Programmatic Safe Harbor Agreement?

Dan Cox Bob Carey, John Hunter October 2019



Outline

- What is a Safe Harbor Agreement?
- Basics of the current Safe Harbor Agreement proposal
- Who could apply?
- Next steps

What is a Safe Harbor Agreement?

- A voluntary agreement with non-federal landowners and the USFWS
- Landowner takes actions to aid recovery of listed species
- Landowner receives assurances from the USFWS that (if they fulfill the conditions of the SHA) additional management activities will not be required
- At the end of the agreement, participants may return the enrolled property to baseline conditions

What is a Safe Harbor Agreement?

Why would the USFWS want to enter into a SHA?

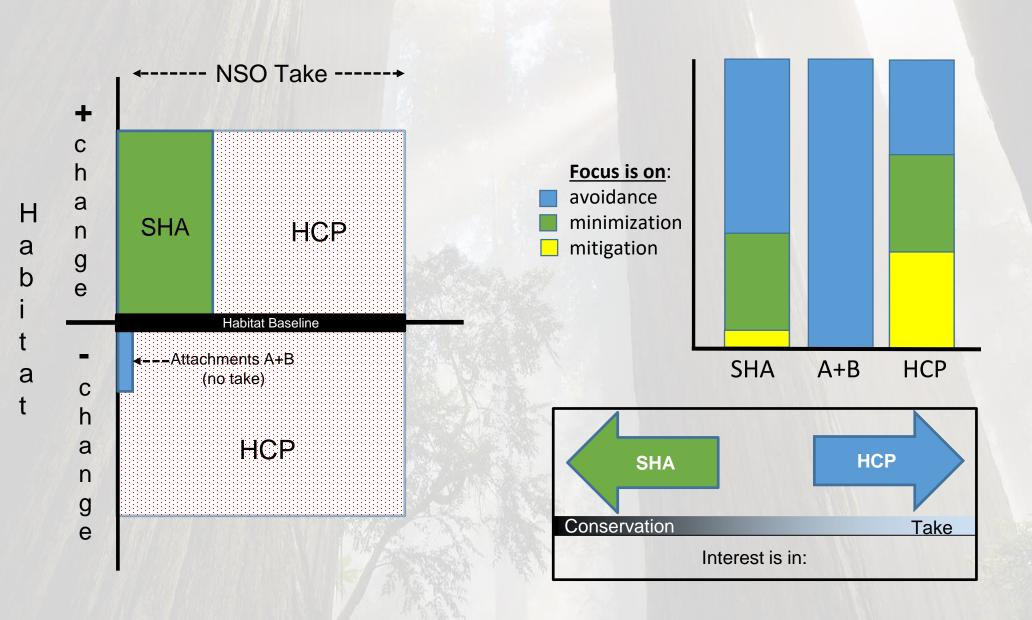
To encourage landowners to help conserve listed species

What is a Safe Harbor Agreement?

Why would a landowner want to enter into a SHA?

- Landowners receive assurances that additional land use restrictions will not be required if
 - identified listed species move onto enrolled properties or
 - increase the numbers of distribution of those listed species already present on those properties
- Participating landowners receive a permit for incidental take from implementing the SHA
- Ability to return the property to baseline conditions at the end of the agreement

How is a Safe Harbor Agreement different from HCPs and A/B?



- Programmatic agreement between CALFIRE and USFWS
- CALFIRE would issue certificates of inclusion to interested and qualified landowners
- Covered species: Northern spotted owl
- Participating landowners must take actions to provide a "net conservation benefit" to be eligible

Baseline determination

- Presence and extent of NSO
- Presence and extent of Barred owl
- Habitat quantity and quality

Survey requirements

- May be some additional flexibility from survey protocol and Attachments A/B
- (still working on this)

NSO Desired Conditions

- Increasing NSO population
- Increased acreage and quality of nesting/roosting habitat
- Improved habitat conditions, for example:
 - Increase QMD
 - Increase amount of trees >36" DBH
 - Increase in amount of wildlife trees
 - Increase in amount of small tree canopy layering
 - Increased interior habitat / decrease fragmentation
 - Reduced impacts of wildfire
- Reduced impacts from barred owls

Responsibilities of the parties

- Raise baseline
- Avoid and minimize impacts to owls during timber operations
- Allow barred owl studies (and management as appropriate) to occur on their property
- Provide data about habitat and owl occupancy on their property

Management activities for covered species

- Completion of an NTMP or WFMP with CAL FIRE
- Submission of baseline information
- Implementation of avoidance and minimization measures
- Habitat improvement measures
 - Snag retention
 - Large tree retention
 - Large woody debris retention
 - Fuels reduction

During the permit term- what can be cut?

 Build off NTMP - WFMP requirements in that a limited amount of what is grown can be harvested so that baseline conditions improve

Return to baseline

 At the end of the permit term, conditions can be returned to baseline

Net conservation benefit

- Increase the amount and quality of NSO habitat
- Slow the rate of decline or increase the population of NSO!
- Increase the understanding of barred owl distribution and impact
- Reduce impacts of wildfire

Who could apply?

- Landowners
 - in the range of Northern spotted owl
 - in California
 - 10,000 acres or smaller

Next Steps

- Stakeholder workshops in early December (working on scheduling)
 - We want your input at those meetings!
- Continuing to develop the proposal with CAL Fire and CDFW

Thank you!