

YES Workshop 10/29/20

WORKSHOP 3: Livestock Conflicts and Producer
Outreach

LIVESTOCK CONFLICTS AND PRODUCER OUTREACH

Highest Priority Recommendation:

- **Emphasize prevention vs. reaction. This could include enlisting producers to be messengers and allies.**

This topic had the fewest recommendations for new actions that could be taken to reduce grizzly bear mortalities and conflicts. This is perhaps a recognition that it can be very difficult to prevent depredation conflicts from occurring in areas where grizzly bear habitat overlaps with livestock grazing areas, especially under free-range conditions typical of most public lands grazing allotments. Emphasizing prevention versus reacting to conflicts after they happen was the highest priority recommendation. However, no new methods for accomplishing this were identified. Thus, this recommendation involved the expansion of methods already being utilized, including the use of electric fencing where appropriate.

Prompt 1: Current Successes

GROUP 1

NAMES: Cheri Ford, Dan Thompson, Randy Griebel, Rich Harris, Emily Harkness,
Zach May

in place or working.

- Changing grazing rotation
- Human presence/range-riding/herders
- Removing carcasses/attractants
- Hazing
- Meeting with/listening to producers
- Changing calving time
- Timing of turnout to allotments
- Partnerships (for funding/weed pulling/range-riding)
- fladry/fencing
-

If you run out of room, copy this slide and paste below to add more input.

Group 1 (Continued)

NAMES: Cheri Ford, Dan Thompson, Randy Griebel, Rich Harris, Emily Harkness, Zach May

Could this be a model?

- If we hit this harder/earlier would we have more success (reducing depredations?)
- How can we help make producers successful and keep them on the landscape (and from selling land)

If there are no examples, create an idea that could be carried forward.

-

Prompt 1: Current Successes

GROUP 2

NAMES: Josh Osher, Jack Polk, Rory Trimbo, Helena Dore, Kraig Glazier.

Regarding the recommendation statement, share what you know of that is already in place or working.

- Voluntary Permit Retirement is working to reduce conflict in the RZ and where authorized. It is working to reduce conflicts in allotments with high potential for conflict.
- Prevention over reaction. There can be resistance and difficulty with buy in. Trouble getting tools implemented.
- Removing attractants is a big issue. Including everyone in the watershed, a community approach - range riders. On grazing allotment - different rotations and flexibility to reduce conflict.

- If you run out of room, copy this slide and paste below to add more input.

Group 2 Continued

- Electric fencing works when installed correctly and properly and maintained
Could this be a model? Difficulty is in scale. What are you trying to protect?
- Livestock compost is effective to reduce conflicts with all carnivores. Good examples are throughout the area. Getting buy in is difficult.
- Range Riding tool that works and works in hand with other tools such as composting

Prompt 1: Current Successes

GROUP 3

NAMES: Lindy Linn, Andy Pils, Hallie Mahowald, Brooke Shifrin, Kristin Combs

Regarding the recommendation statement, share what you know of that is already in place or working.

- Landowner-led programs (e.g. Blackfoot valley, MT)
- Communication amongst producers/a central database of information and place where producers can share info on conflict prevention practices
- Centennial Valley, range riding program, presence and support of people on the landscape - positive feedback from producers
- Tom Miner Basin - researching innovative techniques
- Ranger rider program in the Gravelly Range - cost share program from NGOs
- Additional capacity on the landscape for people presence

Prompt 1: Current Successes

GROUP 3

Regarding the recommendation statement, share what you know of that is already in place or working.

Regarding the recommendation statement, share what you know of that is already in place or working.

- Equal emphasis on prevention and reaction - great success stories are important but recognizing the challenges and that not all the same things work in different landscapes - engage landowners as much as possible and share between them - what is NOT working and why

Could this be a model?

- How can we get the successful models working in bigger and more places?
- Realities and complexities for producers

Prompt 1: Current Successes

GROUP 3

- Livestock allotment buyouts
 - Not a popular idea with producers - public allotments support private lands that serve as habitat - keep in mind what happens when private ranches that can't be economically viable may sell to development
- Need to be driven at a watershed scale - funding is an issue - also driven by the people in these places themselves
- Funding is probably the biggest challenge alongside implementation
- Funding for studying effective implementation of tools (range riders, carcass management, etc.) would be helpful to understand when and how it is working on different landscapes
- Desire from producers to understand what is happening on the landscape with large carnivores on the landscape and what the agencies are doing on the ground

Prompt 1: Current Successes

GROUP 3

- Flexibility with grazing on public land allotments - producers can turn out livestock/bring them in on different dates
- Build trust and relationships between producers/agencies/NGOs; cooperative range monitoring
- Removing calves from high conflict areas or connectivity corridors/shifting practices
- Engage landowners at the beginning of discussions - especially when discussing new idea or talking about what works
- Giving examples of effective options and pairing with funding - offering a diversity of options to meet diverse producer needs

If there are no examples, create an idea that could be carried forward.

- Need to develop new innovative ideas for conflict prevention

Prompt 1: Current Successes

GROUP 4

NAMES: Hilary Cooley, Sabrina Bradford, Jennifer Fernandez, Jim Wolf

Regarding the recommendation statement, share what you know of that is already in place or working. ** I'm going to comment in the chat for the speaker notes* it keeps kicking me off the zoom

- Grazing allotments conservation measures: cleanup attractants, flexibility in administration of permit - moving away from known conflict, elk calving areas, taking off allotment early, turnout dates, move cattle away from higher bear activity (monitor with cameras), training for producers (more permanent part of the landscape) and riders on prevention techniques & biology

Could this be a model?



If there are no examples, create an idea that could be carried forward.

- If you run out of room, copy this slide and paste below to add more input.

Prompt 1: Current Successes

GROUP 5

NAMES: Jocelyn Leroux, Kelsie Dougherty, Penelope Maldonado, Mark Foster, Mary D'aversa

Regarding the recommendation statement, share what you know of that is already in place or working.

- Closure of allotments/permit retirement, transition from sheep to cattle, range riders--human presence on the landscape, being able to identify an animal that might attract grizzlies, this can eliminate or reduce the potential of grizzlies, large herding animals (dogs) have shown some success.
- Range rider programs
- Community based education/outreach and coordination between landowners and landowner groups. Different solutions for different geographies. Could this be a model? If there are no examples, create an idea that could be carried forward.
- Can 'experiments' be implemented for herding, range riding

Prompt 1: Current Successes

GROUP 5

NAMES: Jocelyn Leroux, Kelsie Dougherty, Penelope Maldonado, Mark Foster, Mary Aversa

Regarding the recommendation statement, share what you know of that is already in place or working.

- Prevention and awareness--community based approach, encouraging communication between landowners, community carcass disposal system

If there are no examples, create an idea that could be carried forward.

- Terms and conditions that require range riding? Partnerships for experimentation? Technology, drones as fast responders for potential conflicts, cattle tags as trackers?
- Incentives to producers for implementing deterrence measures and reducing conflict, providing hay to reduce allotment usage so that calves are larger when turned out

If you run out of room, copy this slide and paste below to add more input.

Prompt 2: YES Goals and Specific Actions GROUP 1

NAMES: Cheri Ford, Dan Thompson, Randy Griebel, Rich Harris, Emily Harkness, Zach May

From the examples from Prompt 1 or new ideas shared what is realistic?

- Synthesize info (what's working/what's not - historically and currently)
- Share info/ideas with partners (sister state/agencies)
 - This doesn't have to be through YES specifically
- Show more positive emphasis on the work that has been done
- Step away from redundant conversations
- Addressing growth, transportation
- Help producers interact with each other and agencies
 - Listen to and understand different perspectives
- Help prepare landowners who will be impacted by expanding range
- Differences between issues faced on public allotments vs. private land

If you run out of room, copy this slide and paste below to add more input.

Prompt 2: YES Goals and Specific Actions GROUP 2

NAMES: Josh Osher, Jack Polk, Rory Trimbo, Helena Dore, Kraig Glazier, Lori Roberts

From the examples from Prompt 1 or new ideas shared what is realistic?

Conflict prevention tools:

Who would need to be involved?

- Producers - particularly finding that one proactive producer to get the ball rolling,
- Agencies - Carcass removal - DOT, County Highway. Conflict prevention tools - WS - research, techs, but no regulatory authority - trust building to get producers to use tools. 1 on 1 scale and larger scale.

Group 2 Continued

- State - education and outreach to do the preventative work, partnerships with other agencies, NGO's. Have the motivation and funding
- NGO's -
- Public - More engagement
- More partners means more tools to work with.

Who would implement?

- Do we need a coordinated effort from YES and IGBC?

How could it be funded?

-

What are the first few steps needed for action?

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Prompt 2: YES Goals and Specific Actions GROUP 3

NAMES: Lindy Linn, Andy Pils, Hallie Mahowald, Brooke Shifrin, Kristin Combs

From the examples from Prompt 1 or new ideas shared what is realistic?

- WLA landowner led effort in the Northern Rockies, Conflict Reduction Consortium - conduct workshops around socializing the conflict reduction tools - work with key NGOs in the area - recommendations from agencies
- Producer led - peer to peer efforts
- Room to grow - in high demand
- Depend on training
 - Collaborative framework - collaborative groups at a watershed level
- Pilot projects for cooperative monitoring and allotments

Prompt 2: YES Goals and Specific Actions GROUP 3

Who would need to be involved?

- Landowners/producers/NGOs/Agencies/States

Who would implement?

- All the above
- Important for everyone to feel they are involved and have a seat at the table

How could it be funded?

- Funding is a challenge if only coming from NGOs and foundation funding
- Wildlife Services - cost sharing
- Congress - non-lethal positions with Wildlife Services
- ACE Act - compensation and non-lethal techniques - is funding just going to states and tribes? Fed agencies work with states to use funding
- Grant funding with NGOs for research and NRCS practices (Equip funding), farm bill funding
- NGOs continue to come together and identify what to pursue for funding

Prompt 2: YES Goals and Specific Actions GROUP 3

What are the first few steps needed for action for the YES?

- Forest Service partners in YES have a discussion about allotment management flexibility and cooperative range monitoring
- Researching effectiveness of conflict prevention tools (Wildlife Services?)
- Recommend IGBST works with WS to research efficacy of existing conflict reduction techniques (e.g. range riding, carcass management, etc.)
- Identify areas of highest conflict and try to develop/implement innovative solutions for those areas

What are the first few steps needed for action for the other organizations/agencies?

- Producer organization (e.g. WLA) take the lead on developing a clearinghouse of conflict prevention tools/techniques/training
 - Technical support from agencies, NGOs, producers
- NGOs coalesce around new funding mechanisms worth pursuing

Prompt 2: YES Goals and Specific Actions GROUP 3

What are the first few steps needed for action for the YES?

- Take what works and try to get it out on a larger scale - no need to always have new ideas be the only things funded

Prompt 2: YES Goals and Specific Actions GROUP 4

NAMES: Hilary Cooley, Jennifer Fernandez, Sabrina Bradford, Jim Wolf

From the examples from Prompt 1 or new ideas shared what is realistic?

- 1) Changing allotment dates to avoid high conflict season (depends on flexibility of producer). Add terms & Conditions to permit for flexibility.
- 2) Cleaning up attractants or handling attractants if clean-up not possible
- 3) Training

Who would need to be involved?

- 1) Allotment dates: Land mgmt agency and producer
- 2) Attractants: Producer, agencies
- 3) Training: Producer & riders attending; WS or livestock loss board giving the training

Prompt 2: YES Goals and Specific Actions GROUP 4

NAMES: Hilary Cooley, Jennifer Fernandez, Sabrina Bradford, Jim Wolf

Who would implement?

- 1) Allotment: Land mgmt agency and producer
- 2) Attractant: producers/riders/agencies/NGOs
- 3) Training: WS/Livestock Loss Board

How could it be funded?

- 1) Allotment: not much to fund?
- 2) Attractant: gvt, NGOs
- 3) Training: gvt (WS or livestock loss board)

What are the first few steps needed for action?

- 1) Allotment: Build relationship building between range con and permittee
- 2) Attractant: Get funding, add people on the ground
- 3) Training: Develop training program

- What are some costs?

- Costs related to lack of grazing (i.e., higher risk of fire, potential economic impacts to producer)

Prompt 2: YES Goals and Specific Actions GROUP 5

NAMES: Jocelyn Leroux, Kelsie Dougherty, Penelope Maldonado, Mark Foster, Mary Aversa

From the examples from Prompt 1 or new ideas shared what is realistic?

Increased range riding responsibilities and capabilities on public lands grazing allotments

Who would need to be involved?

- Permittees, NGO partners, Wildlife Services conflict specialists, state wildlife agencies, BLM, USFS

Who would implement?

- Would vary depending on where it is implemented. Permittee would implement to varying degrees, with oversight from licensing and permitting agency, within RZ and DMA more oversight/requirements from agencies? More reliance on permittee implementation outside of these areas

Prompt 2: YES Goals and Specific Actions GROUP 5

NAMES: Jocelyn Leroux, Kelsie Dougherty, Penelope Maldonado, Mark Foster, Mary Aversa

From the examples from Prompt 1 or new ideas shared what is realistic?

Increased range riding responsibilities and capabilities on public lands grazing allotments

How could it be funded?

- Grant funding opportunities, appropriations, producer

What are the first few steps needed for action?

- Identifying areas of high conflict/where grizzlies will be moving into where range riding should be required, identifying funding sources,
- Good data for conflicts, find out what's working, training so range riders are effective

If you run out of room, copy this slide and paste below to add more input.