Linking New York State's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy and Open Space Conservation Plan

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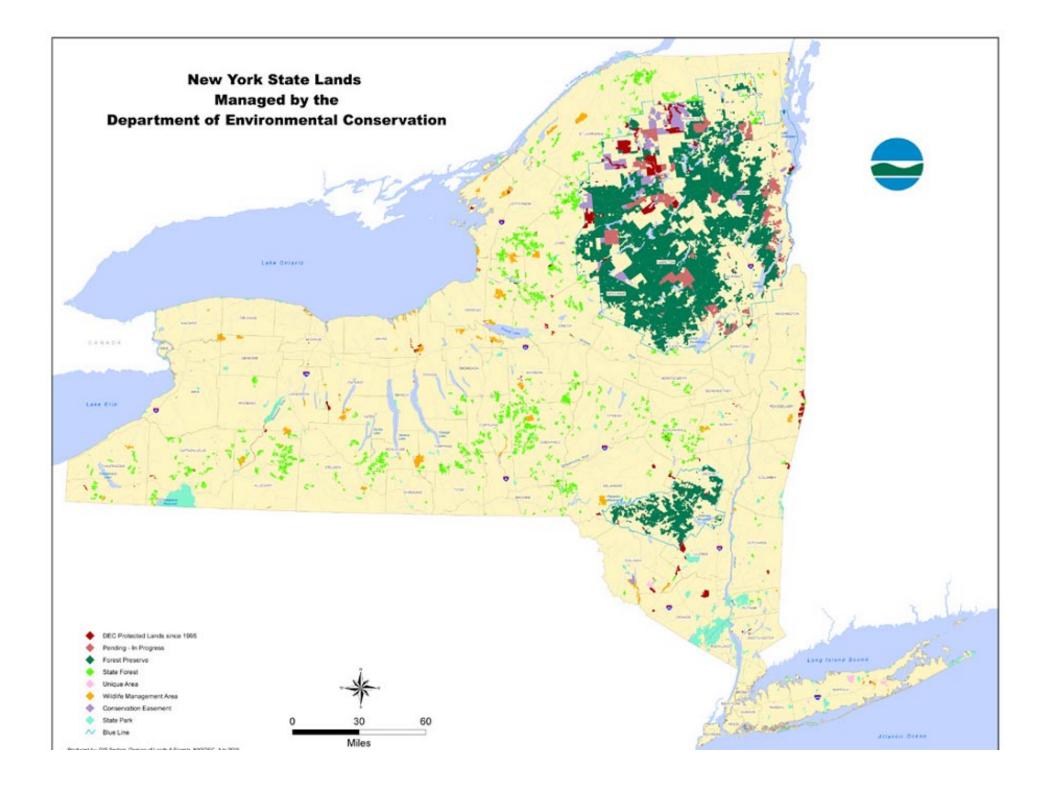
NY Conservation Demographics



Total population just over 19M
Population in NYC metro area is >12M
6,863 mi² of open water (excluding ocean)
52,000 miles of rivers and streams
Less than 15% of 54,077 mi² land area in public ownership

Land Cover Statistics

 43.9% of state is forested (=62% of the total land mass) Only about 2% is wetland o 17.3% agricultural (down from >80% a century ago) o 10.4% open water 5.4% developed hardscape 0.6% developed greenspace



NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Structure

- Combined natural resources and environmental quality responsibilities.
- All natural resources management under one "roof".
 - Division of Fish, Wildlife and Marine Resources
 - Division of Lands and Forests
 - Division of Water

Other executive agencies involved

- NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
 - Manage over 170 state park facilities, including state park preserves.

o NY Department of State

- Delegated responsibility for Coastal Zone Management Act at the state level.
- Coastal Estuarine Land Conservation Program



New York State Open Space Conservation Program

Open Space Conservation Plan

- For the past fifteen years the Plan has served as the blueprint for conservation of open space in NYS
- The Plan is an important part of the State's enduring conservation legacy.
- Grassroots, bottom-up approach to open space conservation.
 Broad based support – county, region and state input.



Principles

 Work in partnerships to establish and achieve land conservation goals.

- Regional and state planning to grow intelligently.
- Fitting the appropriate strategy to the resource.
- Establish careful and understandable priorities

Principles cont'd

- Land conservation needs and broad based citizen opinion.
- Deal fairly and openly with property owners/ Willing seller, willing buyer
- Define costs of implementation and propose methods for meeting those costs.
- Management and stewardship
- Maintain working landscapes
- Economic value of open space



Goals

- Protect water quality
- Provide outdoor recreation
- Protect scenic, historic and cultural resources
- Protect habitat for the diversity of plant and animal species
- Protect endangered species, threatened species and species of special concern.
- Sustain the traditional pastimes of hunting, fishing, trapping and viewing fish and wildlife.
- Maintain critical natural resource based industries

Goals cont'd

 Provide places for education and research on ecological, environmental and appropriate cultural resources to provide a better understanding of the systems from which they derive.

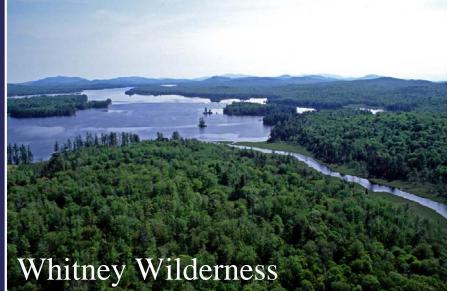
 Preserve open space, particularly forest lands, for the protection and enhancement of air quality.

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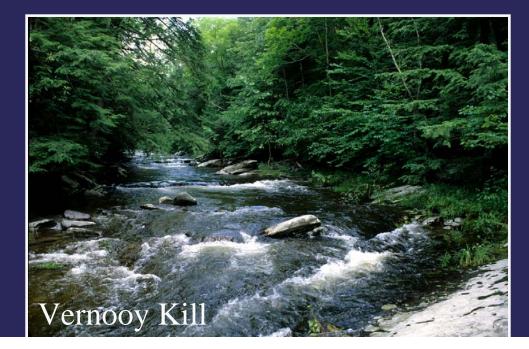
Overview

- Chapter I foundations of the State Open Space Conservation Plan.
- Chapter II benefits of open space and open space conservation successes.
- Chapter III natural and cultural resource inventory data and resource
 - categories.
- Chapter IV –project
 eligibility and
 evaluation process



Overview cont'd

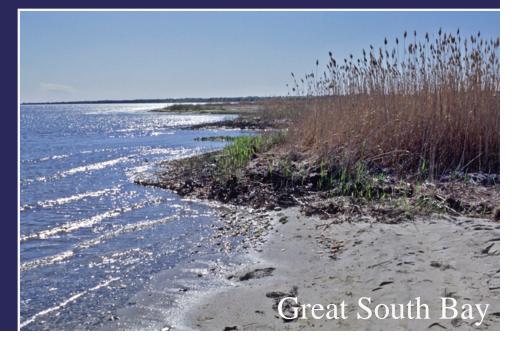
 Chapter V – recommendations of the nine Regional Advisory Committees (RACs).
 Chapter VI – Priority Open Space Conservation projects.



Overview cont'd

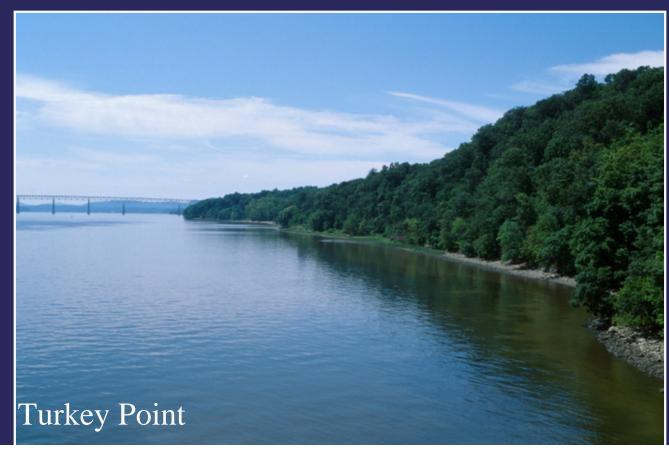
 Chapter VII –stewardship of both private and publicly held open space resources.
 Chapter VIII – recommendations to maintain New York's leadership

role on our Open Space program for the future.



Overview cont'd

Chapter IX – Generic Environmental Impact Statement.



Accomplishments

 More than 1 million acres has been protected since 1993. About a 20% increase in public land opportunities.

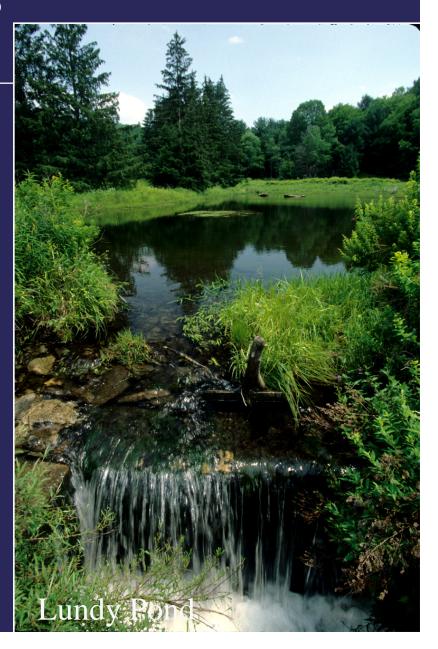
- Plan has succeeded in building public support for the State's Open Space Program
- Since 1993 invested more than \$735 million from the EPF and Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act.



Recommendations

Comprehensive Wildlife
 Conservation Strategy

- Promote Local Open
 Space Planning/Quality
 Communities Program
- CommunityPreservation Act
- o Empire State Greenway

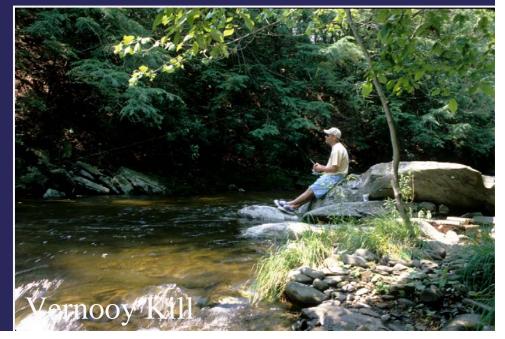


Recommendations cont'd

Forest Legacy Expansion
 Funding needs for the future

Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation
 Program

Focus on LocalCapacity Building



Open Space Plan Process

o Based on:

- Partnerships
- Grassroots efforts

Process is as valuable as the product





Genesee Valley Greenway

2007 NYSCPP Grantees



New York's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy





Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy

- Mandated by congress to remain eligible for State Wildlife Grant funding
- States had to commit to write a Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy by Oct. 2005
 - Targeted toward "species of greatest conservation need"

o Accepted by USFWS in February 2006

CWCS development process:

- Species of Greatest Conservation Need identified through staff & public process
- 537* species organized in 131 taxonomic groupings
- Lead staff identified within DFWMR for each taxonomic group
- Status of species, threats and critical habitats identified for each group

Process

- o Steering committee
- Species and species groups
- o Staff input
- o Peer review
- o Partnership group





Collaboration

Scientists & Managers •DEC staff •University staff •State Museum •AMNH •Others

Conservation Groups
The Nature Conservancy
Audubon New York
Am. Fisheries Society
Environmental Defense
The Wildlife Society

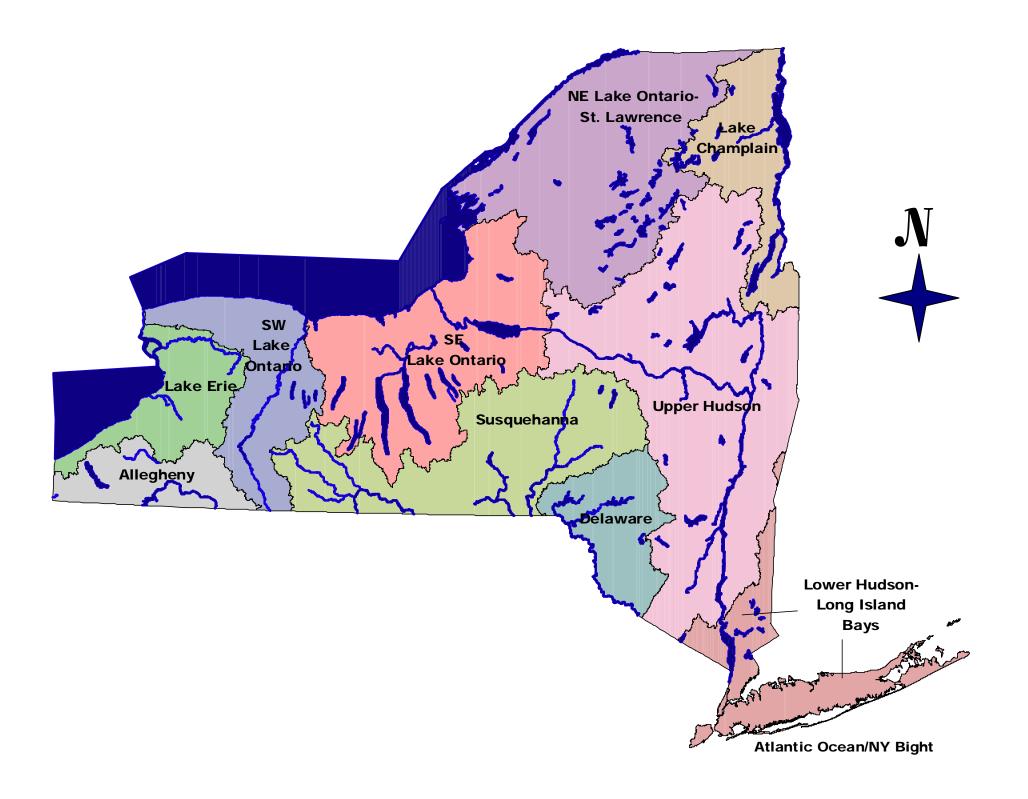
User Groups

- •Trout Unlimited
- •Marine Resources Advisory Council
- •Others

CWCS Structure

- Organized by major watersheds of the state
- Species information analyzed by each watershed
 - List species occurring in the basin
 - List critical habitats of the basin
 - Priority conservation actions in the basin

 Information from other planning documents reviewed and included.



Multi-step review





- o Species review
 - Subject experts
 - Conservation/ sportsmen's groups
- o Geographic review
 - Watershed analysis
 - Watershed review teams
- o Statewide review
 - Partnership group

Highlights of Species of Greatest Conservation Need (Full List)

- o Birds (118)
- o Freshwater fish (40)
- Marine &
 Diadromous fish
 (51)
 - Forage species
 - Anadromous fish
 - Sharks, skates, rays

- o Invertebrates
 - Mollusks (59)
 - Insects (197)
 - Crustacea (7)
- Mammals (21)
 Herpetofauna (44)

Outcomes – Conservation Recommendations

o Data Collection o Planning o Management and Restoration o Land Protection o Regulatory and Legislative o Information Dissemination o Incentives



Outcomes – Policy and Practice



- Moving away from single species management.
- Integrating fish and wildlife management with environmental quality.
- Dealing with species metapopulations
- Integrating fish and wildlife disciplines through habitat management.



Linkages

Current Policy Linkages

 Recommendation in 2006 OSCP to implement CWCS and link into land conservation priorities

 Limited linkage currently due to tandem development of OSCP an CWCS

Ongoing Practice Linkages

- Implementation of Plans by DEC staff
 - Public and private land stewardship
 - Land conservation tools
 - Land conservation priorities

 Outreach to land trusts and other conservation organizations

 New York State Conservation Partnership Program

Linkages in the Future

o Further linkage of CWCS and OSCP

- CWCS information provided to RACs for decision making on priority projects in OSCP
- Proactive shift in conservation efforts

Information

www.dec.ny.gov Open Space Plan • www.dec.ny.gov/ lands/317.html CWCS

- http://www.dec.ny. gov/animals/30483
 .html
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