

Cascadia Prairie Oak Partnership (CPOP) Guiding Document

Introduction

This document aims to provide guidance to the members of the CPOP Steering Committee as they expand the role and structure of the partnership. A need to fully integrate prairie-oak conservation and recovery actions throughout the geographic and political scope of the ecoregion was identified by several key conservation partners and led to the creation of CPOP. The Partnership has been well received within the professional community and the need to create a more formal structure in order to elevate the impact of CPOP has become clear. Ecoregional partnership initiatives can be very effective ways to elevate awareness and solve complex conservation problems through collaboration (e.g. The Longleaf Alliance, SERPPAS). A formal partnership raises awareness of the issues facing individual landowners and entities, and can direct cumulative support toward high priority actions. There has been specific support for establishing CPOP, including support by the US Fish and Wildlife Service as well as the Department of Defense Natural Resource Legacy Program. A survey conducted in August 2012 showed that existing participants in CPOP events showed strong support for expanding the role of CPOP (see Appendix A). The survey also asked what role CPOP should serve based on the greatest need (see Appendix B). Based on these results and the positive support from the conservation community, an expanded role for CPOP is outlined below.

Background

The Cascadia Prairie Oak Partnership originated as the result of an obvious need to bring disparate regional working groups together (i.e. Garry Oak Ecosystem Recovery Team, North and South Puget Sound Prairie Landscape Working Groups, Oregon Oaks Working Group). The small sizes, local emphases, and a lack of communication between groups sometimes resulted in unnecessary overlap, such as duplicating research projects. In addition, much of the ongoing work in prairie-oak restoration is conducted by on-the-ground practitioners who most often communicate their results in reports to funders. These gray literature results do not always make it into the published literature, creating gaps in communications and lost opportunities as lessons learned in one region are not quickly disseminated to other regions that could benefit from the information. Cooperative conservation efforts to share information, link entities throughout the region, and generate incentives for action are needed to close these information gaps, and catalyze collective effort toward highest priority restoration and recovery actions. Thus, a formal structure to bring these groups together (i.e. CPOP) was put into motion.

CPOP is currently a loose association of representatives from federal, state and local agencies, nonprofits, academia, and individuals. Since its creation, CPOP had organized and facilitated a number of ecoregional efforts. We held an Ecoregional Science Conference in March 2010 and published a prairie-oak focused special edition of Northwest Science in Spring 2011. To increase recognition, the group has created a logo and has increased communication between the targeted groups through the creation of a website¹ and an email listserve². CPOP has integrated the prairie-oak portions of the Oregon and Washington Wildlife Action Plans, which recently culminated in the securing of a \$1mil grant for species of greatest conservation need in prairie-oak habitats of OR and WA. Another significant accomplishment of CPOP to date has been the creation and coordination of range-wide species specific working groups for three rare species (i.e., streaked horned lark, Taylor's checkerspot, Mazama pocket gopher), which bring together all of the involved entities, prioritizes conservation and recovery actions, and funnels resources toward those high priority tasks. The working groups have enabled formerly disparate entities and individuals to work in partnership to leverage funding, focus actions, identify and raise awareness of the most important actions for the species' recovery.

The South Puget Sound Program of Center for Natural Lands Management (CNLM) has taken responsibility for organizing the partners, and facilitating CPOP events and actions. The South Puget Sound Program (formerly with The Nature Conservancy) has led an informal cooperative conservation program aimed at the ecoregion since 2005. The CPOP logo and formal idea was first put forward in 2010. The South Puget Sound Program of CNLM will continue to play a lead role in coordinating actions and providing support to the Steering Committee and CPOP community until the Steering Committee members, pending interest and funding, move to hire a staff person to carry out administrative duties.

Purpose

Vision

CPOP envisions a coordinated conservation effort that results in the protection, restoration, and conservation of prairie-oak habitat and species throughout western Cascadia.

Mission

CPOP aims to bring together the people, entities, and information surrounding prairie-oak conservation in western Cascadia, with a focus on the Willamette Valley-Puget Trough-Georgia basin ecoregion, to enable and support efficient and effective conservation and recovery of prairie-oak habitat and species.

Guiding Principles/Values

- Act in the long term best interest of prairie-oak species and habitat.

¹ www.cascadiaprairieoak.org

² cpop-l@listserve.wa.org

- Identify shared goals between disparate organizations and members.
- Work throughout the entire Willamette Valley-Puget Trough-Georgia basin ecoregion, which includes the prairie-oak habitats of western British Columbia, Washington and Oregon.
- Be inclusive of traditional natural resource and other organizations from all sectors (public, private, nonprofit and academia) and across political boundaries that have the potential to conserve prairie-oak species and habitat.
- Act in a science-based manner and share information to further conservation

Community Benefits

The work carried out by CPOP is beneficial to practitioners, public and private landowners and the conservation efforts both planned and underway. By increasing collaboration and communication, all parties involved in the conservation of prairie habitat and species in the Cascadia ecoregion benefit.

Practitioner Benefits

Participating in CPOP has already proven beneficial to the individuals and organizations taking part in species-specific working groups. The working groups have served as a way for sometimes competing interests to create a clear list of priority tasks to be carried out to benefit the species they focus on. As shown in the working groups, CPOP provides a system of multi-dimensional information and idea sharing that allows for the realization of common goals between separate entities, providing cumulative support for goals and reducing the burden of an issue on just one group. By serving as an information clearing house, CPOP facilitates a system of sharing gray literature that often remains in the silo of an organization, expanding the available knowledge to practitioners. Working collaboratively also enables individual entities to be eligible for a wider array of grants that often require multiple entities, various funding sources and a multitude of targeted species. CPOP's facilitation of coordinated planning maximizes resources and creates incentives for future collaborative work.

Landowner Benefits

The benefits to practitioners, as discussed above, increase the success of conservation efforts. By increasing benefits to existing prairies, pressure on landowners decreases. Public and private landowners, e.g. ranchers, airports and military bases, benefit from increased conservation success as it can give flexibility to regulatory oversight agencies in their decision-making for individual projects, thus decreasing pressure for any single landowner or site. Additionally, CPOP will support broader education and outreach to policy makers and the general public so that they are informed of the benefits and priorities of prairie-oak conservation.

Conservation Benefits

The clearest benefit of CPOP is the improved conservation outcomes for the species that occur in prairie habitat. By increasing communication and coordination, separate entities are beginning to more widely share best management practices, research results, as well as other resources such as

tools and labor. This collaboration helps save money and increase the conservation impact of their work. Together, the benefits of increased coordination and communication through CPOP allow individuals and organizations to increase the quality and quantity of their work, providing benefits to the individual entities as well as to the greater prairie-oak conservation community. .

Scope

The Willamette Valley-Puget Trough-Georgia basin ecoregion has seen a great reduction in prairie oak habitat due to a variety of factors. The suppression of fire, alteration of land use and invasion by non-native species has caused the loss, degradation and fragmentation of prairies. These threats are throughout the ecoregion and have led to a sharp population decline for many prairie species including the extirpation of populations and extinction of subspecies (species of concern are listed in Appendix C). In response to the great loss of habitat, populations and genetic diversity many organizations across sectors have begun to carry out prairie and oak habitat conservation efforts including habitat preservation, restoration and species recovery efforts. These organizations have a history of collaboration both on and off the field but there is a growing need to support these diverse entities in their efforts to work together. Below you will find the strategies, services and considerations that CPOP plans to undertake to meet its mission.

Strategy

CPOP aims to serve as an umbrella organization that brings together prairie-oak conservationists and restorationists from throughout western Cascadia for the purposes of providing a central contact point for groups and individuals working on prairie-oak conservation; serving as an informational clearinghouse for prairie-oak conservation; generating increased funding availability for prairie-oak conservation; and increased coordination in the following areas:

- Guide prairie-oak conservation actions (i.e. techniques, protocols and methods) and priorities (i.e. particular species, regions or actions), and funding resources.
- Communicate the needs of prairie-oak species to public entities (e.g. state and federal agencies, legislatures).
- Lead specific groups in solving complex conservation issues that span the ecoregion (e.g. wide ranging species recovery, invasive vegetation, species reintroduction)
- Communicate the work of involved parties to partners and funding sources.
- Develop a formal network of researchers to tackle priority research needs.
- Provide the best available science to local groups.

Services

Based on the stated mission of CPOP, the group aims to increase the conservation and restoration of prairie-oak related species (Appendix C) and habitat by providing the services listed below. This is not a list of promised actions but rather a list of potential actions to be carried out as CPOP grows and increases capacity. The steering committee will create an annual work plan to focus efforts on priority initiatives.

Conservation Coordination

- Coordinate species-specific working group meetings and action plans.
- Conduct workshops for target species, topics of interest.
- Publish workshop proceedings.
- Collect and disseminate to CPOP community (and beyond) materials of interest, including scientific research, best management practices, grant opportunities, open positions.
- Promote entry of current prairie-oak conservation projects to the Conservation Registry.
- Serve as clearinghouse for research and other needs, e.g. seed/plug production .
- Coordinate with and support the work of related consortia, e.g. WA Prescribed Fire Council, Pacific Coast Joint Venture.
- Coordinate with regional working groups, e.g. Garry Oak Ecosystem Recovery Team, North Sound Prairie Group, South Sound Prairie Group and South Puget Sound Prairie Landscape Working Group.
- Liaise with prairie-oak conservationists outside the WPG ecoregion on matters of joint concern.
- Maintain online prairie-oak conservation library.

Communications

- Produce regular and special publications.
- Create formal and regular communications between partners to communicate impacts and successes, especially to support critical partnerships.
- Create online and social media content.
- Generate earned media.
- Public education and awareness.

Funding Generation

- Generate incentives and funding for priority prairie-oak conservation.
- Generate continued funding for CPOP operations.

Advocacy

- Generate legislative support for prairie-oak conservation related issues.
- Advocate for funding for prairie-oak conservation related issues.

Threats and Considerations

A survey of potential CPOP members showed that over half were concerned about a possible risk in expanding CPOP's role as outlined above, though only a quarter answered a definitive 'yes'. Possible concerns included limited financial resources and limited staff time, difficulties in management, spreading the organization too thin and diluting the purpose and impact, duplication with other organizations and overlooking small or local issues. These concerns will be incorporated into all discussions of expanding the role of CPOP.

Structure

Community

The CPOP Community is comprised of individuals and entities engaged in conservation, restoration, and management of prairie-oak species and habitats. Individuals can participate at several levels from listserve to conference attendance to membership in a committee. These members would represent a variety of groups, as listed in Appendix D. CPOP will have a two tiered leadership system as well as structured subgroups, as described below. See Appendix E for an organizational map and Appendix F for a list of the founding Steering Committee members.

Leadership

Two committees will serve as leadership for CPOP and will have fluid membership based on the needs and priorities of the CPOP community.

- **Steering Committee**
 - The Steering Committee will first serve as the group that formalizes how CPOP will carry out the work described above, which includes species and issue specific working groups, prairie-oak conservation communications, educating the greater prairie-oak community and conducting public outreach. As previously noted, the steering committee will create an annual work plan to prioritize initiatives.
 - Members of the Steering Committee will be selected to represent the geographical, political and ecological breadth of the greater CPOP community.
 - This group will be expected to meet semi-annually to discuss CPOP activities, review subgroup actions, discuss needs and opportunities of the Partnership, as well as any other issues that arise. Committee members will be expected to communicate via email and conference call when time-sensitive issues arise between meetings. If there are no direct issues to discuss at a regular meeting, it can be held as a brief conference call rather than in-person.
 - This group will also recruit people to serve on the Advocacy Board, described below. Once CPOP is formalized, the Steering Committee will continue to lead CPOP and recruit a broader membership.
 - Terms will last three calendar years and committee members will have the opportunity to renew their term, at their own discretion. If committee members feel that a member is not contributing to the group or is distracting from the work of the committee, a recommendation can be put forth to excuse the member from the committee.
- **Advocacy Board**
 - The Advocacy Board, recruited by the Steering Committee, shall be made up of high level members of organizations involved with the prairie-oak professional community that will provide guidance and oversight to the Steering Committee as well as influence to policy and decision makers that impact conservation work. These members should be high-level individuals from the greater CPOP community who are less available for frequent involvement but have an interest in advancing prairie conservation and are in a position to provide positive influence.

The role of Advocacy Board members is to provide strategic guidance and influence on issues that pertain to the work of the CPOP community.

- The Advocacy Board will not be required to meet in person, in order to ensure the involvement of high level professionals, but will be asked to communicate with the Steering Committee to respond to specific concerns or issues. The presence of Advisory Board members at Steering Committee meetings will be requested when large issues arise.
- Terms will last three calendar years and board members will have the opportunity to renew their term, at their own discretion.

Subgroups

Subgroups will not be rigid or permanent in their membership or existence; rather they will exist to best fit the needs of the region and abilities of the committee. Possible subgroups include:

- Species-specific working groups
 - Species-specific working groups have already been created for the Mazama pocket gopher, Taylor's checkerspot butterfly and streaked-horned lark. The groups meet on a regular basis to discuss conservation and recovery actions and research, assess progress, and prioritize future actions. These will continue as needed and more groups may be added as species require more or less support.
- Issue-specific working groups
 - Issue-specific working groups will be created as needed for topics that would benefit from the collaboration of research, techniques and resources, such as prescribed fire, pesticide use, and species reintroduction.
- Web team
 - An individual or group of individuals will serve to help the administrative arm of CPOP with web-related issues. Support and oversight of the LISTSERV, website and other web-related communications will be within the purview of the web team, though any projects that require more than an hour a week will be redirected to a contracted position when possible.
- Editorial board
 - This board will carry out the creation and publication of regular and special publications on an as-needed basis. The web team will work with the editorial board to provide any web-based support required.
- Scientific research committee
 - The role of this committee will be to prioritize ecoregional research questions that most affect management and recovery of habitat and species. The committee will collaborate on grant opportunities and research questions; work with the academic community to guide graduate students; and other research related activities. Key members of working groups and lead researchers for involved entities would be the best candidates for this committee.

Decision Making & Committee Appointments

Steering Committee

In accordance with the principals of the partnership, decisions affecting the direction of CPOP will be made by consensus of the Steering Committee, following discussion. This is to encourage

the inclusion of views by all partners and regions represented. Final decisions will be confirmed by the Chair of the committee. The Chair should be someone who will objectively consider the entire ecoregion, without conflict, in their decision-making.

Sub-groups

Sub-groups will decide upon a decision making process internally, though it should be based on a discussion and attempt to address and serve the majority of participants. Since the existence and make up of subgroups is fluid and varies from group to group, no one decision making structure will be appropriate for all groups. Subgroups will be available to those in the CPOP community who are able to commit the necessary time and are able to provide meaningful input.

Advisory Board

Advisory Board members will provide input to the Steering Committee when big picture or controversial decisions are being made. The Steering Committee will provide reports to the Advisory Board which will inform their discussion.

Administrative Support

Logistical decisions regarding CPOP will be made by the person or persons who are providing administrative support to CPOP. If the decision is questioned it should be discussed by the Steering Committee.

Committee Appointments

Appointment to any of the groups will be made as needed to fit the needs of the group. Steering Committee members will nominate and request involvement of Advisory Board members, and anyone in the CPOP community can nominate members to the Steering Committee or sub-groups. Decisions to add a member to these groups will be made by the group, using the decision making process outlined above.

Personnel & Infrastructure

CPOP is currently supported by CNLM staff, but as the organization grows, and as funding and organizational structure allow, may employ a staff member and intern whose responsibilities would include coordinating and providing logistical support to subgroups, maintaining website and communications, and supporting the leadership groups as needed. In the future, CPOP may add a lobbyist to be a dedicated advocate for CPOP needs to the governing bodies of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia and associated federal government branches.

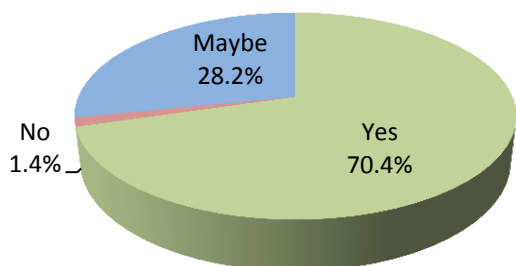
Proposed Funding Sources

The CNLM staff who currently support CPOP are funded by a US Fish and Wildlife Service grant for ecoregional coordination. Future grants and other sources of funding will be necessary to support the work of CPOP, especially as it expands.

- Federal, state and local grants
- Foundations and individual donors
- Conference fees and membership dues
- Future consideration: fee for service (e.g. mitigation banking, education)

APPENDIX A – SURVEY RESPONSES REGARDING THE DIRECTION OF CPOP

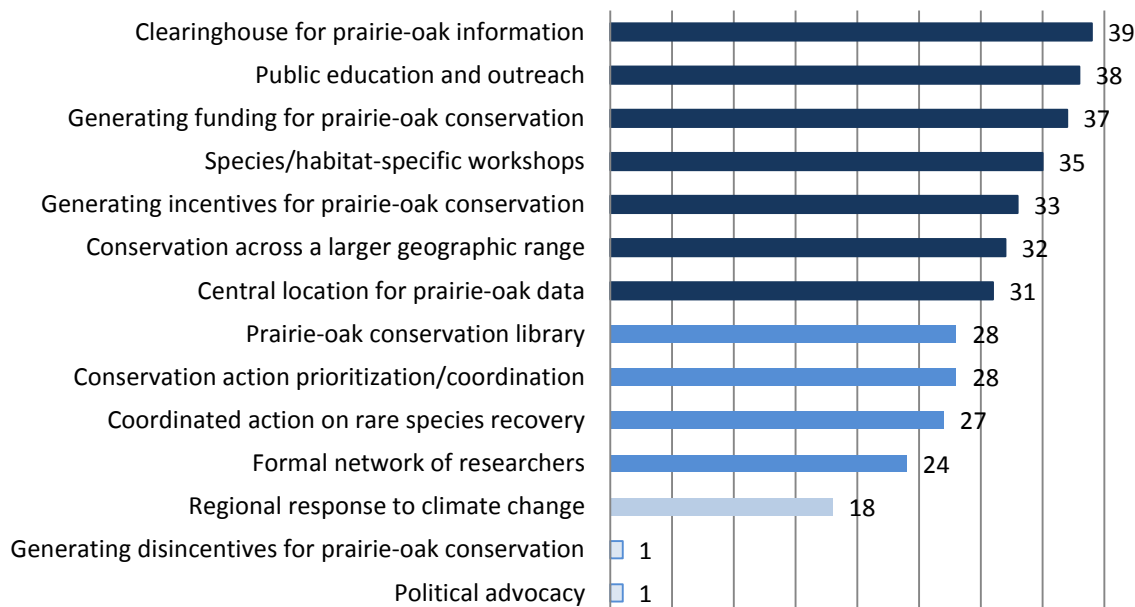
Q: We are considering expanding CPOP's role beyond organizing conferences and hosting the listserv. Do you support the idea of an expanded role for CPOP?



	Response Count	Response Percent
Yes	50	70.4%
No	1	1.4%
Maybe	20	28.2%
TOTAL	71	100%

APPENDIX B – SURVEY RESPONSES REGARDING DIRECTION AND ROLE OF CPOP

Q: If you support the idea of an expanded role for CPOP, what are the main needs that you think CPOP should meet?



Total Responses = 69. Participants were allowed to select multiple responses

Appendix C: TARGET SPECIES AND HABITAT

Prairie-oak habitats include upland prairie, wet prairie, oak woodlands, and oak savanna. In addition to the protection of the ecosystem as a whole, the following prairie species are protected by law or are of significant importance to prairie-oak habitats.

- **Federal (US) listed species currently include:**

- Golden Paintbrush *Castilleja levisecta* (Threatened)
- Willamette daisy *Icaricia icarioides fenderi* (Endangered)
- Bradshaw's lomatium *Lomatium bradshawii* (Endangered)
- Kincaid's lupine *Lupinus sulphureus* ssp. *Kincaidii* (Threatened)
- Nelson's checker-mallow *Sidalcea nelsoniana* (Threatened)
- Fender's blue butterfly *Icaricia icarioides fenderi* (Endangered)
- Mazama pocket gopher *Thomomys mazama* (proposed Threatened)
- Streaked horned lark *Eremophila alpestris strigata* (proposed Threatened)
- Taylor's checkerspot *Euphydryas editha taylori* (proposed Endangered)
- Oregon spotted frog *Rana pretiosa* (Candidate)

- **Other species worthy of consideration include:**

- Acorn woodpecker *Melanerpes formicivorus* (Vulnerable – OR)
- American grass bug *Acetropis Americana*
- Banded cord-moss *Entosthodon fascicularis* (Threatened - BC)
- Band-tailed pigeon *Columba fasciata* (Vulnerable – BC)
- Barn owl *tyto alba* (Vulnerable – BC)
- Bear's-foot sanicle (snake-root sanicle) *Sanicula arctopoides* (Threatened - BC)
- Bearded owl-clover *Triphysaria versicolor* ssp. *versicolor* (Threatened - BC)
- Black-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus californicus*
- Blue dasher *Pachydiplax longipennis* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Blue toadflax *Linaria canadensis* var. *texana* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Blue-grey tailedropper slug *Prophysaon coeruleum* (Threatened - BC)
- Bog bird's-foot trefoil *Lotus pinnatus* (Threatened - BC)
- Boisduval's blue, *blackmorei* subspecies *Icaricia icarioides blackmorei* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Brook spike-primrose *Epilobium torreyi* (Threatened - BC)
- Brush prairie pocket gopher *Thomomys talpoides douglasi*
- California buttercup *Ranunculus californicus* (Threatened - BC)
- California hedge-parsley *Yabea microcarpa* (Threatened - BC)
- California-tea *Rupertia physodes* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Carolina meadow-foxtail *Alopecurus carolinianus* (Threatened - BC)
- Chipping sparrow *Spizella passerine*
- Coast microseris *Microseris bigelovii* (Threatened - BC)
- Coastal Scouler's catchfly *Silene scouleri* ssp. *grandis* (Threatened - BC)
- Coastal wood fern *Dryopteris arguta* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Common bluecup *Githopsis specularioides* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Common nighthawk *Chordeiles minor* (Critical – OR)
- Common ringlet, *Coenonympha californica insulana* (Threatened - BC)
- Common woodnymph, *incana* subspecies *Cercyonis pegala incana* (Threatened - BC)
- Cup clover *Trifolium cyathiferum* (Threatened - BC)
- Deltoid balsamroot *Balsamorhiza deltoidea* (Threatened - BC)
- Dense spike-primrose *Epilobium densiflorum* (Threatened - BC)
- Dense-flowered lupine *Lupinus densiflorus* var. *densiflorus* (Threatened - BC)

- Densetuft hairsedge *Bulbostylis capillaris* (Threatened - BC)
- Dog star skipper (butterfly) *Polites Sonora siris*
- Dun skipper (butterfly) *Euphyes vestris* (Vulnerable – BC)
- Dwarf sandwort *Minuartia pusilla* (Threatened - BC)
- Erect pygmyweed *Crassula connata* var. *connata* (Threatened - BC)
- Ermine, anguinae subspecies *Mustela erminea anguinae* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Farewell-to-spring *Clarkia amoena* var. *caurina*, *Clarkia amoena* var. *lindleyi* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Fern-leaved desert-parsley *Lomatium dissectum* var. *dissectum* (Threatened - BC)
- Foothill sedge *Carex tumulicola* (Threatened - BC)
- Foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylei* (Critical – OR)
- Fragrant popcornflower *Plagiobothrys figuratus* (Threatened - BC)
- Geyer's onion *Allium geyeri* var. *tenerum* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum* (Vulnerable – OR)
- Gray's desert-parsley *Lomatium grayi* (Threatened - BC)
- Gray-tailed vole *Microtus canicaudus* (Candidate – WA)
- Great arctic *Oeneis nevadensis* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Great blue heron *Ardea Herodias fannini* (Vulnerable – BC)
- Green-sheathed sedge *Carex feta* (Threatened - BC)
- Heterocodon *Heterocodon rariflorum* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Hoary elfin (butterfly) *Incisalia polia obscura*
- Howell's triteleia *Triteleia howellii* (Threatened - BC)
- Howell's violet *Viola howellii* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Island blue (greenish blue, *insulanus* subspecies) *Plebejus saepiolus insulanus* (Threatened - BC)
- Island marble (butterfly) *Euchloe ausonides insulanus* (Candidate – WA)
- Kellogg's rush *Juncus kelloggii* (Threatened - BC)
- Leaf bug *Ceratocapsus downesi* (Threatened - BC)
- Lewis's woodpecker *Malanerpes lewis pop.1* (Threatened – BC)
- Lindley's microseris *Uropappus lindleyi* (Threatened - BC)
- Lobb's water-buttercup *Ranunculus lobbii* (Threatened - BC)
- Macoun's meadowfoam *Limnanthes macounii* (Threatened - BC)
- Macrae's clover *Trifolium dichotomum* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Manroot *Marah oreganus* (Threatened - BC)
- Mardon skipper (butterfly) *Polites mardon* (Endangered – WA)
- Moss' elfin *Incisalia mossii mossii* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Muhlenberg's centauray *Centaurium muehlenbergii* (Threatened - BC)
- Needle-leaved navarretia *Navarretia intertexta* (Threatened - BC)
- Northern pygmy owl *Glaucidium gnoma swarthi* (Vulnerable – BC)
- Northern red-legged frog *Rana aurora* (Vulnerable – OR)
- Nuttall's quillwort *Isoetes nuttallii* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Oregon branded skipper (butterfly) *Hesperia Colorado oregonia*
- Oregon silverspot (butterfly) *Speyeria zerene hippolyta*
- Oregon vesper sparrow *Poocetes gramineus affinis* (Critical – OR, Candidate – WA)
- Pacific gopher snake *Pituophis catenifer catenifer*
- Peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum* (Threatened – BC)
- Plant bug *Clivenema fusca* (Threatened - BC)
- Poison oak *Toxicodendron diversilobum* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Poverty clover *Trifolium depauperatum* var. *depauperatum* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Prairie lupine *Lupinus lepidus* (Threatened - BC)
- Propertius' duskywing (butterfly) *Erynnis propertius*
- Puget (Blackmore's) blue (butterfly) *Icaricia icariodes blackmorei*

- Puget Sound fritillary (butterfly) *Speyeria cybele pugetensis* (Monitor – WA)
- Purple martin *Progne subis* (Critical – OR, Candidate – WA)
- Purple sanicle *Sanicula bipinnatifida* (Threatened - BC)
- Racer (snake) *Coluber constrictor*
- Rigid apple moss *Bartramia stricta* (Threatened - BC)
- Robber fly *Nicocles rufus*, *Scleropogon bradleyi* (Threatened - BC)
- Roosevelt elk *Cervus elaphus roosevelti* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Rosy owl-clover *Orthocarpus bracteosus* (Threatened - BC)
- Scalepod *Idaho scapigera* (Threatened - BC)
- Scentless plant bug *Harmostes dorsalis* (Threatened - BC)
- Seaside birds-foot lotus *Lotus formosissimus* (Threatened - BC)
- Seed bug *Scolopostethus tropicus* (Threatened - BC)
- Sharp-pod peppergrass *Lepidium oxycarpum* (Threatened - BC)
- Sharp-tailed snake *Contia tenuis* (Threatened - BC)
- Shield-backed bug *Camirus porosus* (Threatened - BC)
- Short-eared owl *Asio flammeus*
- Slender-billed white-breasted nuthatch *Sitta carolinensis aculeate* (Candidate – WA)
- Slender popcornflower *Plagiobothrys tenellus* (Threatened - BC)
- Slender woolly-heads *Psilocarphus tenellus* var. *tenellus* (Threatened - BC)
- Slimleaf onion *Allium amplexans* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Small-flowered godetia *Clarkia purpurea* ssp. *quadrivulnera* (Threatened - BC)
- Small-flowered tonella *Tonella tenella* (Threatened - BC)
- Small-headed tarweed *Madia minima* (Threatened - BC)
- Smooth goldfields *Lasthenia glaberrima* (Threatened - BC)
- Spanish-clover *Lotus unifoliolatus* var. *unifoliolatus* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Sulphur lupine *Lupinus oreganus* var. *kincaidii* (Threatened - BC)
- Tall woolly-heads *Psilocarphus elatior* (Threatened - BC)
- Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Twisted oak moss *Syntrichia laevipila* (Threatened - BC)
- Valley silverspot (butterfly) *Speyeria zerene bremnerii*
- Victoria owl-clover *Castilleja victoriae* (Threatened - BC)
- Water-plantain buttercup *Ranunculus alismifolius* var. *alismifolius* (Threatened - BC)
- Western bluebird *Sialia mexicana* (Vulnerable – OR, Monitor - WA)
- Western gray squirrel *Sciurus griseus* (Threatened – WA, Sensitive – OR)
- Western meadowlark *Sturnella neglecta* (Critical – OR)
- Western painted turtle *Chrysemys picta bellii* (Critical – OR)
- Western pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata* (Critical – OR)
- Western pondhawk *Erythemis collocata* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Western rattlesnake *Crotalus viridis* (Critical – OR)
- Western rush *Juncus occidentalis* (Threatened - BC)
- Western screech owl *megascops kennicottii kennicottii* (Vulnerable – BC)
- Western sulphur (butterfly) *Coalis accidentalis* (Vulnerable – BC)
- Western toad *Anaxyrus boreas* (Candidate – WA)
- White meconella *Meconella oregana* (Threatened - BC)
- White-lip rein orchid *Piperia candida* (Threatened - BC)
- White-topped aster *Aster curtus*
- Winged water-starwort *Callitriche marginata* (Threatened - BC)
- Yellow-billed cuckoo *coccyzus americanus* (Threatened – BC)
- Yellow montane violet *Viola praemorsa* ssp. *praemorsa* (Threatened - BC)
- Yellow-legged meadowhawk *Sympetrum vicinum* (Vulnerable - BC)
- Zerene fritillary, *bremnerii* subspecies *Speyeria zerene bremnerii* (Threatened - BC)

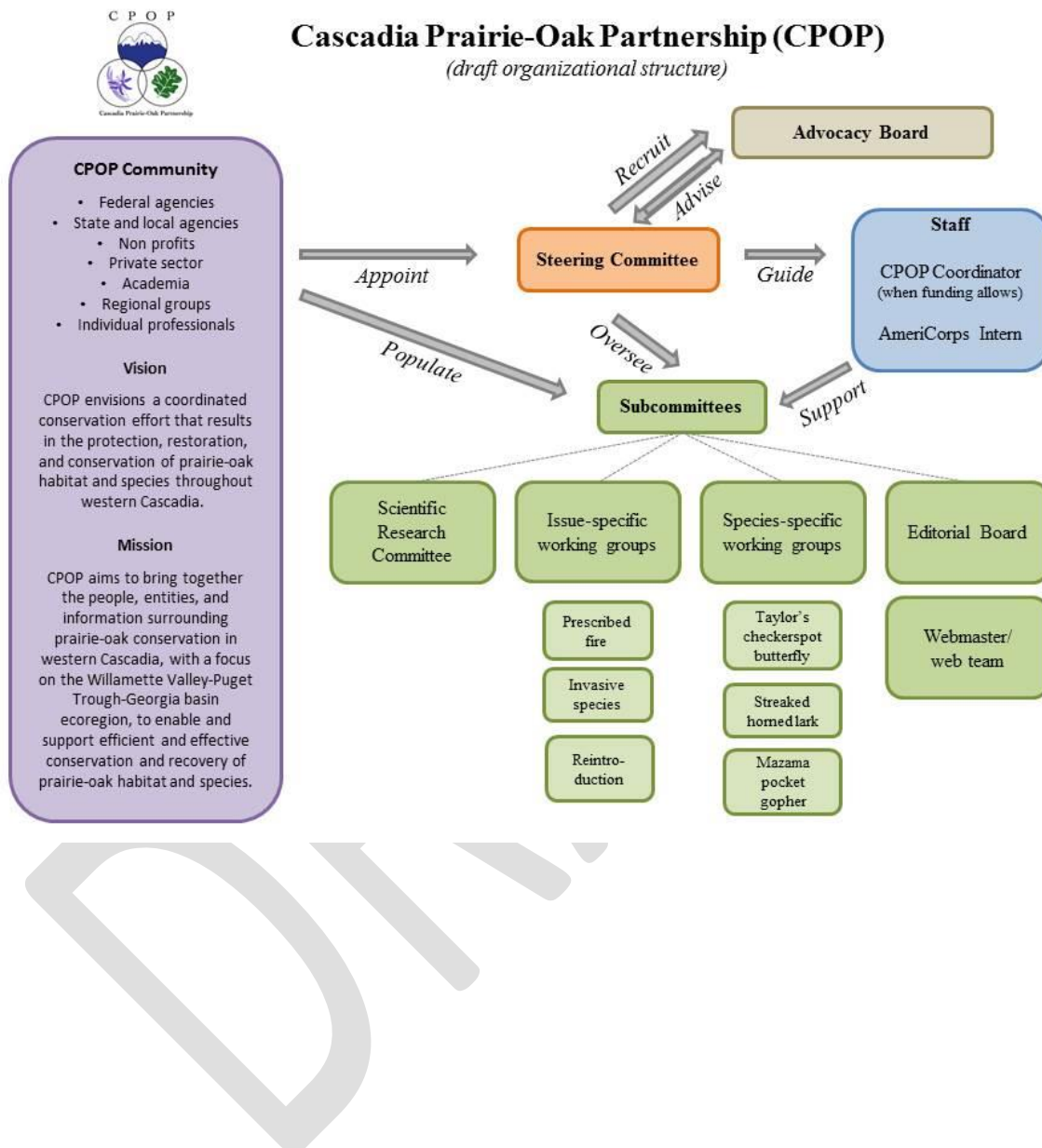
APPENDIX D: PROPOSED MEMBERSHIP

To successfully serve as an umbrella group for information and action on prairie-oak conservation, CPOP's community will be comprised of individuals from each of the categories below, and will ideally reach participants from each of the following organizations. This list is not fully comprehensive and absence of an organization does not exclude it from involvement.

- **Federal agencies**
 - US Fish and Wildlife Service
 - US Forest Service
 - Department of Defense/Joint Base Lewis-McChord
 - Natural Resources Conservation Service
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - Parks Canada
 - Environment Canada
 - Canadian Wildlife Service
- **State agencies**
 - Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
 - Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
 - Washington Department of Natural Resources
 - Washington Recreation and Conservation Office
 - British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations
 - British Columbia Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection
 - BC Parks
- **Local agencies**
 - Oregon Metro
 - Port of Portland
 - Thurston County
 - Clallam County
 - Washington Conservation Districts and Oregon Soil and Water Conservation Districts
 - Port of Olympia
 - Benton County Parks
 - Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde
- **Nonprofits**
 - American Bird Conservancy
 - Land Trusts –Center for Natural Lands Management, The Nature Conservancy, Capital Land Trust, Columbia Land Trust, Nisqually Land Trust, Greenbelt Land Trust
 - Institute for Applied Ecology
 - Garry Oak Ecosystems Recovery Team
- **Academia**
 - University of Washington
 - Washington State University
 - The Evergreen State College
 - Oregon State University
 - University of Oregon

- Portland State University
- University of Puget Sound
- **Fellow Partnerships and Groups**
 - Pacific Coast Joint Venture
 - Northwest Fire Science Consortium
 - Native Plant Society
 - Partners in Flight
 - Sustainability in Prisons Project
 - Ecostudies Institute
 - Oregon Biodiversity Information Center
- **Individuals**

APPENDIX E: ORGANIZATIONAL MAP



APPENDIX F: FOUNDING STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Bob Altman American Bird Conservancy

Ed Alverson

Hannah Anderson Center for Natural Lands Management

Patrick Dunn Center for Natural Lands Management

Peter Dunwiddie University of Washington/ Center for Natural Lands Management

Sarah Hamman Center for Natural Lands Management

Elsbeth Hilton Center for Natural Lands Management

Tom Kaye Institute for Applied Ecology

Ann Kreager Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

Mary Linders Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

James Lynch Joint Base Lewis-McChord

Kathryn Martell Garry Oak Ecosystems Recovery Team

Rebecca Mersereau Garry Oak Ecosystems Recovery Team

Ted Thomas US Fish and Wildlife Service

Jonathan Soll Oregon Metro

Elaine Stewart Oregon Metro