

## Crown LCD Leadership Meeting Notes Feb 25, 2020

### Action Items:

What?	Who?	When?
Follow up on recommendations for additional stakeholders	Sean	Before 24 March
Think about your, and your organizations, vision of a future Crown; review slides	Everyone	Next 2 months (by mid-April)
Review and synthesize key elements from existing plans	Analysts and Technical Team	Before April Leadership Team call
Consider this geography. What makes sense for the extent of our landscape design?	Everyone	Before 24 March phone call (this will be a priority topic of the call)

Meeting Notes and Materials:

**Recording:** <https://meet39041854.adobeconnect.com/pfofe5hikedv/>

**Presentation Slides:** Attached

**CMP geography metadata:** Attached

### High Points:

**Solicit leadership support: Who is missing?**

Paul McKenzie: Private Agriculture and small private forest landowners

Linh Hoang (USFS): It might depend on what the key focus issues/species the team decides to focus on. There are several other specific groups like TU or other orgs that are specific to a resource.

Aubin D.: Montana Audubon

**Action:** Sean will follow up with Paul; also reach out to Montana Audubon

### Develop a Shared Vision

Linh Hoang (USFS): when we say "maximize" - maybe think about qualifying the statements to reflect that this is not in all places across the crown but where it makes sense and reflects ecological and social realities of now and the future

Action: Think about your, and your organizations, vision of a future Crown; review slides

Seek compatibility with other planning processes

Katie Morrison: <http://www.southerneasternslopes.ca/>

Tara Carolin: Re. Plans, Glacier's Foundation Document is more recent than our GMP.  
<https://www.nps.gov/glac/learn/management/foundation-document.htm>

Tracy Lee: AEP (Alberta Environment and Parks). 2018. Livingstone-Porcupine Hills Land Footprint Management Plan. Government of Alberta. Edmonton, AB.  
<https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/18b70847-7d1e-462b-bc12-6aaaab2fb1ac/resource/61d7fda1-3034-414d-9c40-b7e939366316/download/livingstoneph-landfootprintmgtplan-2018.pdf>

Hilary Young: [https://www.albertaparks.ca/media/6494620/castle\\_management\\_plan.pdf](https://www.albertaparks.ca/media/6494620/castle_management_plan.pdf)

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Linh Hoang (USFS): flathead national forest plan  
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/detailfull/flathead/landmanagement/planning/?cid=stelprdb5422786&width=full#Docs>

Linh Hoang (USFS): Northern Rockies CC vulnerability assessment - vol 1 and 2

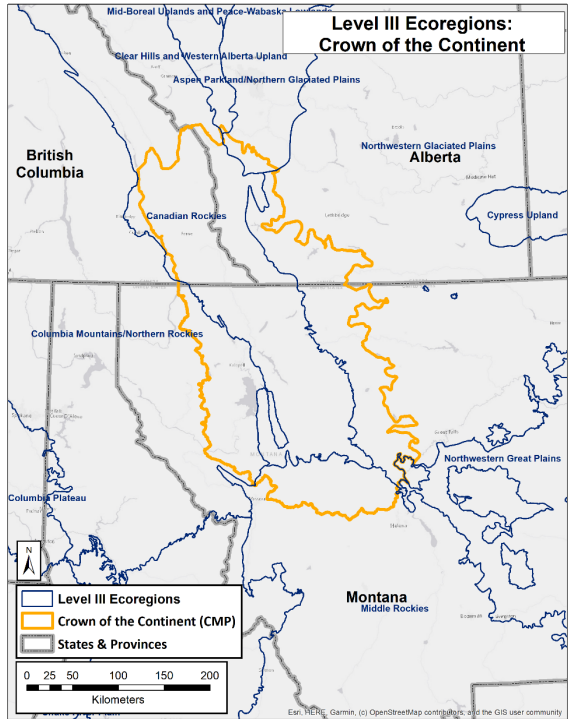
Linh Hoang (USFS): <https://www.fs.usda.gov/treesearch/pubs/55974>

Action: Technical Team will review and synthesize key elements of these and other plans

Define scope: geographic focus ... project area

Where will the design take place? How will we decide?

Tracy Lee: Much thought went into defining the Crown Managers Partnership's version of the Crown Ecosystem (orange line on maps below, metadata attached to email). It is widely used, suggest we only change this boundary if there is good reason to.



Action: Consider this geography. What makes sense for the extent of our landscape design? A key point of discussion/decision on our March 24 phone call.

Select conservation features

... if certain features are comprehensively represented (e.g., habitat types, vascular plants, birds or biophysical domains) then they will act as reasonable surrogates for the rest of biodiversity ... likewise for social or economic features

Based on and related to 'other planning processes' and 'geographic focus' we will select a subset of features for the analytical portion of the design. More to follow.

### **Other info from call:**

#### **Sign-in**

Sean Finn: Science Coordinator, US Fish and Wildlife Service

Mary McFadzen: Comms/Outreach Coordinator, Montana State Univ.

Bryan Wilson: Bryan Wilson Director-Individual Placements, Montana Conservation Corps

Kris Inman: Kris Inman, Wildlife Conservation Society, Strategic Partnership & Engagement Rockies Region

Paul McKenzie: Paul McKenzie Lands & Resource Manager F.H. Stoltze Land & Lumber Co.

Natalie Poremba: Natalie Poremba, Crown Managers Partnership

Bray Beltran: Bray Beltran, Science Director, Heart of the Rockies Initiative (A land trust partnership working to increase the pace of private land conservation in the Intermountain West)

Katie Morrison: Katie Morrison, Conservation Director, Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society Southern Alberta Chapter

Kate Wilson, Montana DNRC: Kate Wilson, Montana DNRC, Flathead Basin Commission & Upper Columbia Conservation Commission

Anne Carlson: Anne Carlson, The Wilderness Society

Danielle Pendlebury: Danielle Pendlebury, Biodiversity Modeller, Lands Planning Branch, Alberta Environment and Parks

Constanza von der Pahlen: Constanza von der Pahlen, Critical Lands Program Director, Flathead Lakers; Flathead River to Lake Initiative coordinator/partner

Tracy Lee: Tracy Lee, Miistakis Institute, Senior Project Manager

Linh Hoang (USFS): Linh Hoang;; USFS Region 1, Regional Inventory, Monitoring, Assessment, and Climate Change Coordinator

Tara Carolin: Tara Carolin, Crown of the Continent Research Learning Center, Glacier National Park

Aubin D.: Aubin Douglas, USFWS Legacy Region 6, Division of Realty, GIS/Cartography Fellow

Claudia Regan: Claudia Regan, Center Director - USGS Northern Rocky Mountain Science Center (NOROCK)

Hilary Young: Hilary Young, Senior Alberta Program Manager, Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative

Amy McLeod: Amy McLeod: Alberta Riparian Habitat Management Society, Provincial Riparian Specialist and Eastern Slopes Project Coordinator

Mike Durglo CSKT: CSKT

Aaron Petty: Aaron Petty - Modelling Lead Alberta Environment and Parks

Michael Jamison: Michael Jamison: Senior Crown of the Continent Program Manager, National Parks Conservation Association

Dale Becker: Dale Becker, Tribal Wildlife Program Manager, Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

Mike Durglo CSKT: I need to step out for a few minutes.

### **Who is Missing?**

Sean Finn: Please suggest organizations or individuals you'd like to see participate

Paul McKenzie: Private Agriculture and small private forest landowners

Linh Hoang (USFS): It might depend on what the key focus issues/species the team decides to focus on. There are several other specific groups like TU or other orgs that are specific to a resource.

Aubin D.: Montana Audubon

### **Your thoughts on a Shared Vision**

Sean Finn: Please add your notes on a shared vision - do you like the idea? Why?

Linh Hoang (USFS): when we say "maximize" - maybe think about qualifying the statements to reflect that this is not in all places across the crown but where it makes sense and reflects ecological and social realities of now and the future

### **Identify Plans we should review**

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<https://www.nps.gov/glac/learn/management/foundation-document.htm>

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Linh Hoang (USFS): <https://www.fs.usda.gov/treearch/pubs/55974>

Linh Hoang (USFS): can we consider recreation as part of the ecosystem services?

Tracy Lee: draft Gb plan Alberta - [https://docs2.cer-rec.gc.ca/ll-](https://docs2.cer-rec.gc.ca/ll-eng/llisapi.dll/fetch/2000/90464/90550/554112/3422050/3575553/3575436/3689703/3754436/A98015-3_AEP_2016_Alberta_Grizzly_Bear_%28Ursus_arctos%29_Recovery_Plan_-_A6S1Y8.pdf?nodeid=3754439&vernum=-2)

[eng/llisapi.dll/fetch/2000/90464/90550/554112/3422050/3575553/3575436/3689703/3754436/A98015-3\\_AEP\\_2016\\_Alberta\\_Grizzly\\_Bear\\_%28Ursus\\_arctos%29\\_Recovery\\_Plan\\_-\\_A6S1Y8.pdf?nodeid=3754439&vernum=-2](https://docs2.cer-rec.gc.ca/ll-eng/llisapi.dll/fetch/2000/90464/90550/554112/3422050/3575553/3575436/3689703/3754436/A98015-3_AEP_2016_Alberta_Grizzly_Bear_%28Ursus_arctos%29_Recovery_Plan_-_A6S1Y8.pdf?nodeid=3754439&vernum=-2)

### **Attendees**

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Amy McLeod

Anne Carlson

Aubin D.

Bray Beltran

Bryan Wilson

Claudia Regan

Constanza von der Pahlen

Dale Becker

Danielle Pendlebury

Hilary Young

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Katie Morrison

Kris Inman

Linh Hoang (USFS)

Mike Durglo CSKT

mjamison

Natalie Poremba

Paul McKenzie

principal-name

Tara Carolin

Tracy Lee

Sean Finn

Mary McFadzen

# Landscape Conservation Design for the Crown of the Continent

Leadership Team  
25 February 2020

# Proposed Agenda

## 1. Introductions (11:00 – 11:20)

As we get used to working with each other we should get to know each other. The next few calls will carve out time for Team members to share some deeper background.

Please share your Name, Affiliation, relation to Crown geography, landscape-scale projects, partnerships or analyses you're working on

## 2. Review of the LCD Primer (see attached), focusing on “Initiate the LCD” (11:20 – 11:50) – Discussion, Q&A

- Plan for iteration
- Solicit leadership support
- Develop shared vision
- Seek compatibility with other planning processes
- Assess budgeting and resources
- Structure the process

## 3. Framing the LCD (11:50 – 12:10)

- Define scope: geographic focus ... project area
- Select conservation features

## 4. Other Topics, Discussion, Announcements (12:10 – 12:30)

Any  
Additions?



# Please introduce yourself!

- Name
- Affiliation
- Relation to Crown geography
- Landscape-scale projects, partnerships or analyses you're working on



# Catching Up To Speed

## Landscape Conservation Design is ...

a **partner-driven** approach to achieve a **sustainable, resilient socio-ecological landscape**. It is an *iterative*, **collaborative**, and **holistic** process resulting in **strategic and spatial products** that provide information, analytical tools, maps, and strategies to **achieve landscape goals collectively** held among partners.

Convener: **Crown Managers Partnership**

Seed Funding: **US Fish and Wildlife Service**

Principle Investigator: **Sean Finn (FWS)**

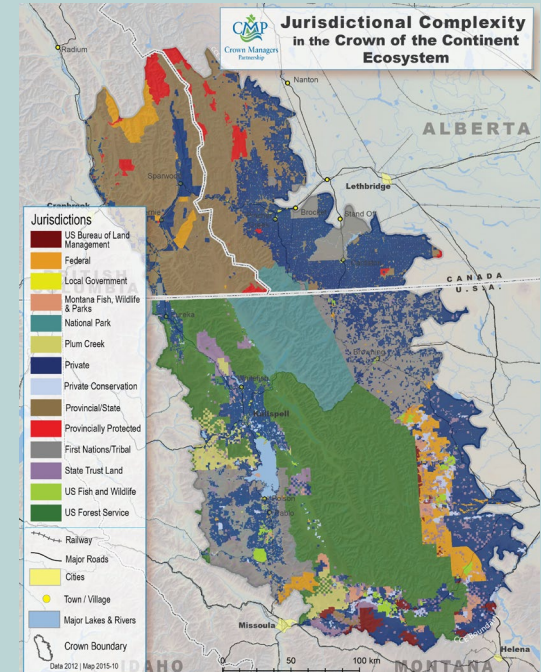
Lead Analysts: **Natalie Poremba (CMP)**

**Phil Matson (FLBS)**

**Matt Heller (FWS)**

**Aubin Douglas (FWS)**

Partners and Stakeholders: **You!!!**



# Catching Up To Speed

## Landscape Conservation Design is ...

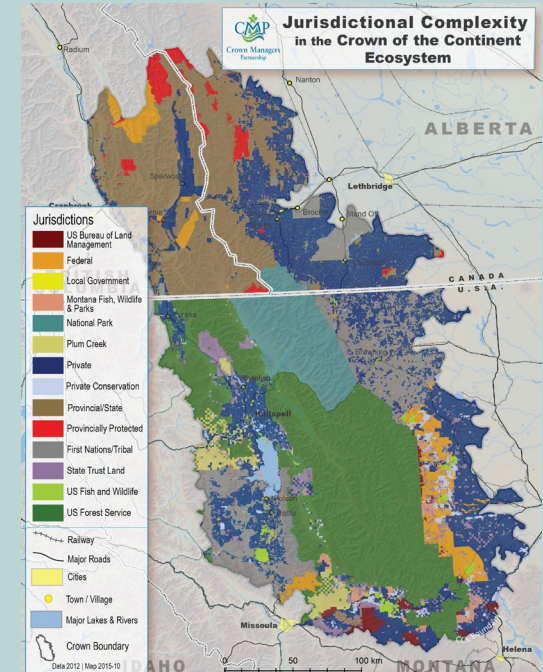
a **partner-driven** approach to achieve a **sustainable, resilient socio-ecological landscape**. It is an *iterative*, **collaborative**, and **holistic** process resulting in **strategic and spatial products** that provide information, analytical tools, maps, and strategies to **achieve landscape goals collectively** held among partners.

Primer:



January  
Webinar:

<https://meet39041854.adobeconnect.com/pk74m0spvj1p/>



# Initiating the LCD



Landscape Conservation Design (LCD) is a means to achieve a resilient, sustainable socio-ecological landscape by bringing stakeholders together to prioritize and coordinate actions on the ground. The approach empowers stakeholders at all levels of the decision-making process and optimizes operations by aligning actions to achieve outcomes at appropriate scales. Through an iterative, collaborative, and holistic process, the LCD results in maps, analytical tools, and strategies that enable stakeholders to achieve collective landscape goals.

The LCD concept emerged as grassroots partner groups across North America initiated action-oriented, landscape-scale conservation planning with the support of Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs). LCCs provided the platform for innovation: Staff and partners integrated multi-disciplinary approaches, vetted concepts, and developed a framework that is stakeholder-driven and informed by science.

This primer, based on *Recommended Practices for Landscape Conservation Design* (2018), is organized around the five components of the design process. Each component illustrates how an LCD might incorporate practices employed and vetted by existing designs. Key hallmarks in design development are recognition that landscape context, cross-disciplinary perspective, and availability of high-quality data benefits place-based conservation delivery. By working together to create and implement a landscape design, partners can more effectively conserve ecosystems and extend those benefits to human communities far into the future.

"Regional information really helps you focus. You can fine tune it with location information or field visits, but regional perspective gives you the broad brush to optimize, and then zoom into important areas you can verify."

Alicia Logalbo, US Army Corps of Engineers



- Plan for Iteration ✓
- Solicit Leadership Support ✓
  - Snowball approach

# Invited Stakeholders

Alberta Culture and Tourism
Alberta Environment and Parks
Alberta Tree Improvement and Seed Center
Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute
Bert Riggall Foundation
Big Blackfoot Chapter of Trout Unlimited
Blackfeet Nation
Blackfoot Challenge
Blood Tribe
British Columbia Ministry of FLNRO
Bureau of Land Management
Canadian Council on Invasive Species
Canadian Forest Products
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
Cardston County
Castle-Crown Wilderness Coalition
Chimney Rock Bed and Breakfast
City of Lethbridge
Clark Fork and Kootenai River Basins Council
Clearwater Resource Council
Confederated Salish and Kootenay Tribes
CoolPro Solutions Environmental Consulting
Cows and Fish: Alberta Riparian Habitat Mgt Society
Crown of the Continent Research Learning Center
Crown Roundtable
East Kootenay Invasive Species Council
Environment Canada
Flathead Basin Commission
Flathead County, Montana
Flathead Lake Bio Station
Flathead National Forest

Glacier National Park
Government of BC
Heart of the Rockies
Kainai-Blood Tribe
Ktunaxa Nation
Kootenai National Forest
Helena - Lewis and Clark National Forest
Lake County, Montana
Lincoln County, Montana
Lolo National Forest
Miistakas Institute
Montana Conservation Corps
Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks
Montana State University
Montana Watershed Coordination Council
Municipality of Crowsnest Pass
National Parks Conservation Association
Natural Resource Conservation Service
Nature Conservancy of Canada
Nature Link Institute
Oldman Watershed Council
Parks Canada
Piikani Nation

Regional District of East Kootenay
Rocky Mountain Front Weed Roundtable
Rocky Mountain Research Station
Salish Kootenai College
Sanders County, Montana
Stimpson Timber Company
Teck Resources
The Nature Conservancy
The Wilderness Society
Trust for Public Lands
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S.G.S. Northern Rocky Mountain Science Center
University of Calgary
University of Lethbridge
University of Montana
USDA Forest Service
Waldron Ranch
Waterton Biosphere Reserve Association
Waterton Lakes National Park
Weyerhaeuser
Whitebark Pine Ecosystem Foundation
Wildlife Conservation Society
Wildsight
Yellowstone to Yukon

# Initiating the LCD



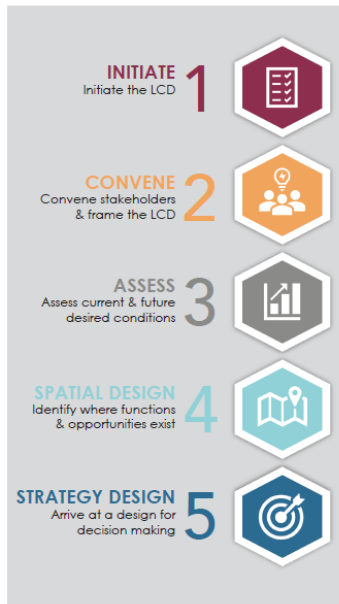
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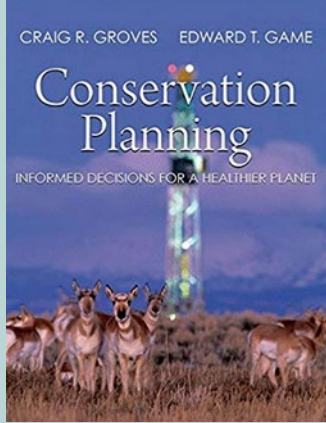
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- Plan for Iteration ✓
- Solicit Leadership Support ✓
  - Snowball approach
- Develop Shared Vision

# Shared Vision – some resources



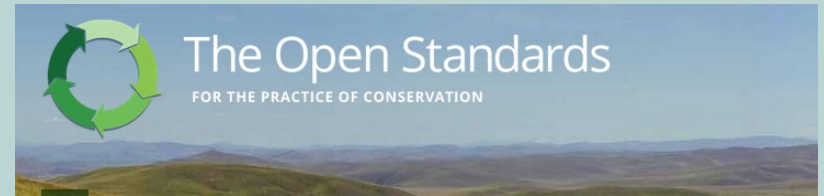
Groves, C.R. and E.T. Game. 2016. Conservation planning: Informed decisions for a healthier planet. Roberts and Co. Greenwood Village, CO.

Open Standards for the Practice of Conservation

<https://cmp-openstandards.org/>



Recommended Practices for  
Landscape Conservation Design



# Shared Vision



## Groves and Game (2016):

It is important to include sufficient time for partners to develop a shared vision statement that **inspires and motivates stakeholders**.

## Open Standards v3.0 (2017):

Decide on a clear and common vision – a description of the desired state or ultimate condition that you are working to achieve. A good vision statement meets the **criteria** of being **relatively general, visionary, and brief**

- ❑ **Relatively General**– Broadly defined to encompass all project activities
- ❑ **Visionary**– Inspirational in outlining the desired change in the state of the targets toward which the project is working
- ❑ **Brief**– Simple and succinct so that that all project participants can remember it

## Recommended Practices (2018):

The vision statement should **describe what the project area might look like in the future** but not delve into specific desired future conditions



# Shared Vision

## Generic fundamental objective phrasing\*

1. Maximize ecological benefits
  - a. Maximize persistence of native species (or communities)
    - i. Maximize population size
    - ii. Maximize distribution
    - iii. Maximize individual quality
    - iv. Maintain genetic and species diversity
  - b. Minimize nonnative and invasive species (or communities)
  - c. Maintain ecosystem function
2. Minimize costs
  - a. Minimize capital (fixed) costs
  - b. Minimize ongoing (variable) costs
3. Maximize public and private benefits (utilitarian benefits)
  - a. Maximize consumptive recreational benefit
  - b. Maximize nonconsumptive recreational benefit
  - c. Maximize public services (e.g., energy generation, water delivery)
  - d. Maximize public health and safety
  - e. Maximize private economic opportunity
  - f. Provide sustainable subsistence use, where appropriate
4. Facilitate cultural values and traditions (nonutilitarian benefits)
  - a. Maximize aesthetic and spiritual values
  - b. Minimize taking of life
  - c. Treat animals in a humane manner

\*From Runge et al. 2013. Structured decision making *in* Wildlife Management and Conservation: Contemporary Principles and Practices.

# Initiating the LCD



A Primer on Landscape Conservation Design

Landscape Conservation Design (LCD) is a means to achieve a resilient, sustainable socio-ecological landscape by bringing stakeholders together to prioritize and coordinate actions on the ground. The approach empowers stakeholders at all levels of the decision-making process and optimizes operations by aligning actions to achieve outcomes at appropriate scales. Through an iterative, collaborative, and holistic process, the LCD results in maps, analytical tools, and strategies that enable stakeholders to achieve collective landscape goals.

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- Plan for Iteration ✓
- Solicit Leadership Support ✓
  - Snowball approach
- Develop Shared Vision
- Assess Budgeting and Resources

# \*Some\* Investments in the Geography



## Great Northern LCC: Project Funding 2010 - 2016

**Total Allocation: \$483,877**

**Match/In-Kind: \$720,910**

### Recipient:

University of Calgary: \$246,475  
University of Montana: \$125,997  
Yellowstone to Yukon  
Conservation Initiative: \$ 70,000  
Montana DNRC: \$ 41,425

### Contributor:

University of Calgary: \$300,410  
National Park Service: \$201,000  
Crown Managers Partnership: \$146,000  
University of Montana: \$ 46,000  
Wilberforce Foundation: \$ 17,500  
US Forest Service: \$ 10,000

### Products:

Dozens of Transboundary Data Sets  
8 Project Reports

3 Workshops  
Many Webinars

Data from:

[https://greatnorthernlcc.org/gnlcc\\_projects/prj\\_report.html?PRJ\\_ID=362](https://greatnorthernlcc.org/gnlcc_projects/prj_report.html?PRJ_ID=362)

# LCD Budget Summary



USFWS: FY19 Allocation: **\$41,831**

Recipient: UM Flathead Lakes

Biological Station:

Analysis & Modeling: \$17,455

Travel: \$12,897

Hardware/Software: \$ 2,250

Meeting Space: \$ 3,000

Overhead: \$ 6,230

In-Kind (S Finn salary): \$37,500

In-Kind (M Heller salary): \$15,000

In-Kind (Leadership Team,  
Technical Team, etc): **A LOT**

We are **this close** to getting funds allocated

Expect to make a similar request for FY20

# Initiating the LCD



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- Plan for Iteration ✓
- Solicit Leadership Support ✓
  - Snowball approach
- Develop Shared Vision
- Assess Budgeting and Resources
- Seek Compatibility with Other Planning Processes

# Integration

Last time, Brian Marotz asked: How are you integrating existing plans? For example, how do you plan to use the 62 Subbasin plans in the US Columbia Basin?



Middle Rockies  
Rapid Ecoregional Assessment

FINAL MEMORANDUM II-3-C  
MIDDLE ROCKIES  
RAPID ECOREGIONAL ASSESSMENT



United States Department of Agriculture

**Flathead National Forest Land Management Plan**  
Flathead, Lake, Lewis and Clark, Lincoln, Missoula, and Powell Counties, Montana



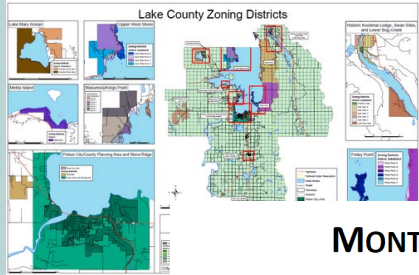
## Climate Change Strategic Plan

September 2013  
Flathead Reservation

**Forest Legacy Project**  
Lost Trail Conservation Project  
Marion, Flathead County, Montana



Lake County Zoning Districts



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

## Draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

National Bison Refuge

**MONTANA'S**

## STATE WILDLIFE ACTION PLAN

MONTANA FISH, WILDLIFE & PARKS  
2015

Ministry of  
Forests, Lands, Natural  
Resource Operations  
and Rural Development


2019/20 - 2021/22  
SERVICE PLAN

February 2019


## South Saskatchewan Regional Plan

2014 - 2024


Amended May 2018



Parks Canada



**Waterton Lakes**  
National Park of Canada



2010

General Management Plan

## GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

A Portion of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park  
Flathead and Glacier Counties, Montana

# Integration

Last time, Brian Marotz asked: How are you integrating existing plans? For example, how do you plan to use the 62 Subbasin plans in the US Columbia Basin?

- Very Carefully!
- Reading documents and seeking overlap on key landscape elements:
  - Focal Area
  - Goals & Objectives
  - Features
    - Key Attributes
    - Indicators
  - Costs

OBJECTIVE #4: Initiate a process to develop a CCE-wide 5-ne... at  
identifies... and  
Location of

Table 1. Terrestrial

## MAMMALS

American Beaver
American Pika
Big Brown Bat
Black Bear
Bushy-tailed Woodrat
Deer Mouse
Fisher
Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel
Grizzly Bear
Lynx
Mink
Montane Vole
Moose
Mule Deer



**You can help us here: Identify your plans and documents in the Chat Box**



# Initiating the LCD



Landscape Conservation Design (LCD) is a means to achieve a resilient, sustainable socio-ecological landscape by bringing stakeholders together to prioritize and coordinate actions on the ground. The approach empowers stakeholders at all levels of the decision-making process and optimizes operations by aligning actions to achieve outcomes at appropriate scales. Through an iterative, collaborative, and holistic process, the LCD results in maps, analytical tools, and strategies that enable stakeholders to achieve collective landscape goals.

The LCD concept emerged as grassroots partner groups across North America initiated action-oriented, landscape-scale conservation planning with the support of Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs). LCCs provided the platform for innovation: Staff and partners integrated multi-disciplinary approaches, vetted concepts, and developed a framework that is stakeholder-driven and informed by science.

This primer, based on *Recommended Practices for Landscape Conservation Design* (2018), is organized around the five components of the design process. Each component illustrates how an LCD might incorporate practices employed and vetted by existing designs. Key hallmarks in design development are recognition that landscape context, cross-disciplinary perspective, and availability of high-quality data benefits place-based conservation delivery. By working together to create and implement a landscape design, partners can more effectively conserve ecosystems and extend those benefits to human communities far into the future.

"Regional information really helps you focus. You can fine tune it with location information or field visits, but regional perspective gives you the broad brush to optimize, and then zoom into important areas you can verify."

Alicia Logalbo, US Army Corps of Engineers

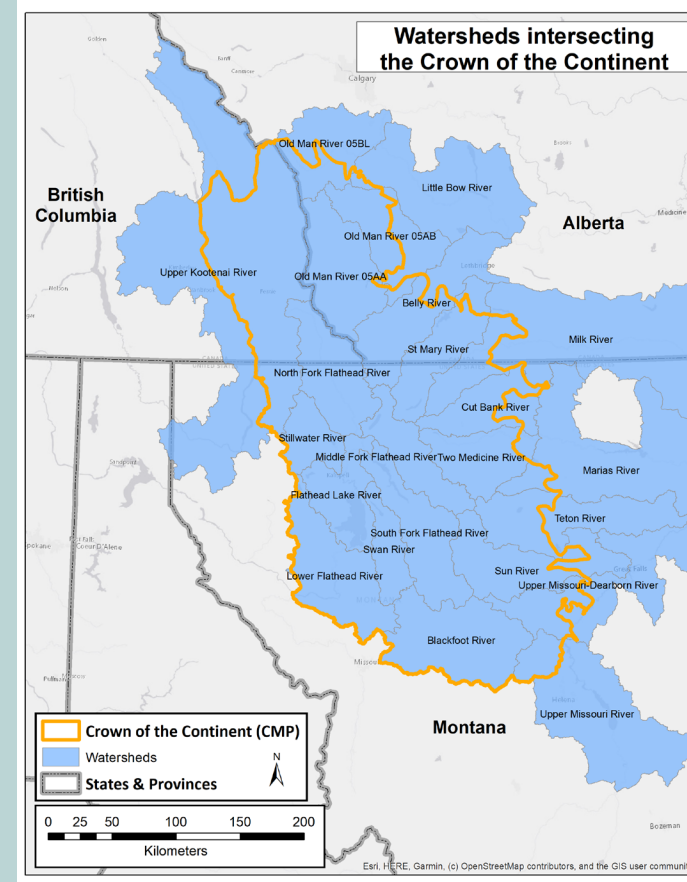
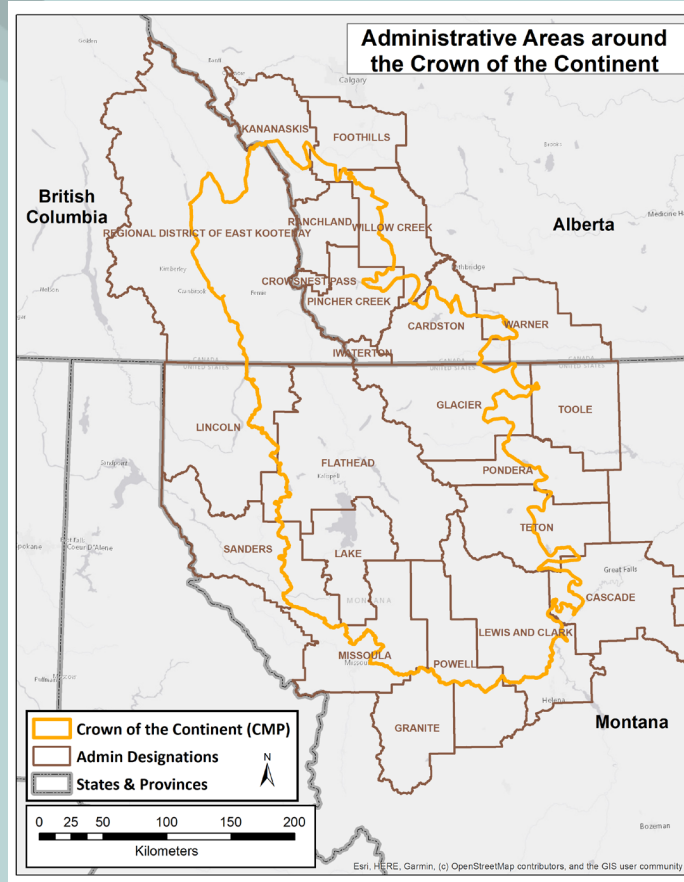


- Plan for Iteration ✓
- Solicit Leadership Support ✓
  - Snowball approach
- Develop Shared Vision
- Assess Budgeting and Resources
- Seek Compatibility with Other Planning Processes
- Structure the Processes



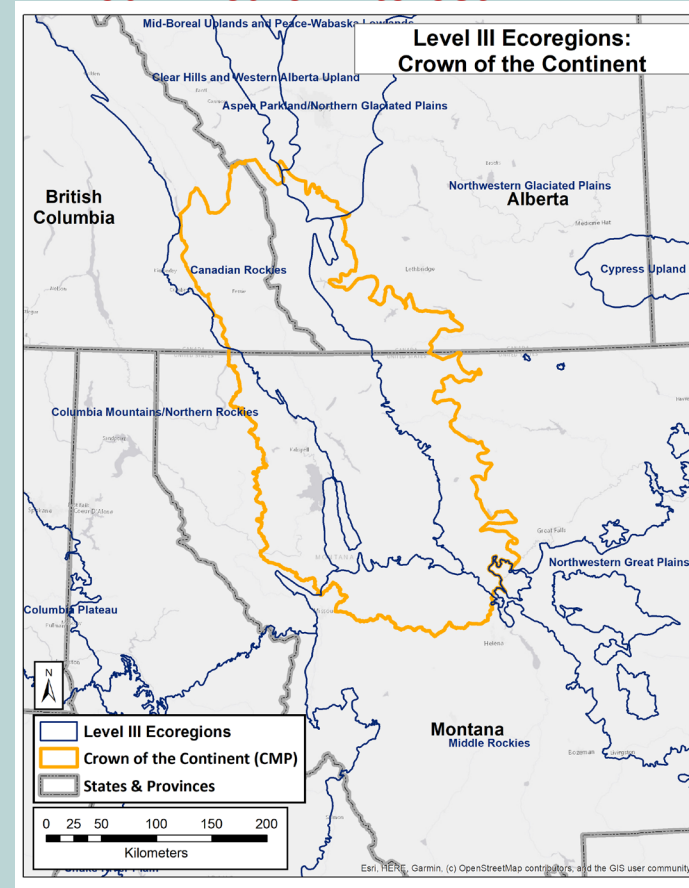
# Defining the Geography

- This is an item we need to decide upon
- Much that follows is contingent upon our Area of Interest



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# Selecting Features

The Crown is a large, complex region. Our goal as we develop a meaningful, effective design is to envision, then create a future landscape that retains high function. However, the system is too complex to include everything of value in the Crown. **We will work to select representative features.**

**Conservation Feature** – a representative of biodiversity

**Economic Feature** – a representative of economic diversity

**Social / Cultural Feature** – also know as Human Well-being features, representation of human needs, pursuit of goals and sustained quality of life



... the hope is that if certain features are comprehensively represented (e.g., habitat types, vascular plants, birds or biophysical domains) then they will act as reasonable surrogates for the rest of biodiversity ... likewise for social or economic features

# Selecting Features

Coarse Filter	Meso Filter	Fine Filter
Conifer Forest <sup>1</sup>	Mesic-Wet <sup>1</sup>	
	Xeric-Mesic <sup>1</sup>	
	<b>Five Needle Pines<sup>2</sup></b>	<u>Whitebark Pine<sup>2,3</sup></u> Limber Pine <sup>2</sup>
Alpine <sup>1</sup>	Grass & Shrub <sup>1</sup> Sparse or Barren <sup>1</sup>	
Deciduous Shrubland <sup>1</sup>		
Montane Grassland <sup>1</sup>		Spalding's Catchfly <sup>3</sup>
Floodplain / Riparian <sup>1</sup>		Yellow-billed Cuckoo <sup>3</sup> Lewis' Woodpecker <sup>1</sup>
Wetlands <sup>1</sup>	Bog/Fen <sup>1</sup> <u>Depressional Wetlands<sup>1</sup></u>	Water Howellia <sup>3</sup> Waterfowl Production Areas <sup>3</sup>
	Intermountain Valley Rivers <sup>1</sup> Intermountain Valley Streams <sup>1</sup> Mountain Streams (Headwaters) <sup>1</sup>	<b>Cutthroat Trout<sup>1</sup></b> <b>Bull Trout<sup>1,2,3</sup></b> <b>Redband Trout<sup>1</sup></b> <u>Meltwater Lednian Stonefly<sup>3</sup></u>
Lakes and Reservoirs <sup>1</sup>		Lake Trout <sup>1</sup>
		Grizzly Bear <sup>1,2,3</sup> Wolverine <sup>1,2,3</sup> Canada Lynx <sup>1,2,3</sup> Fisher <sup>2</sup>
<b>Meso-Carnivores<sup>2</sup></b>		

Sensitive Plants <sup>4</sup>		Water Howellia <sup>3</sup> Spalding's Catchfly <sup>3</sup>
<b>Wildlife Habitat Integrity &amp; Ecological Connectivity<sup>4</sup></b>	Big Game Corridors <sup>4</sup>	Mule Deer Rocky Mountain Elk Pronghorn
	Ecological Processes	Productivity Physical/Nutrient Cycles Phenology Disturbance Regimes
		Net Primary Productivity Water Cycle Carbon Cycle
		<b>Fire on the Landscape</b> <b>Invasive Species</b> <b>Insects and Disease</b>
<b>Ecosystem Services</b>	<b>Watershed Integrity and Resilience</b>	
Working Landscape <sup>4</sup>	Timber Economy <sup>4</sup>	Fiber supply <sup>4</sup> Quarry Rock <sup>4</sup>
Fish and Wildlife-based Recreation <sup>3</sup>	Hunting Access <sup>3</sup> Fishing Access <sup>3</sup>	Disabled person access <sup>3</sup>
<b>Landscape Conservation Design</b>	<b>Resilient <u>Ecofacets</u></b>	

... the hope is that if certain features are comprehensively represented (e.g., habitat types, vascular plants, birds or biophysical domains) then they will act as reasonable surrogates for the rest of biodiversity ... likewise for social or economic features

# Discussion & Dialog



**Please let us know what you're thinking!**

You are unmuted ... we'd like to hear from you

You are also welcome to use the Chat Box



Bonus – those comments are sure to be included in project records!

If you prefer you can call me (208-426-2697) or email [sean\\_finn@fws.gov](mailto:sean_finn@fws.gov)

# Next Steps ....

## Vision for a Future Crown:

- Think about it ... we will return to this concept

## Selecting Area of Interest:

- In the next few days I will send out a selection of maps
- Share with your colleagues and provide feedback
- Provide feedback
  - Can markup maps, use descriptive terms (“include watershed X”) or draw your own
- Goal is to make a decision on the March 24 phone call

## Conservation Features:

- Think critically about what’s important to you, your organization and your community
- Technical Team and lead analysts will be evaluating existing documents and available data
- Deeper discussion & focus on the March 24 phone call

## Your thoughts?