

**APPENDIX C.**

**WYOMING SAGE-GROUSE INDIVIDUAL CCAA APPLICATION**

**This Appendix will be attached to the companion EOS permit application.**

**Landowner Name:**

**Address:**

**Phone Number:**

**E-mail:**

**Description of Existing Conditions:**

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, THE PARTICIPATING AGENCY HERETO has, as of the last signature date below, executed this Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances to be in effect as of the date the FWS issues the permit.

_____	_____
Enrolled landowner(s)	Date
_____	_____
Field Supervisor	Date
Wyoming Ecological Services Office	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region 6	

The enrolled landowner must adhere to all terms and conditions of the umbrella CCAA. According to the 2010 listing finding, the primary threat to sage-grouse is habitat fragmentation. Therefore, in order for this CCAA to address the conservation needs of the sage-grouse, the following CM must be implemented by all enrolled landowners on the enrolled portion of their property:

*Maintain contiguous habitat by avoiding fragmentation (e.g., do not subdivide property, consider conservation easements).*

In addition, all enrolled landowners will agree to undertake the following measures:

- (1) Avoid impacts to populations and individual sage-grouse present on their enrolled properties to the maximum extent practicable.
- (2) Continue current practices identified as conserving sage-grouse.
- (3) Implement all agreed upon CMs in site-specific plans within the agreed upon timeframe.
- (4) Implement a conservation management plan within 12 months following approval of their individual CCAA.
- (5) Provide the FWS or their agreed upon representatives access to the enrolled property at mutually agreeable times to identify or monitor sage-grouse and their habitat, implement

CMs, and monitor effectiveness and compliance with individual CCAAs.

- (6) When requested, allow PAs to share with each other habitat and other planning or monitoring information related to the enrolled properties.
- (7) Cooperate and assist with monitoring activities and other reporting requirements identified in site-specific plans.

The process for selecting specific CMs applicable to individual properties will be based on the threats identified for the covered property from the following table. Each identified threat within control of the landowner will be addressed and will have one or more corresponding CM(s). The FWS and PAs recognize each property is unique and the CMs will be site-dependent. The FWS recognizes not every potential CM listed for a threat will be appropriate for a given property.

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## Conservation Measures and Monitoring Requirements

The following threats, conservation measures, current or future practices, and comments are identified for this property:

Threat(s)	Conservation Measure(s)	Current Practice	Future Practice	Comments
<p>Fragmentation of the landscape physically disturbs and causes them to leave leks or abandon nests or important habitats, (i.e., direct impact to nests and brooding hens), resulting in decreased reproductive success.</p>	<p>Maintain contiguous habitat by avoiding fragmentation</p> <p><i>See Table 2 for more information Pg30</i></p>			
<p>Infrastructure (e.g., power lines, roads, fences) can fragment sage-grouse habitat, decreasing sage- grouse use and habitat quality.</p>	<p>Convert electrically (AC) powered pumps solar.</p> <p>Avoid building new infrastructure</p> <p>Consolidate existing roads, buildings, etc.</p> <p>If feasible, bury new and existing power lines.</p> <p><i>See Table 2 for more information Pg30</i></p>			
<p>Disturbed, degraded, or fragmented sage-grouse habitat that is not restored or reclaimed results in a loss of sage-grouse habitat quality and quantity.</p>	<p>Implement restoration projects ...</p> <p>Rest newly seeded/planted...</p> <p>Work with agencies to include provisions...</p> <p><i>See Table 2 for more information Pg30</i></p>			

Threat(s)	Conservation Measure(s)	Current Practice	Future Practice	Comments
Establishment of plant communities that do not provide suitable habitat (e.g., monocultures of non-natives such as crested wheatgrass) reduces sage-grouse habitat quality and quantity.	<p>Do not introduce non-natives</p> <p>Work to remove the invasive, non-native vegetative component</p> <p><i>See Table 2 for more information Pg31</i></p>			
Establishment of invasive plant species (including post wildland fire) reduces sage-grouse habitat quality and quantity.	<p>Participate in weed-control groups/processes ...</p> <p>Work with management agencies...to identify areas of invasives...</p> <p>Work with PA to ensure suitable reclamation...</p> <p>Use state-certified weed-free seed mixes and mulches.</p> <p>Work with PA specialists to address post-wildland fire issues</p> <p>Work with PA specialists to address and prevent wildland fire...</p> <p><i>See Table 2 for more information Pg31</i></p>			
Surface water developments such as ponds may increase mosquito habitat, resulting in increased sage- grouse mortality from disease (e.g., WNV). This is most relevant in northeast Wyoming, where WNV is prevalent.	<p>Treat mosquito larvae...</p> <p>...use innovative design for ponds...</p> <p>Report to either WYGD or FWS within 24 hours any dead or sick sage-grouse found</p> <p><i>See Table 2 for more information Pg32</i></p>			

Threat(s)	Conservation Measure(s)	Current Practice	Future Practice	Comments
Sagebrush management (e.g., prescribed fire, chemical, mechanical) can result in a reduction of sage-grouse habitat quality and quantity.	<p>Avoid eradicating sagebrush...</p> <p>Work with agency specialists to plan sagebrush treatments...</p> <p><i>See Table 2 for more information Pg32</i></p>			
Some grazing management practices alter shrub cover and/or grass and forb composition, reducing sage- grouse habitat quality and quantity.	<p>Work with agency specialists to inventory vegetation...</p> <p>Within 12 months, work with PAs... conservation management plan</p> <p>Within 24 months, develop and implement a written grazing management plan...</p> <p><i>See Table 2 for more information Pg33</i></p>			
Concentration of livestock caused by activities such as stock tank placement, branding, and roundup may impact vegetation and soil structure, resulting in a reduction of sage- grouse habitat quality and quantity. Intensity and duration of livestock present will affect the extent of impacts.	<p>Avoid (or rotationally utilize) known nesting...</p> <p>Place salt or mineral supplements in sites...</p> <p>Avoid placing salt or supplements within 0.25-mile of riparian Habitats</p> <p>If necessary, fence riparian habitat with markers...</p> <p><i>See Table 2 for more information Pg33</i></p>			

Threat(s)	Conservation Measure(s)	Current Practice	Future Practice	Comments
Encroachment of woodland species (e.g., juniper, conifers, Russian olive, and salt cedar) into sage-grouse habitat can lead to a reduction in the amount of sage-grouse habitat, a reduction in its use, or abandonment	Treat/remove undesirable woodland species encroaching into...  <i>See Table 2 for more information Pg34</i>			
Livestock, humans, and vehicles can physically disturb birds and cause them to leave leks or abandon nests (i.e., direct impact to nests and brooding hens), resulting in decreased reproductive success.	From March 1 through May 15, avoid new surface disturbing...  From March 1 through May 15, avoid disruptive activities...  From March 15 through June 30, avoid concentrating livestock...  From March 15 through June 30, avoid off-trail vehicular...  <i>See Table 2 for more information Pg34</i>			
Livestock watering tanks and troughs can cause sage-grouse mortality by entrapment and drowning	Fit existing and new water troughs with escape ramps  <i>See Table 2 for more information Pg34</i>			

<b>Threat(s)</b>	<b>Conservation Measure(s)</b>	<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>Future Practice</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Water diversions and spring developments can dry up meadow and riparian areas, reducing sage-grouse habitat quality and quantity.	Allow springs to be free-flowing...  <i>See Table 2 for more information Pg35</i>			
Some farm and ranch operations can increase opportunities for avian and mammalian predation of sage- grouse and their nests.	Avoid locating new garbage and dead piles...  Install raptor perch deterrents...  <i>See Table 2 for more information Pg35</i>			
Application of insecticides can remove insects important to sage- grouse, reducing sage-grouse habitat quality.	Implement the Reduced Area & Application Treatment...  Work with agency specialists to plan and design...  <i>See Table 2 for more information Pg35</i>			
Prolonged drought can harm plants important to sage-grouse, reducing sage-grouse habitat quality and quantity.	Work with agency specialists to incorporate a drought management...  Adjust livestock use...  <i>See Table 2 for more information Pg35</i>			

<b>Threat(s)</b>	<b>Conservation Measure(s)</b>	<b>Current Practice</b>	<b>Future Practice</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Concentrated and/or overabundant wildlife populations can harm plant communities important to sage-grouse, reducing habitat quality and quantity.	Utilize public hunting access opportunities...  Cooperatively work with WGFD to...  <i>See Table 2 for more information Pg36</i>			
Sage-grouse can collide with fences, resulting in serious injury or death	Avoid construction of new fences within 0.6-mile of...  Consult with agency specialist to relocate, redesign...  <i>See Table 2 for more information Pg36</i>			

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This Appendix will accompany the EOS permit completed online at <http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-54.pdf>