

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECRETARIAL ORDER 3362



UTAH ACTION PLAN

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INTRODUCTION

In 2018, Department of Interior (DOI) Secretary Ryan Zinke signed Secretarial Order 3362 (SO 3362) at the Western Hunting and Conservation Expo in Salt Lake City (Appendix A). SO 3362 directs the bureaus within DOI to collaborate and work closely with the respective state wildlife agency to improve migration corridors and winter ranges for mule deer, pronghorn, and elk in the western United States. The states have direct responsibility and jurisdiction for the management of big game and the Order recognizes this as well as the rights of private landowners. The purpose of this action plan is to describe habitat and research needs in Utah for the species described in SO 3362.

Utah has approximately 52,696,960 total acres, 33,275,132 or 63% of which are under the management authority of the federal government (Appendix B). The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages 22,882,950 acres; the US Forest Service (USFS) manages 8,178,600 acres; and the National Park Service (NPS) manages 2,022,600 acres. The Department of Defense and others make up the rest of federal ownership. The State of Utah owns 3,824,800 acres, and private lands are weaved throughout these other ownerships. This ownership structure requires cooperative partnerships to work across all the habitat categories and ownerships for big game species.

Utah is currently one of the fastest growing states in the country, and the state's population is projected to nearly double in the next 50 years. Population growth is resulting in significant changes to the landscape as roads are built and expanded, housing developments are constructed, and water is diverted to accommodate growth. Without careful planning and active mitigation efforts, these changes to Utah's landscape could have real and lasting consequences for big game and other wildlife species, some of which may not easily be undone in the future. Rapid change can result in the degradation, fragmentation, and in some cases the complete loss of wildlife habitat.

Wildlife movement data are critical to the conservation of big game populations, because the data are used to define the habitats animals use and the corridors that link seasonal habitats. Movement data, however, are often missing from planning efforts, because for most species little is known about their movement patterns.

Since 2018, SO 3362 has provided funding to document the movements of mule deer in four populations (Eagle Mountain, Interstate 80 and 84 Corridor, Zion, Paunsaugunt) in Utah. That investment is already paying dividends. Data generated by these projects are used to describe migration corridors and winter range use in those populations, and create a list of needs that would improve the management and health of these populations. Additionally, one new research priority (US-6 Corridor) has been identified that will further our understanding and conservation needs of big game in this part of the state.

CORRIDOR & WINTER RANGE PRIORITIES

1. EAGLE MOUNTAIN



Location:

Eagle Mountain is located in central Utah on the west side of Utah Lake. The area was relatively undeveloped in the early 1990s. Now there are approximately 35,000 residents, and the population is projected to triple by the year 2040. There are few businesses in this area, so most residents commute to work, which creates heavy traffic volumes, especially on SR-73. The Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) is planning to expand SR-73 to accommodate for increased traffic.

Prior to 2018, the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) had a small amount of data showing that mule deer migrated from the Oquirrh Mountains to the Lake Mountains to spend the winter. The migration crosses SR-73, which connects the City of Eagle Mountain with the Salt Lake City and Provo areas. Deer-vehicle collisions have been a problem in this area for many years and over 100 mule deer are picked up in this area annually. The migration corridor is at risk due to rapid development and deer-vehicle collisions that are occurring in the area.

With financial support from SO 3362 and other partners, UDWR began a project to map deer migration corridors on this unit. Since December 2018, 46 mule deer have been captured and fitted with

GPS tracking collars. Data indicates that there are two major migration routes in this area, one eastern route and one western route (Figure 1). The western route crosses SR-73 at Five Mile Pass in an area with substantial recreational use but is not at risk for development. The eastern migration route passes through the City of Eagle Mountain in an area that will likely be developed in the near future.

UDWR is working with many partners to preserve migration corridors in response to the rapid changes occurring in the region. Fencing has been erected along SR-73 in areas with the highest numbers of deer crossing. A gap was placed in the fence to still allow animals to cross. A radar animal detection and warning system will be installed at this gap location that will detect approaching animals and warn drivers that an animal is approaching the highway. The City of Eagle Mountain is also planning to include a migration corridor in its Master Plan to prevent development from eliminating wildlife movements through the corridor and create a path of green space within the migration corridor.

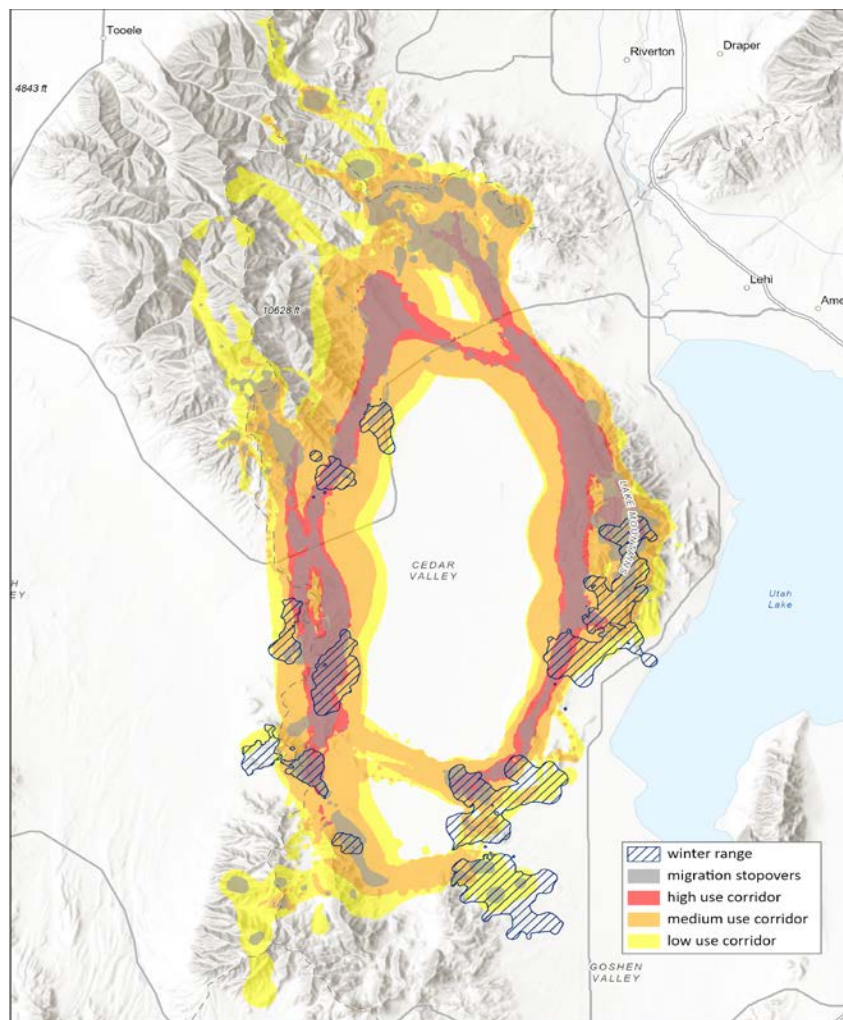


Figure 1. Mule deer migration corridors, winter ranges and stopover areas near Eagle Mountain.

Needs:

- I. Wildlife Crossings-** With the current and projected growth of the Eagle Mountain area, mitigation measures are necessary to offset the impacts of increasing traffic volumes and wildlife-vehicle collisions. Wildlife crossings and fencing are needed on SR-73 and possibly other roads in the City of Eagle Mountain to maintain migration corridors in this area. A radar detection system is also necessary at the major crossing location.
- II. Land Easements-** UDWR and its partners are currently working with the City of Eagle Mountain and private land owners to preserve open space within migration corridors. Funding may be required to purchase land easements to fully preserve the corridors.
- III. Corridor Inventories-** Rangeland and agricultural fencing needs to be examined to determine if it can be made more wildlife friendly.
- IV. Habitat Improvements -** Like much of the West Desert region of Utah, rangelands in the Eagle Mountain area are subject to extensive conifer and cheatgrass encroachment. Targeted habitat treatment projects in deer winter range and stopover areas could be used to bolster deer populations and offset some of the impacts of human development.

2. Interstate 80 and 84 Corridor



Location:

The Interstate 80 and 84 (I-80/84) corridor is located in northern Utah, northeast of Park City and east of Ogden. The region is home to over 20,000 mule deer and over 4,000 elk. The interstates are the boundaries for four major big game management units; Chalk Creek, East Canyon, Kamas, and Morgan-South Rich. Northern Utah generally has more severe winter weather than central and southern Utah, and consequently most deer in this area are migratory. However, the amount of low-elevation winter habitat is severely limited. Additionally, the limited winter range that is in this region is being reduced due to housing development and conifer encroachment.

UDWR is concerned about the effects that roads, development, and vegetation change are having on mule deer in this area. In this portion of the state, I-80/84 has over 15,000 vehicles per day and is likely a considerable barrier to the movements of big games species. Consequently, the area has hundreds of wildlife-vehicle collisions each year and is one of most the problematic areas in the state (Figure 2).

To address the problem, UDOT has installed wildlife fencing along sections of the I-80/84 corridor to prevent deer and other species from crossing the roadway, but few wildlife crossing structures have been installed to provide connectivity. The area also experiences high numbers of vehicle collisions with big game on roadways, particularly in the area around Echo Junction. This area averages over 80 deer picked up annually.

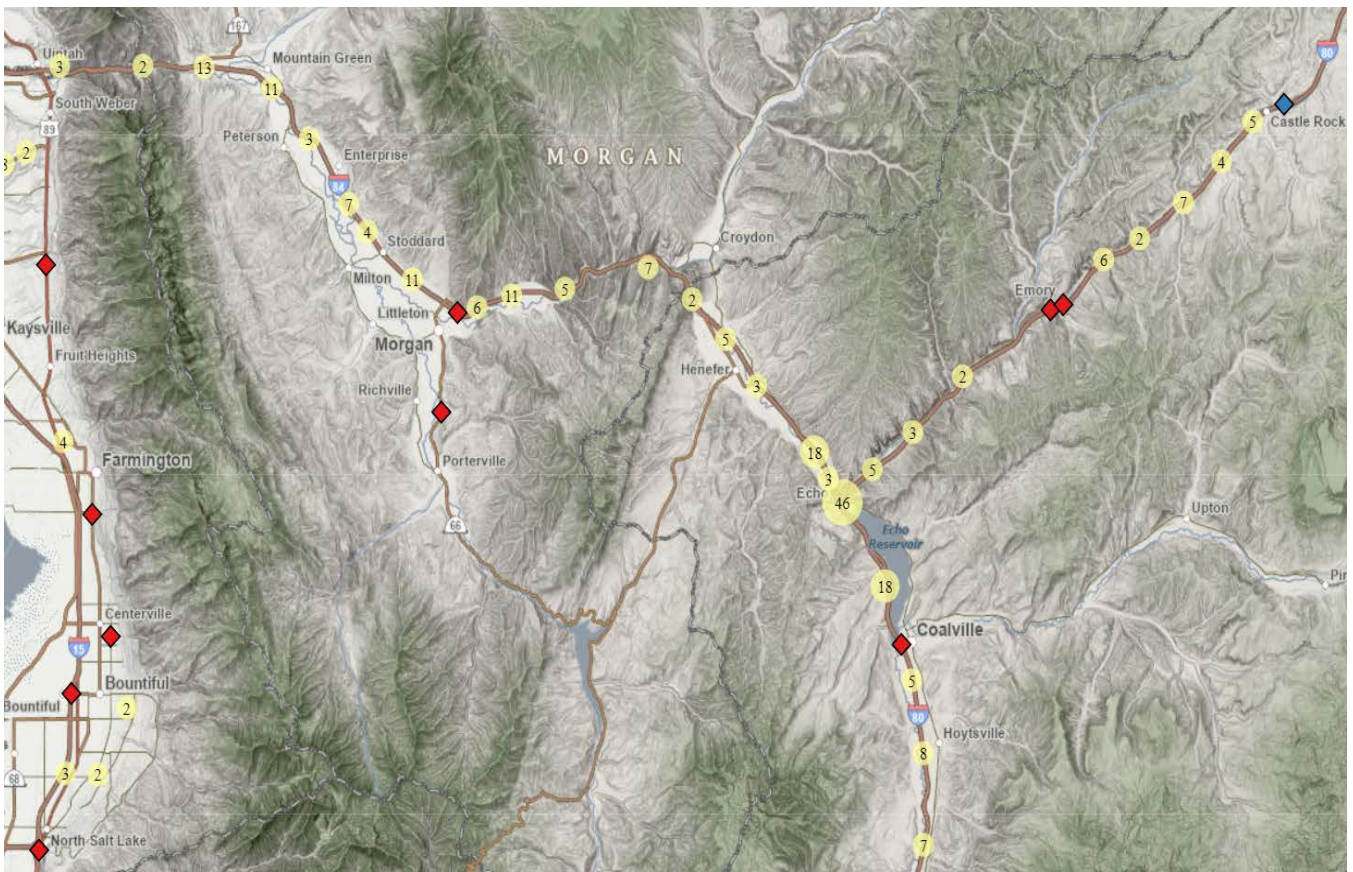


Figure 2. The locations of deer-vehicle collisions in the I-80/84 corridor between 2020 and 2022.

With support from SO 3362 and other partners, UDWR has been able to capture ~200 mule deer in the four units and fit them with GPS tracking collars. Tracking data for deer indicates that there are several migration corridors in this area (Figure 3). The interstate appears to have shaped migratory movements for many deer in this area, as the migration corridor follows or terminates at the interstate corridor. Deer from the East Canyon, Kamas and Morgan-South Rich units rarely cross the interstate. However, deer from the Chalk Creek unit do cross I-80/84, especially at Echo Junction. This area will be focus of crossing and fencing projects in the future.

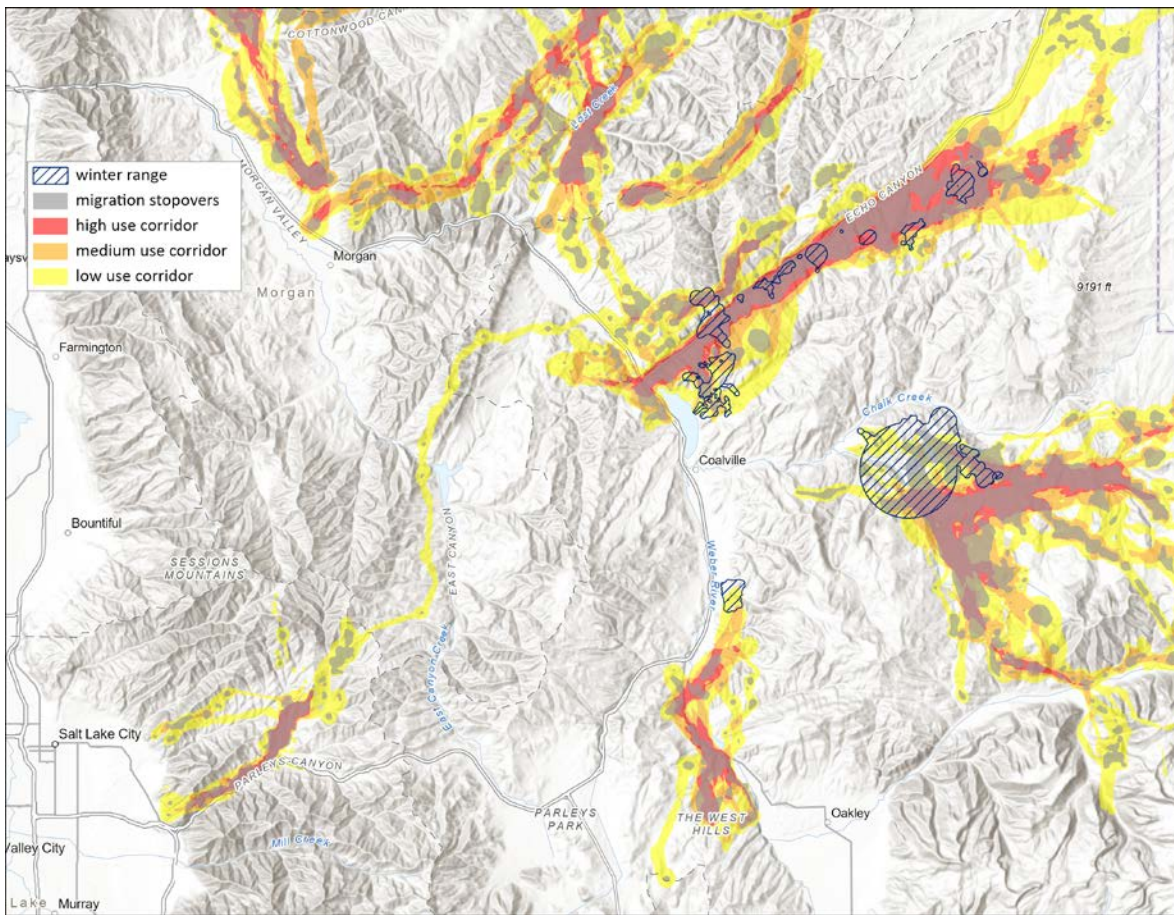


Figure 3. Mule deer migration corridors, winter ranges and stopover areas in the I-80/84 corridor.

Needs:

- I. Wildlife Crossings-** Multiple deer migration corridors appear to be affected by roads in this area. Mitigation measures are necessary to offset the impacts of wildlife-vehicle collisions and restore landscape connectivity. Wildlife crossings and fencing are needed on I-84 and I-80 to improve the permeability of roads for wildlife in this area.
- II. Fencing Improvements-** Rangeland and agricultural fencing needs to be examined to determine if it can be made more wildlife friendly. Mule deer have been caught in fences in this area (Figure 4), indicating there may be opportunities to work with landowners to make fencing more wildlife friendly.



Figure 4. Two mule deer caught in rangeland fencing on winter range in the Chalk Creek/Kamas area.

- III. Habitat Improvements** – Conifer encroachment on winter range is a problem in this area, and is exacerbated because the amount of winter range is relatively limited. Targeted habitat treatment projects in deer winter range and stopover areas could be used to bolster populations and offset some of the impacts of conifer encroachment.

3. Zion



Location:

The Zion unit is located in southern Utah near St. George. The area has one of the larger deer herds in the state with approximately 14,850 animals with an objective of 19,000. The unit was near or over objective in the past few years; however, this population experienced a recent decline due to predation and poor body condition associated with drought. Landownership is a complex mix of BLM, NPS, USFS, and private lands. The area is adjacent to the Paunsaugunt unit which has some of the longest known deer migrations in Utah, with deer moving south from Utah into Arizona.

The area is experiencing rapid growth and development. St. George is the fastest growing metro area in the United States with a 4% annual growth rate. Washington County is projected to experience an increase in human population by 155.1% (ranked 1st in Utah) over the next 40 years (Hollingshaus et al. 2022). Additionally, the area is a popular vacation hot spot. For instance, Zion National Park is one the most visited parks in the United States. As a result, traffic volumes are increasing substantially. The unit is bordered by Interstate 15 (I-15) on the west and US-89 on the east. Traffic volumes on I-15 are over 29,000 vehicles per day and over 2,000 per day on SR-89. State route (SR-9) also runs east/west through the middle of the unit and sees over 2,000 vehicles per day. Wildlife-vehicle collisions are a problem on both US-89 and SR-9 but the magnitude of the problem is not well understood. Information on wildlife-vehicle collisions has not been consistently reported in this area. Recreation is another growing industry and activity within wildlife habitats that has increased substantially. In 2021 Zion National Park saw an increase of 60 million visits or an increase of 25.3% from 2020 (Ziesler and Spalding 2022). This park has seen record visitation rates in recent years (5.04 million in 2021) but has been steadily increasing since 2008 when there were 2.69 million visitations (Statista 2022). The increase in visitation places a higher burden on the park to protect and maintain its resources such as the landscapes, plants, and animals (NPS 2022). The increase in recreation at Zion National Park mirrors the increase in recreation across

Southern Utah which is pushing people, recreational activities and construction of new trails into wildlife habitat. Much of the new recreation in the area is occurring within crucial mule deer winter range and migration corridors, which are important to protect since mule deer can be disturbed by recreational activities.

Funding provided through SO 3362, UDWR, and other partners began a major project to document mule deer movements in the Zion area in 2018. Over 140 deer have been fitted with GPS tracking collars, logging over 805,000 points. Data indicates that most deer are migratory and move north/south, similar to the Paunsaugunt herd (Figure 5). The longest migration has been documented at over 55 miles. Many of the deer cross SR-9 while migrating, creating hazards with wildlife-vehicle collisions. None of the GPS tracked deer have crossed I-15 or US-89 during migration, which indicates that these roadways may be barriers to migration. The traffic volume on major roads in this unit are a major concern, and areas with high wildlife use are being evaluated for projects that will help keep wildlife and humans safe.

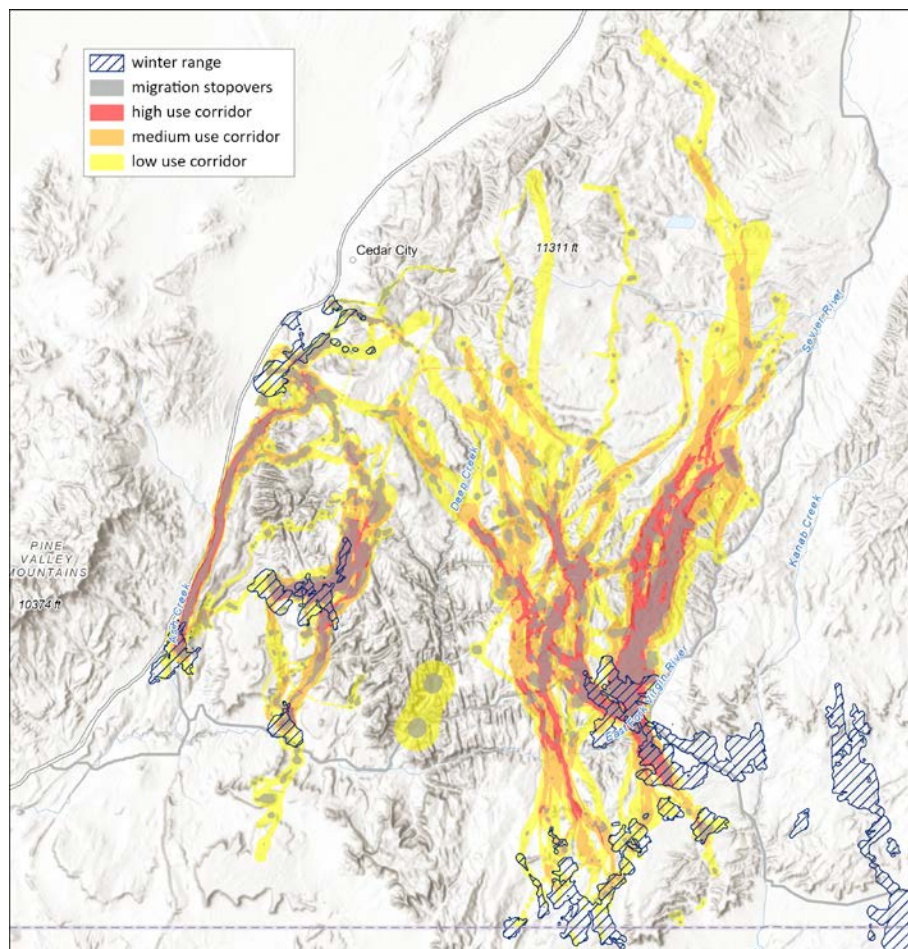


Figure 5. Mule deer migration corridors, winter ranges and stopover areas in the Zion unit.

Needs:

- I. Wildlife Crossings-** Most migratory movements of deer in this area are north/south. SR-9 needs to be evaluated to determine if crossings and wildlife fencing are needed. Crossing may be necessary on I-15 and US-89 to maintain connectivity between adjacent management units.

- II. Corridor Inventories-** Migration corridors will be used to document current and potential barriers (roads, development, etc.). Rangeland and agricultural fencing needs to be examined to determine if it can be made more wildlife friendly. Better estimates of deer mortality in this area would also help identify potential project areas and needs.

- III. Habitat Improvements -** Targeted habitat treatment projects in deer winter range and stopover areas could be used to bolster deer populations and offset some of the impacts of human development.

4. PAUNSAUGUNT



Location:

The Paunsaugunt unit is located in southern Utah, east of the Zion unit. The area has approximately 5,200 mule deer and is one of the most famous trophy hunting units in the west. Deer in this area are migratory, with some animals moving over 70 miles between summer and winter ranges.

Major efforts have been made by UDOT, UDWR, and other partners to maintain the deer migration corridors in this area. In the 1990s and early 2000s, SR-89 east of Kanab was infamous for having high numbers of deer-vehicle collisions, especially during the migration periods. Thanks to contributions from federal highways, UDOT, Kane County, Arizona Game and Fish, Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife and the Mule Deer Foundation, work was completed in 2013 to reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions on a portion of SR-89 that intersects a major deer migration corridor. Between mileposts 36 and 49, 12.5 miles of wildlife exclusion fencing was installed on both sides of the highway, as well as three wildlife crossings, five double cattle guards and 24 escape ramps. A camera monitoring study was initiated upon completion to monitor the effectiveness of the project from September 2013 to June 2018.

The US-89 Kanab-Paunsaugunt project is one of the most successful mule deer mitigation projects in all of North America based on the project's performance measures: 78,610 mule deer movements through seven structures over five years; overall annual success rates of all structures of 77 percent over five years; success rates over 90 percent at six of the seven structures in the final year; the use of five structures by several elk; the use of the structures by seven additional wildlife species; and decreases in wildlife-vehicle collisions in the study area post-construction (Cramer 2019).

Since 2017, GPS tracking has been used to document the migratory movements of mule deer in the Paunsaugunt unit. Over 200 deer have been collared and over a million data points have been collected.

Much has been learned about deer migration in this area, which has translated into many projects to keep wildlife and humans safe. Currently, there are about 45 active collared deer on the unit. The study has allowed UDWR to accurately describe migration corridors and habitat use in this area (Figure 6). The project is a joint effort with the Arizona Game and Fish and many other partners.

Wildlife-vehicle collision data continues to show some end-of-fence effect, where collisions are occurring at the end of the wildlife exclusion fence. UDWR continues to look for projects and funding opportunities to help protect wildlife, people, and preserve the migration corridor.

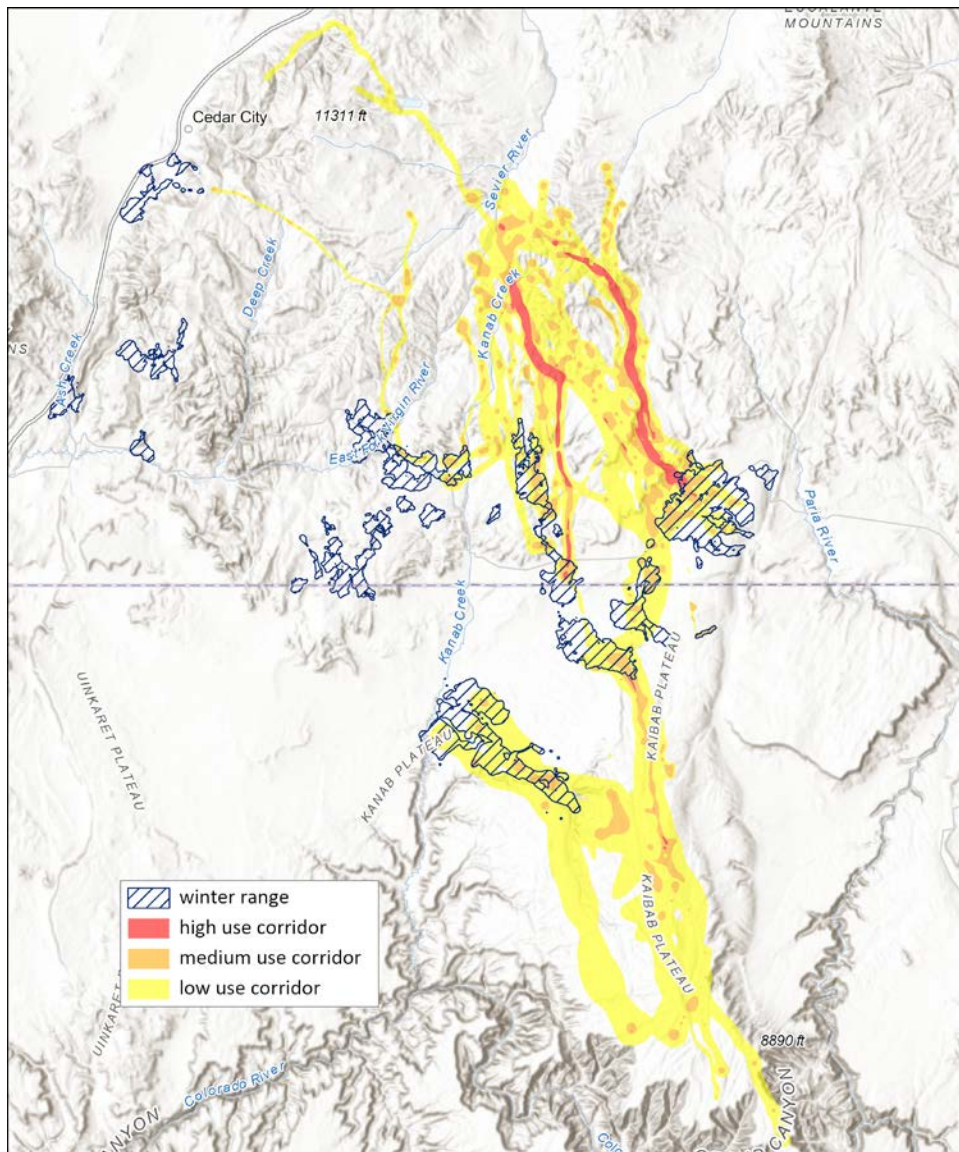


Figure 6. Mule deer migration corridors, winter ranges and stopover areas in the Paunsaugunt unit.

Need:

- I. **Wildlife Crossings-** There are currently seven wildlife crossings on SR-89 east of Kanab that facilitate the movements of thousands of migrating deer each year. GPS tracking data indicates there is an additional movement corridor that crosses SR-89 at Johnson Canyon. Currently, there are no wildlife fencing or wildlife crossings at that location. Mule deer may benefit from road mitigation in that area. Mule deer may also benefit from road mitigation on SR-89 north of Kanab near Mt. Carmel and between the towns of Glendale and Hatch, as many of the deer migrate across SR-89 in those locations.

- II. **Corridor Inventories-** Migration corridors will be used to document current and potential barriers locations (roads, development, etc.). Rangeland and agricultural fencing needs to be examined to determine if it can be made more wildlife friendly.

- III. **Habitat Improvements** – Targeted habitat treatment projects in deer winter ranges and stopover areas could be used to bolster deer populations.

5. US-6 Corridor



Location:

The US-6 corridor is located in central Utah and connects the cities of Spanish Fork and Price. It is a major thoroughfare between the Wasatch Front and southeastern Utah. US-6 is the boundary for the Central Mountains, Nine Mile and Wasatch management units, and it intersects both summer and winter range for both elk and mule deer. Deer and elk in this area are migratory. Most animals use the area during the winter, and some animals will migrate up to 45 miles to winter in this area.

Traffic volumes on US-6 can be very heavy. It is estimated that over 9,000 vehicles travel this road per day. In the last two years, an estimated 184 ungulates have been picked up between Spanish Fork and Price. Some of these wildlife-vehicle collision locations are near wintering areas on the west side and east side of the mountain range. Wildlife-vehicle collisions also occur near agricultural areas on the east side of the mountain range or at higher elevations. The highest densities of vehicle collisions occur near Diamond Fork, Tucker and Spring Glen (Figure 7).

There has been some work done on US-6 to prevent wildlife-vehicle collisions. Fencing has been erected in a few areas with high densities of animals, and several crossing structures have been installed. However, even in areas without fences, the roadway acts as a barrier to animal movements, and additional work could be completed to improve permeability and safer crossing for animals in the summer and winter months.

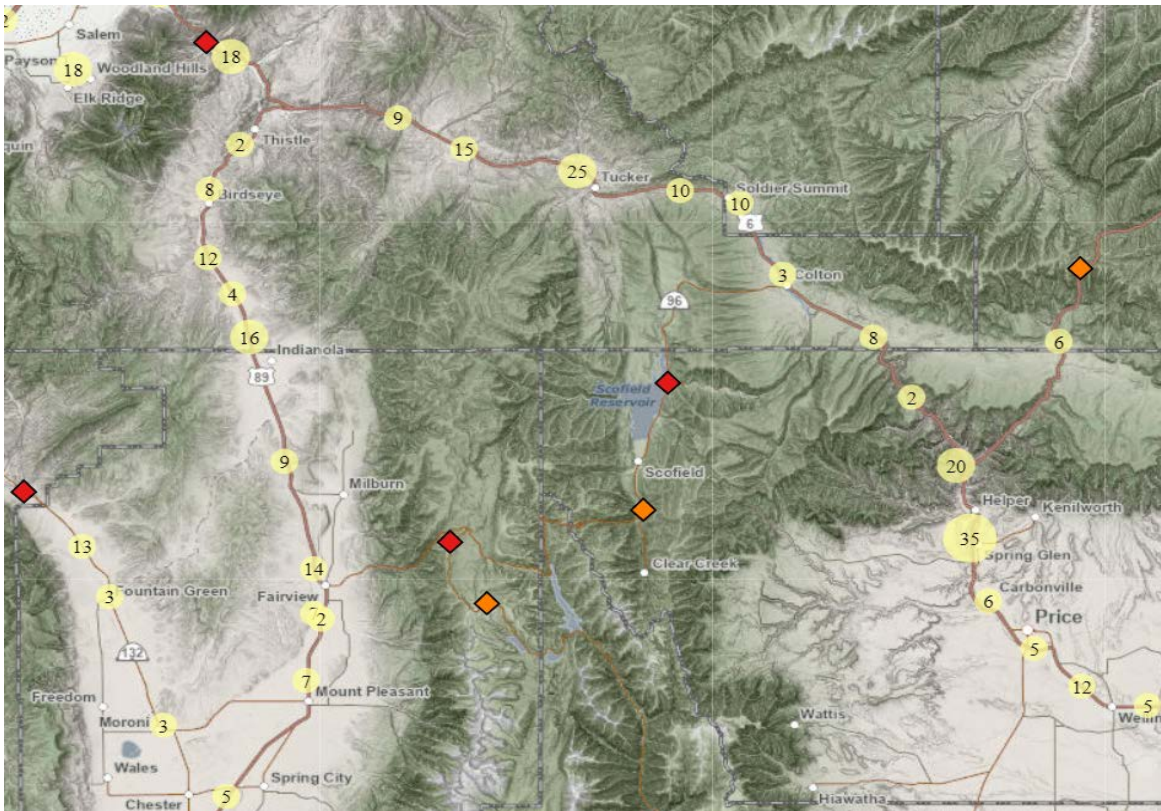


Figure 7. The locations of deer-vehicle collisions in the area between 2020 and 2022.

In 2019, UDWR begin documenting mule deer movements on several of the management units in this area. Approximately 100 deer have been fitted with GPS tracking collars near US-6, and many others have moved to this area for its winter range after being collared in other management units. Data show that US-6 is likely a barrier to deer movements (Figure 8). Many deer winter on the north side of US-6, but few animals travel north or south of the road during migration. Funding from SO 3362 will allow UDWR and other partners to collar more animals in this area and improve documentation of big game habitat needs, locations for additional fencing and crossing structures, and locations that could be improved to increase the quality of winter range.

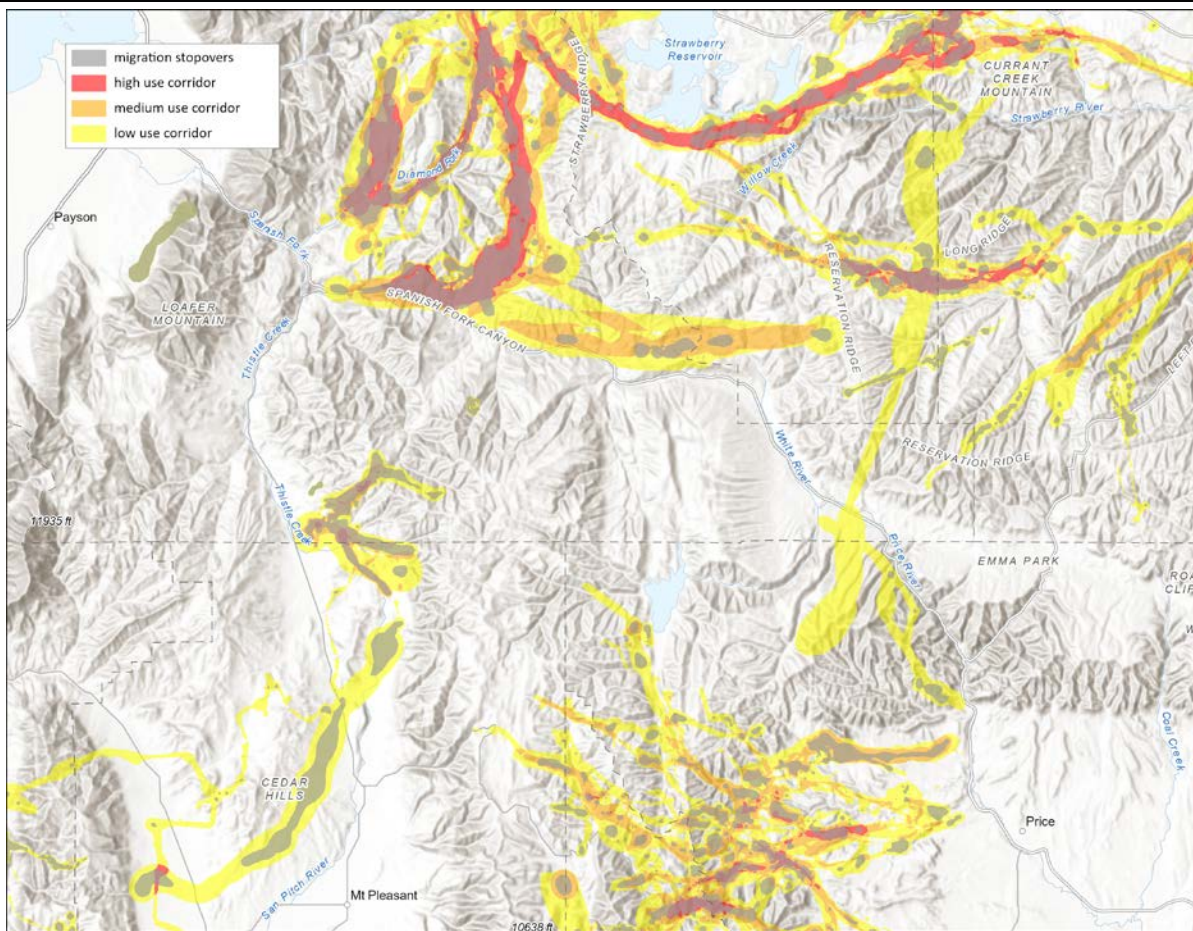


Figure 8. Mule deer migration corridors in the US-6 area.

Need:

- I. Wildlife Crossings-** Most migratory movements of deer in this area are north/south. US-6 needs to be evaluated to determine where crossings and wildlife fencing are needed. Crossing may be needed to maintain connectivity between adjacent management units.
- II. Corridor Inventories-** Migration corridors need to be mapped and inventoried for the portions of the Central Mountains and Nine Mile units, and migration corridors need to be better defined in the entire area to document current and potential barriers (roads, development, etc.). Rangeland and agricultural fencing needs to be examined to determine if it can be made more wildlife friendly.
- III. Habitat Improvements -** Targeted habitat treatment projects in deer winter range and stopover areas could be used to bolster deer populations. Additional wildlife fencing and crossing structures could be installed to provide connectivity and reduce vehicle collisions.

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Appendix A



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR WASHINGTON

ORDER NO. 3362

Subject: Improving Habitat Quality in Western Big-Game Winter Range and Migration Corridors

Sec. 1 Purpose. This Order directs appropriate bureaus within the Department of the Interior (Department) to work in close partnership with the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming to enhance and improve the quality of big-game winter range and migration corridor habitat on Federal lands under the management jurisdiction of this Department in a way that recognizes state authority to conserve and manage big-game species and respects private property rights. Through scientific endeavors and land management actions, wildlife such as Rocky Mountain Elk (elk), Mule Deer (deer), Pronghorn Antelope (pronghorn), and a host of other species will benefit. Additionally, this Order seeks to expand opportunities for big-game hunting by improving priority habitats to assist states in their efforts to increase and maintain sustainable big game populations across western states.

Sec. 2 Authorities. This Order is issued under the authority of section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1950 (64 Stat. 1262), as amended, as well as the Department's land and resource management authorities, including the following:

- a. Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, 43 U.S.C. 1701, ET SEQ;
- b. U.S. Geological Survey Organic Act, as amended, 43 U.S.C. 31, *et seq.*;
- c. National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997, as amended, 16 U.S.C. 668dd *et seq.*; and
- d. National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, as amended, 54 U.S.C. 100101, *et seq.*

Sec. 3 Background. The West was officially "settled" long ago, but land use changes continue to occur throughout the western landscape today. Human populations grow at increasing rates with population movements from east and west coast states into the interior West. In many areas, development to accommodate the expanding population has occurred in important winter habitat and migration corridors for elk, deer, and pronghorn. Additionally, changes have occurred across large

swaths of land not impacted by residential development. The habitat quality and value of these areas crucial to western big-game populations are often degraded or declining.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is the largest land manager in the United States (U.S.) with more than 245 million acres of public land under its purview, much of which is found in Western States. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and National Park Service (NPS) also manage a considerable amount of public land on behalf of the American people in the West. Beyond land management responsibilities, the Department has strong scientific capabilities in the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) that can be deployed to assist State wildlife agencies and Federal land managers. Collectively, the appropriate bureaus within the Department have an opportunity to serve in a leadership role and take the initiative to work closely with Western States on their priorities and objectives as they relate to big-game winter range and migration corridors on lands managed by the Department.

Consistent with the American conservation ethic, ultimately it is crucial that the Department take action to harmonize State fish and game management and Federal land management of big-game winter range and corridors. On lands within these important areas, if landowners are interested and willing, conservation may occur through voluntary agreements.

Robust and sustainable elk, deer, and pronghorn populations contribute greatly to the economy and well-being of communities across the West. In fact, hunters and tourists travel to Western States from across our Nation and beyond to pursue and enjoy this wildlife. In doing so, they spend billions of dollars at large and small businesses that are crucial to State and local economies. We have a responsibility as a Department with large landholdings to be a collaborative neighbor and steward of the resources held in trust.

Accordingly, the Department will work with our State partners and others to conserve and/or improve priority western big-game winter range and migration corridors in sagebrush ecosystems and in other ecotypes as necessary. This Order focuses on the Western States of:

Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. These States generally have expansive public lands with established sagebrush landscapes along with robust big-game herds that are highly valued by hunters and tourists throughout the Nation.

The Department has broad responsibilities to manage Federal lands, waters, and resources for public benefit, including managing habitat to support fish, wildlife, and other resources. Secretary's Order 3356, "Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories," (SO 3356) was issued on September 15, 2017. SO 3356 primarily focused on physical access to lands for recreational activities, particularly hunting and fishing. This Order is focused on providing access to big game animals by providing direction regarding land management actions to improve habitat quality for big-game populations that could help ensure robust big-game populations continue to exist. Further, SO 3356 includes a number of directives related to working with States and using the best available science to inform development of guidelines, including directing relevant bureaus to:

- a. Collaborate with State, tribal, and territorial fish and wildlife agencies to attain or sustain State, tribal, and territorial wildlife population goals during the Department's land management planning and implementation, including prioritizing active habitat management projects and funding that contributes to achieving wildlife population objectives, particularly for wildlife that is hunted or fished, and identifying additional ways to include or delegate to States habitat management work on Federal lands;
- b. Work cooperatively with State, tribal, and territorial wildlife agencies to enhance State, tribe, and territorial access to the Department's lands for wildlife management actions;
- c. Within 180 days, develop a proposed categorical exclusion for proposed projects that utilize common practices solely intended to enhance or restore habitat for species such as sage grouse and/or mule deer; and
- d. Review and use the best available science to inform development of specific guidelines for the Department's lands and waters related to planning aid developing energy, transmission, or other relevant projects to avoid or minimize potential negative impacts on wildlife.

This Order follows the intent and purpose of SO 3356 and expands and enhances the specific directives therein.

Sec. 4 Implementation. Consistent with governing laws, regulations, and principles of responsible public stewardship, I direct the following actions:

- a. With respect to activities at the national level, I hereby direct the BLM, FWS, and NPS to:
 - (1) Within 30 days, identify an individual to serve as the "Coordinator" for the Department. The Coordinator will work closely with appropriate States, Federal agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and/or associations to identify active programs focused on big- game winter range and/or migration corridors. The programs are to be organized and cataloged by region and other geographic features (such as watersheds and principles of wildlife management) as determined by the Deputy Secretary, including those principles identified in the Department's reorganization plan.
 - (2) Within 45 days, provide the Coordinator information regarding:
 - (i) Past and current bureau conservation/restoration efforts on winter range and migration corridors;
 - (ii) Whether consideration of winter range and corridors is included in appropriate bureau land (or site) management plans;

- (iii) Bureau management actions used to accomplish habitat objectives in these areas;
 - (iv) The location of areas that have been identified as a priority for conservation and habitat treatments; and
 - (v) Funding sources previously used and/or currently available to the bureau for winter range and migration corridor conservation/restoration efforts.
 - (3) Within 60 days, if sufficient land use plans are already established that are consistent with this Order, work with the Coordinator and each regional Liaison (see section 4b) to discuss implementation of the plans. If land use plans are not already established, work with the Coordinator and each regional Liaison to develop an Action Plan that summarizes information collected in section 4 (a) (1) and (2), establishes a clear direction forward with each State, and includes:
 - (i) Habitat management goals and associated actions as they are associated with big game winter range and migration corridors;
 - (ii) Measurable outcomes; and
 - (iii) Budgets necessary to complete respective action(s).
- b. With respect to activities at the State level, I hereby direct the BLM, FWS, and NPS to:
 - (1) Within 60 days, identify one person in each appropriate unified region (see section 4a) to serve as the Liaison for the Department for that unified region. The Liaison will coordinate at the State level with each State in their region, as well as with the Liaison for any other regions within the State. The Liaison will schedule a meeting with the respective State fish and wildlife agency to assess where and how the Department can work in close partnership with the State on priority winter range and migration corridor conservation.
 - (2) Within 60 days, if this focus is not already included in respective land management plans, evaluate how land under each bureau's management responsibility can contribute to State or other efforts to improve the quality and condition of priority big-game winter and migration corridor habitat.
 - (3) Provide a report on October 1, 2018, and at the end of each fiscal year thereafter, that details how respective bureau field offices, refuges, or parks cooperated and collaborated with the appropriate State wildlife agencies to further winter range and migration corridor habitat conservation.
 - (4) Assess State wildlife agency data regarding wildlife migrations early in

the planning process for land use plans and significant project-level actions that bureaus develop; and

- (5) Evaluate and appropriately apply site-specific management activities, as identified in State land use plans, site-specific plans, or the Action Plan (described above), that conserve or restore habitat necessary to sustain local and regional big-game populations through measures that may include one or more of the following:
 - (i) restoring degraded winter range and migration corridors by removing encroaching trees from sagebrush ecosystems, rehabilitating areas damaged by fire, or treating exotic/invasive vegetation to improve the quality and value of these areas to big game and other wildlife;
 - (ii) revising wild horse and burro-appropriate management levels (AML) or removing horses and burros exceeding established AML from winter range or migration corridors if habitat is degraded as a result of their presence;
 - (iii) working cooperatively with private landowners and State highway departments to achieve permissive fencing measures, including potentially modifying (via smooth wire), removing (info longer necessary), or seasonally adapting (seasonal lay down) fencing if proven to impede movement of big game through migration corridors;
 - (iv) avoiding development in the most crucial winter range or migration corridors during sensitive seasons;
 - (v) minimizing development that would fragment winter range and primary migration corridors;
 - (vi) limiting disturbance of big game on winter range; and
 - (vii) utilizing other proven actions necessary to conserve and/or restore the vital big-game winter range and migration corridors across the West.

c. With respect to science, I hereby direct the USGS to:

- (1) Proceed in close cooperation with the States, in particular the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and its program manager for the Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool, prior to developing maps or mapping tools related to elk, deer, or pronghorn movement or land use; and
- (2) Prioritize evaluations of the effectiveness of habitat treatments in sagebrush communities, as requested by States or land management bureaus, and identified needs related to developing a greater understanding of locations used as winter range or migration corridors.

d. I further hereby direct the responsible bureaus and offices within the Department to:

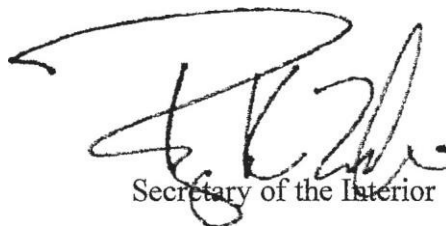
- (1) Within 180 days, to update all existing regulations, orders, guidance documents, policies, instructions, manuals, directives, notices, implementing actions, and any other similar actions to be consistent with the requirements in this Order;
- (2) Within 30 days, provide direction at the state or other appropriate level to revise existing Federal-State memorandums of agreement to incorporate consultation with State agencies on the location and conservation needs of winter range and migration routes; and
- (3) Consult with State wildlife agencies and bureaus to ensure land use plans are consistent and complementary to one another along the entire wildlife corridor in common instances where winter range or migration corridors span jurisdictional boundaries.

e. Heads of relevant bureaus will ensure that appropriate members of the Senior Executive Service under their purview include a performance standard in their respective current or future performance plan that specifically implements the applicable actions identified in this Order.

Sec. 5 Management. I hereby direct the Deputy Secretary to take is responsible for taking all reasonably necessary steps to implement this Order.

Sec. 6 Effect of Order. This Order is intended to improve the internal management of the Department. This Order and any resulting reports or recommendations are not intended to, and do not create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity by a party against the United States, its departments, agencies, instrumentalities or entities, its officers or employees, or any other person. To the extent there is any inconsistency between the provision of this Order and any Federal laws or regulations, the laws or regulations will control.

Sec. 7 Expiration Date. This Order is effective immediately. It will remain in effect until its provisions are implemented and completed, or until it is amended, superseded, or revoked.



Secretary of the Interior

DATE: **FEB 09 2018**

