

GREAT BASIN COOPERATIVE ECOSYSTEM STUDIES UNIT (GB CESU)

STRATEGIC PLAN 2021-2026



INTRODUCTION

The Great Basin Cooperative Ecosystems Studies Unit was established in 2001 with the University of Nevada, Reno as the host institution. Today, the partnership includes 12 universities, 10 federal agencies, and three non-profit organizations that bring expert scientific, cultural, and educational resources to bear on some of the most challenging environmental and cultural issues faced by the region.



Road to Nixon, Nevada, sunrise. Photo by Nolan Preece.

The Great Basin is an incredibly diverse landscape that is increasingly at risk from climate change and land use and development activities. Given that the Great Basin states have among the highest percentages of federally-managed land in the U.S., these changes and risks pose particular challenges for those tasked with managing the land. Addressing these challenges requires science-guided management and effective partnerships. The GB CESU facilitates projects that provide technical assistance to management agencies and inform effective management practices. In the past five years alone, the GB CESU has facilitated 83 projects that provide these services, totaling \$13.2 million in funding.

With the 2021 renewal of the five-year host-university agreement, the University of Nevada, Reno is committed to stewarding this critical partnership and eager to facilitate a more efficient and effective partnership, by bringing more experts into the consortium and providing more opportunities for experts and managers to work collaboratively on these important issues.

MISSION

The mission of the Great Basin CESU is to facilitate partnerships for research, technical assistance, and education that enhance understanding, stewardship, and sustainability of natural and cultural resources, as well as human communities, within the Great Basin.



THE GREAT BASIN IS A TOPOGRAPHICALLY AND GEOLOGICALLY DIVERSE SEMIARID REGION OF THE WESTERN U.S. THAT ENCOMPASSES MOST OF NEVADA, PARTS OF UTAH, IDAHO, OREGON, AND CALIFORNIA.

VISION

The Great Basin CESU envisions a Great Basin in which ecological systems, cultural heritage, and human communities are supported through science-guided management and effective partnerships of scientists, federal managers, and public stakeholders.

BACKGROUND

THE NEED FOR SCIENCE-GUIDED MANAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS

Sustaining the Great Basin's ecological systems, cultural heritage, and human communities requires science-guided management and effective partnerships. The Great Basin is a topographically and geologically diverse semiarid region of the western U.S. that encompasses most of Nevada, and parts of Utah, Idaho, Oregon, and California.

Prior to Anglo-American settlement in the mid-to-late 1800s, the region was sparsely occupied by Native American tribes. Following settlement and incorporation of the Great Basin states into the union, the region was comprised largely of rural agricultural and ranching communities for most of the 20th century.

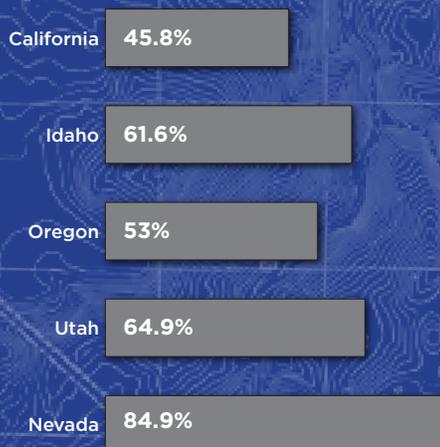
In recent decades, the major urban centers (Bend, Oregon; Boise, Idaho; Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada; Salt Lake City, Utah) at the periphery of the region experienced among the most rapid population growth in the United States.

Because there was little privately-owned land in the region when the federal land management agencies were formed, the states in the Great Basin have some of the highest percentages of federally-managed land in the U.S. – 45.8% in California, 61.6% in Idaho, 53% in Oregon, 64.9% in Utah, and 84.9% in Nevada. These federally managed lands are intermixed with state and private lands.

Agency missions, policies, and guidelines often differ for adjoining lands, and perspectives of the diverse public about appropriate uses and management of federally managed lands can vary. These differences emphasize the need for organizations like the CESU that are focused on land stewardship and building partnerships.

The Great Basin is experiencing two types of interacting change agents that threaten natural and cultural resources and human communities. Persistent ecosystem changes include the spread of nonnative invasive plant species, altered fire regimes, conifer expansion, and climate change.

STATE LAND THAT IS FEDERALLY MANAGED



Land uses and development activities that are causing change include cropland conversion, energy development, mining, road and other infrastructure, urban and exurban development, recreation, wild horse and wild burro activities, and improper livestock grazing.



Photo courtesy of Dr. John Tull, USFWS

59% OF
SAGEBRUSH
ECOSYSTEMS
REMAIN OF
HISTORICAL AREA

20% OF
SPECIES IN THE
SAGEBRUSH
ECOSYSTEM ARE AT
RISK

207
PLANT AND
ANIMAL SPECIES
OF CONSERVATION
CONCERN

Land uses and development can increase the risk of persistent ecosystem changes, particularly invasion of nonnative annual grasses, increased wildfire activity, and conversion of large areas to invasive annual grasses. Longer fire seasons and more extreme fire weather due to ongoing climate change are exacerbating these changes. The consequences of these changes are deteriorating habitats for native plants and animals and economic losses for human communities from decreased recreational and hunting opportunities and loss of livestock management infrastructure and forage. Many of the projects sponsored by the GB CESU focus on developing the scientific information and management strategies needed to restore Great Basin ecosystems and maintain the resources needed to support human communities.

The ongoing changes in the Great Basin are reducing habitat and placing many species at risk. Sagebrush ecosystems characterize much of the region and are estimated to compose only about 59% of their historical area. It is estimated that 20% of species associated with sagebrush ecosystems are at risk and that there are 207 plant and animal species of conservation concern. Many species (about 75%) are strongly associated with stream and riparian ecosystems in this water-limited region.

Several aquatic species are already extinct and numerous others are at risk.

Habitat restoration and species conservation are primary objectives of Great Basin management agencies to maintain species populations, as well as to prevent listing under the Endangered Species Act and any subsequent restrictions on management practices. Conservation of species-at-risk requires targeted research on individual species and their habitats to develop effective management practices and provide technical assistance to the management agencies. This is the emphasis of multiple GB CESU-sponsored projects.



Photo courtesy of Dr. Tamzen Stringham

Land management agencies in the Great Basin clearly face significant challenges in administering public lands in a manner that will ensure sustainability into the future. Addressing the changes occurring in the Great Basin requires developing a sound scientific understanding of current ecological patterns and processes of plant and animal populations and communities, ecosystem and landscape dynamics, and how these are likely to change with future climate projections.

Knowledge of past and present Great Basin ecosystems, and of human communities and their interactions with these ecosystems, can increase our understanding of the dynamic nature of these landscapes. This understanding can provide a frame of reference for assessing the factors affecting modern patterns and processes, as well as ensure continued vibrant human communities.

Traditional Ecological Knowledge based on extensive observation of an area or a species can provide important insights into the changes that have occurred and how Native Americans address them. Collectively, this information can provide the basis for developing effective management strategies and providing information to scientific and management communities and to the public.

The Great Basin CESU plays a vital role in facilitating partnerships among institutions of higher education, nonprofit



Photo courtesy of Anna Knight, USDOI U.S. Geological Survey

organizations, and federal research and management agencies to provide the information that is needed for science-guided management, specifically:

- Scientific information and the implications for management
- Technical assistance in implementing science-based management strategies and activities
- Education of current and future managers and the public to promote scientific understanding of Great Basin ecological systems, cultural heritage, and land stewardship

“SUSTAINING THE GREAT BASIN’S ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS, CULTURAL HERITAGE, AND HUMAN COMMUNITIES REQUIRES SCIENCE-GUIDED MANAGEMENT AND EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS.”

HISTORY AND OVERVIEW OF THE GREAT BASIN CESU

The Great Basin Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit (GB CESU) was established in May 2001. In 2021, GB CESU partners include 12 universities, 10 federal agencies, and three non-profit organizations. The University of Nevada, Reno has served as the host institution since the inception of the GB CESU. Leadership and administrative support for the GB CESU director's position reside in the Division of Research & Innovation at the University of Nevada, Reno. This central location in the University system allows for robust leadership, augments access to resources, and ensures continuity of administration.

Since its inception in 2001, the GB CESU has facilitated numerous projects addressing the research, technical assistance, and education needs of Great Basin management agencies.

In total, the GB CESU facilitated 632 projects totaling \$108M in funding from 2001–2021. During the last five years (2016–2021), the GB CESU facilitated 83 projects with \$13.2 million in funding.

These projects:

- Evaluated effects of change agents, such as invasive annual grasses, wildfire, wind erosion, wild horse and livestock grazing, and climate change;
- Provided scientific information and management implications for plant and animal species conservation, invasive species control, plant community restoration, and vegetation management and monitoring;
- Provided information and assistance for recreational use planning and management of cultural and paleontological resources;
- Facilitated national and regional efforts, including the National Seed Strategy, Great Basin Fire Science Exchange, and Development of State and Transition Models for Nevada and Oregon; and

AT A GLANCE: GB CESU PARTNERS

12 UNIVERSITIES

10 FEDERAL
AGENCIES

3 NON-PROFITS

632 PROJECTS

- Engaged with communities and management agencies to provide scientific information for decreasing fire risk and protecting resources, including developing a “Living with Fire” campaign, testing methods for monitoring resources using citizen science; and assessing the social and economic impacts of management.

Information on the GB CESU, including the needs and goals, list of partners, list of projects, funding opportunities, cooperative agreements and other documents, GB CESU events, and experts database is on the GB CESU website: <https://gbcesu.unr.edu>.



Photo courtesy of Dr. Jeanne Chambers

**“MANY OF
THE PROJECTS
SPONSORED BY THE
GB CESU FOCUS
ON DEVELOPING
THE SCIENTIFIC
INFORMATION AND
MANAGEMENT
STRATEGIES
NEEDED TO
RESTORE GREAT
BASIN ECOSYSTEMS
AND MAINTAIN
THE RESOURCES
NEEDED TO
SUPPORT HUMAN
COMMUNITIES.”**

A vertical blue sidebar on the left side of the page features a topographic map background with white contour lines and a light blue grid. The map shows terrain features and some text labels like 'WEST ARIZONA NATIONAL FOREST'.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

I. FACILITATE RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN SUPPORT OF FEDERAL MANAGEMENT

1. The GB CESU will require nonfederal partners to adhere to a reduced overhead rate for all GB CESU projects.
2. The GB CESU will continue to identify and recruit new partners to broaden participation in the GB CESU in partnership with federal agencies.
3. The GB CESU will promote funding opportunities, federal agency needs, university partner expertise, opportunities for collaboration, select project results, and web links to relevant internal and external organizations.

II. FOSTER COLLABORATION AND INFORMATION SHARING

1. The GB CESU will encourage the funding agency to support preparation of abstracts, reports, and publications of the results of completed projects that can be posted on the GB CESU website.
2. The GB CESU will encourage in-person engagement among agency staff and scientists through office and field visits and regional meetings, such as the GB Consortium meetings.
3. The GB CESU will facilitate the coordination and integration of GB CESU projects and activities with other scientific organizations and collaborations in the Great Basin.

IV. ENSURE OPERATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS

1. The GB CESU will maintain and enhance reporting to GB CESU partners and the national program office, including producing an annual report to assess accomplishments of the Strategic Plan objectives that will be made available on the website and to the National Office, GB CESU partners, the public, and the Great Basin Consortium during scheduled meetings.
2. The GB CESU Director's Office will maintain a standing Federal Manager's Committee that will meet regularly.
3. The GB CESU will coordinate activities with the national CESU network as appropriate.



Photo courtesy of Dr. Tamzen Stringham