonid Habitat Function	Potential Planning Tool to Manage Development Impacts	
River channel clearing and channelization (stream bank alterations)	Water quality, flow regime, habitat structure, access	Channel Migration Zone protection (3.2.9), riparian buffers and vegetation retention (3.2.3), floodplain protection (3.2.8), large woody debris recruitment (3.2.6), in-stream work standards (3.2.7), clearing and grading standards (3.3.4)	PED PED PED PED PED PED PED PED
Loss of riparian vegetation	Water quality, flow regime, habitat structure, food source	Riparian buffers and vegetation retention (3.2.3), building setbacks (3.3.5), stormwater management (3.2.2), LID practices (3.2.2), clearing and grading standards (3.3.4), LWD recruitment standards (3.2.6), habitat restoration projects (3.2.1), incentives to protect habitat (3.3.10)	PED PED ate: 2

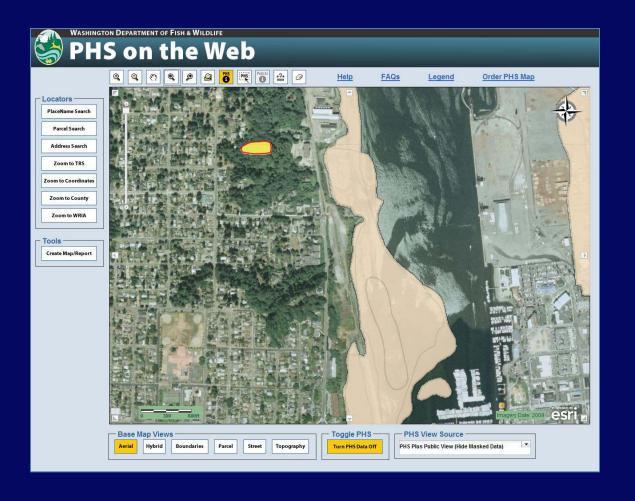
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Questions?



http://wdfw.wa.gov/conservation/phs/ Katie.Knight@dfw.wa.gov