PARD Recommended Land Management Strategies and Climate Vulnerability Analysis

A GUIDE TO RESTORATION OF PARKLAND NATURAL AREAS

Presenters:

Matt McCaw Environmental Conservation Program Manager, Land Management, Austin Parks and Recreation Department

Amanda Ross

Division Manager, Natural Resources, Austin Parks and Recreation Department

BACKGROUND

- A *natural area* is one with natural character, typically dominated by native plants and animals.
- 74% of parkland (~12,500 acres) is designated as natural areas in Nature Preserves, Greenbelts, and other park types.
- Natural areas provide critical services such as support for human health and well-being, climate regulation, clean air and water, and support for strong economies.







DEGRADED LANDS

Most parkland natural areas have not been managed for ecosystem health and are degraded. As a result, they are threatened by heat, drought, disease, and wildfire and present safety risks to both park users and neighbors.

2019 WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS AUDIT

Found that PARD does not have the capacity to manage parkland natural areas and address wildfire risk.



SOLUTION: ACTIVE ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION

CLIMATE EQUITY PLAN

Natural Systems Goal 1: Manage natural areas for resilience.

Natural Systems Goal 4: Include all City-owned lands under a management plan that results in negative carbon emissions and maximizes co-benefits.

2019 WILDFIRE PREPAREDNESS AUDIT

Recommended that PARD create and implement land management plans with a priority on "high-risk properties."

Response: PARD established the beginnings of a land management program as well as a technical guiding document to help direct action.

OTHER INITIATIVES

This strategy is also recommended by:

- Austin/Travis County Community Wildfire Protection Plan
- PARD Long Range Plan
- Nine parks vision plans
- Austin Green Infrastructure Strengths and Gaps Assessment
- Austin Healthy Parks Plan (Austin Parks Foundation)

LAND MANAGEMENT GUIDE SCOPE

- 10,347 acres of natural areas
- All PARD Nature Preserves and PARD Balcones Canyonlands Preserves
- Contiguous natural areas > 75-100 acres
- Excludes small and/or fragmented natural areas which provide difficult access and are expensive to manage
- Creates large management complexes



LAND MANAGEMENT **GUIDE COMPONENTS**



SITE ANALYSIS

Current conditions and challenges. Existing vegetation communities, wildfire fuel conditions, soils, hydrology, endangered species, other elements

CLIMATE VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Defined the components of climate vulnerability. Identifies and maps vulnerability to intense heat, drought, disease, and wildfire. Incorporates social vulnerability as a component of risk.

MANAGEMENT GOALS

Vegetation types expected to be most resilient throughout 21st century

Actions for economically and efficiently **RESTORATION STRATEGIES** scales

MONITORING DIRECTION

achieving management goals at large

For evaluating progress relative to management goals

COMMUNITY INPUT



PREVIOUS PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Parks vision plans, Long Range Plan, Climate Equity Plan, Wildfire Preparedness Audit, existing community-supported projects

Two presentations to Parks Board, City Council approval

COMMUNITY INPUT DURING PLAN DEVELOPMENT

Targeted and general outreach to 50+ stakeholder groups

Input from 60+ key staff: Austin Water/BCP, Austin Fire Department, Watershed Protection, Office of Sustainability, Office of Resilience, Equity Office, Travis County Fire Marshall's office, others

COMMUNITY INPUT DURING IMPLEMENTATION

Co-development of work plans and unified management of tracts with stakeholder groups

MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



AUSTIN'S NATURAL AREAS

- 87.5% of Austin's public natural areas are west of Interstate 35.
- 98.5% of all lands that have received ecological restoration activities are west of Interstate 35.
- Socially vulnerable communities depend heavily on healthy ecosystems for their health, well-being, and economic vitality. Most communities classified as high social vulnerability are located east of Interstate 35.

CURRENT CHALLENGES

- 76% of parkland natural areas are in Very Poor to Moderate condition due to invasive species, loss of biodiversity, and hazardous wildfire fuel conditions. Ecological condition affects the likelihood of widespread tree mortality and intense wildfire.
- Areas of elevated probability of intense wildfire are distributed throughout the park system.
- Areas of highest Climate Vulnerability Index are distributed throughout the park system but concentrated east of Mopac.

FUTURE CHALLENGES

- Climate change is increasing the likelihood of widespread tree mortality and intense wildfire.
- The temperature conditions during the 2011 wildfire season are projected to be the average condition as soon as 2040.
- This means that as few as 17 years remain to prepare our natural areas for significant climatic stress.



MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PROGRAM STRATEGY

 Long-term, holistic restoration and management of parkland natural areas to mitigate risk, improve resilience, and secure ecosystem services.

RESTORATION ACTIVITIES

- Over 1,000 acres/year of restoration treatment are needed over the next ~20 years.
 - <u>Selective thinning and fuel reduction</u>: Targeted removal of small trees and brush to improve forest health
 - <u>Prescribed fire</u>: Important land management and wildfire mitigation tool
 - <u>Invasive species removal</u>: Improves climate resilience and park user safety
 - o <u>Planting and seeding</u>: Improves climate resilience

RESOURCE NEEDS

- Staffing, equipment, operating funds, workspace
- Estimated annually at \$200 per acre under management



NEXT STEPS

Environmental Commission – August 2

City Council – August 31

REQUESTED ACTION:

Recommend to Austin City Council to approve the Parks and Recreation Department Climate Vulnerability Analysis and Recommended Management Strategies.