

Network for Landscape Conservation

2017 Survey Results

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Survey and analysis completed in partnership with the Network for Landscape Conservation

Context

These collective results will be used to: (1) document the growth of landscape scale conservation through issuing this survey every three years; (2) identify best practices and success stories to share with other practitioners; (3) identify greatest challenges to steer the Network and others in developing programs, tools, and funding to surmount those challenges; and (4) shine a spotlight on the importance and growth of the field of landscape scale conservation.

Question 1: Name of Large Landscape Conservation Initiative

A total of (152) participants responded to the 2017 NLC survey representing (130) distinct initiatives. There were multiple responses from (16) initiatives with a range of (2-5) respondents from each. There were (2) respondents who represented multiple initiatives. See contact spreadsheet for additional information.

Initiatives Represented

Accokeek Foundation	Diablo Trust
Adirondack Park; Hudson River Valley Greenway; NYS Heritage Area System	DOPL
Albemarle-Pamlico Nation Estuary Partnership	Engaging Large Forest Owners in All-Lands Conservation
Appalachian Landscape Conservation Cooperative	Florida Fish and Wildlife
Appalachian Trail Landscape Conservation Initiative	Forest Preserves of Cook County
Atlantic Coast Joint Venture	Four Forest Restoration Initiative
Beaver Hills Initiative	Friends of the Conte Refuge
Bee Gap- National Garden Clubs	Great Basin Landscape Conservation Cooperative
Blackfoot Challenge	Great Bear Rainforest
Blue Ridge Berryessa Partnership	Great Bend of the Gila National Monument
Buffalo Creek Watershed	Great Eastern Ranges Initiative
Canada's Wild Salmon Policy Implementation	Great Plains Landscape Conservation Cooperative
Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement	Greater Baltimore Wilderness Coalition
Caribbean Landscape Conservation Cooperative	Greater Forest Park Conservation Initiative
Carroll County, Maryland Agriculture Land Preservation	Greater Grand Canyon Landscape Assessment
Casco Bay Estuary Partnership	Greater Yellowstone Coordinating Committee
Central Colorado Rockies	Gulf of Mexico Restoration
Chesapeake Bay Program and Appalachian Trail Landscape Conservation Initiative	Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge
Chesapeake Conservation Partnership	Heart of the Rockies Initiative
Chesapeake Land & Water Initiative	Heart of the West
Chicago Wilderness	Heartland Conservation Alliance
Chilean Private Lands Conservation Initiative	High Peaks Initiative
Climate Refugia	Hill Country Conservation Network
Coalition for the Delaware River Watershed	Hudson Highlands Land Trust
Colorado River Delta	Hudson to Housatonic Regional Conservation Partnership
Cross-Watershed Network	Idaho Fish and Game
Crown Managers Partnership	KCoe Conservation
Delta Plan Council	Lake Tahoe Environmental Improvement Program
Desert Landscape Conservation Cooperative	Lake Tahoe West Restoration Partnership

Lakeview Federal Stewardship Unit	Resilient Lands and Waters Initiative
Landscape Conservation Design and the iCASS Platform	Right Place Campaign
Lesser Prairie Chicken Range-wide Conservation Plan	Rio Grande Initiative
Long Trail Protection Campaign	Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area
Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program	Rocky Mountain Wild Connected Landscape Campaign
Madison Watershed Partnership	Roundtable on the Crown of the Continent
Madrean Pilot Area of the DLCC	Sagebrush Ecosystem Conservation
Magnetawan River Watershed	Santa Cruz Mountains Stewardship Network
Mahoosuc Initiative	Schoodic to Schoodic
Maine Mountain Collaborative	Slow the Spread Program
MassConn Sustainable Forest Partnership	Solar Regional Mitigation Strategy
McHenry County Land Protection Plan	South Atlantic Landscape Conservation Cooperative
Metro Denver Nature Alliance	South Mountain Partnership
Mid-Atlantic Agricultural Area	Southern Oregon Forest Restoration Collaborative
Mid-Atlantic Farmland	Southern Sierra Conservation Cooperative
Missouri River Recovery Implementation Committee	Southwest Seed Partnership
Mount Vernon Viewshed	Staying Connected Initiative
Myakka Island Conservation Corridor	Strategic Conservation Plan
Nebraska Natural Legacy Project	Tallgrass Aspen Parklands
New Hampshire Wildlife Action Plan	Tallgrass Prairie Partnership
New Jersey Conservation Blueprint	Tamalpais Lands Collaborative
New Jersey Pinelands	Texas Coastal Conservation Initiative
North Atlantic Landscape Conservation Cooperative	Tongue River Initiative
North Quabbin Regional Landscape Partnership	US National Park Service National Natural Landmark Program
North Warner Multi-ownership Forest Health Project	US National Park Service Scaling Up
Northern Prairies Land Trust	We Are the Arctic
Northwest Basin and Range Landscape Conservation Design	Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool
Northwoods Program	Western Riverina
Ocmulgee River Corridor Initiative	Western Wildway
Ocmulgee Watershed	Wildlands and Woodlands
Pacific Northwest Coast Landscape Conservation Design	Willamette River Initiative
Partnership for Gulf Coast Land Conservation	Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative
Pathways to the Pacific	Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative
Rappahannock River Green Infrastructure	Zuni Mountains Collaborative
Regional Conservation Partnership Network	

Figure 1. List of initiatives represented in the 2017 NLC survey.

Initiatives with Multiple Responses	Number of Respondents
Appalachian Landscape Conservation Cooperative	2
Appalachian Trail Landscape Conservation Initiative	4
Chesapeake Bay Program	2
Chesapeake Conservation Partnership	5
Chicago Wilderness	2
Cross-Watershed Network	2
Crown Managers Partnership	2
Hackmatack National Wildlife Refuge	2
Hill Country Conservation Network	2
Pacific Northwest Coast Landscape Conservation Design	2
Roundtable on the Crown of the Continent	2
US National Park Service Scaling Up	2
South Atlantic Landscape Conservation Cooperative	2
South Mountain Partnership	2
Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative	3
Yellowstone to Yukon Conservation Initiative	3
Total:	39

Figure 2. List of initiatives with multiple respondents in the 2017 NLC survey.

Question 2: Year the Large Landscape Conservation Initiative was founded

A total of 148 participants responded to this question with a founding date for (127) initiatives. There was (1) participant representing multiple initiatives who replied ‘multiple’, and (2) respondents who replied ‘do not know’. The oldest initiative, Forest Preserves of Cook County, was founded in 1914 while the most recent initiative, Strategic Conservation Plan, was founded in 2017. Of the responding initiatives, 45% were founded in 2010 or later, and 11% were founded prior to 1990. Only 43% of the multiple responses for a single initiative were in agreement about the start date, therefore, the earliest date was selected to represent the initiative.

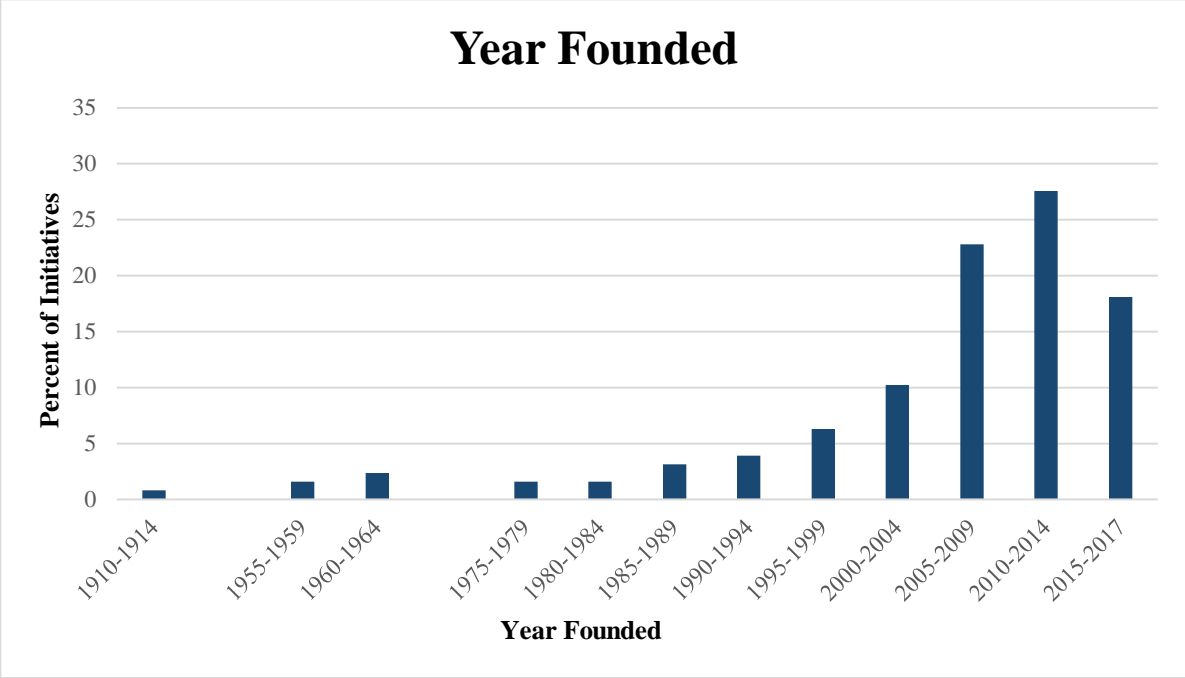


Figure 3: The year in which initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey were founded.

Q3: Size (in acres) of Large Landscape Conservation Initiative

A total of (146) participants replied providing the size in acres for (128) initiatives. 27% of initiatives fall into the less than 500,000 acres category and 11% fall into the greater than 100 million acres category. Only 25% of the multiple responses for a single initiative were in agreement with one other, therefore, the larger acreage size was selected.

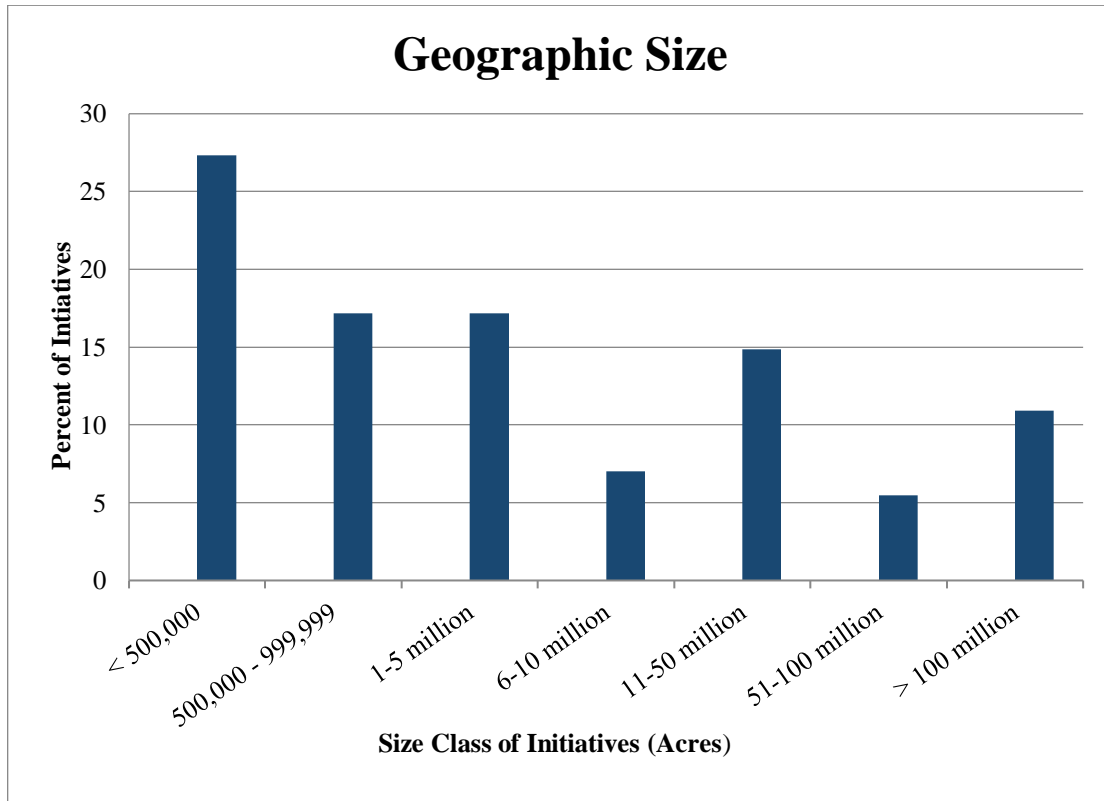


Figure 4. The size class of initiatives (in acres) who participated in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q4: Approximate number of partners involved in Large Landscape Conservation

A total of (151) participants replied providing the number of partners for (131) initiatives. 53% of initiatives have less than (30) partners, and 19% have (100) or more partners. (1) participant recorded 'too numerous to count', (1) recorded 'informal participants', (2) stated 'multiple partners', and (2) replied 'do not know'. These replies were counted in the number of participants for the question, however, are not included in the statistical analysis. Only 21% of the multiple responses for a single initiative were in agreement with one other, therefore, the smaller number of partners was selected.

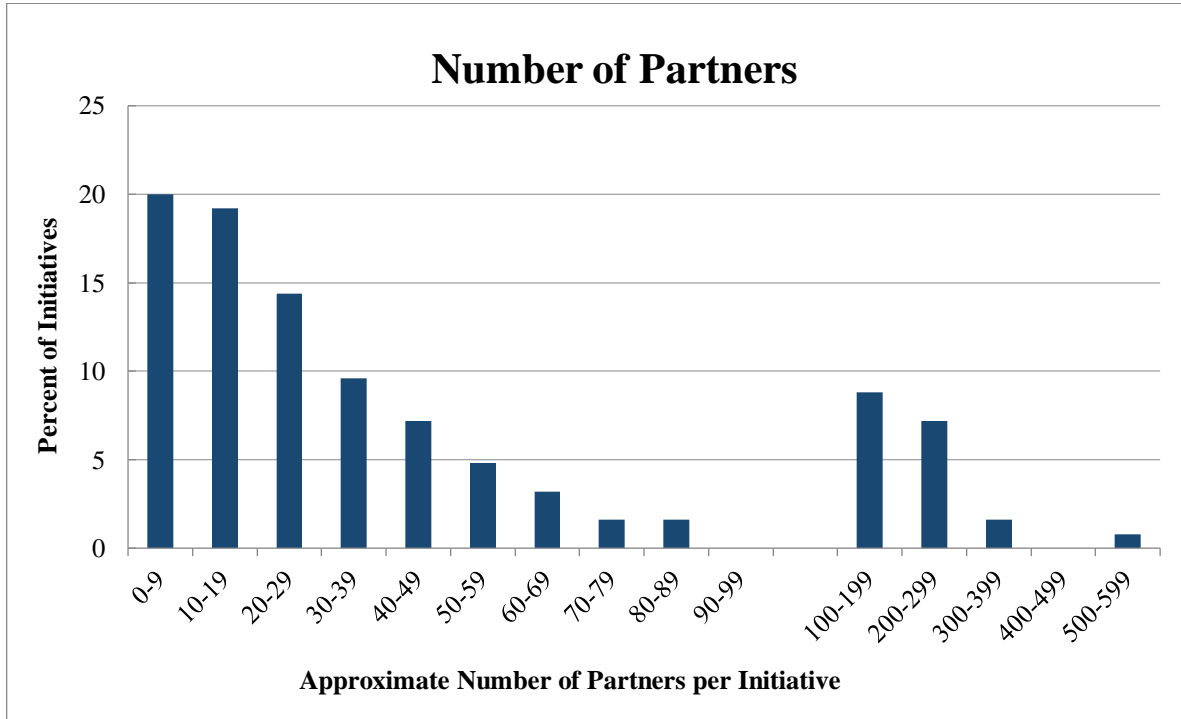


Figure 5. The approximate number of partners per initiative who participated in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q5: Large Landscape Conservation Initiatives nested within larger initiatives or smaller initiatives nested within their geographies

A total of (153) participants replied to this open-ended question. 39% of participants replied their initiative was nested within a larger initiative, and 85% said their initiative has smaller initiatives nested within their landscape. 14% of respondents reported that their initiative is both nested within a larger initiative, and also has smaller initiatives nested within the initiative’s geography. 20% of participants reported that their initiative is not nested in any way.

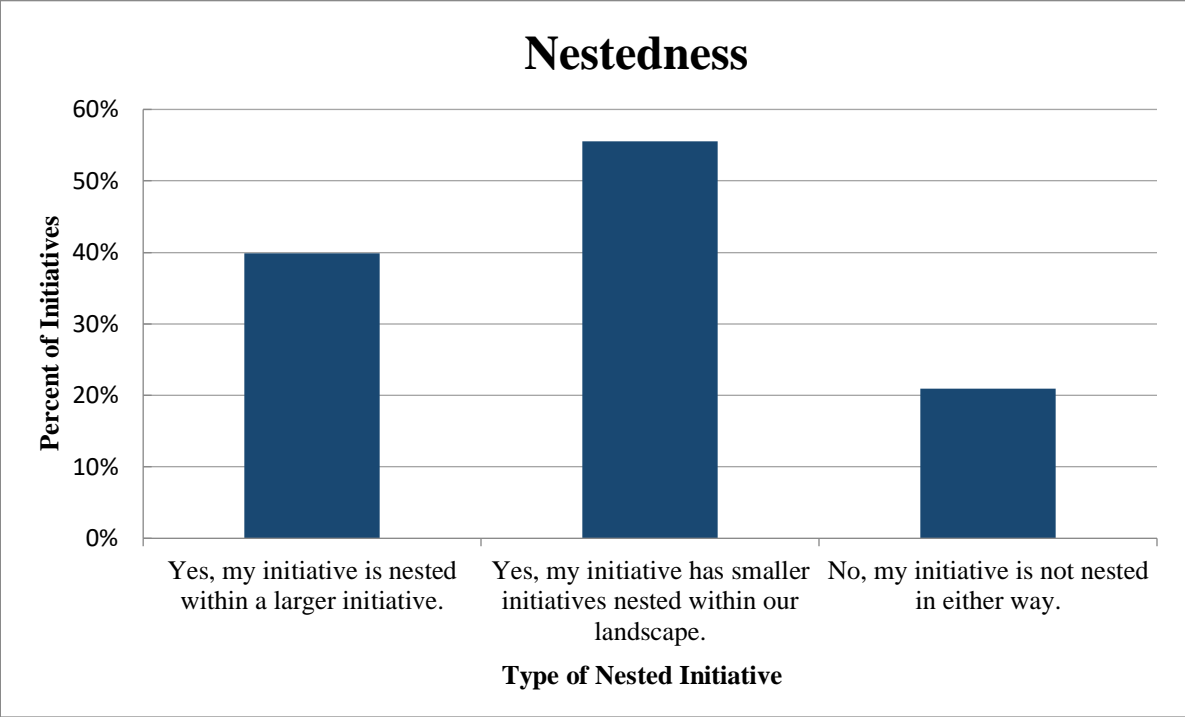


Figure 6. The percent and type of nested initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q6: Indicate which governance structure best describes your Large Landscape Conservation Initiative

A total of (147) participants replied to this question. Partnerships (58%) are non-governmental organizations, or government agencies and other partners, that are working together toward tangible, defined conservation goals. Networks (15%) are a more informal collaboration of entities with a shared interest in a common landscape conservation goal and a focus on information-sharing. The Formal Institution (15%) represents anything that exists in federal, state, or local law with a specific landscape mandate (e.g. commission, council, agency, legal compact, etc.). Emerging Effort structures (6%) are too new to determine what governance structure the initiative will take. The Ad Hoc structure (2%) represents a group of people and organizations who are focused on short-term project or activity at the landscape scale. Lastly, an ‘other’ category was provided. The majority of responses in the ‘other’ category were coded and placed into the previous categories, however, a trend showed the remaining 2% were comprised of a specific network and partnership structure.

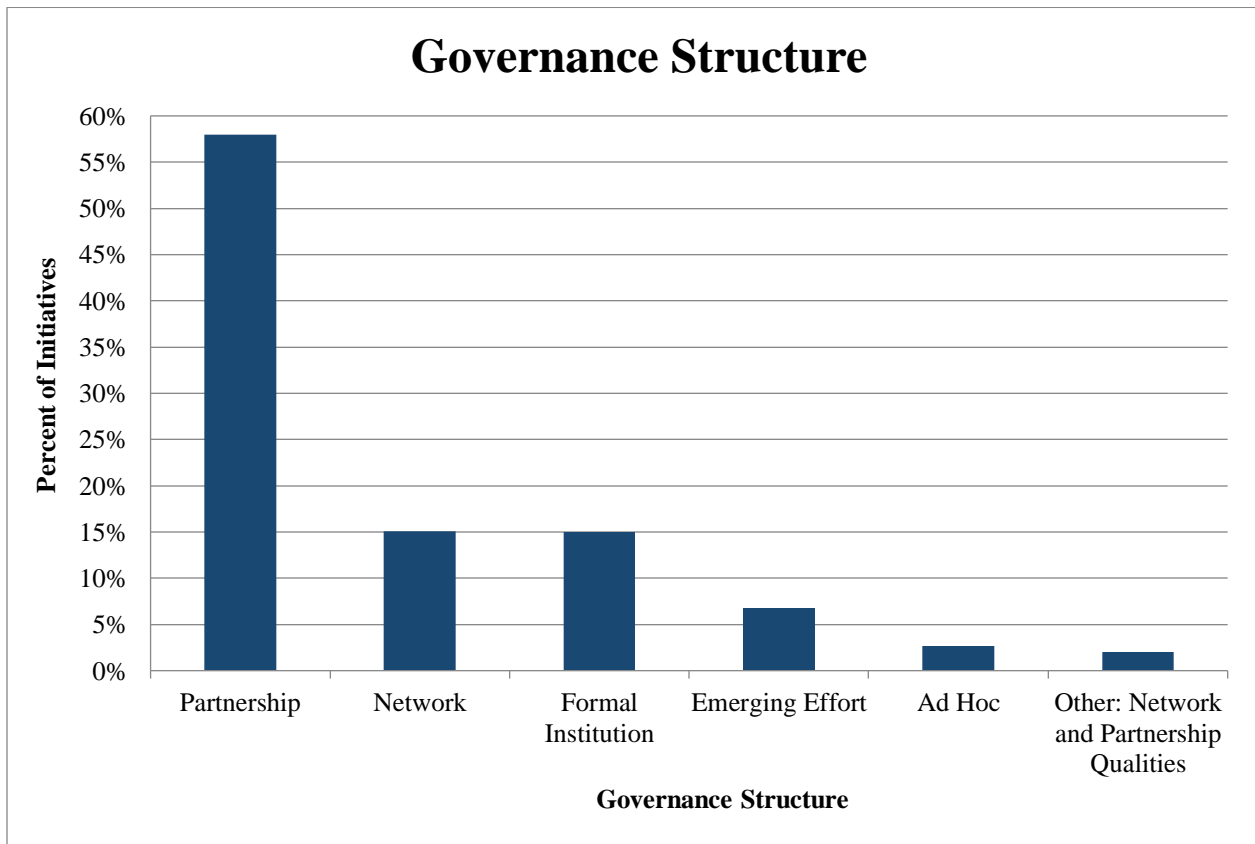


Figure 7. Governance structures represented by the participating initiatives in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q7: Indicate the main convener or coordinator for the Large Landscape Conservation Initiative

A total of (145) participants indicated the main convener or coordinator for their large landscape conservation initiative. Ten categories were provided and included an ‘other’ option. Regional commission, academic institution, foundation, and legally authorized committee all received less than 5% of the total. The federal agency (26%) and conservation organizations (23%) accounted for 49% of the total main convener or coordinator. No participants selected municipality as the main convener. The ‘other’ category received 22% and consisted of: combination of conveners, non-profits, cultural resource organizations, county coordinator, cooperatives, alliances, steering committee, businesses, volunteer leadership team, and individuals.

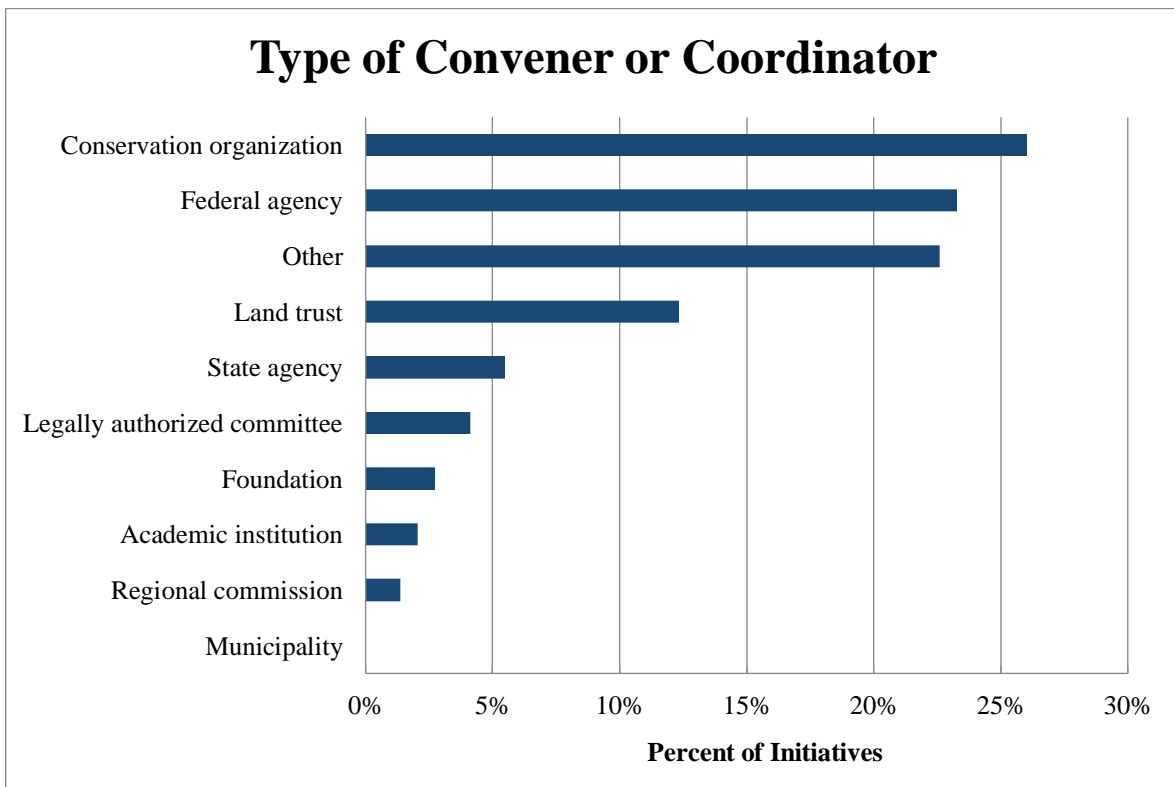


Figure 8. Types of main convener or coordinator represented for the participating initiatives in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q8: Indicate the percentage that each of the following groups represent in the membership of your Large Landscape Conservation Initiative

A total of (101) participants representing (87) initiatives recorded land trust groups were members of their initiatives. 72% of the initiatives stated less than 30% of their members consisted of land trust groups. The mean percentage of members represented by land trust groups in the survey is 24%. Two initiatives stated their membership was completely comprised of land trust representatives. For initiatives with multiple responses, 58% were in agreement with each other, and the larger number was selected to represent the initiative.

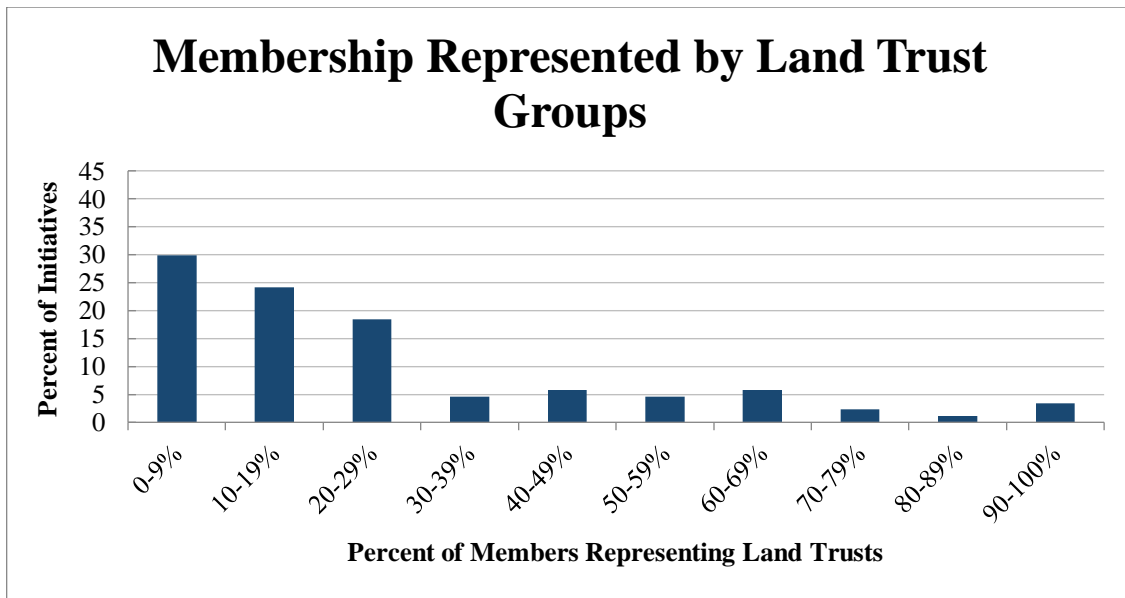


Figure 9. The percent of members represented by land trust groups in initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants in (110) initiatives recorded non-profit groups were members of their initiatives. 58% of the initiatives stated less than 30% of their members consisted of non-profit groups. The mean percentage of members represented by land trust groups in the survey is 34%. Six initiatives stated their membership was completely comprised of non-profit representatives. For initiatives with multiple responses 41% were in agreement with one another, and the larger number was selected to represent the initiative.

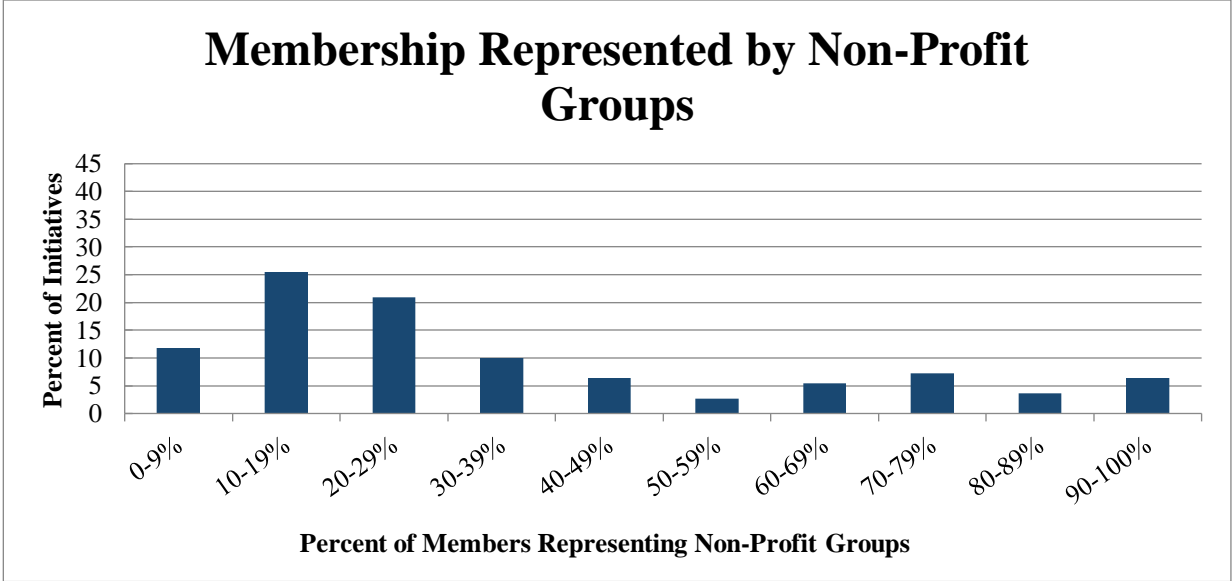


Figure 10. The percent of members represented by non-profit groups in initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (119) participants in (104) initiatives recorded state agency groups were members of their initiatives. 53% of the initiatives stated 10-29% of their members consisted of state agency groups. The mean percentage of members represented by state agency groups in the survey is 20%. Two initiatives stated their membership is completely comprised of state agency groups. For initiatives with multiple responses, 41% were in agreement with one another, and the larger number was selected to represent the initiative.

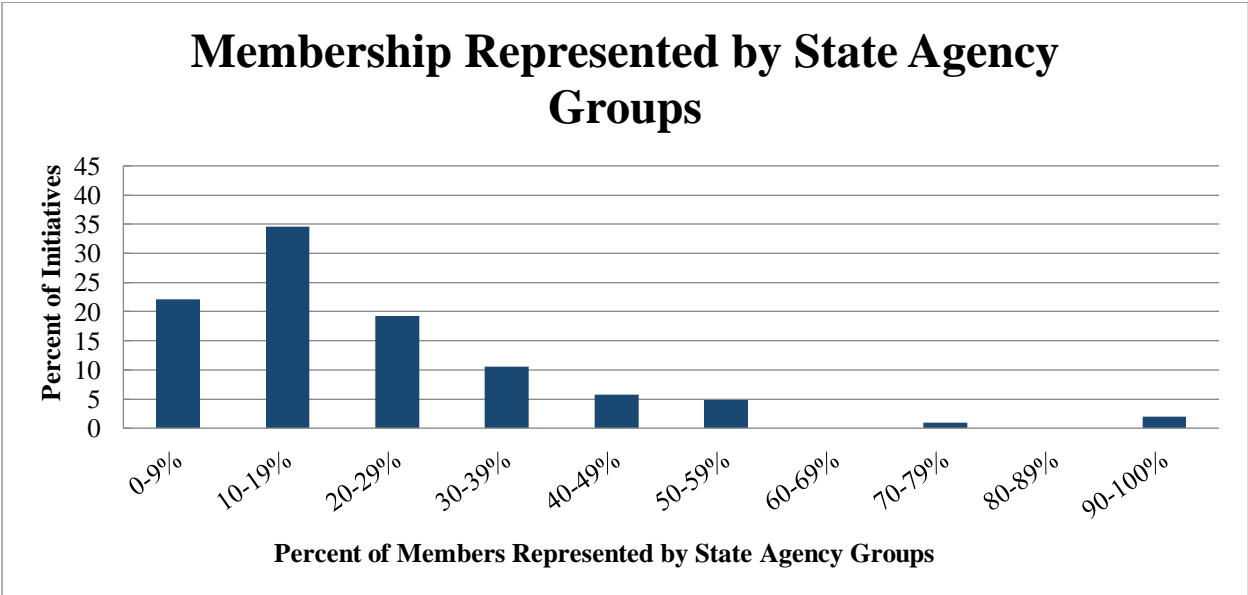


Figure 11. The percent of members represented by state agency groups in initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (118) participants in (102) initiatives recorded federal agency groups were members of their initiatives. 46% of the initiatives stated 0-19%, and an additional 42% stated their initiative’s membership consisted of 20-39% federal agency groups. One initiative stated 100% of members were federal agency representatives. The mean percentage of members represented by federal agency groups is 25%. For initiatives with multiple responses 41% were in agreement with one another, and the larger number was selected to represent the initiative.

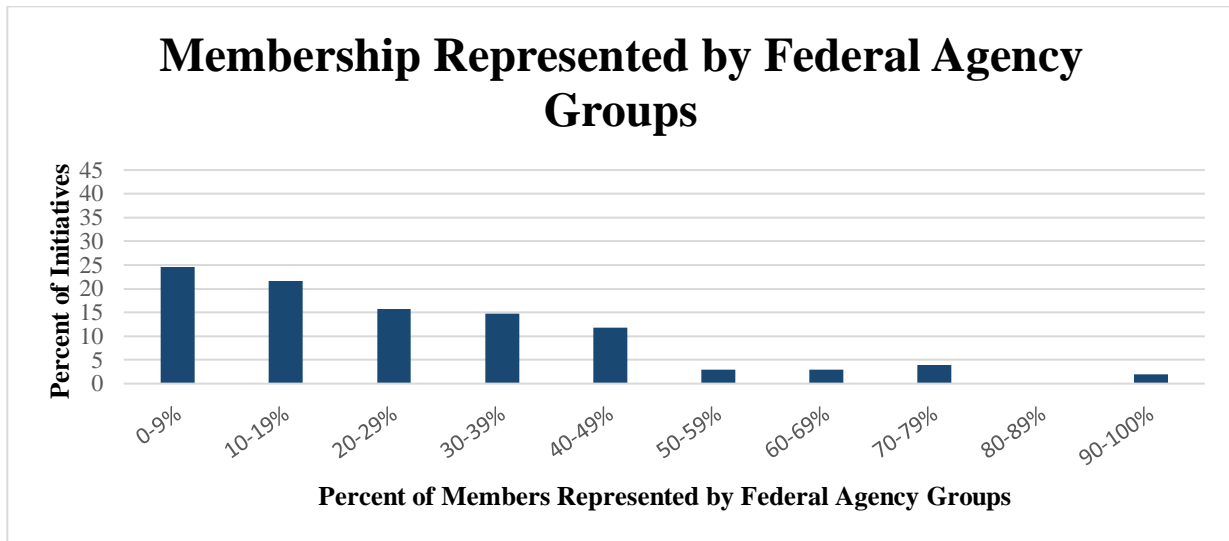


Figure 12. The percent of members represented by federal agency groups in initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (90) participants in (82) initiatives recorded academic institutions as members of their initiatives. 82% of initiatives stated that under 20% of their members were from academic institutions. One initiative stated 89% of membership represented academic institutions. The mean percentage of members represented by academic institutions is 12%. For initiatives with multiple responses 58% were in agreement with one another, and the larger number was selected to represent the initiative.

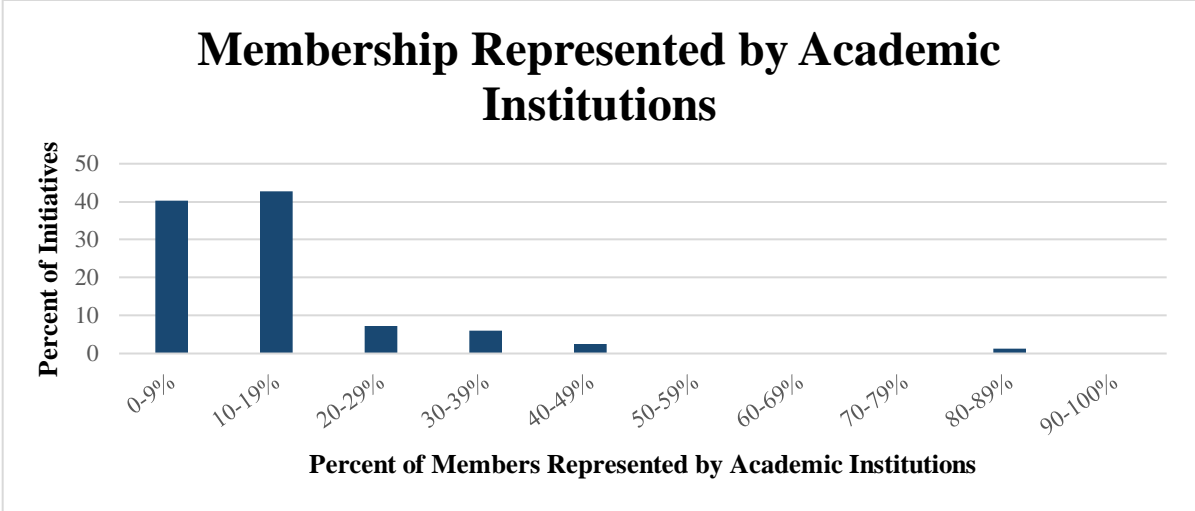


Figure 13. The percent of members represented by academic institutions in initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (93) participants from (82) initiatives recorded local government groups were members of their initiatives. 62% of the initiatives stated that under 20% of their members were from local government groups. (1) initiative stated that all members represented local government groups. The mean percentage of members represented by local government groups is 15%. For initiatives with multiple responses 58% were in agreement with one another, and the larger number was selected to represent the initiative.

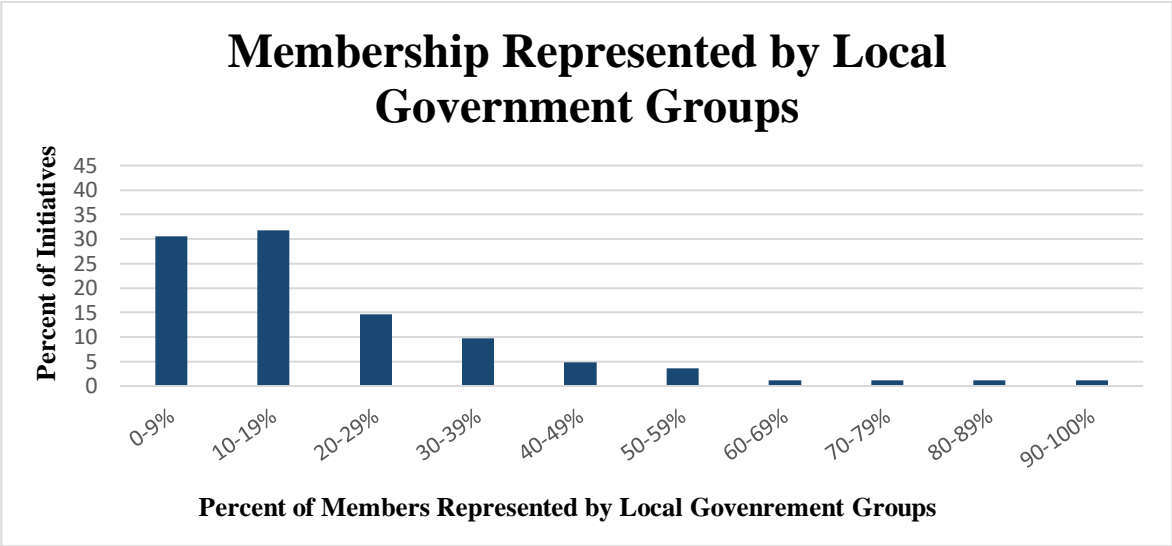


Figure 14. The percent of members represented by local government groups in initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (80) participants in (72) initiatives recorded local community groups were members of their initiatives. 77% of initiatives stated that under 20% of their members were from local community groups. (2) initiatives stated all members represented local community groups. The mean percentage of members represented by local community groups in the survey is 20%. For initiatives with multiple responses, 41% were in agreement with one another, and the larger number was selected to represent the initiative.

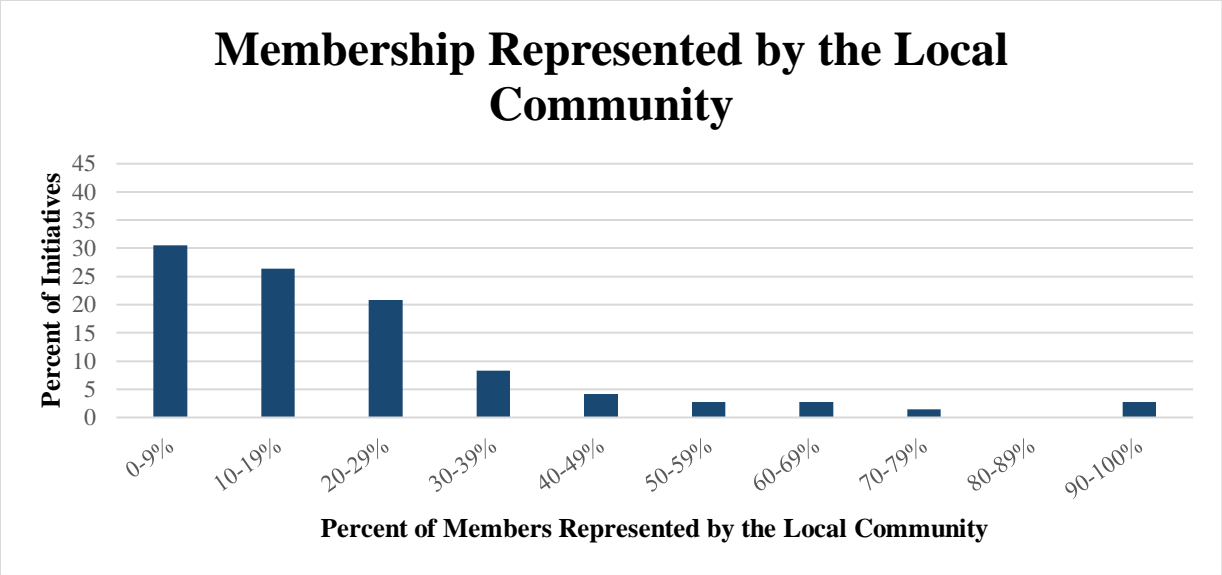


Figure 15. The percent of members represented by local community groups in initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q9: Indicate how your Large Landscape Conservation Initiative financially supports its leadership and staff

A total of (137) initiatives responded to the multiple selection question of how their initiative financially supports its leadership and staff for a total of (203) responses. 55% of participants responded that their initiative has a full-time paid director or coordinator, and 46% responded that their initiative employs a paid staff. The results indicate both part-time paid director and volunteer staff were supported in 19% of initiatives. Only 7% of participants indicated their initiative supports a volunteer director or coordinator.

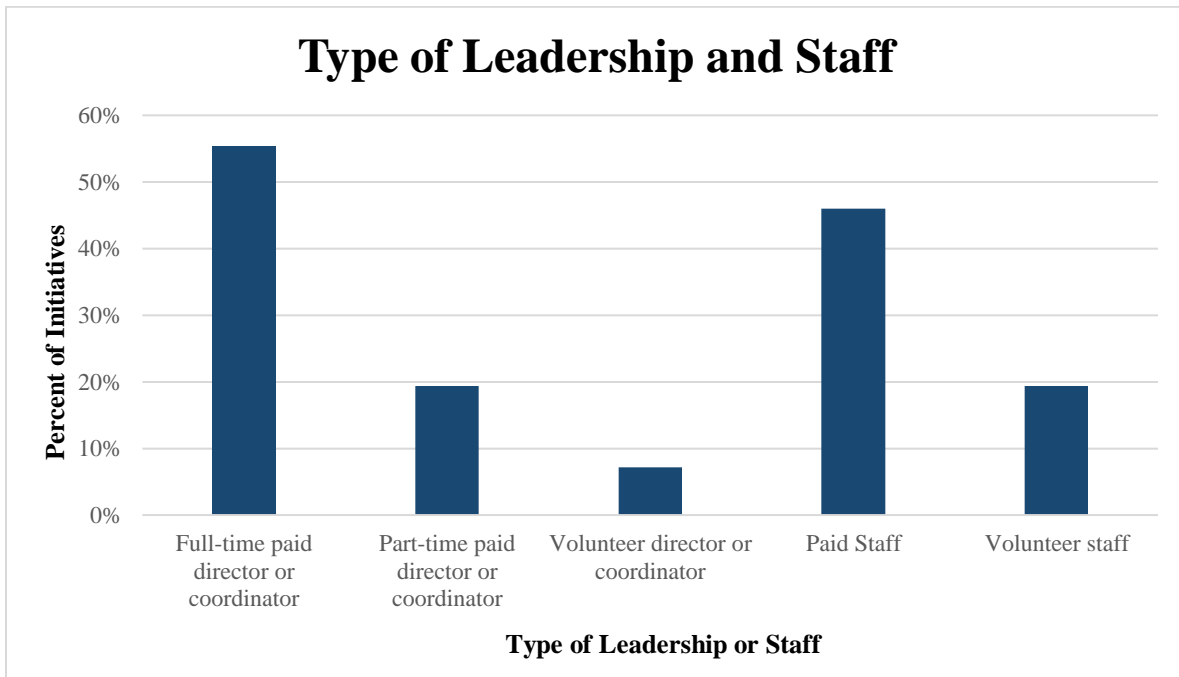


Figure 16. The type and percent of financial support for staff and leadership in initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q10: Indicate how often your Large Landscape Conservation Initiative meets by phone or in-person

A total of (131) initiatives responded to the multi-part question of how often their initiative meets by phone or in-person with core partners, steering committee, and all members. On a monthly basis, initiatives averaged less than 25% for in-person meetings with core partners and steering committees, and about 5% for all members. Average monthly phone meetings for initiatives is 60% for core partners, 50% for steering committee, and 12% for all members. The respondents reported the average quarterly in-person meetings were between 42-56% for core partners and steering committee and 27% for all members whereas all quarterly meetings by phone ranged from 28-37%. Yearly in-person meetings ranged from 29-35% for core partners and steering committee, and 67% for all members. Yearly phone meetings for core partners and steering committee were 10% and 12% respectively and 51% for all members.

Monthly in-person meetings was a substantially smaller number for core partners and steering committee than monthly phone meetings. Quarterly meetings did not differ greatly by type of meeting or participants. A significantly smaller percent of core partners and steering committee members met yearly by either meeting type, whereas a significantly greater number of members met by phone or in-person, yearly.

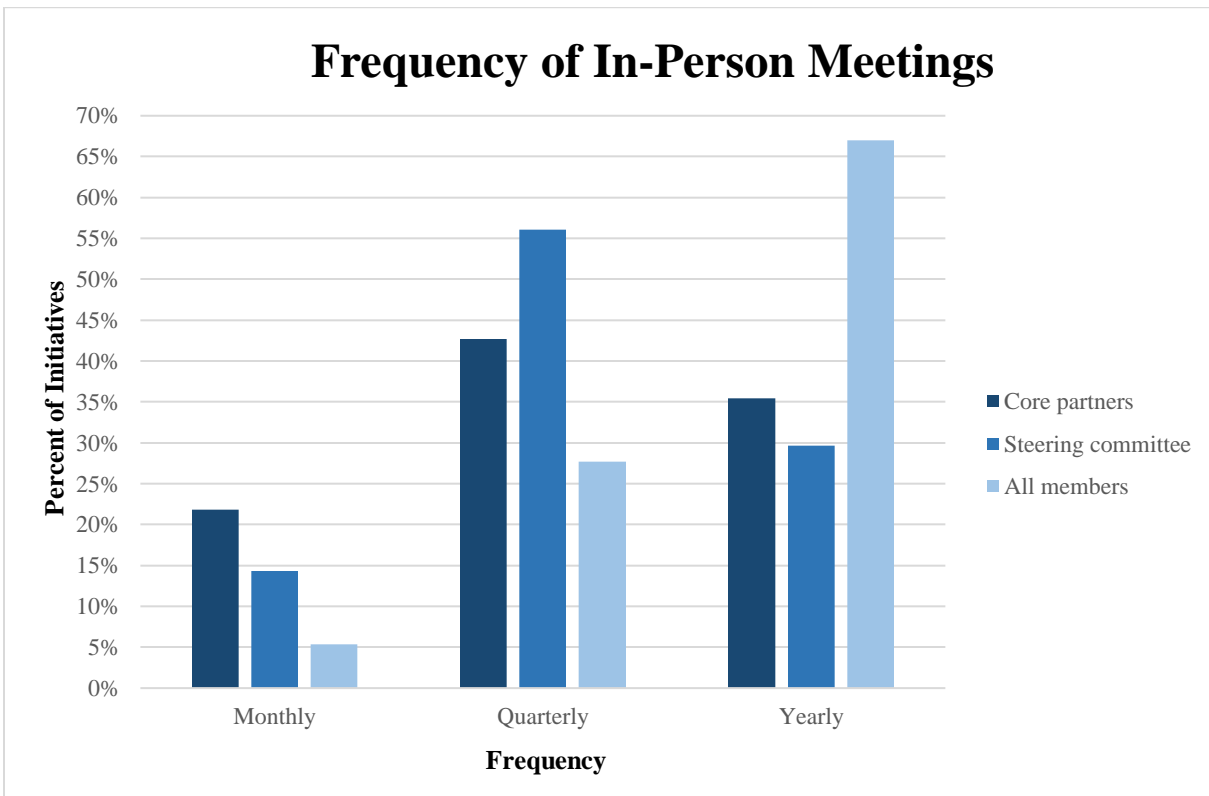


Figure 17. In-person meeting occurrences by member type for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

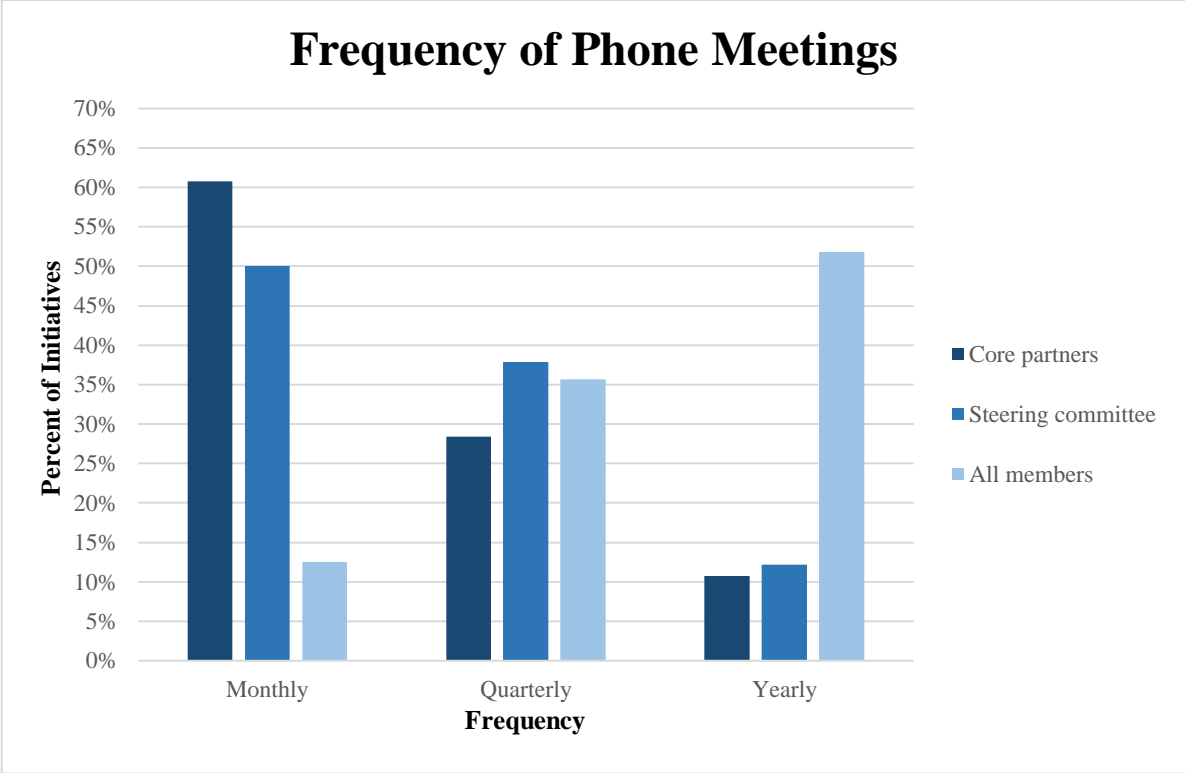


Figure 18. Phone meeting occurrence by member type for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q11: Regarding the following items, indicate the status of your Large Landscape Conservation Initiative

A total of (131) participants responded to this multi-part question. The question asked if the initiative had established clear mission and goals, clear governance/leadership structure, hired staff, and developed a strategic plan. All participants responded to the status of establishing a clear mission and goals for (113) total initiatives. 4% of the respondents stated they had no plan to establish goals and 3% related they would like to do this in the future. 19% of respondents are in the process of establishing a clear mission and goals, and 87% have completed this task. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 84% were in agreement about the status of their initiative’s mission and goals, therefore, the lesser status was used.



Figure 19. The status of establishing a clear mission and goals for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (123) participants responded to the status of establishing clear governance/leadership structure for (106) total initiatives. 2% of respondents stated they had no plan to establish governance or leadership and 11% related they would like to do this in the future. 29% of respondents are in the process of establishing clear governance/leadership structure, while 64% have this task completed. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 81% were in agreement about the status of their initiative’s governance/leadership structure, therefore, the lesser status was used.

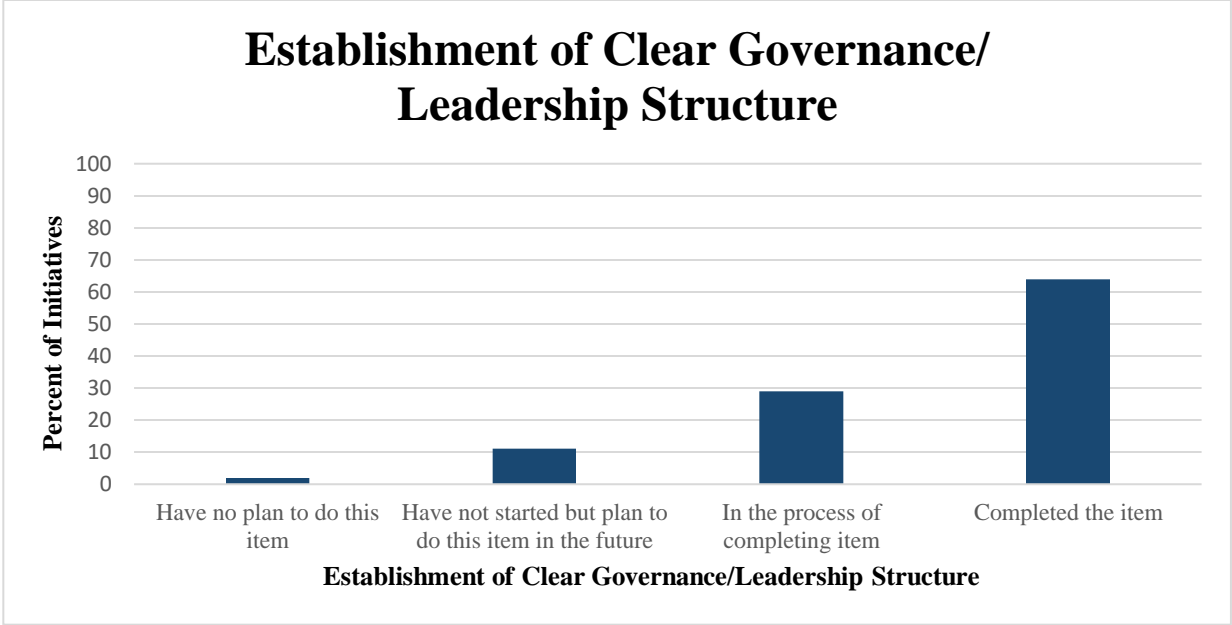


Figure 20. The status of establishing clear governance/ leadership structure by participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (115) participants responded to the status of hiring staff for (100) total initiatives. 4% of respondents stated they had no plan to establish structures and 10% responded that they would like to do this in the future. 6% of respondents said they are in the process of hiring staff, while 80% have this task completed. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 85% were in agreement about the status of their initiative’s hired staff, therefore, the lesser status was used.

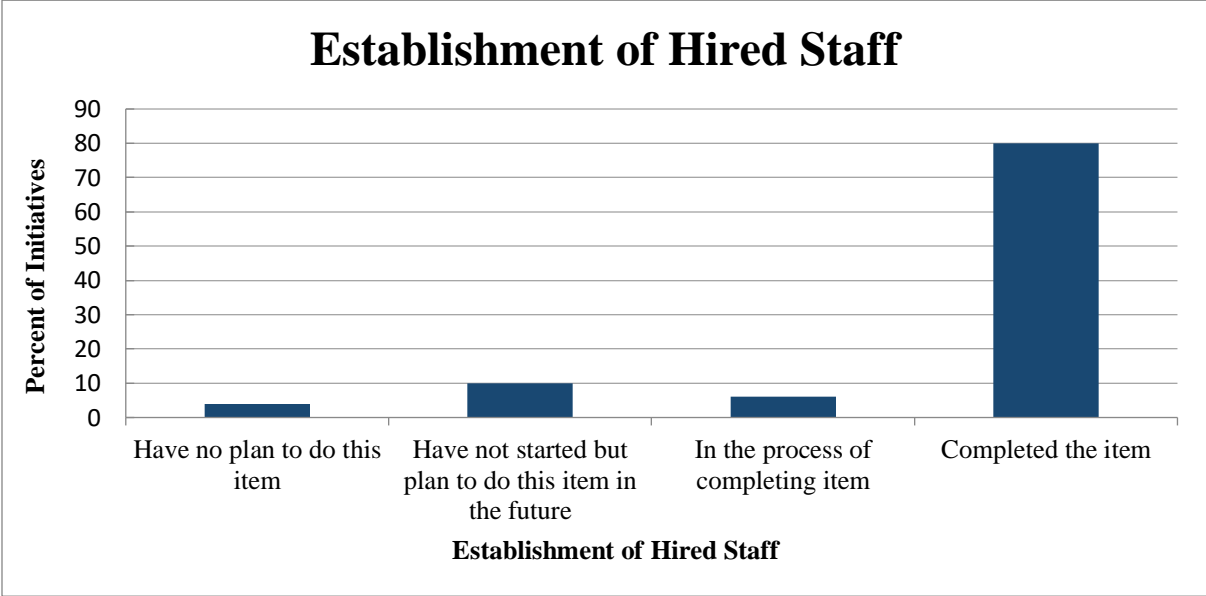


Figure 21. The status of establishing hired staff by initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants responded to the status of developing a strategic plan for (109) total initiatives. 3% of initiatives stated they had no plan to establish a strategic plan and 11%

responded that they would like to do this in the future. 37% of respondents are in the process of developing a plan, and 49% have completed this task. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 81% were in agreement about the status of their initiative’s strategic plan, and the lesser status was used.

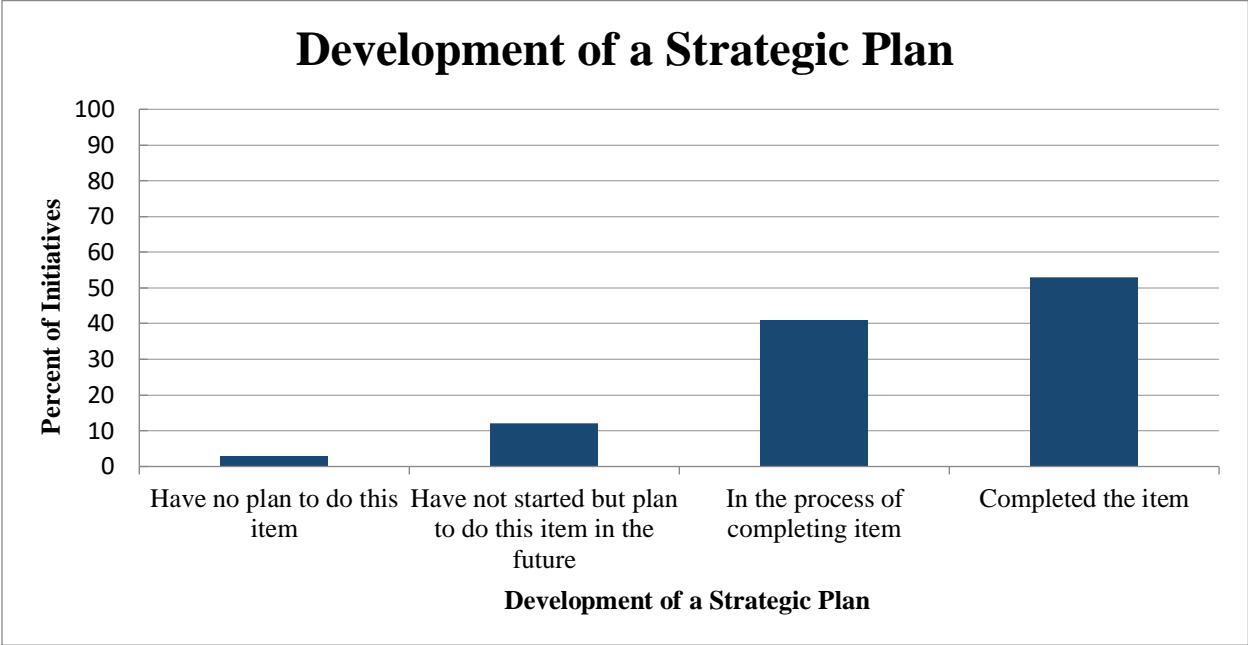


Figure 22. The status of developing a strategic plan by initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q12: Indicate the category that best describes the current stage of your Large Landscape Conservation Initiative

A total of (133) respondents indicated the category which best described their initiative's current stage. 4% described their initiative as being in the anticipatory stage. Anticipatory stage is defined as the vision stage when enthusiastic people get together to see if it is possible to work toward and achieve a common goal across the broader landscape. 11% of initiatives stated their initiative is in the articulation phase. Articulation stage is when the foundational documents and procedures are developed and agreed upon including mission and goals, objectives, and basic governance. Stakeholders build vital trust as they work together to lay this preliminary groundwork. 17% of participants replied that their initiative is in the anchor stage. The anchor stage is when core programmatic and structural elements are in place to achieve determined goals. These elements often including a strategic plan, a maturing governance structure and processes, and growing capacity, including staffing and fundraising. 32% of respondents reported their initiatives are in the achievement stage. The achievement stage is when the initiative is moving forward with the strategic plan and achieving other stated objectives. This stage may be lengthy, and should include ongoing evaluation of processes and outcomes. Another 32% of respondents reported their initiative is in the sustain stage. This stage occurs when the initiative embraces a real need to operate in a longer timeframe to achieve shared conservation goals and has the organizational maturity to do so. The group may need to assess and adapt itself in some ways as it grows in this direction. Sustaining Large Landscape Conservation groups may branch into new projects and other new services for its partners. The final 4% of participants stated their initiative is in a stagnate or revitalization stage. This stage occurs when and if the Large Landscape Conservation Initiative is facing significant challenges that reduce the capacity of the group to achieve or progress towards goals. This can lead to membership turnover, loss of funding support, changes in leadership, and more challenges. In this stage, initiatives are at a point where they can disband or revitalize and revisit their original vision and mission.

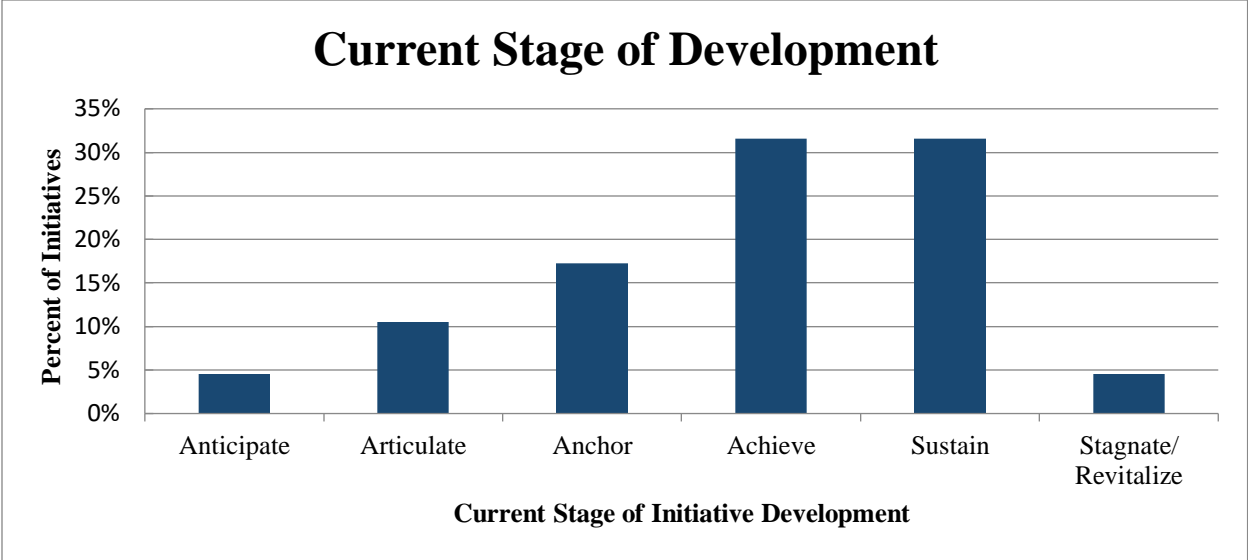


Figure 23. A description of the current stage by the percent of all initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey represented.

Q13: The top threats facing your Large Landscape Conservation Initiative, prioritizing 1 to 5 with 1 indicating highest priority.

Potential threats were defined as: energy development, road development, urban encroachment/insensitive development, climate change, invasive species, quantity or quality of water resources, habitat fragmentation or loss, loss of cultural or historic character, loss of economic opportunities or working landscape livelihoods, lack of awareness of landscape-scale systems, deforestation, and ‘other’. The top five threats listed by participating initiatives are: habitat fragmentation or loss (83%), climate change (72%), urban encroachment (60%), quantity or quality of water resources (59%), and lack of awareness of landscape-scale systems and impacts (49%). The ‘other’ category included: financial structure of large private land ownership, storm water damage, vandalism and theft, inequitable access to nature, ecological connectivity, excessive livestock grazing, regulatory uncertainty, NGO and state market competition, fire, unmanaged forests, funding to sustain mapping into the future, energy-related infrastructure (pipelines, transmission lines, solar panels, etc.), decreased federal and state funding for land protection, forest health, drought, and erosion.

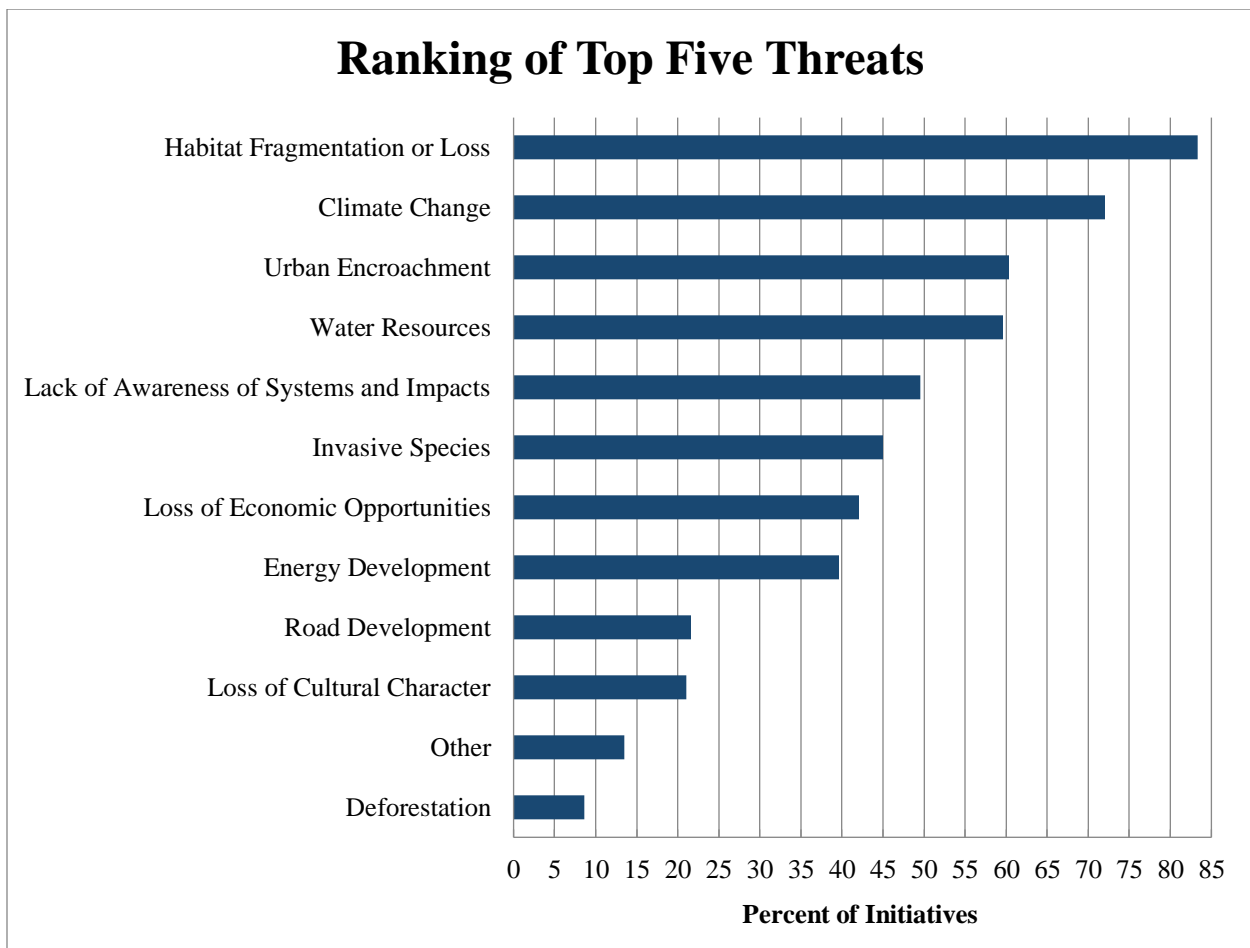


Figure 24. The distribution of top five threats to an initiatives’ mission by percent of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

The top five threats listed by participating initiatives are: habitat fragmentation or loss climate change, urban encroachment, quantity or quality of water resources, and lack of awareness of landscape-scale systems and impacts. The distribution of the top five threats is further deduced through the distribution or ranking for the first through fifth greatest threat listed. The distribution of the first ranked, or greatest, threats listed by initiatives are: habitat fragmentation or loss 27%, climate change 14%, urban encroachment 17%, water resources 15%, and lack of awareness of systems and impacts 7%. The distributions of the second greatest ranked threats listed are: habitat fragmentation or loss 23%, climate change 17%, urban encroachment 10%, water resources 11%, and lack of awareness of systems and impacts 7%.

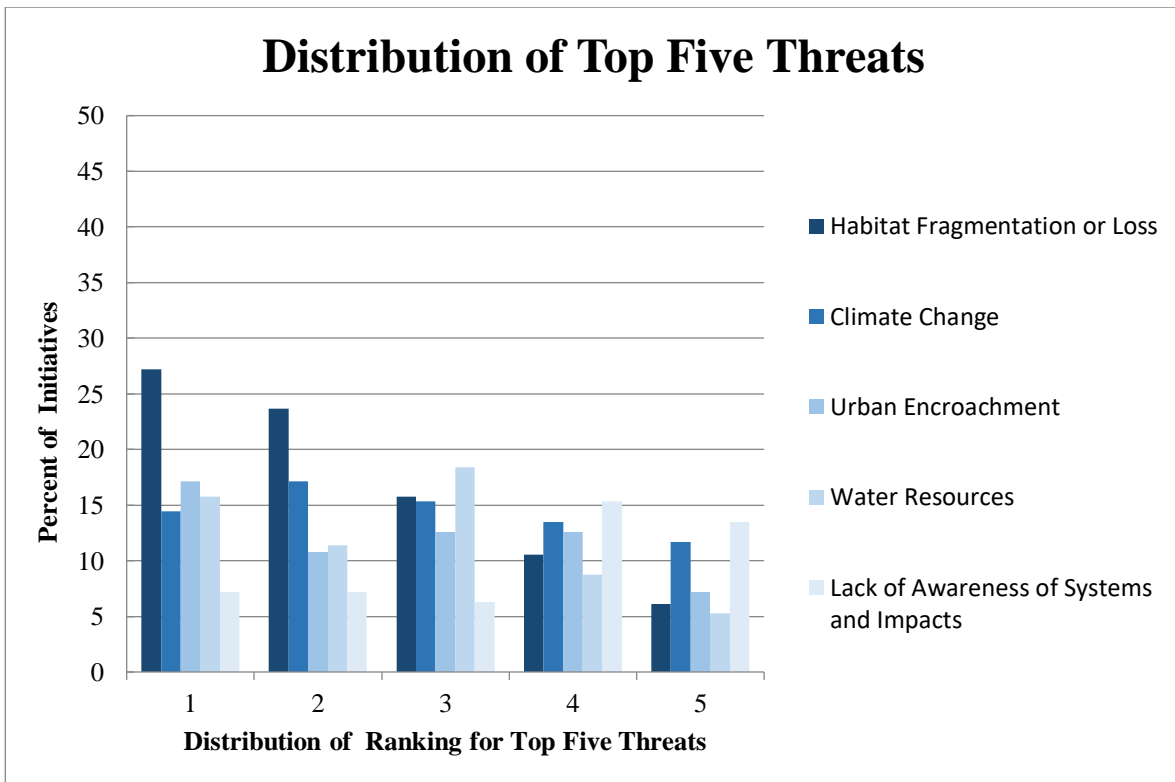


Figure 25. The distribution of ranking for top five threats by percent of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (128) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of habitat fragmentation or loss as a threat. 83% of initiatives stated habitat fragmentation or loss is a top five threat to their initiative. 27% of initiatives stated habitat fragmentation or loss was their number one threat, 24% said it their number two threat, 16% the number three threat, 10% the number four threat, and 6% the number five threat. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents 71% of participants agreed that habitat fragmentation or loss ranked as a top five threat for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents, only 23% were in agreement with one another as to the ranking of habitat fragmentation or loss for their initiative.

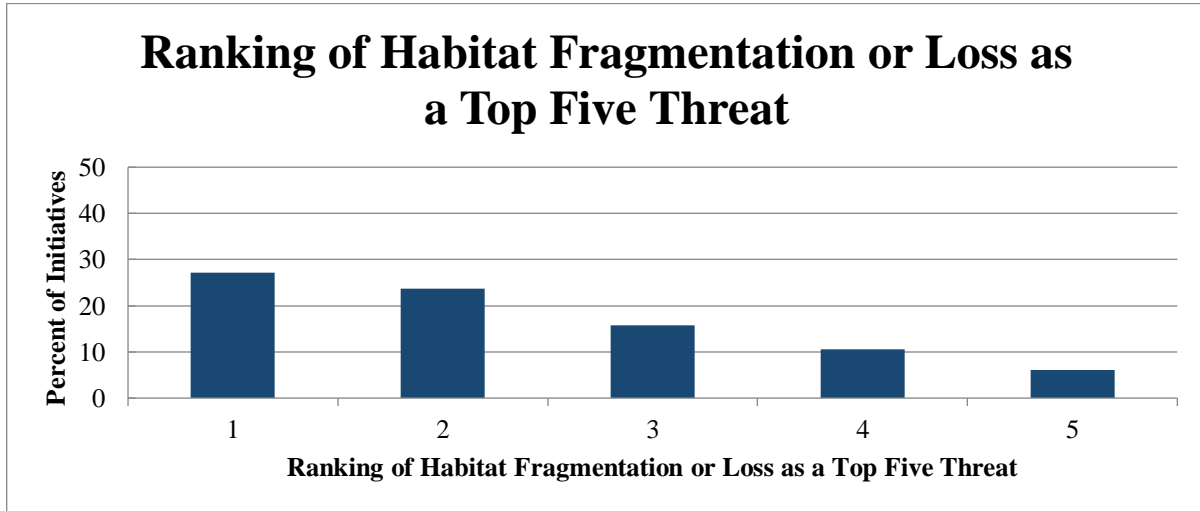


Figure 26. The percent and ranking of habitat fragmentation or loss as a top five threat to initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (128) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking for climate change as a threat. 72% of initiatives stated climate change is a top five threat to their initiative. 14% of initiatives stated climate change was their number one threat, 17% said it was their number two threat, 15% the number three threat, 14% the number four threat, and 12% the number five threat. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 64% of participants agreed climate change ranked as a top five threat for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents only 21% were in agreement as to the ranking of climate change as a threat to their initiative.

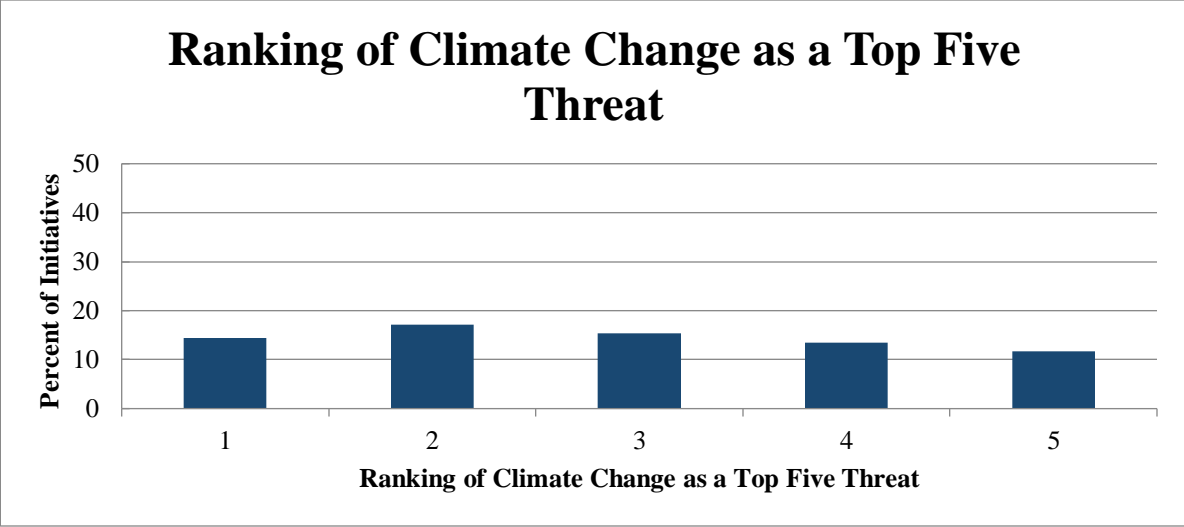


Figure 27. The percent and ranking of climate change as a top five threat to initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (128) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking for urban or insensitive development as a threat. 60% of initiatives stated urban or insensitive development is a top five threat to their initiative. 17% of initiatives stated urban or insensitive development was their number one threat, 10% said it was their number two threat, 13% the number three threat, 13% the number four threat, and 7% the number five threat. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 78% of participants agreed urban or insensitive development ranked as a top five threat for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents, 46% were in agreement with one another as to the ranking of urban or insensitive development as a threat to their initiative.

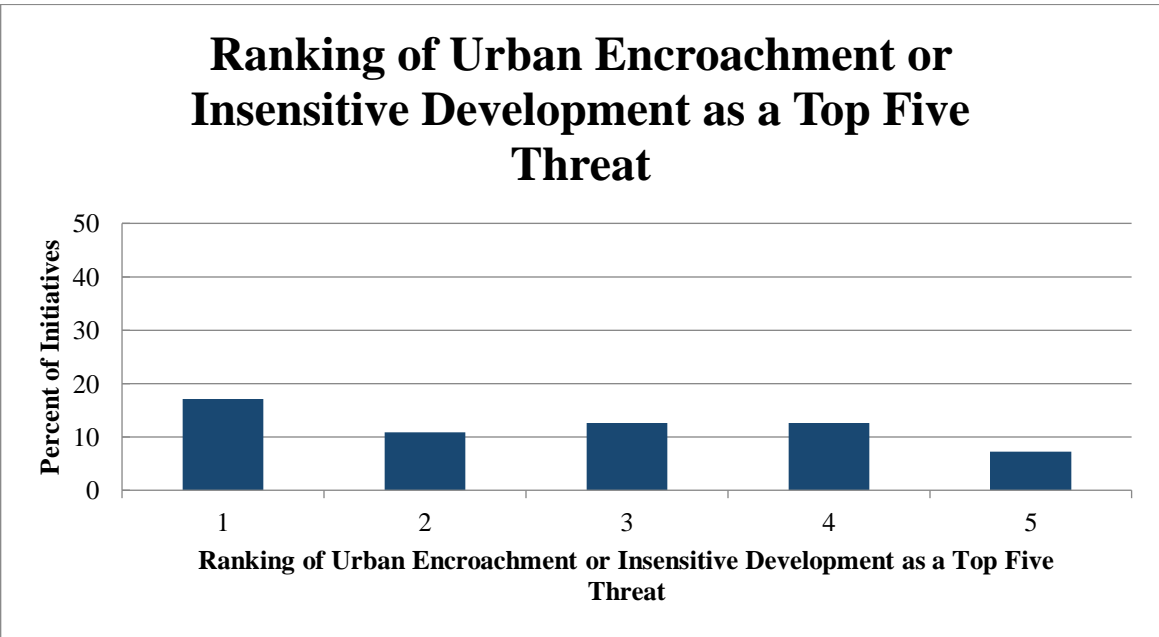


Figure 28. The percent and ranking of urban or insensitive development as a top five threat to initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (128) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of the quantity or quality of water resources as a threat. 59% of initiatives stated the quantity or quality of water resources is a top five threat to their initiative. 16% of initiatives stated the quantity or quality of water resources was their number one threat, 11% said it was their number two threat, 18% the number three threat, 9% the number four threat, and 5% the number five threat. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 71% of participants agreed the quantity or quality of water resource ranked as a top five threat for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents, only 27% were in agreement with one another as to the ranking of the quantity or quality of water resource as a threat to their initiative.

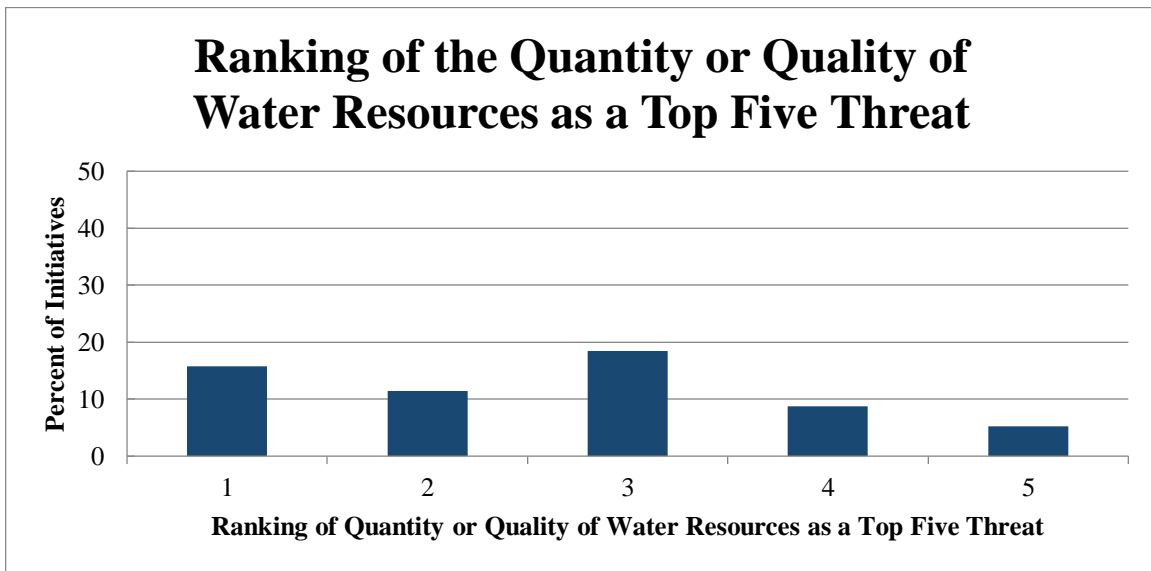


Figure 29. The percent and ranking of the quantity or quality of water resources as a top five threat to initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (128) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of lack of awareness of landscape-scale systems and impacts as a threat. 49% of initiatives stated the lack of awareness of landscape-scale systems and impacts is a top five threat to their initiative. 7% of initiatives stated the lack of awareness of landscape-scale systems and impacts was their number one threat, 7% said it was their number two threat, 6% the number three threat, 15% the number four threat, and 14% the number five threat. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 50% of participants agreed the lack of awareness of landscape-scale systems and impacts ranked as a top five threat for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents, only 11% were in agreement with one another as to the ranking of the lack of awareness of landscape-scale systems and impacts as a threat to their initiative.

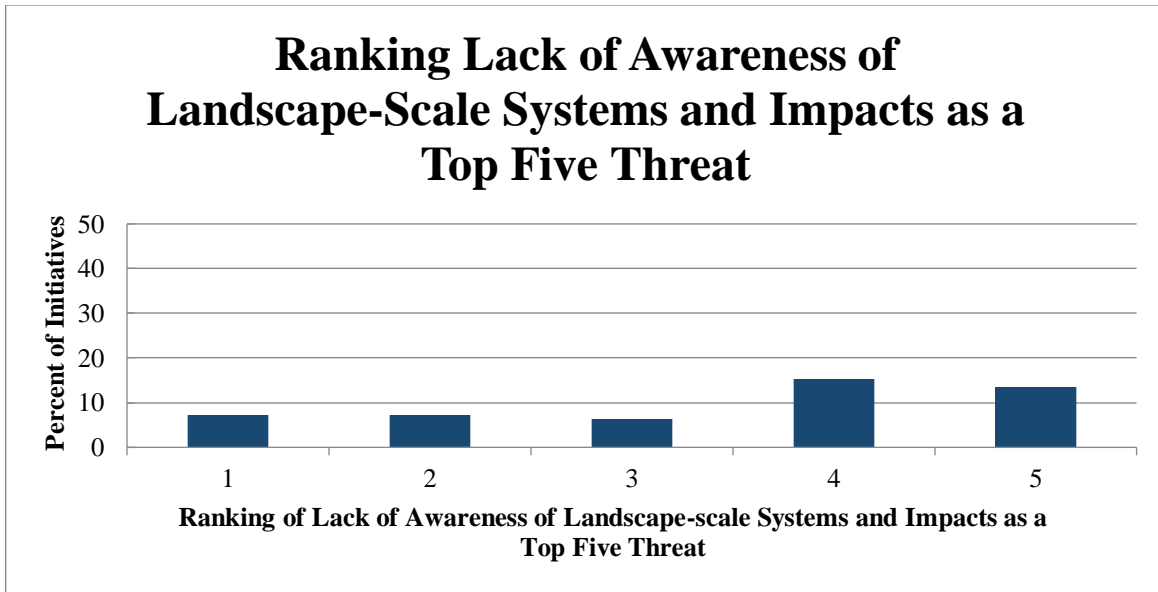


Figure 30. The percent and ranking of the lack of awareness of landscape-scale systems and impacts as a top five threat to initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (128) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of invasive species as a threat. 45% of initiatives stated invasive species is a top five threat to their initiative. 6% of initiatives stated invasive species was their number one threat, 14% said it was their number two threat, 9% the number three threat, 6% the number four threat, and 10% the number five threat. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 57% of participants agreed invasive species ranked as a top five threat for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents, there was no agreement with one another as to the ranking of invasive species as a threat to their initiative.

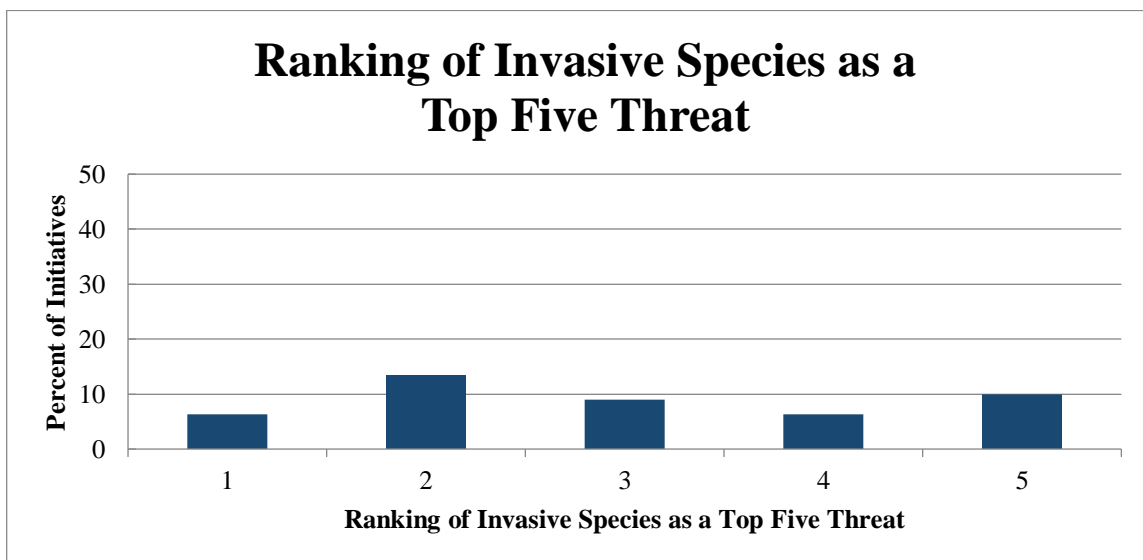


Figure 31. The percent and ranking of invasive species as a top five threat to initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (128) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of the loss of economic opportunities or working landscape livelihoods as a threat. 42% of initiatives stated the loss of economic opportunities or working landscape livelihoods is a top five threat to their initiative. 5% of initiatives stated the loss of economic opportunities or working landscape livelihoods was their number one threat, 8% said it was their number two threat, 6% the number three threat, 7% the number four threat, and 16% the number five threat. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 50% of participants agreed the loss of economic opportunities or working landscape livelihoods ranked as a top five threat for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents, only 11% were in agreement with one another as to the ranking of the loss of economic opportunities or working landscape livelihoods as a threat to their initiative.

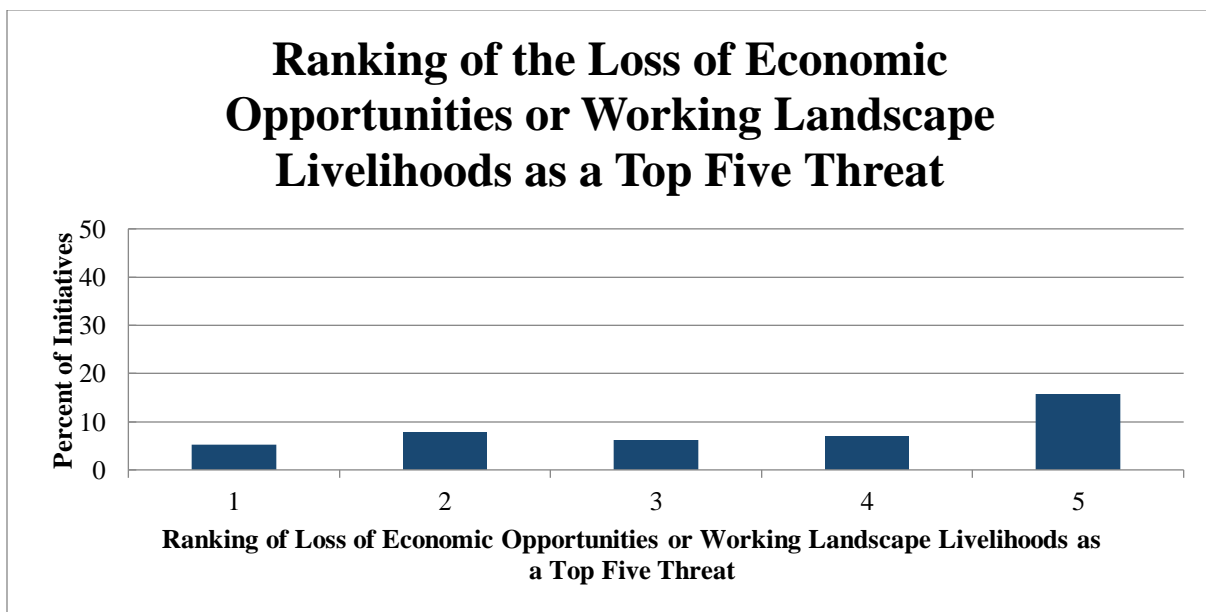


Figure 32. The percent and ranking of the loss of economic opportunities or working landscape livelihoods as a top five threat to initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (128) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of energy development as a threat. 39% of initiatives stated energy development is a top five threat to their initiative. 5% of initiatives stated energy development was their number one threat, 7% said it was their number two threat, 4% the number three threat, 9% the number four threat, and 14% the number five threat. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 75% of participants agreed energy development ranked as a top five threat for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents, only 11% were in agreement with one another as to the ranking of energy development as a threat to their initiative.

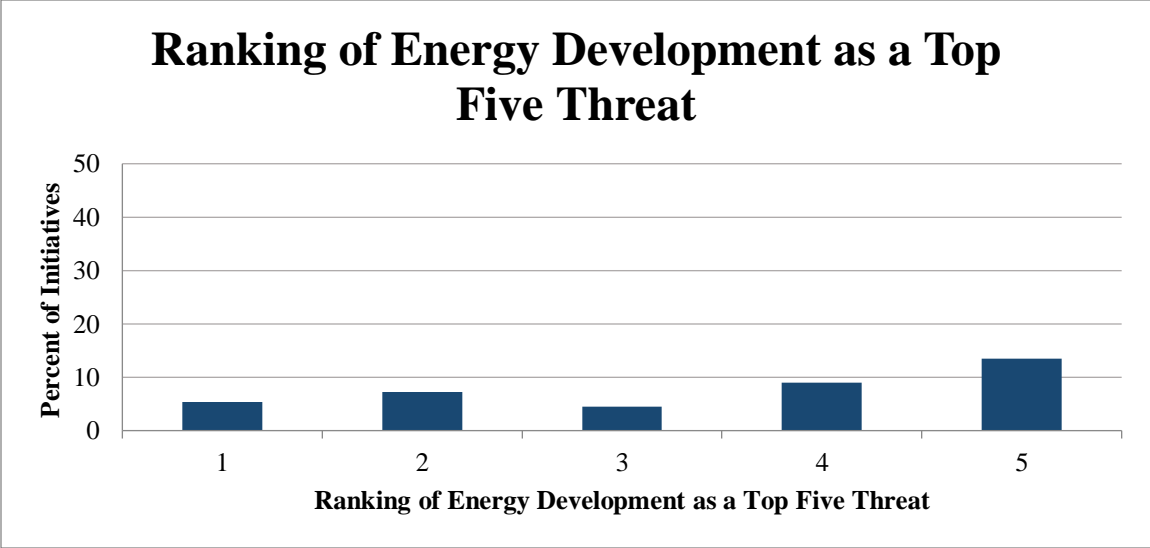


Figure 33. The percent and ranking of energy development as a top five threat to initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (128) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of road development as a threat. 21% of initiatives stated road development is a top five threat to their initiative. No initiatives stated road development was their number one threat, 2% said it was their number two threat, 2% the number three threat, 9% the number four threat, and 8% the number five threat. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 78% of participants agreed road development ranked as a top five threat for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents, there was no agreement as to the ranking of road development as a threat to their initiative.

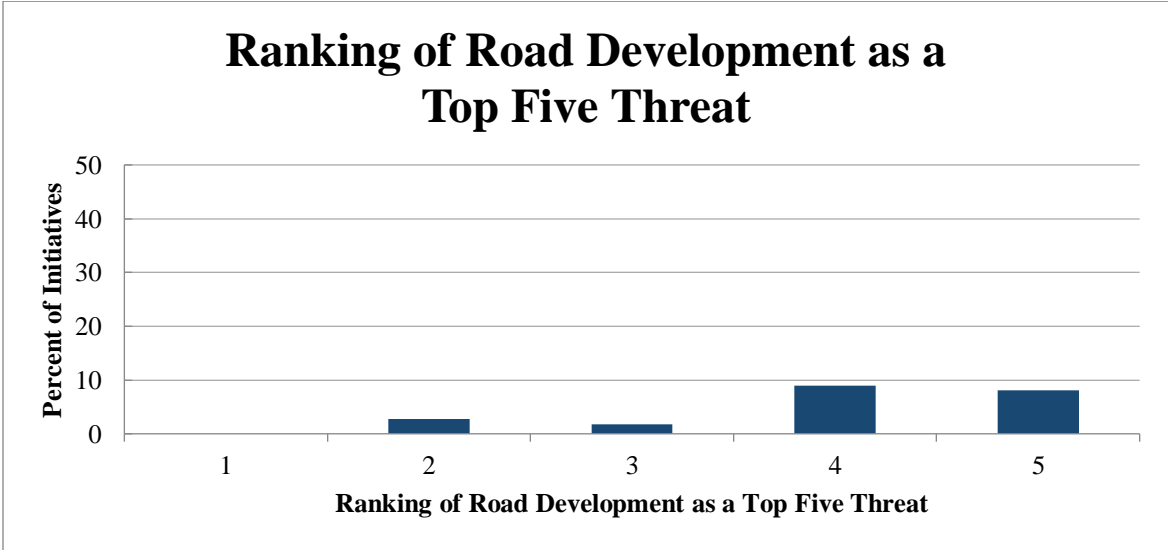


Figure 34. The percent and ranking of road development as a top five threat to initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (128) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of the loss of cultural or historic character as a threat. 21% of initiatives stated the loss of cultural or historic character is a top five threat to their initiative. 3% of initiatives stated the loss of cultural or historic character was their number one threat, 4% said it was their number two threat, 6% the number three threat, 4% the number four threat, and 4% the number five threat. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 78% of participants agreed the loss of cultural or historic character or loss ranked is a top five threat for their initiative. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, there was no agreement with one another as to the ranking of the loss of cultural or historic character as a threat to their initiative.

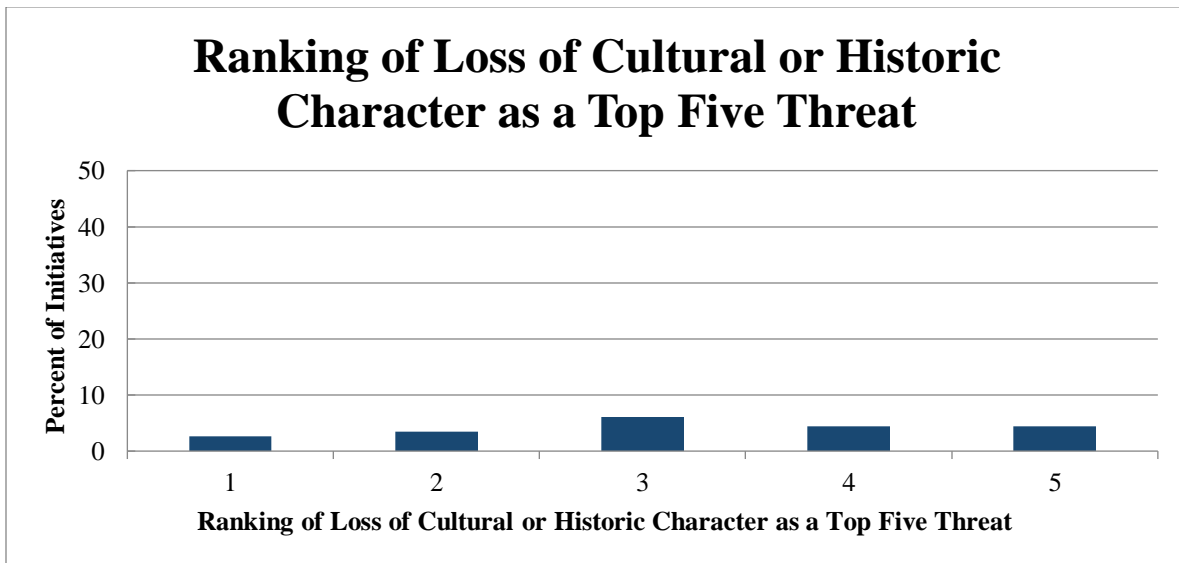


Figure 35. The percent and ranking of the loss of cultural or historic character as a top five threat to initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (128) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of ‘other’ as a threat. The ‘other’ category included: financial structure of large private land ownerships, storm water damage, vandalism and theft, inequitable access to nature, ecological connectivity, excessive livestock grazing, regulatory uncertainty, NGO and state market competition, fire, unmanaged forests, funding to sustain mapping into the future, energy related infrastructure (pipelines, transmission lines, solar panels, etc.), decreased federal and state funding for land protection, forest health, drought, and erosion. 13% of initiatives stated ‘other’ is a top five threat to their initiative. 4% of initiatives stated ‘other’ was their number one threat, 2% said it was their number two threat, 4% the number three threat, 2% the number four threat, and 1% the number five threat. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 100% of participants agreed ‘other’ did not rank as a top five threat for their initiative. There were no multiple responses for an initiative reporting ‘other’ as a top five threat.

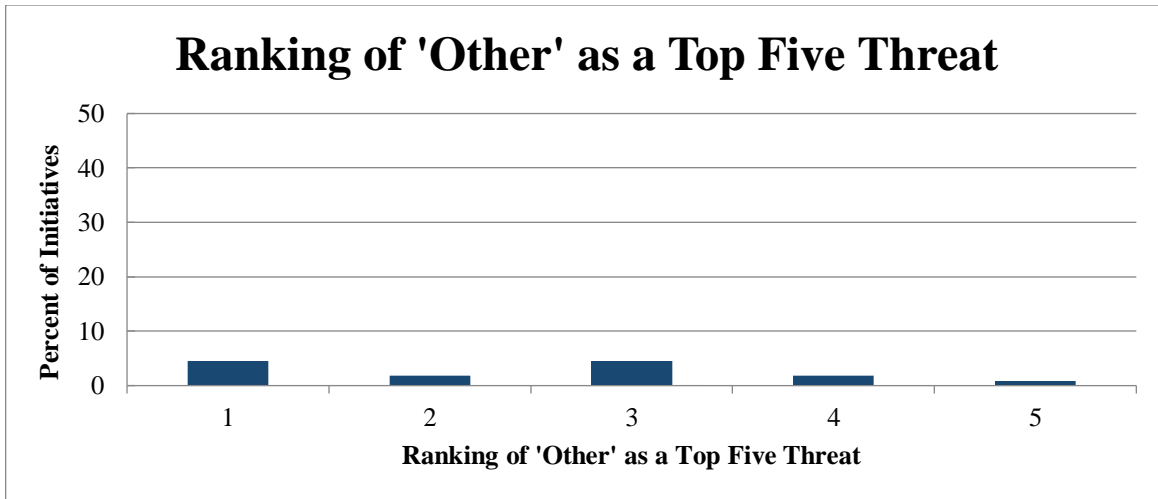


Figure 36. The percent and ranking 'other' as a top five threat to initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (129) participants representing (113) total initiatives provided a ranking for deforestation as a threat. 8% of initiatives stated deforestation is a top five threat to their initiative. 1% of initiatives stated deforestation was their number one threat, no initiatives said it was their number two threat, 1% the number three threat, 1% the number four threat, and 4% the number five threat. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 92% of participants agreed deforestation is ranked as a top five threat for their initiative, but there was no agreement with one another as to the ranking.

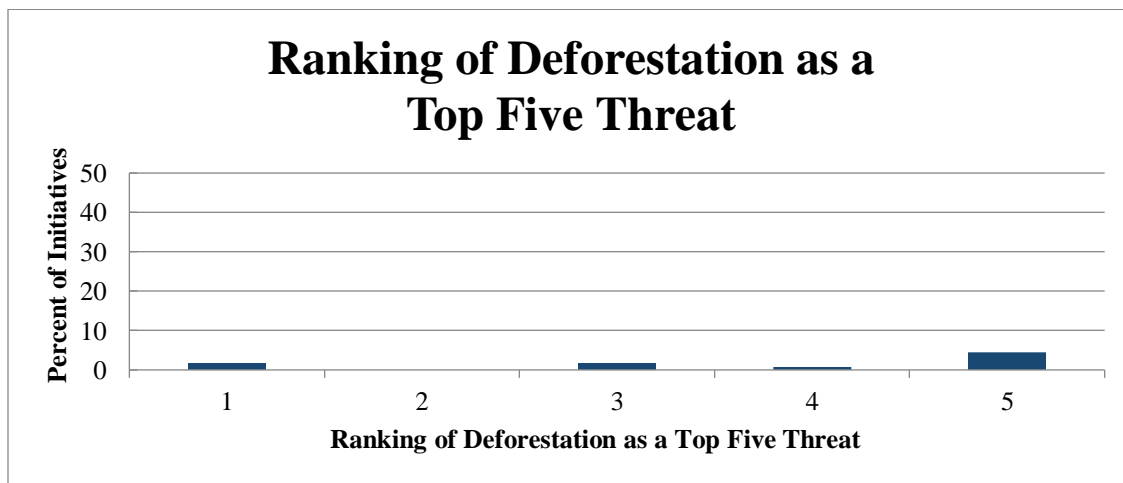


Figure 37. The percent and ranking deforestation as a top five threat to initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q14: The top focus areas of your Large Landscape Conservation Initiative, prioritizing 1 to 5 with 1 defined as the highest priority.

Focus area categories available for response were: habitat, wildlife, and biodiversity (90%), watershed protection for water quality and supply (77%), connectivity and wildlife corridors (56%), open space for recreation and leisure (44%), sustaining agricultural, timber, or grazing lands (38%), climate change mitigation and response (37%), land use planning and management (36%), education or raising awareness of large landscape conservation (34%), other ecosystem services (30%), cultural and historical resources (28%), promoting sustainable local economies (23%), tourism and scenic values (13%), and ‘other’ (7%). The ‘other’ category included the following responses: recognizing significant geological and biological features or heritage, science development, conservation finance, invasive species, restore natural fire regimes, policy change and sustainable funding, and green infrastructure protection, restoration, enhancement and connectivity.



Figure 38. The distribution of the top five focus areas by percent for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

The top five focus areas listed by participating initiatives are: habitat, wildlife, and biodiversity conservation, watershed protection for water quality and supply, connectivity and wildlife corridors, open space for recreation and leisure, and sustaining agricultural, timber, or grazing lands. The distribution of the top five focus areas is further deduced through the distribution or ranking for the first through fifth greatest focus areas listed by respondents. The distribution of the first ranked, or greatest, focus areas are: habitat, wildlife, and biodiversity conservation 41%, watershed protection for water quality and supply 13%, connectivity and wildlife corridors 9%, open space for recreation and leisure 11%, and sustaining agricultural, timber, or grazing lands 3%. The distribution of the second greatest ranked threats listed by initiatives are: habitat, wildlife, and biodiversity conservation 28%, watershed protection for water quality and supply 16%, connectivity and wildlife corridors 17%, open space for recreation and leisure 6%, and sustaining agricultural, timber, or grazing lands 8%.

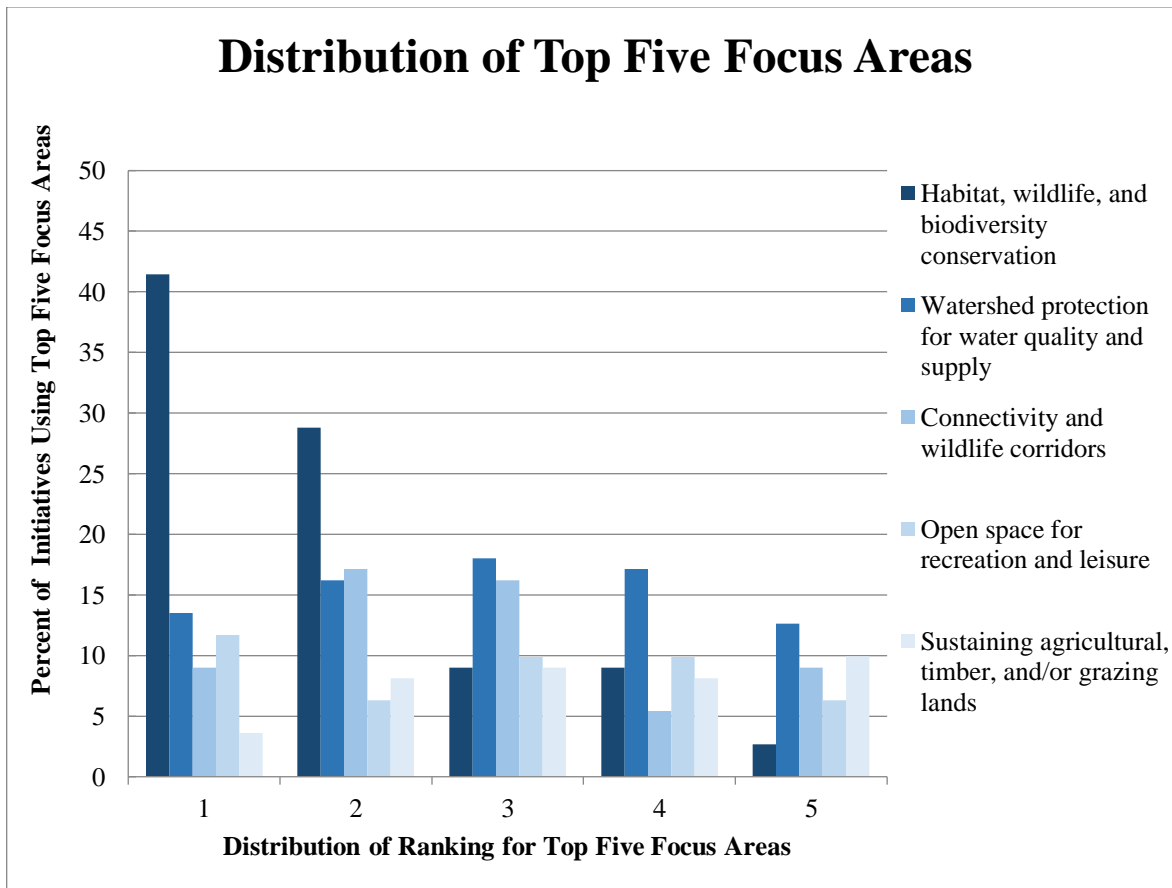


Figure 39. The distribution of ranking for top five focus areas by percent of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of habitat, wildlife, and biodiversity conservation as a top five focus area. 90% of initiatives stated habitat, wildlife, and biodiversity conservation is ranked in the top five focus areas for their initiative. 41% of initiatives stated habitat, wildlife, and biodiversity conservation was their number one focus, 29% said it was their number two focus, 9% the number three focus, 9% the number four focus, and 2% the number five focus. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 84% of participants agreed habitat, wildlife, and biodiversity conservation ranked as a top five focus for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents, 61% were in agreement as to the ranking of habitat, wildlife, and biodiversity conservation as a focus for their initiative.

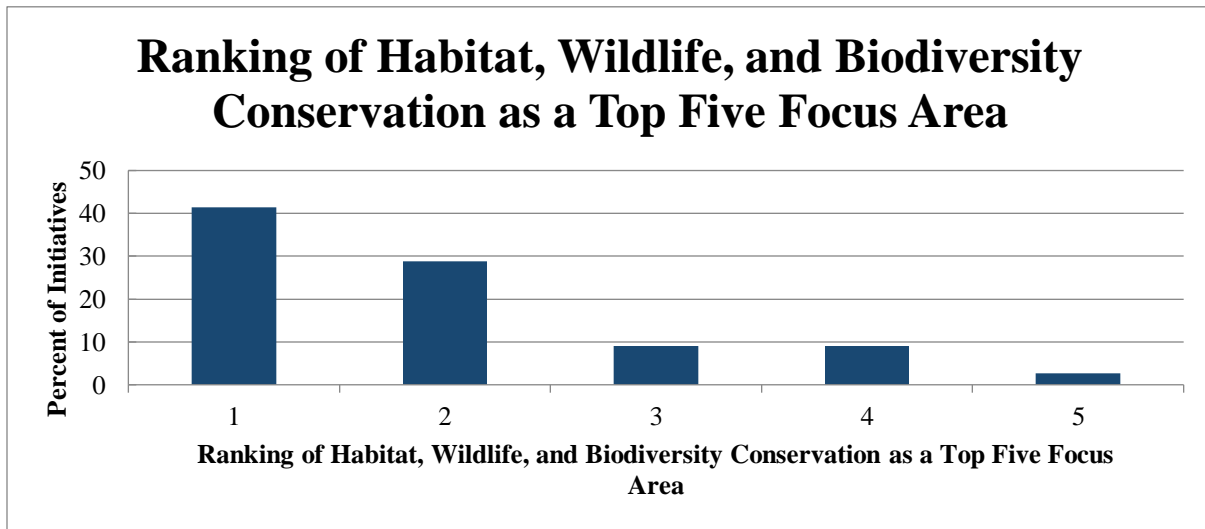


Figure 40. The percent and ranking of habitat, wildlife, and biodiversity conservation as a top five focus area for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of watershed protection for water quality and supply as a top five focus area. 77% of initiatives stated watershed protection for water quality and supply is ranked in the top five focus areas for their initiative. 13% of initiatives stated watershed protection for water quality and supply was their number one focus, 16% said it was their number two focus, 18% the number three focus, 17% the number four focus, and 13% the number five focus. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 46% of participants agreed watershed protection for water quality and supply ranked as a top five focus for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents, there was no agreement as to the ranking of watershed protection for water quality and supply as a focus for their initiative.

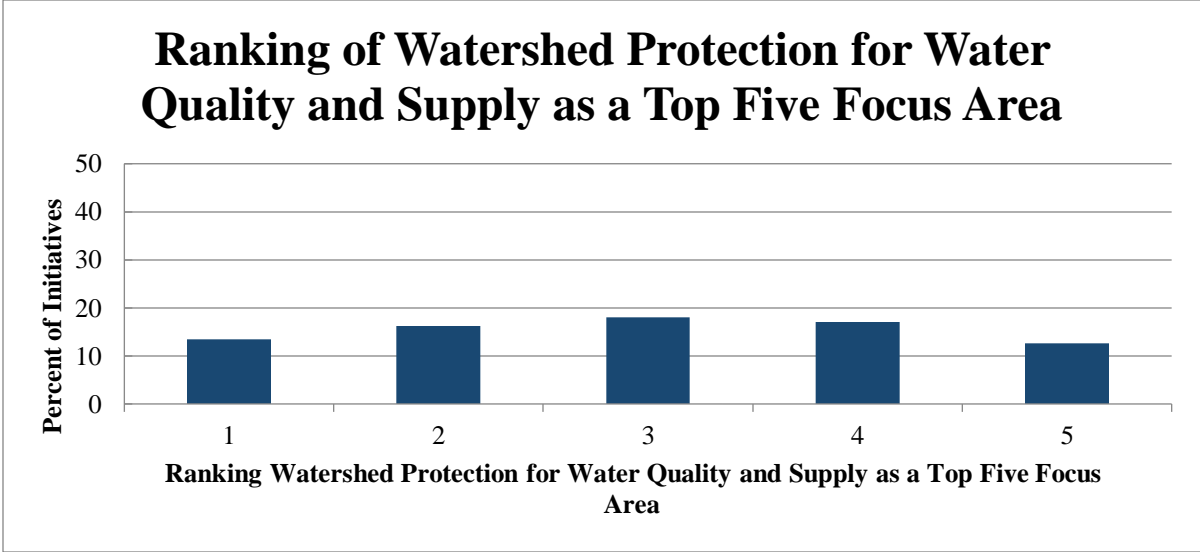


Figure 41. The percent and ranking of watershed protection for water quality and supply as a top five focus area for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking for connectivity and wildlife corridors as a top five focus area. 7% of initiatives stated connectivity and wildlife corridors are ranked in the top five focus areas for their initiative. 5% of initiatives stated connectivity and wildlife corridors were their number one focus, 1% said it was their number two focus, 1% the number three focus, and no initiatives stated it is their fourth or fifth focus. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 92% of participants agreed connectivity and wildlife corridors ranked as a top five focus for their initiative, but no respondents were in agreement regarding the ranking for connectivity and wildlife corridors as a focus for their initiative.

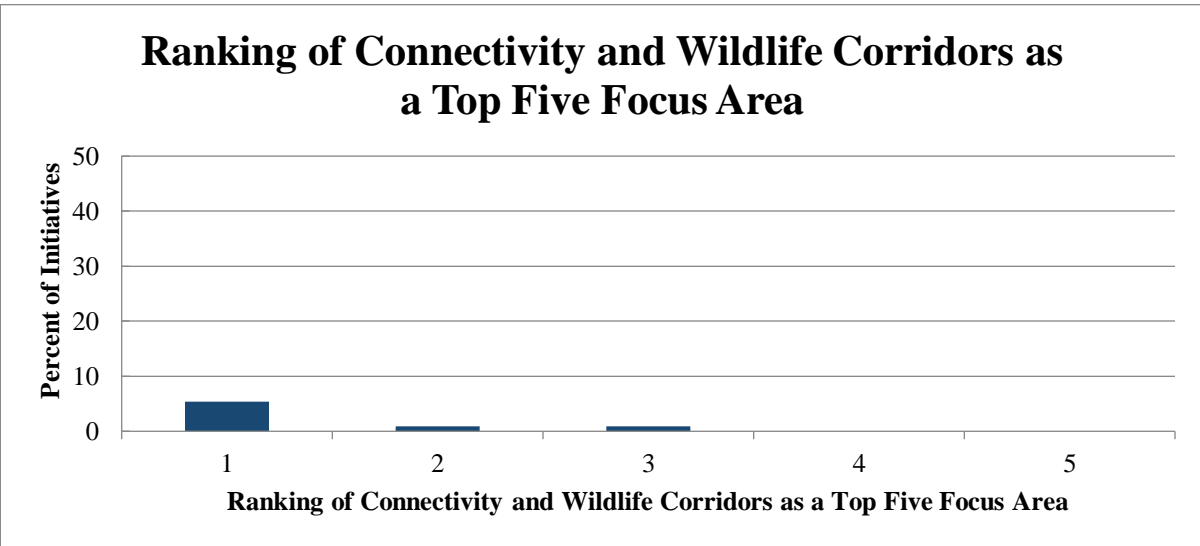


Figure 42. The percent and ranking connectivity and wildlife corridors of large landscape conservation as a top five focus area for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of open space for recreation and leisure as a top five focus area. 44% of initiatives stated open space for recreation and leisure is ranked in the top five focus areas for their initiative. 12% of initiatives stated open space for recreation and leisure was their number one focus, 6% said it was their number two focus, 10% the number three focus, 10% the number four focus, and 6% the number five focus. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 61% of participants agreed open space for recreation and leisure ranked as a top five focus for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents, 25% were in agreement as to the ranking of open space for recreation and leisure as a focus for their initiative.

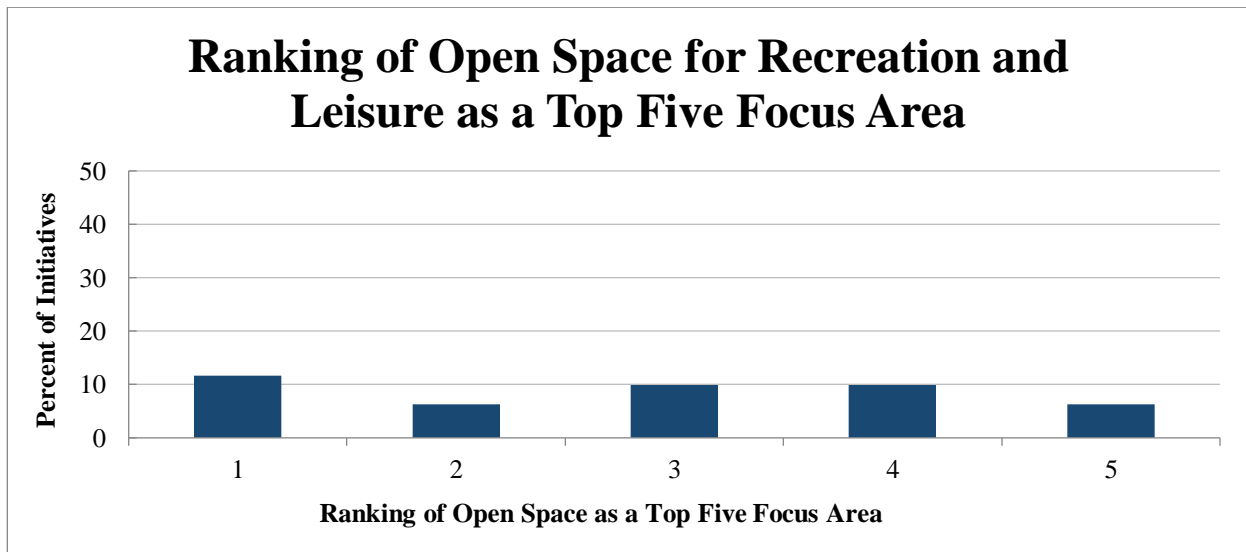


Figure 43. The percent and ranking open space as a top five focus area for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of sustaining agricultural, timber, or grazing lands as a top five focus area. 38% of initiatives stated sustaining agricultural, timber, or grazing lands are ranked in the top five focus areas for their initiative. 3% of initiatives stated sustaining agricultural, timber, or grazing lands was their number one focus, 8% said it was their number two focus, 9% the number three focus, 8% the number four focus, and 10% the number five focus. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 61% of participants agreed sustaining agricultural, timber, or grazing lands ranked as a top five focus for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents, only 16% were in agreement with one another as to the ranking of sustaining agricultural, timber, or grazing lands as a focus for their initiative.

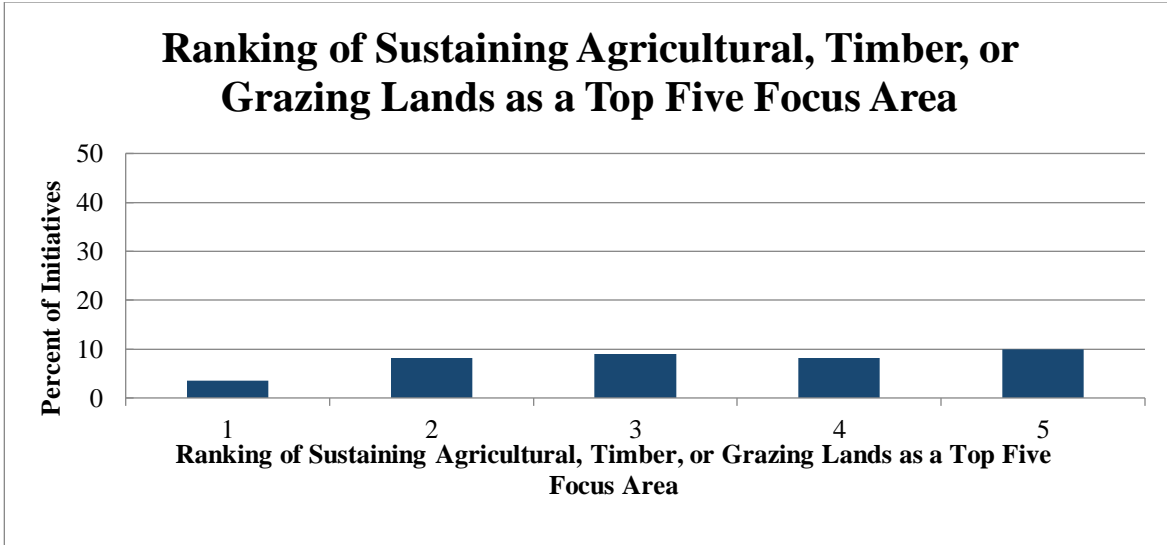


Figure 44. The percent and ranking sustaining agricultural, timber, or grazing lands as a top five focus area for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of climate change mitigation and response as a focus area. 37% of initiatives stated climate change mitigation and response is ranked in the top five focus areas for their initiative. 5% of initiatives stated climate change mitigation and response was their number one focus, 7% said it was their number two focus, 4% the number three focus, 9% the number four focus, and 12% the number five focus. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 76% of participants agreed climate change mitigation and response ranked as a top five focus for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents, 14% were in agreement with one another as to the ranking of climate change mitigation and response as a focus for their initiative.

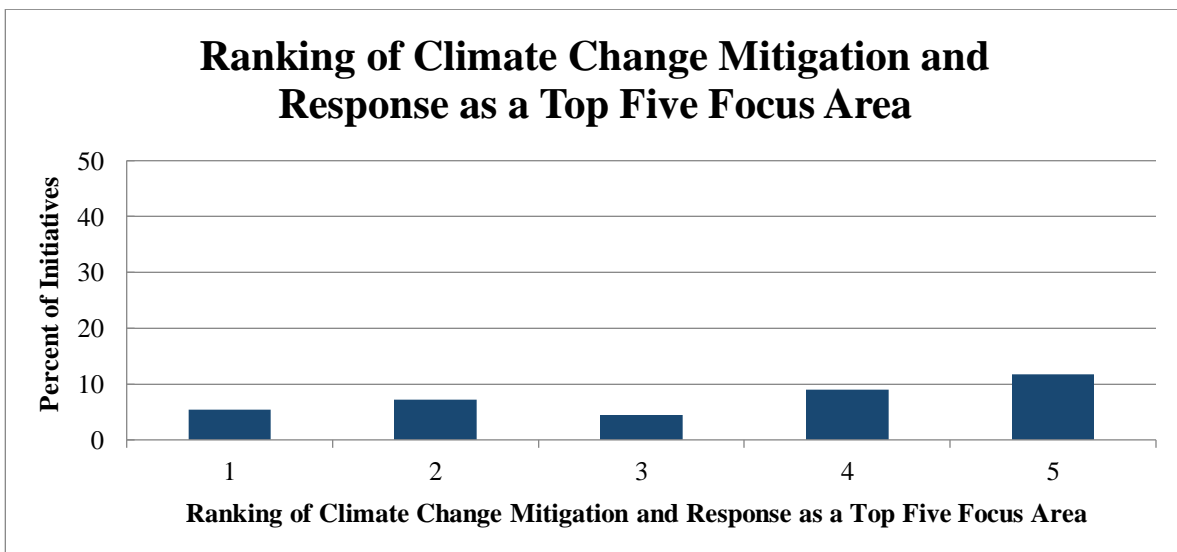


Figure 45. The percent and ranking of climate change mitigation and response as a top five focus area for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking for land use planning and management as a focus area. 36% of initiatives stated land use planning and management is ranked in the top five focus areas for their initiative. 8% of initiatives stated land use planning and management was their number one focus, 10% said it was their number two focus, 7% the number three focus, 5% the number four focus, and 7% the number five focus. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 76% of participants agreed land use planning and management ranked as a top five focus for their initiative. 33% of respondents were in agreement with one another regarding the ranking for land use planning and management as a focus for their initiative.

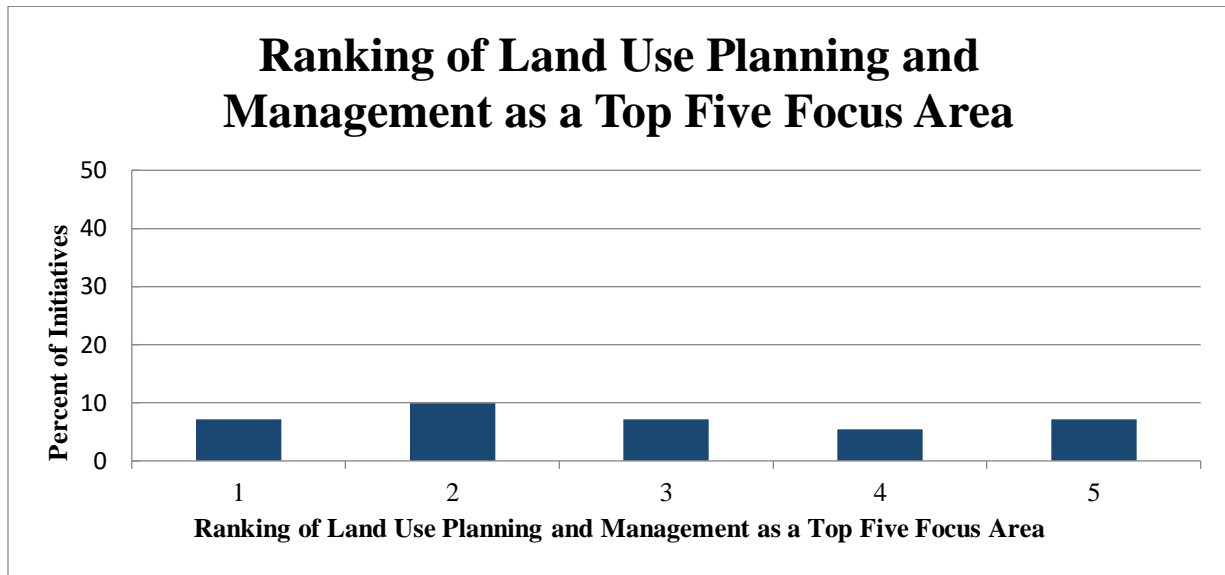


Figure 46. The percent and ranking of land use planning and management as a top five focus area for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking for education or raising awareness of large landscape conservation as a focus area. 34% of initiatives stated education or raising awareness of large landscape conservation is ranked in the top five focus areas for their initiative. 3% of initiatives stated education or raising awareness of large landscape conservation was their number one focus, 6% said it was their number two focus, 5% the number three focus, 10% the number four focus, and 10% the number five focus. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 61% of participants agreed education or raising awareness of large landscape conservation ranked as a top five focus for their initiative, and 14% of respondents were in agreement with one another of the ranking for education or raising awareness of large landscape conservation as a focus for their initiative.

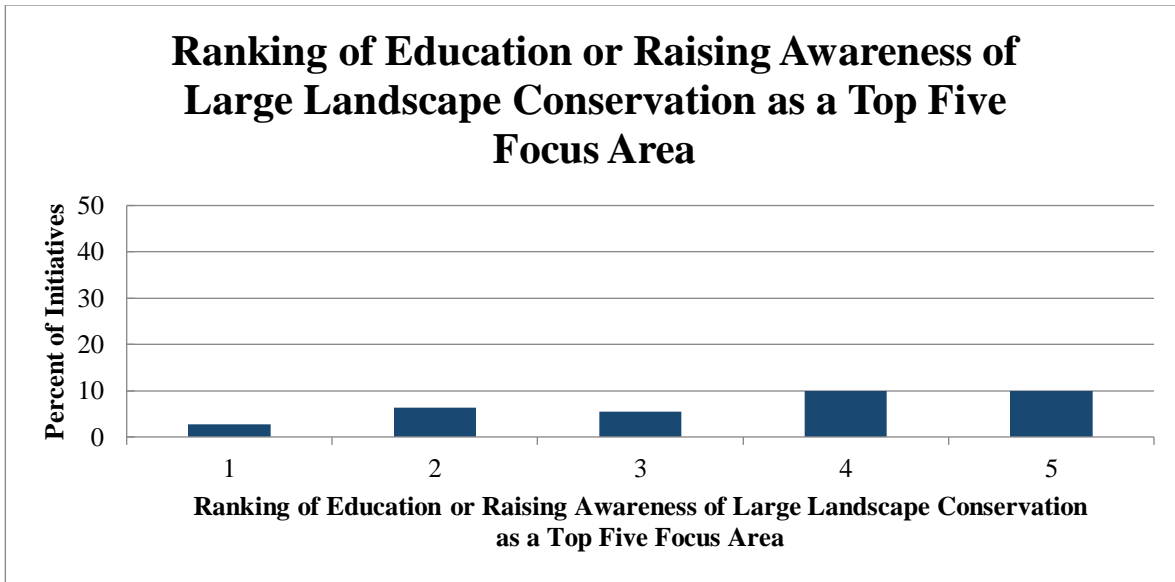


Figure 47. The percent and ranking of education or raising awareness of large landscape conservation as a top five focus area for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking for other ecosystem services as a focus area. 30% of initiatives stated other ecosystem services is ranked in the top five focus areas for their initiative. None of the initiatives stated other ecosystem services was their number one focus, 1% said it was their number two focus, 6% the number three focus, 11% the number four focus, and 11% the number five focus. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 53% of participants agreed other ecosystem services ranked as a top five focus for their initiative, but none of the participants were in agreement as to the ranking of other ecosystem services as a focus for their initiative.

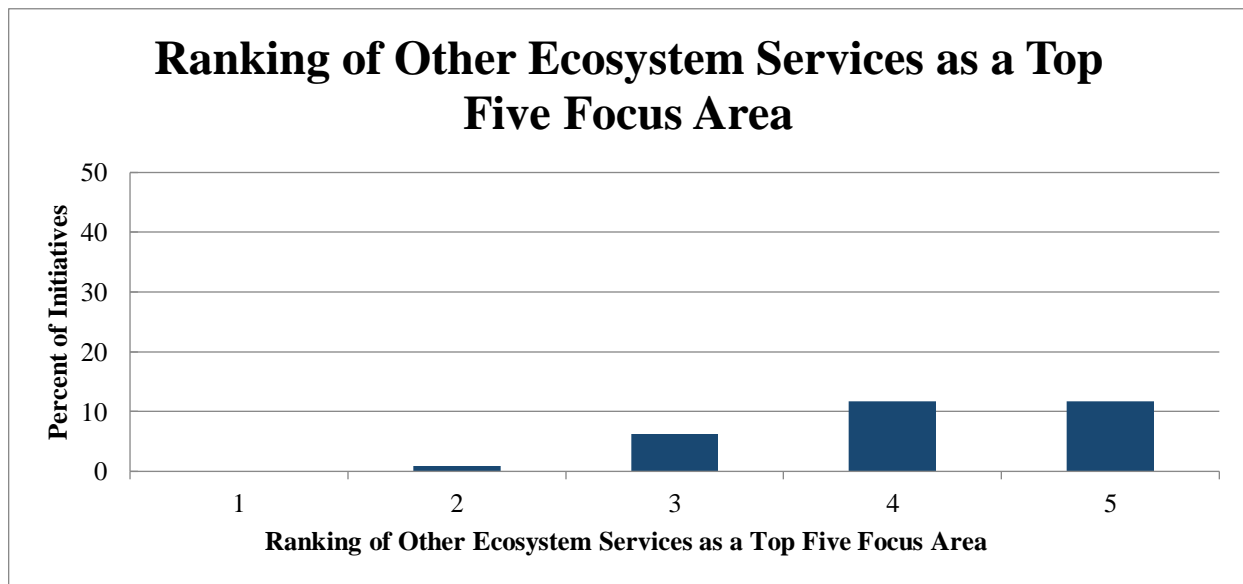


Figure 48. The percent and ranking of other ecosystem services as a top five focus area for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of cultural and historical resources as a focus area. 28% of initiatives stated cultural and historical resources is ranked in the top five focus areas for their initiative. 3% of initiatives stated cultural and historical resources was their number one focus, 3% said it was their number two focus, 4% the number three focus, 7% the number four focus, and 11% the number five focus. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 69% of participants agreed cultural and historical resources ranked as a top five focus for their initiative. Of the initiatives in the top five category with multiple respondents, only 12% were in agreement with one another as to the ranking of cultural and historical resources as a focus for their initiative.

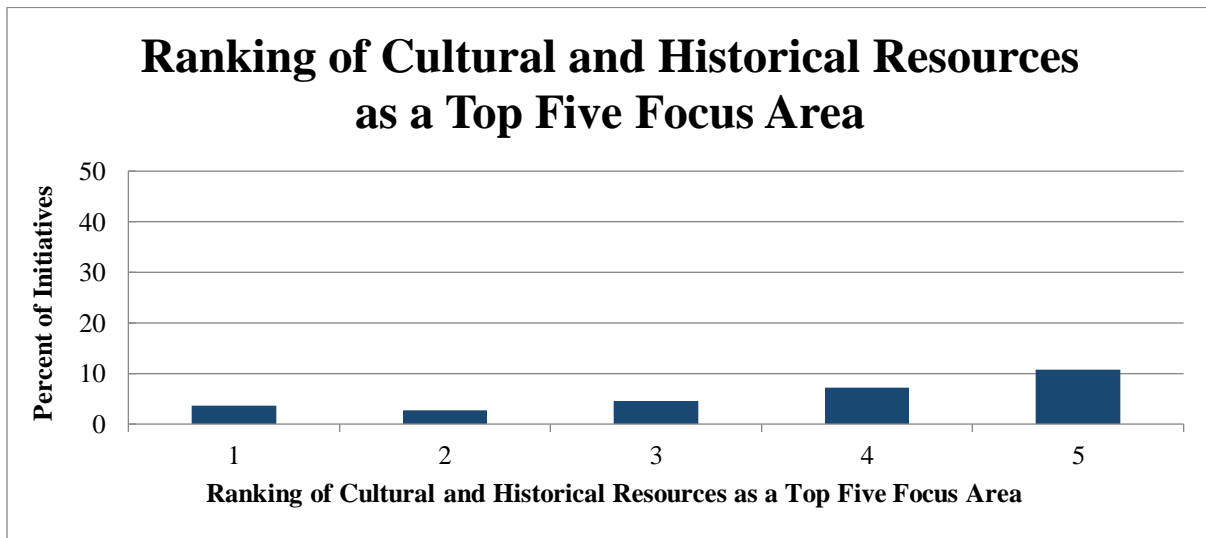


Figure 49. The percent and ranking of cultural and historical resources as a top five focus area for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking for promoting sustainable local economies as a focus area. 23% of initiatives stated promoting sustainable local economies is ranked in the top five focus areas for their initiative. 1% of initiatives stated promoting sustainable local economies was their number one focus, 3% said it was their number two focus, 6% the number three focus, 8% the number four focus, and 5% the number five focus. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 100% of participants agreed promoting sustainable local economies ranked as a top five focus for their initiative, and all respondents were in agreement with one another as to the ranking of promoting sustainable local economies as a focus for their initiative.

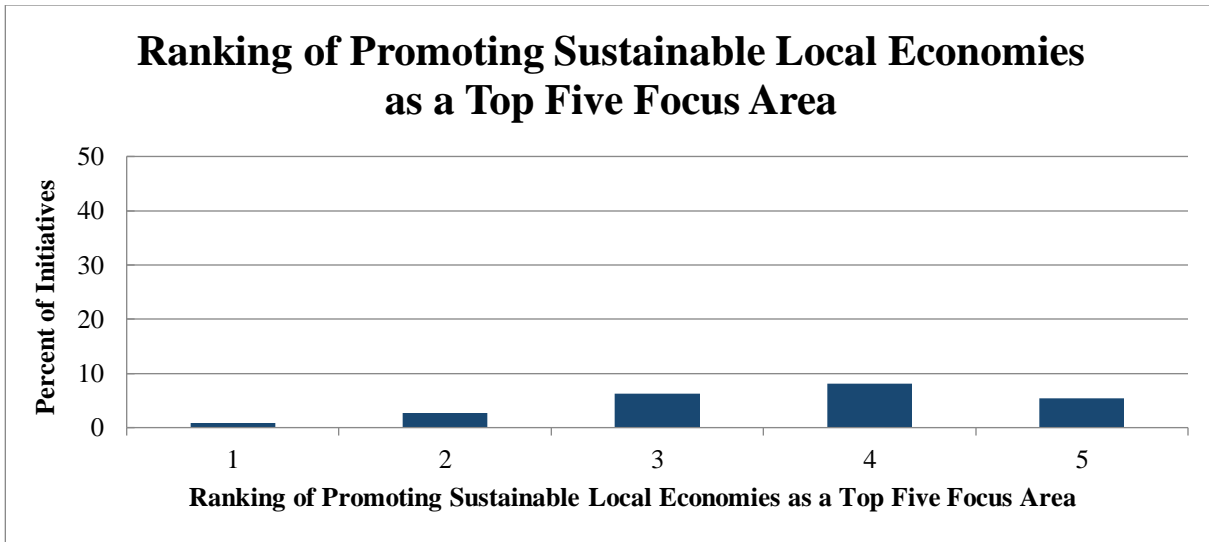


Figure 50. The percent and ranking of promoting sustainable local economies as a top five focus area for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants representing (111) total initiatives provided a ranking of tourism and scenic values as a focus area. 13% of initiatives stated tourism and scenic values is ranked in the top five focus areas for their initiative. None of the initiatives stated tourism and scenic values was their number one focus, 3% said it was their number two focus, 3% the number three focus, 4% the number four focus, and 3% the number five focus. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 92% of participants agreed tourism and scenic values ranked as a top five focus for their initiative, but there was no agreement as to the ranking of tourism and scenic values as a focus for their initiative.

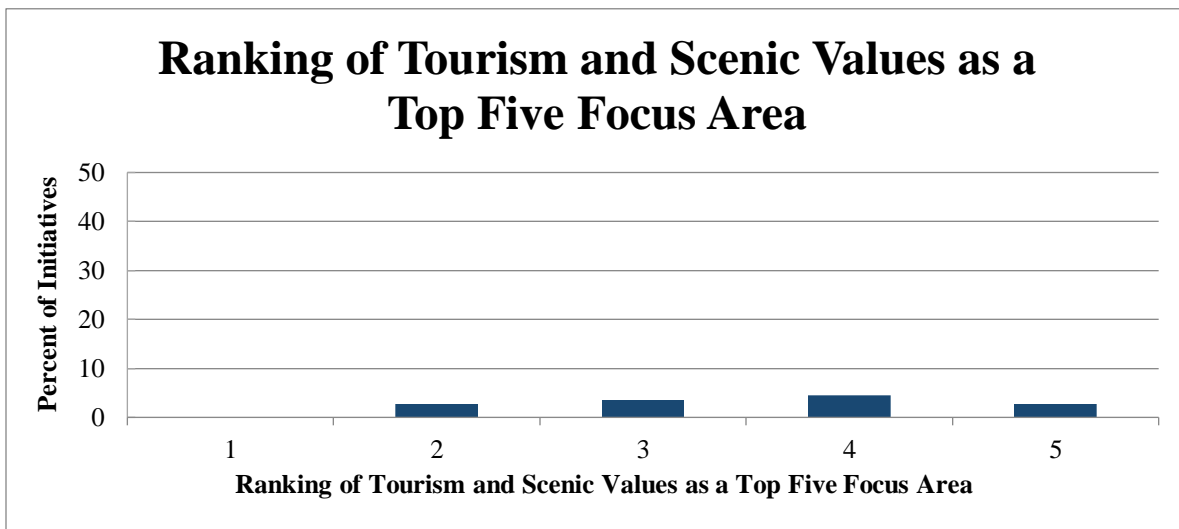


Figure 51. The percent and ranking of tourism and scenic values as a top five focus area for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (126) participants representing (112) total initiatives provided a ranking for ‘other’ as a focus area. 56% of respondents stated ‘other’ as ranked in the top five focus areas for their initiative. 9% of initiatives stated ‘other’ was their number one focus, 17% said it was their number two focus, 16% the number three focus, 5% the number four focus, and 9% the number five focus. The ‘other’ category included: recognizing significant geological and biological features or heritage, science development, conservation finance, invasive species, restore natural fire regimes, policy change and sustainable funding, and green infrastructure protection, restoration, enhancement and connectivity. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 53% of participants agreed ‘other’ ranked as a top five focus for their initiative, but none of the respondents were in agreement on the ranking for ‘other’ as a focus for their initiative.

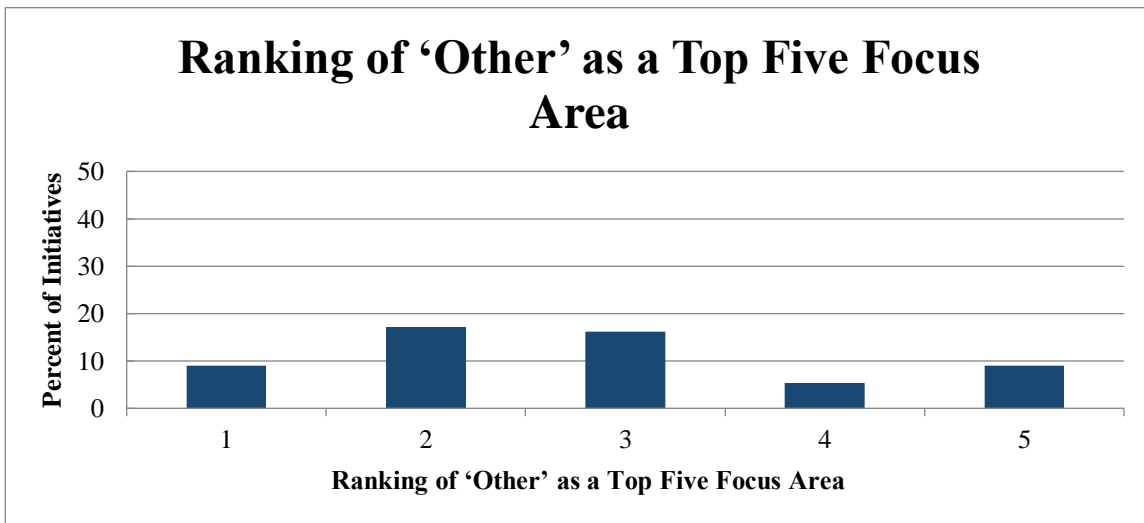


Figure 52. The percent and ranking connectivity of ‘other’ as a top five focus area for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q15: Top five strategies and tools provided by your Large Landscape Conservation Initiative, prioritizing 1 to 5 with 1 representing the highest priority.

The top five strategies and tools category included facilitating strategic conservation planning 82%, information sharing 54%, coordinating activities of partner groups 53%, land protection through acquisition and easements 52%, crafting a vision that attracts interest and funding 41%, education and public information 40%, data collection and research 39%, technical assistance and capacity building 38%, supporting relationship building and conflict resolution 32%, providing grants and funding 30%, actively managing resources 22%, legislative or policy advocacy 22%, and ‘other’ 9%.

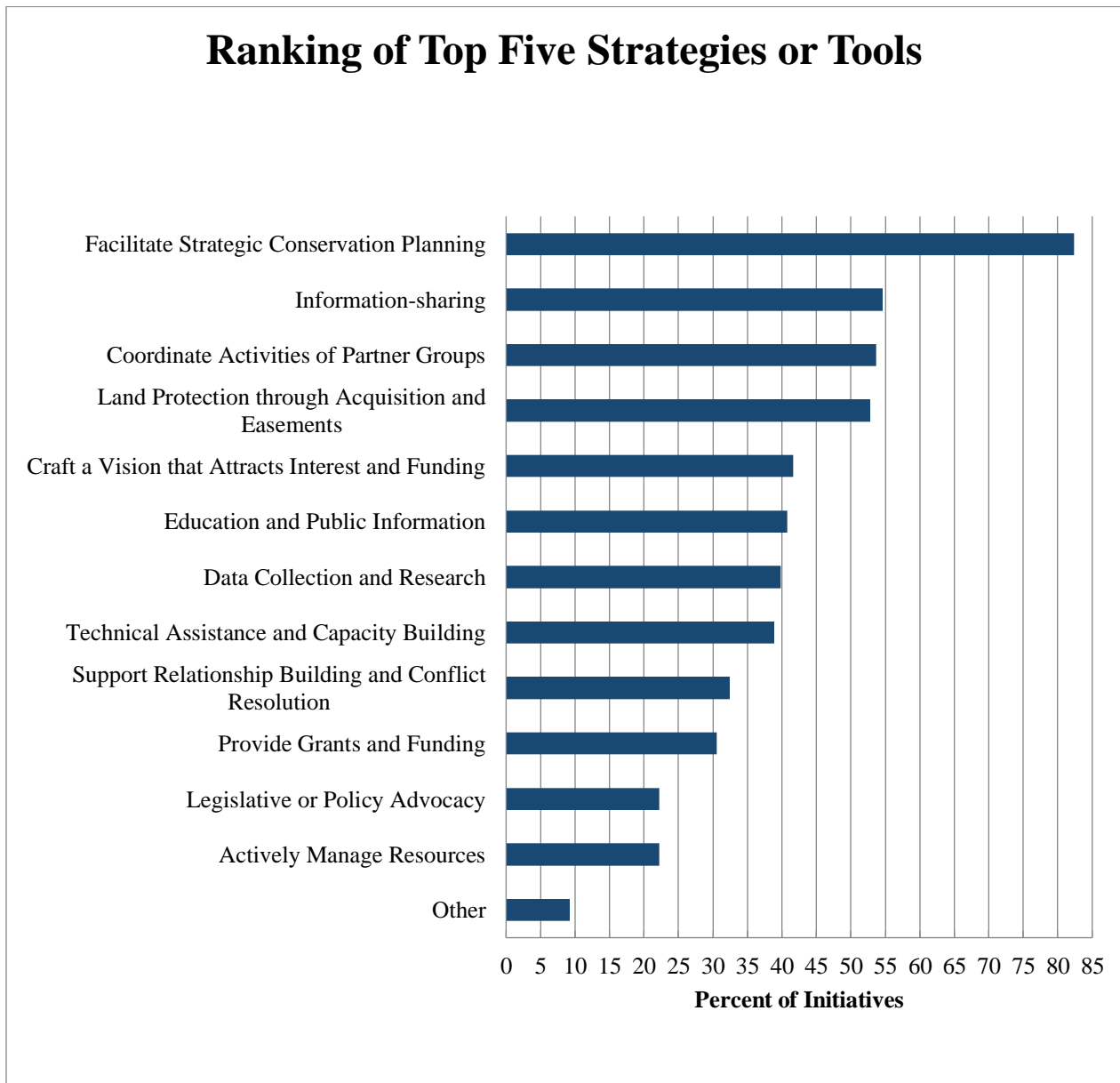


Figure 53. The distribution of the top five strategies or tools by percent for initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

The top five strategies or tools listed by the participating initiatives are: facilitate strategic conservation planning, information sharing, coordinating activities of partner groups, land protection through acquisition and easements, and crafting a vision that attracts interest and funding. The distribution of the top five strategies or tools is further deduced through the distribution or ranking for the first through fifth greatest threat listed by the initiatives. The distribution of the first ranked, or greatest, strategies or tools listed by initiatives are: facilitate strategic conservation planning 41%, information-sharing 5%, coordinating activities of partner groups 7%, land protection through acquisition and easements 12%, and crafting a vision that attracts interest and funding 12%. The distributions of the second greatest ranked strategies or tools listed by initiatives are: facilitate strategic conservation planning 13%, information sharing 12%, coordinating activities of partner groups 12%, land protection through acquisition and easements 11%, and crafting a vision that attracts interest and funding 9%. The distributions of the third greatest ranked strategies or tools listed by initiatives are: facilitate strategic conservation planning 12%, information sharing 17%, coordinating activities of partner groups 9%, land protection through acquisition and easements 10%, and crafting a vision that attracts interest and funding 10%. The distributions of the fourth greatest ranked strategies or tools listed by initiatives are: facilitate strategic conservation planning 12%, information sharing 8%, coordinating activities of partner groups 9%, land protection through acquisition and easements 8%, and crafting a vision that attracts interest and funding 5%. The distributions of the fifth greatest ranked strategies or tools listed by initiatives are: facilitate strategic conservation planning 3%, information sharing 17%, coordinating activities of partner groups 7%, land protection through acquisition and easements 12%, and crafting a vision that attracts interest and funding 4%.

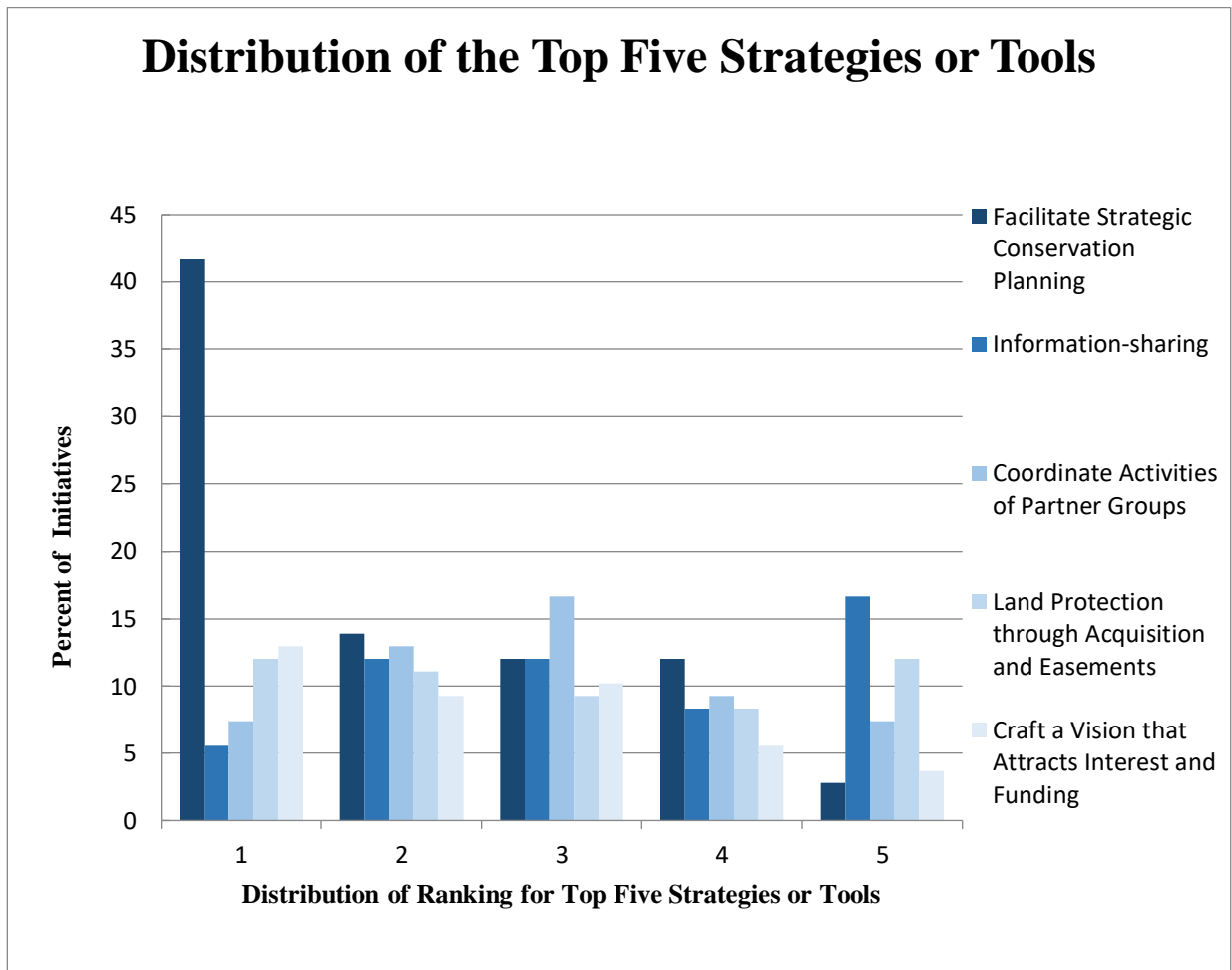


Figure 54. The distribution of ranking for the top five strategies or tools by percent of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (122) participants representing (108) total initiatives ranked facilitating strategic conservation planning as a top five key strategy or tool. 82% of initiatives stated facilitating strategic conservation planning is ranked as a top five key strategy or tool for their initiative. 41% of initiatives stated facilitating strategic conservation planning was their first, 14% said it was their second, 12% the third, 12% the fourth, and 3% their fifth key strategy or tool. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 83% of participants agreed facilitating strategic conservation planning ranked as a top five key strategy or tool for their initiative, and 40% were in agreement as to the ranking of facilitating strategic conservation planning as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative.



Figure 55. The percent and ranking for facilitating strategic conservation planning as a top five strategy or tool of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (122) participants representing (108) total initiatives ranked information sharing as a top five strategy or tool. 54% of initiatives stated information sharing is ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative. 5% of initiatives stated information sharing was their first, 12% said it was their second, 12% the third, 8% the fourth, and 16% the fifth key strategy or tool. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 58% of participants agreed information sharing ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative, but there was no agreement as to the ranking of information sharing as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative.

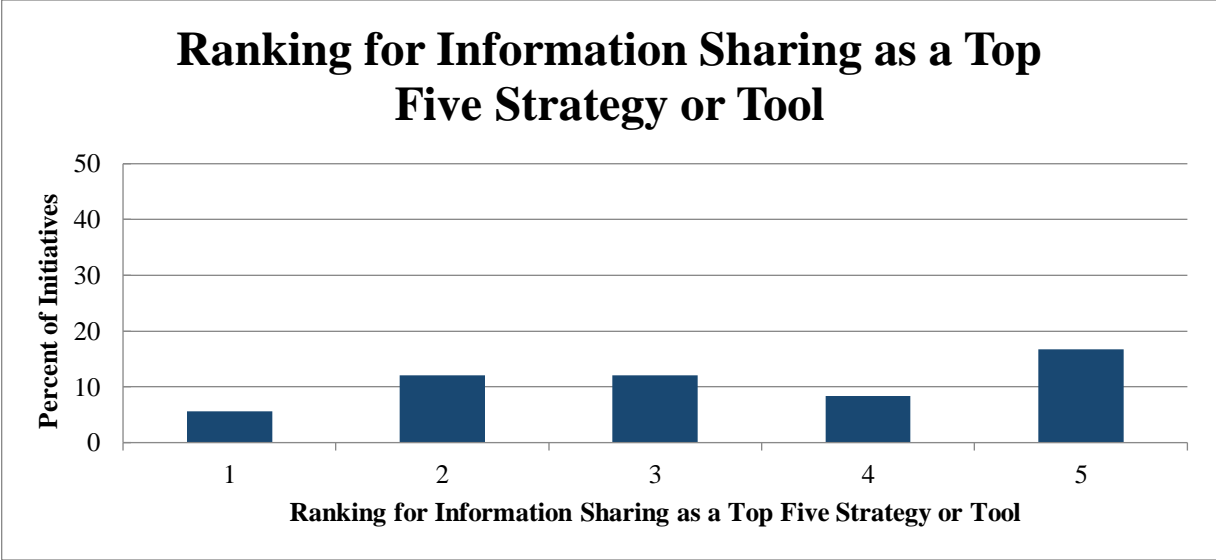


Figure 56. The percent and ranking for information sharing as a top five key strategy or tool of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (122) participants representing (108) total initiatives ranked coordinating activities of partner groups as a top five strategy or tool. 53% of initiatives stated coordinating activities of partner groups is ranked as a top five key strategy or tool for their initiative. 7% of respondents stated coordinating activities of partner groups was the first, 13% said it was the second, 17% the third, 9% the fourth, and 7% the fifth key strategy or tool. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 50% of participants agreed coordinating activities of partner groups ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative, while 22% were in agreement with one another as to the ranking of coordinating activities of partner groups as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative.

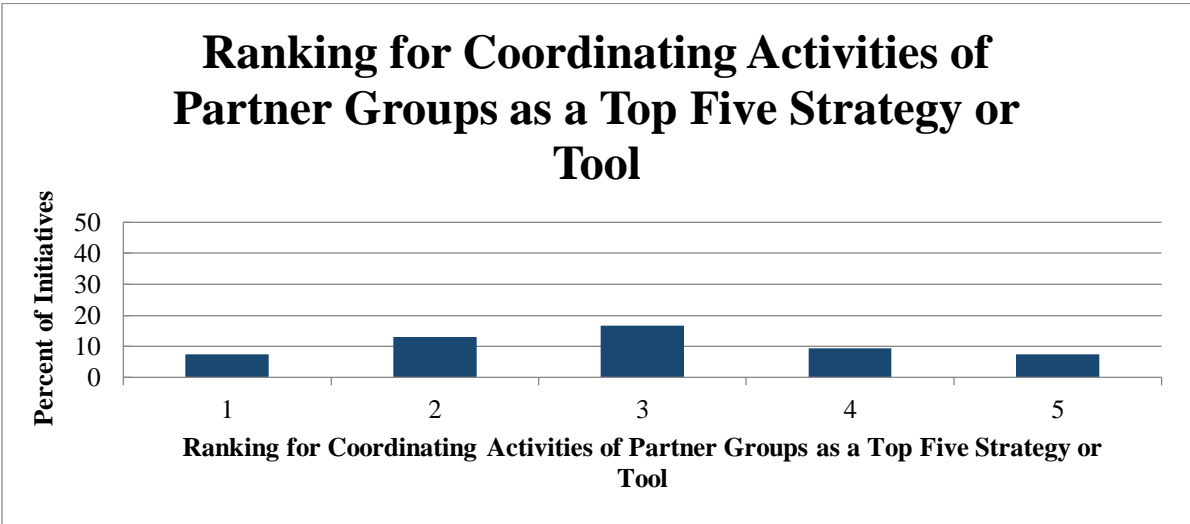


Figure 57. The percent and ranking for coordinating activities of partner groups as a top five strategy or tool of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (122) participants representing (108) total initiatives ranked land protection through acquisition and easements as a top five strategy or tool. 52% of initiatives stated land protection through acquisition and easements is ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative. 12% of respondents stated land protection through acquisition and easements was the first, 11% said it was the second, 9% the third, 8% the fourth, and 12% the fifth strategy or tool. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 81% of participants agreed land protection through acquisition and easements ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative, while 20% were in agreement as to the ranking of land protection through acquisition and easements as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative.

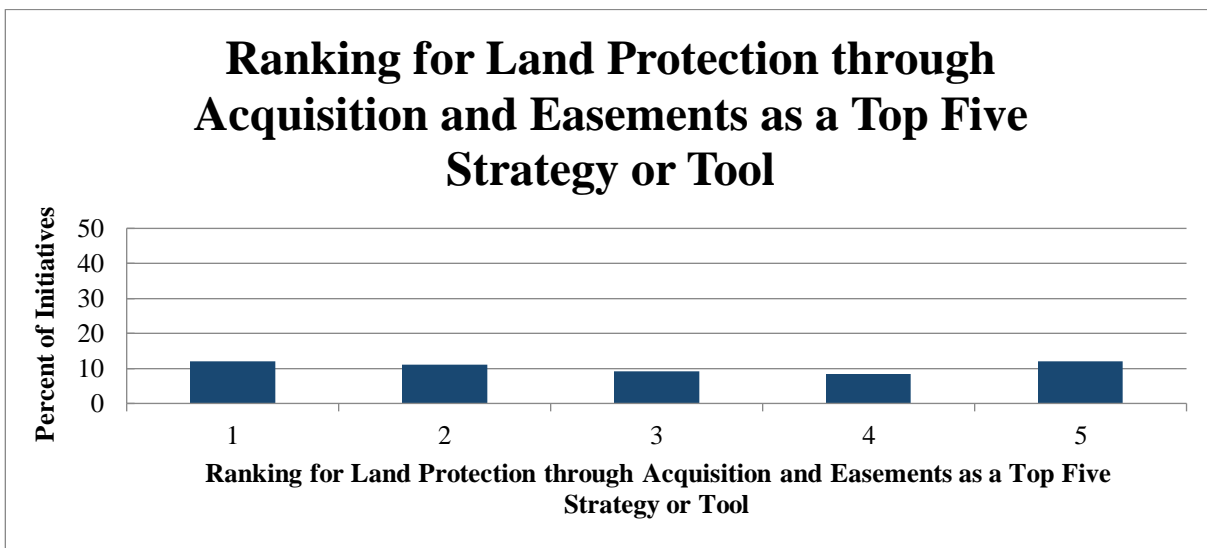


Figure 58. The percent and ranking for land protection through acquisition and easements as a top five strategy or tool of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (122) participants representing (108) total initiatives ranked crafting a vision that attracts interest and funding as a top five strategy or tool. 41% of respondents stated that crafting a vision that attracts interest and funding is ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative. 13% of respondents stated crafting a vision that attracts interest and funding was the first, 9% said it was the second, 10% the third, 5% the fourth, and 4% the fifth strategy or tool. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 75% of participants agreed crafting a vision that attracts interest and funding ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative, but there was no agreement as to the ranking of crafting a vision that attracts interest and funding as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative.

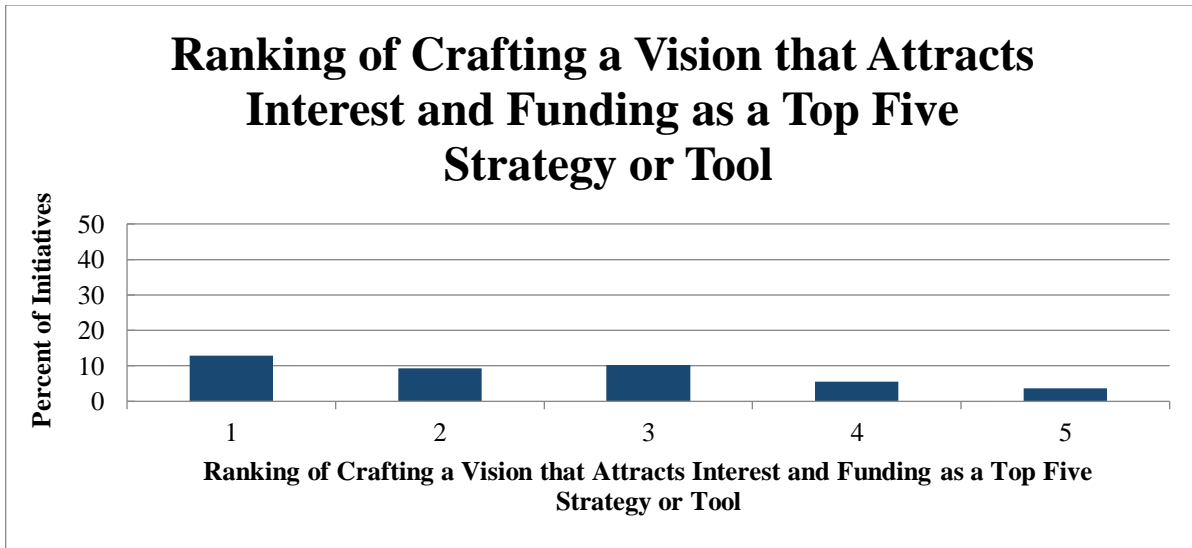


Figure 59. The percent and ranking for crafting a vision that attracts interest and funding as a top five strategy or tool of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (122) participants representing (108) total initiatives ranked education and public information as a key strategy or tool. 40% of respondents stated education and public information is ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative. Of the respondents 1% of initiatives stated education and public information was the first, 6% said it was the second, 8% the third, 9% the fourth, and 16% the fifth key strategy or tool. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 66% of participants agreed education and public information ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative, while 14% were in agreement as to the ranking of education and public information as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative.

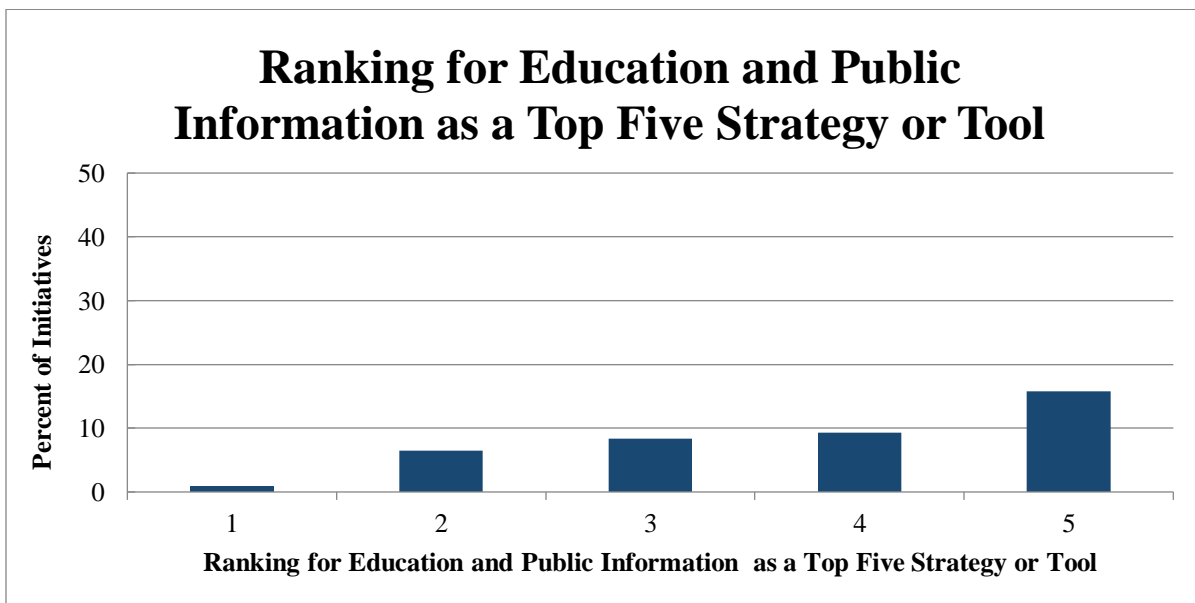


Figure 60. The percent and ranking for education and public information as a top five strategy or tool of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (122) participants representing (108) total initiatives ranked data collection and research as a key strategy or tool. 39% of respondents stated data collection and research is ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative. 2% of participants stated data collection and research was the first, 9% said it was the second, 8% the third, 12% the fourth, and 9% the fifth strategy or tool. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 66% of participants agreed data collection and research ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative, while 14% were in agreement as to the ranking of data collection and research as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative.

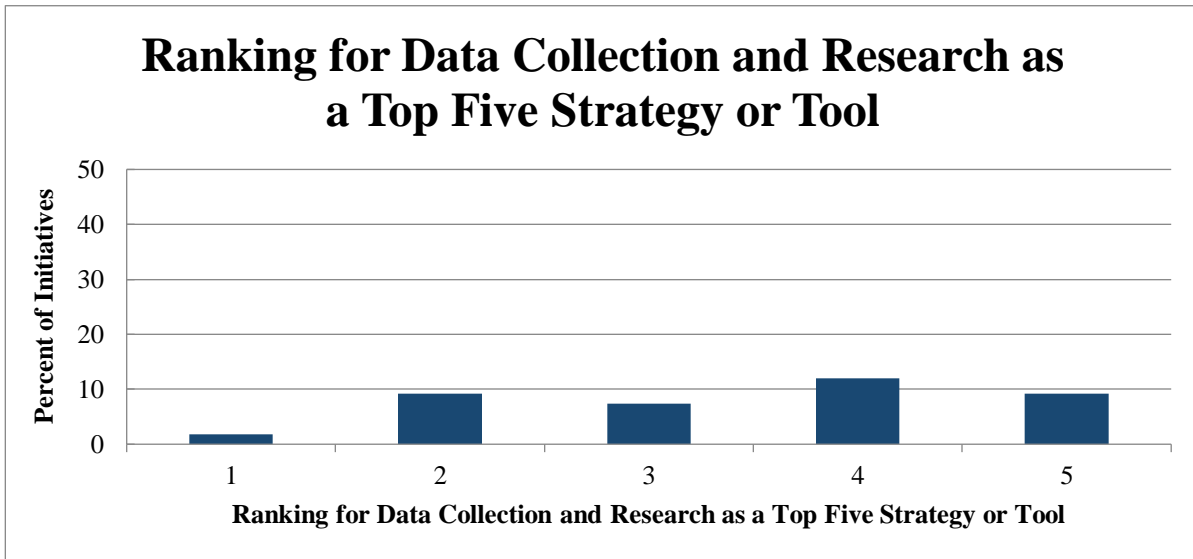


Figure 61. The percent and ranking for data collection and research as a top five strategy or tool of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (122) participants representing (108) total initiatives ranked technical assistance and capacity building as a key strategy or tool. 38% of initiatives stated technical assistance and capacity building is ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative. 2% of respondents stated technical assistance and capacity building was the first, 3% said it was the second, 9% the third, 13% the fourth, and 12% the fifth key strategy or tool. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 66% of participants agreed technical assistance and capacity building ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative, while there was no agreement for the ranking of technical assistance and capacity building as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative.

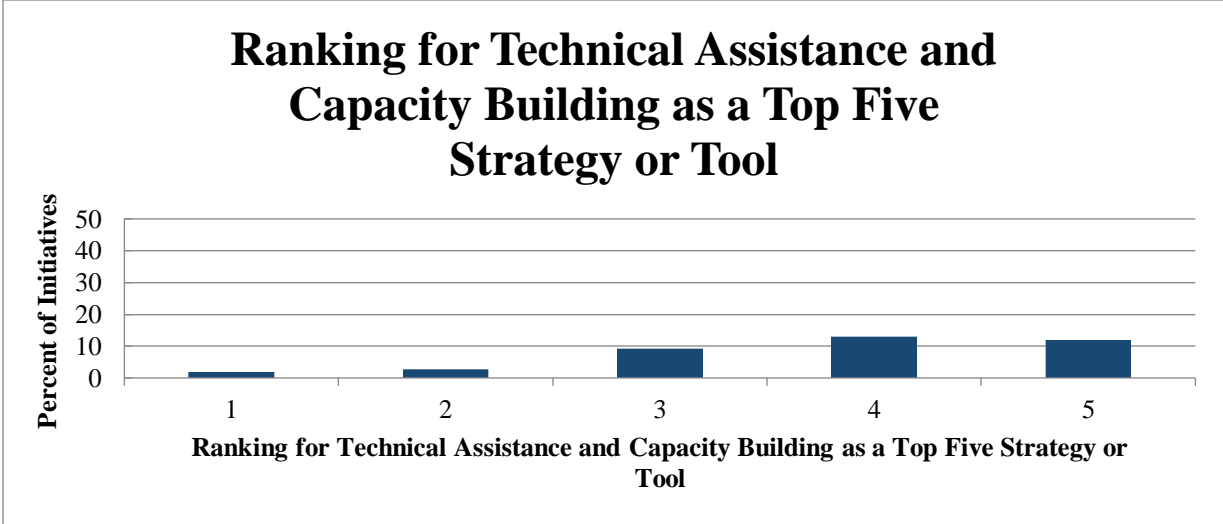


Figure 62. The percent and ranking for technical assistance and capacity building as a top five strategy or tool of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (122) participants representing (108) total initiatives ranked supporting relationship building and conflict resolution as a key strategy or tool. 32% of respondents stated supporting relationship building and conflict resolution is ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative. 5% of respondents stated supporting relationship building and conflict resolution was the first, 5% said it was the second, 6% the third, 8% the fourth, and 8% the fifth key strategy or tool. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 75% of participants agreed supporting relationship building and conflict resolution ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative, while there was no agreement as to the ranking of supporting relationship building and conflict resolution as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative.

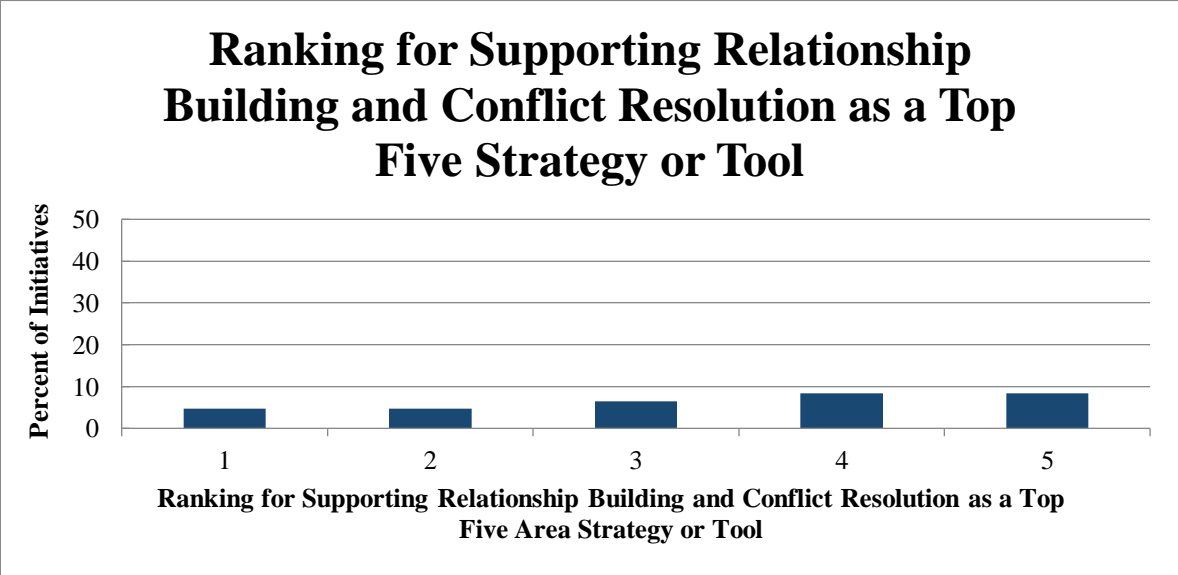


Figure 63. The percent and ranking for supporting relationship building and conflict resolution as a top five strategy or tool of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (122) participants representing (108) total initiatives ranked providing grants and funding as a key strategy or tool. 30% of respondents stated providing grants and funding is ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative. 4% of respondents stated providing grants and funding was the first, 4% said it was the second, 6% the third, 11% the fourth, and 5% the fifth key strategy or tool. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 66% of participants agreed that providing grants and funding ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative, while only 14% had agreement as to the ranking of providing grants and funding as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative.

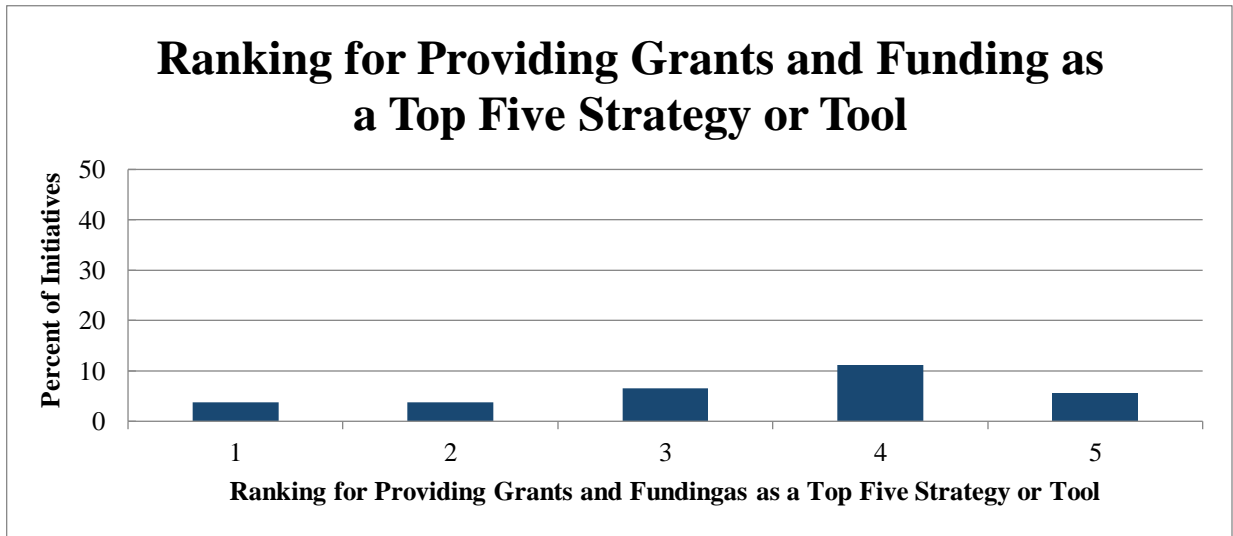


Figure 64. The percent and ranking for providing grants and funding as a top five strategy or tool of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (122) participants representing (108) total initiatives ranked actively managing resources as a key strategy or tool. 22% of respondents stated actively managing resources is ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative. 5% of respondents stated actively managing resources was the first, 8% said it was the second, 3% the third, 5% the fourth, and 1% the fifth key strategy or tool. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 91% of participants agreed that actively managing resources ranked as a top five key strategy or tool for their initiative, while 50% were in agreement as to the ranking of actively managing resources as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative.



Figure 65. The percent and ranking for actively managing resources as a top five strategy or tool of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (122) participants representing (108) total initiatives ranked supporting legislative or policy advocacy as a key strategy or tool. 22% of respondents stated supporting legislative or policy advocacy is ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative. 4% of initiatives stated legislative or policy advocacy was the first, 9% said it was the second, 2% the third, 2% the fourth, and 5% the fifth key strategy or tool. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 66% of participants agreed legislative or policy advocacy ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative, but there was no agreement as to the ranking of legislative or policy advocacy as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative.

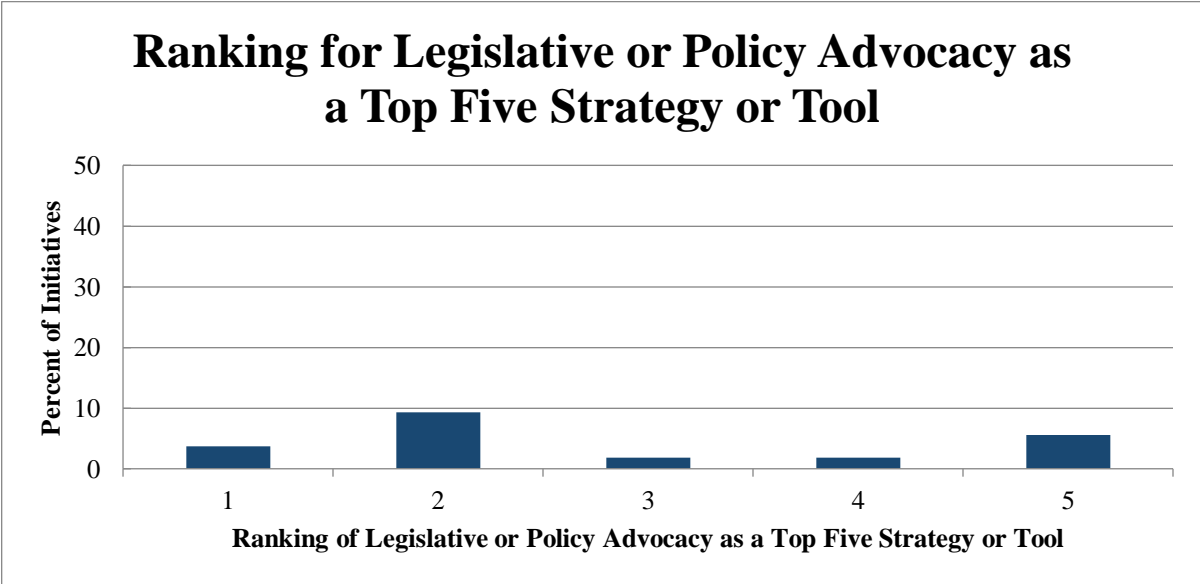


Figure 66. The percent and ranking for legislative or policy advocacy as a top five strategy or tool of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (122) participants representing (108) total initiatives ranked ‘other’ as a key strategy or tool. Participants categorized ‘other’ key strategies or tools as: monitoring, raising funds, environmental restoration, electing leaders who support ecosystem health, landscape resilience assessment, supporting conservation efforts of various landowners, recognizing significant biological and geological features, roadway mitigation for wildlife, market facilitation, and the creation of new protected areas. 9% of initiatives stated ‘other’ is ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative. 3% of respondents stated ‘other’ was their first, 2% said it was the second, 0% the third, 2% the fourth, and 2% the fifth key strategy or tool. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 75% of participants agreed ‘other’ ranked as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative, but there was no agreement as to the ranking of ‘other’ as a top five strategy or tool for their initiative.



Figure 67. The percent and ranking for ‘other’ as a top five strategy or tool of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q16: List three accomplishments or successes of your Large Landscape Conservation Initiative

A total of (115) participants provided (276) open-ended responses in response to the three accomplishments or successes of their large landscape conservation initiative. The three greatest accomplishments were management projects and programs (28%), management structure and strategies (18%), and communication (14%). Tools (11%) was fourth, and funding (8%) was identified as the fifth greatest accomplishment or success. Partnerships, research products, initiative image, data and mapping, political, economic, and ‘none’ were considered a success or accomplishment by less than 4% of respondents. In-depth characteristics and quotes were categorized as these results were coded.

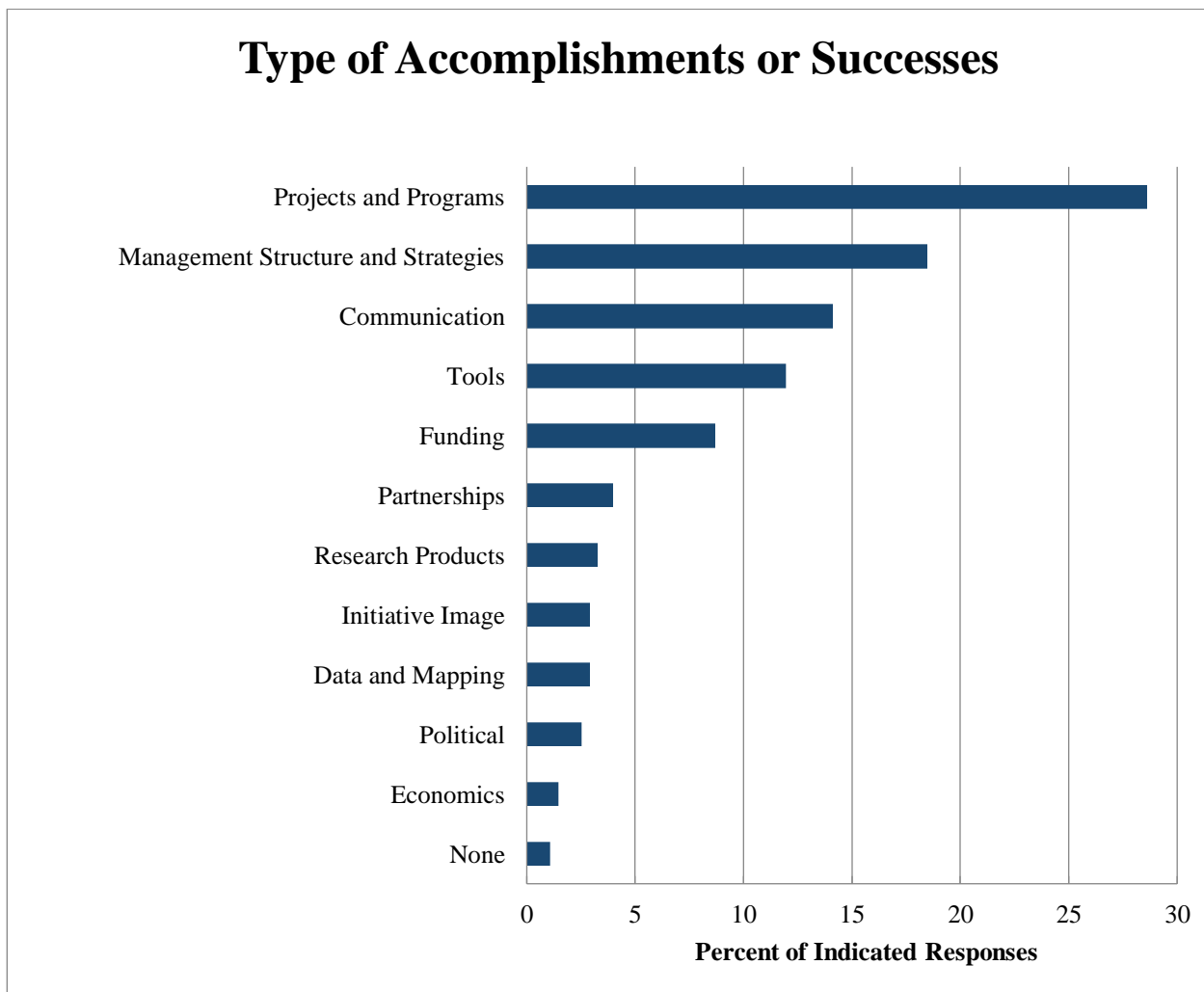


Figure 68. Accomplishments or successes as indicated by initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Greatest Accomplishments or Successes

Projects and Programs	*Type: youth, pilot, volunteer, education, stewardship, campaign, restoration, land, wetland, trail development, "invasive species detection and response", "shade energy development", forests, wetlands, land conservation, water conservation, constitutionally protected, management district, land acquisition
	*Characteristics: prioritization, long-term, transboundary, secured conservation plans, easements, biodiversity, conservation over development, wildlife human conflict mitigation, initiative initiated, incentive program, coordinated efforts, completion, "project completion ahead of schedule", "working beyond project boundaries"
Management Structure and Strategies	*Type: Steering Committee formation, full time coordinator, project manager, hired staff, community-led land management, incentive teams, adaptive management
	*Characteristics: mission, vision, ethos, purpose statement, goals, master plan, identify priorities, conservation management, integrated strategy, systematic planning, guiding documents, federal management status, community of practice
Communication	*Type: annual, meetings, conferences, social media, information and resource sharing, partnerships, public response, ongoing public outreach, landowner engagement, collaboration
	*Characteristics: improved coordination, maintaining partnerships, relationship building, establishing trust, networking, coordinated vision
Tools	*Support Type: workshop, forums, decision, public, network, partnership decision, designation, assessments, third party monitoring, funding advocacy, capacity building, awareness
	*Characteristics: habitat credit packages, enrolled companies in conservation, online atlas, "interactive conservation w/ GIS sharing resources", "significant resource site recognition", "wildlife road crossing structures", development credits, social network analysis, "success indicators across jurisdictions with regional agreements", transportation planning engagement, "changing local culture of native habitat value", influencing land managers
Funding	*Type: initial, "long-term commitment and stability", government, local, landscape scale, grants, bills, major, endowment
	*Characteristics: new strategies, raise funds, re-granting, leveraging
Partnerships	*Type: working groups, initiation, community, regional, First Nations
	*Characteristics: "Federal plus state plus local working together", "state focused investment partnership"
Research Products	*Type: area survey, resource study, data accumulation for planning, publishing, science development
Data and Mapping	*Type: habitat, land cover analysis, database assembly and maintenance
Initiative Image	*Type: reputation, public communication, inspiration, advertising, website,
	*Implications: on-going momentum, attracted national attention, "area recognition for model of conservation and restoration", international prize winner, "global large landscape inspiration role"
Political	*Type: state, local, support and stability, policy development
Economics	*Type: tourism planning and training, forestry retention
	*Implications: "saved local natural resource jobs"
None	*Reason: "too new"

Figure 69. In-depth evaluation of accomplishments or successes as indicated by initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q17: Large Landscape Conservation Initiative measures of success and outcomes

A total of (111) participants provide (158) open-ended responses as to the how their large landscape conservation initiative measures success and outcomes. The three factors referenced most for measuring success and outcomes were land conserved (25%), assessments (22%), and partnerships (15%). Public support and a category deemed ‘undetermined’ received 10% of the responses. Funding and industry growth were considered a way to measure success and outcomes by less than 7 % of the respondents. In-depth characteristics and quotes were categorized as these results were coded.

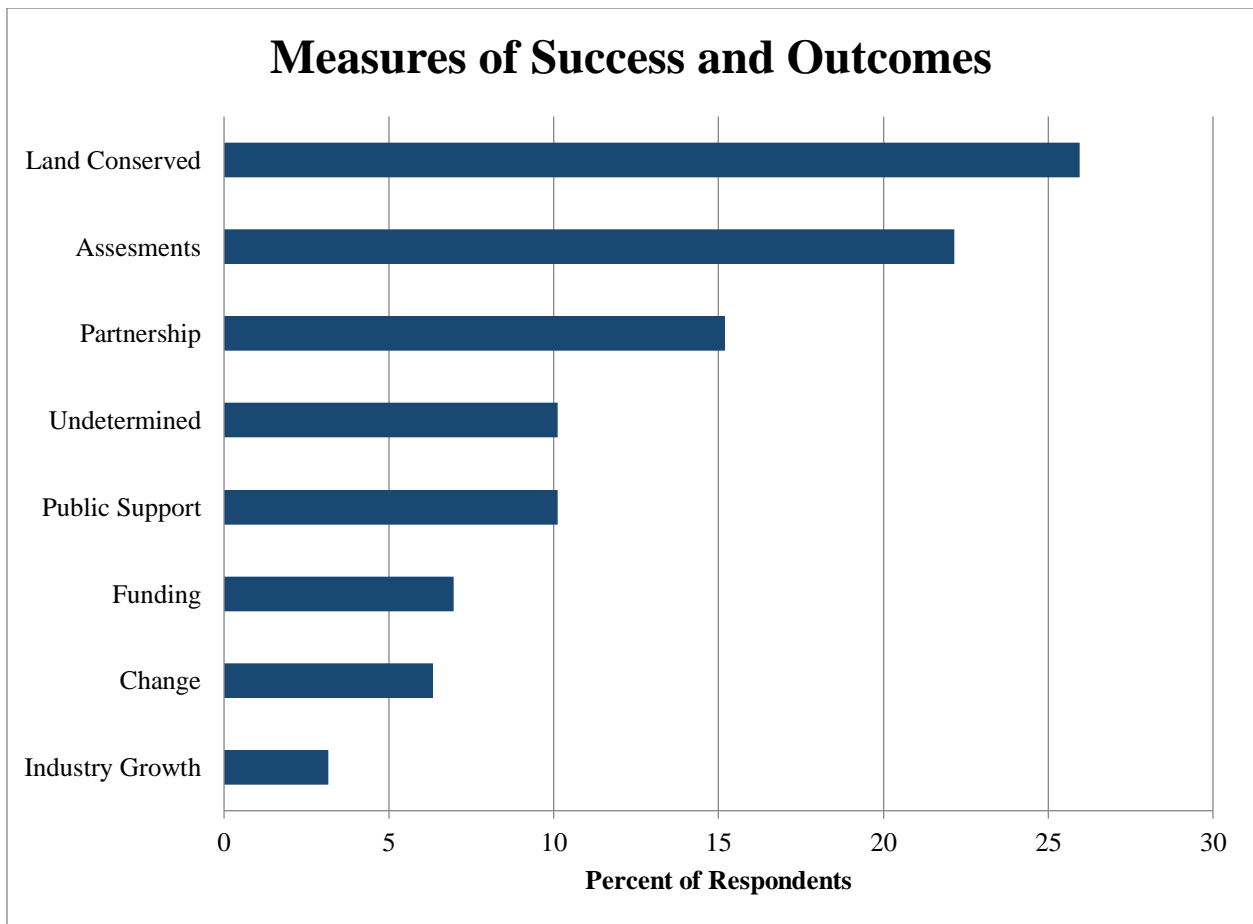


Figure 70. Measures of success and outcomes as indicated by initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC Survey.

Measurements of Success and Outcomes

Land Conserved	*Unit of Land: acres or miles, protected, conserved, preserved, access gained, habitat connectivity
	*Improvements: increased biodiversity, measureable outcomes, and water quality improvements
	*Decreased Negative Impact: future generations, industry, human-wildlife conflict
Assessments	*Types: current trends vs. historical baseline, ecosystem indicators, metrics and standards, ecological and socioeconomic effectiveness monitoring plans, EPA TMDL goals, Department of Environmental Conservation, 5-yr work plan, Regional Coordinator Evaluation Report
	*Metrics: management, performance, or land conservation, technical assistance for monitoring, habitat objectives for focal species, "metrics are hotly debated and not always clear"
	*Characteristics: establish and revise goals; accomplish actions; periodical, internal and independent evaluations; evaluate and adapt
Partnership	*Measurements: Amount contributing to resource, engagement, success, support, measured networking, capacity, capital, additional outcomes
Public Support	*Measurements: contacts made, new relationships, awareness priority, attendance, adoption and implementation, project support, community involvement, perceptions of process
Undetermined	*Developing indicators of success, do not know yet, no clear way
Funding	*Measurements: Outputs specified by funders, new, funding raised, financial return on investment, cost savings, grant funding to ongoing collaborative
Change	*Measurements: social, institutional, innovative ideas, strategies, knowledge and momentum, local behavior county ordinance, policy achievements
Industry Growth	*Type: tourism, communities, local economics
	*Characteristics: viability, development, increased membership

Figure 71. An in-depth evaluation of the measures of success and outcomes as indicated by initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q18: The three most important factors contributing to initiative's overall progress and success

A total of (113) participants provide (296) responses as to the three most important factors contributing to their large landscape conservation initiative's overall progress or success. The three most important factors identified were support (28%), partnerships (17%), and funding (16%). Leadership (15%) came fourth, and conservation driver (9%) was fifth. Vision and communication were considered a top three most important factor by 7 % of respondents. In-depth characteristics and quotes were categorized as these results were coded.

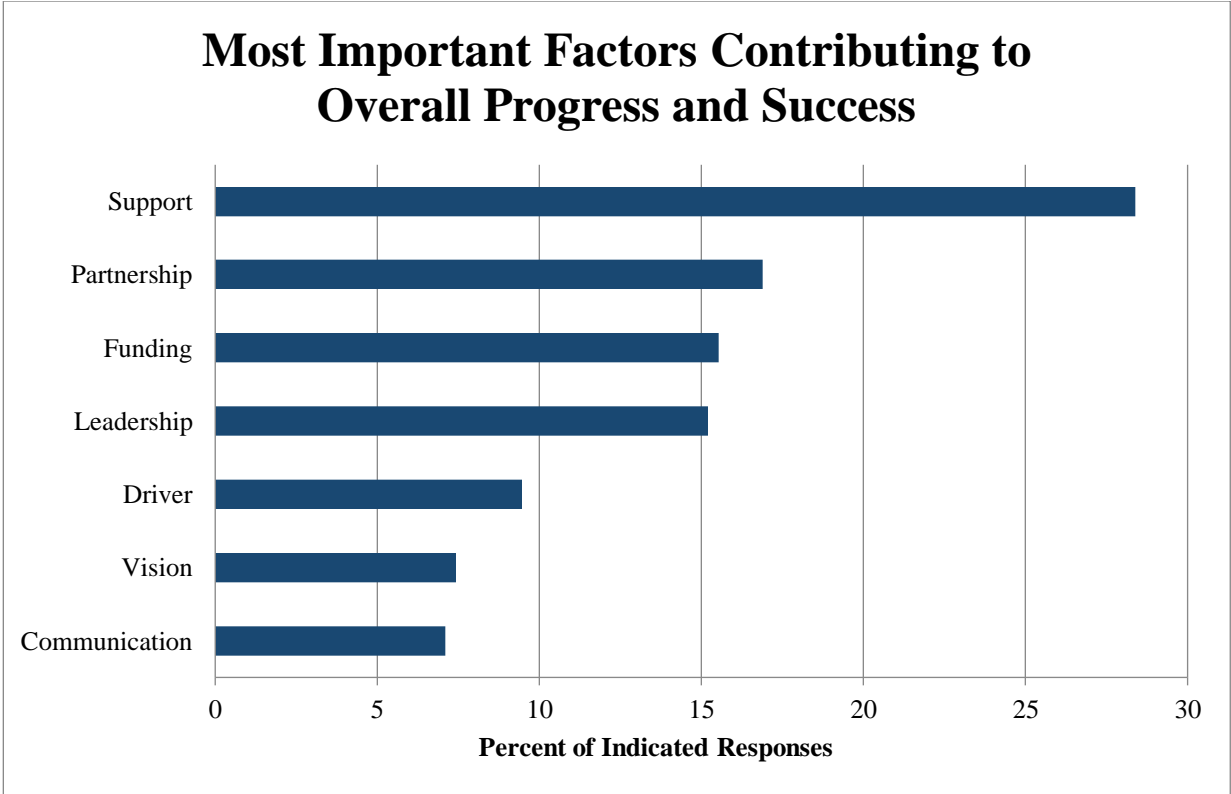


Figure 72. The most important factors contributing to overall progress and success as indicated by initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Most important factors contributing to overall progress and success

Support	*Type: multiple, NGO, philanthropic, state and federal agencies, "all tribes in landscape", public, political, community-based, diverse, continued, logistical, goodwill, empowerment, internal support and collaboration, research and technical, "long-standing relationships", "support from above", "strong on-ground support and commitment despite federal funding roadblocks", social capital
	*Characteristics: stakeholder trust, support, coordination and dedication; local awareness; "cohesive region"; interest in planning, and action; rigorous spatial analysis; "excellent relationship with legislators"; regulatory certainty; enthusiasm among participants; human resources; quality staff dedication, and ability
	*Implications: "value of outcomes", "added value to existing orgs and efforts", "leading edge technology for data management and computer-aided decision support", "making good use of new information being developed", "People power to move a collaborative process forward relentlessly over time"
Partnership	*Type: new, momentum, collaboration, coordination, commitment, network, willingness to take action, "buy-in and cooperation", multiple states joint commitment, bi-partisan, authentic and unique, state and federal,
	*Characteristics: enthusiasm and interest, awareness of contributions, "relationships with partners rooted in successful track record", " long-term collaborations with MANY organizations", "Partners looking across boundaries", "dynamic and flexible partnerships on projects"
	*Implications: "respecting and learning from each partner's programs", "building out capacity of existing groups to increase the connectivity"
Funding	*Type: initial, steady, long-term, adequate, private investment and support, public, federal, initiative, collaborative, resources, staff time,
	*Characteristics: in-kind support of a foundation, targeted funding towards priority projects, "major grant project", investment capital, "providing direct value to local partners through grants, securing competitive funding, return to members, costs clearly identified for participants
Leadership	*Type: Lead or backbone initiative, full-time coordinator, innovative management structure, participation of steering committee members, "leadership team participation", "internal champions"
	*Strategy: clear objectives, goals, and action plans; adaptive management; inclusive process; ability to work with willing sellers; BoD buy-in; "commitment to rapid and iterative cycle of testing and revision"; "collaborative attitude"; monitoring program that helps them adapt strategies; initiative energy, desire, and perseverance; acknowledging challenges; "marshaling existing resources and leveraging additional funding and capacity"; "managing interagency relationships... scientific disputes... community relations"; "respect for individuals from their organizations so they can make decisions without going back to the organization for approval"
Driver	*Type: catalyst, continued engagement, historical conservation in area, federal directive impetus, legal success, successful projects, time, active land trust, land use planning, "robust organizational strategic planning", "made the concept part of the conversation", passion and dedication, planning, zoning, "recognition of the need to work at landscape-level", market demand
	*Characteristics: quality efforts, buy-in, coordinated action, strong science vision, "unbiased systematic conservation plan as basis for negotiations", knowledge and experience, "infrastructure to carry it all out", "rapid iteration"
Vision	*Type: long-term, diverse goals, scale, common vision (with partners), diversity, focus
	*Characteristics: adaptive to support initiatives, understanding action to achieve aims, "laser-focus on mission of creating/refining/implementing a Blueprint for shared conservation action", "great leaders that share a common vision and are a working group/not advisory"

Communication	*Type: advocacy, education, between rural economy and conservation groups, landowners and managers
	*Characteristics: regular meetings with conveners, inclusivity of major players, interagency coordination mechanisms, "documentation and sharing of institutional information to move forward with initiative", "willing to compromise", "relevancy of discussions to stakeholders", transparency, "having difficult conversations", "formal branding/marketing campaign"

Figure 73. An in-depth evaluation of the most important factors contributing to overall progress and success as indicated by initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q19: The three greatest perceived challenges to achieving initiative's goals

A total of (112) participants provide (287) responses as to the three greatest perceived challenges to achieving their large landscape conservation initiative’s goals. Overall, the three greatest perceived challenges were funding (27%), external social factors (23%), and the initiative’s internal structure (13%). Initiative effectiveness (13%) came fourth, and partnerships (9%) the fifth greatest challenge. Communication and data management, ecological factors, and large-scale planning were considered a top three greatest challenge by fewer than 5% of respondents. In-depth characteristics and quotes were noted and categorized as these results were coded.

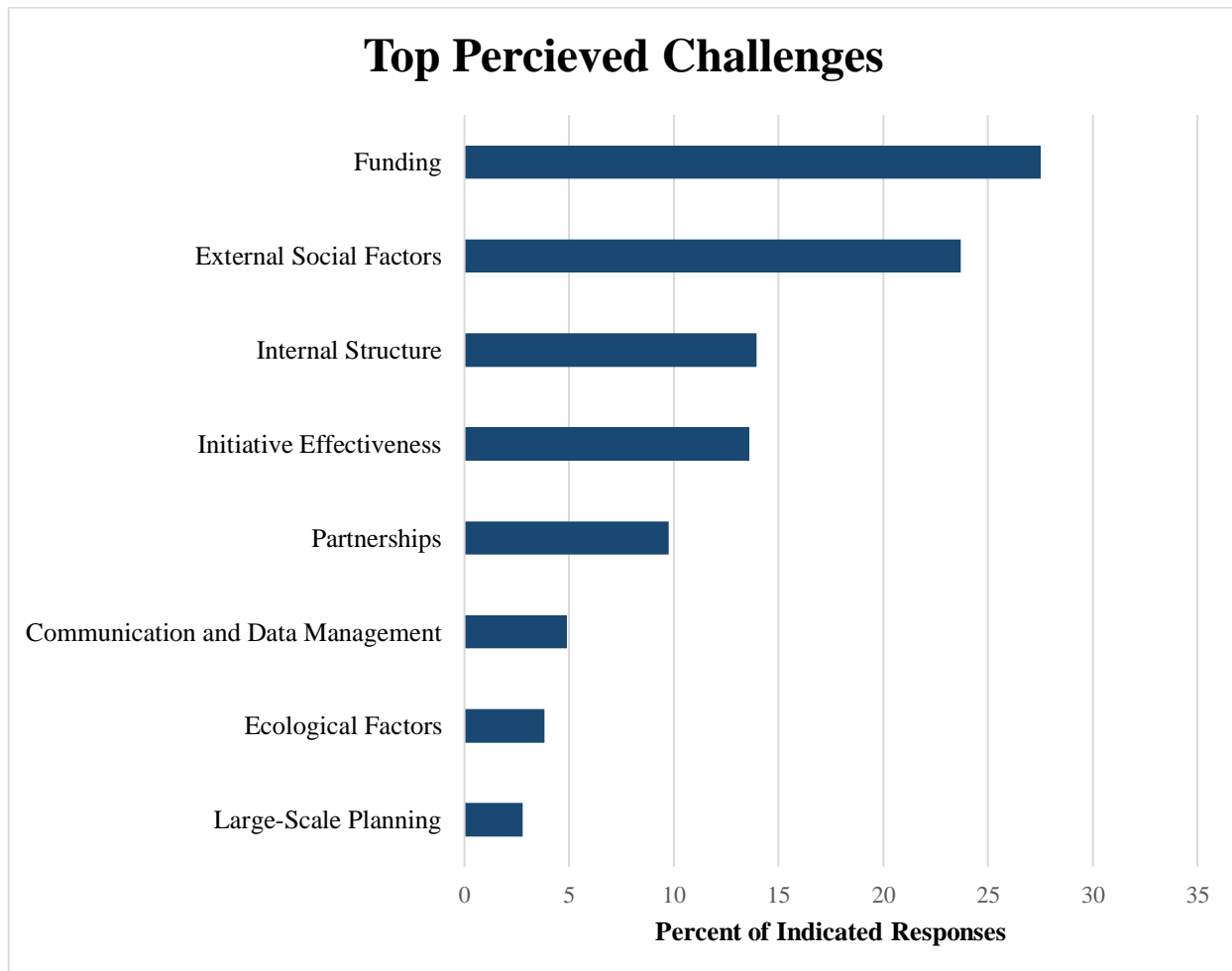


Figure 74. The percent, by type, of top three perceived challenges indicated by initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

In-depth Evaluation of Challenges

Funding	* Availability: competition for federal funding, public funding, federal and state reductions for conservation efforts, other partners, multi-national, costs greater than available resources, support for natural resources future generations,
	* Process: generation, maintaining, optimization, and donor fatigue
	* Type: tools, projects, and marketing
	* Inability to receive funding
External Social Factors	* Development: urbanization rate and breadth, increasing resource demands, industry, and fragmentation
	* Political: support, regulatory uncertainty, policy changes, and limited ability to change political power
	* Social: economics over conservation, depressed market, changing demographics, private land conservation, land ownership types and property rights, willingness to sell, land and water acquisitions, lack of access, advocacy, and anti-government attitudes
Internal Structure	* Capacity: Loss of critical staff, lack of capacity building opportunities, at large-scale, loss of constituency, and fatigue
	* Leadership: new, adaptability, lack of clarity of goals, too many objectives, and staff dedication
	* Process: apprehension due to process design, mission change, and a new approach
Initiative Effectiveness	* Agencies or other NGOs: competing interests, priorities, or conflicts, goal sharing, conservation capital, fragmentation of projects, and common strategy (external)
	* Public: action based on initiative's vision, stakeholder momentum, raising private philanthropy, conservation as abstract concept, and community displeasure of initiative's work
	* Individual: longevity of initiative, common strategy (internal), effective conservation tools, time, large-scale program area, short-term or meaningful projects, implementation issues, uncertainty of future, being prepared for time-sensitive opportunities, and fear of the unknown
Partnerships	* Process: Initiation, retention, capacity, limited time, shared leadership, changes in personnel, missing key stakeholder groups, engagement outside of NRSM, different perspectives, and working outside of political boundaries towards common goal
	* Conflicts: allocation of resources, apathy, lack of project completion
Communication and Data Management	* Human dimensions: translating indicators into values, lack of awareness or poor understanding of issues, misconceptions, and trust building
	* Information exchange: coordination across landscapes, consistent data across jurisdictions, completion of gap analysis, and sharing information across conservation communities
	* Maintenance: relevance to stakeholders, maintaining interest during scientific processes, and sustained research support
	* Reaching agreements

Figure 75. An in-depth evaluation of the top perceived challenges indicated by initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q20: Root causes of challenges listed in the previous question

A total of (105) participants provide (216) responses as to the root causes of challenges to achieving their large landscape conservation initiative’s goals. Overall, the top three root causes were insufficient funding (34%), external factors (24%), and support and awareness of the initiative’s goals (18%). Effects of other initiatives (7%) came fourth, and management obstacles (6%) the fifth greatest root cause. Issues with the initiative’s vision, relationships, repercussion of actions, and rewarding efforts were considered root causes by fewer than 5% of respondents. In-depth characteristics and quotes of these causes were noted and categorized as these results were coded.

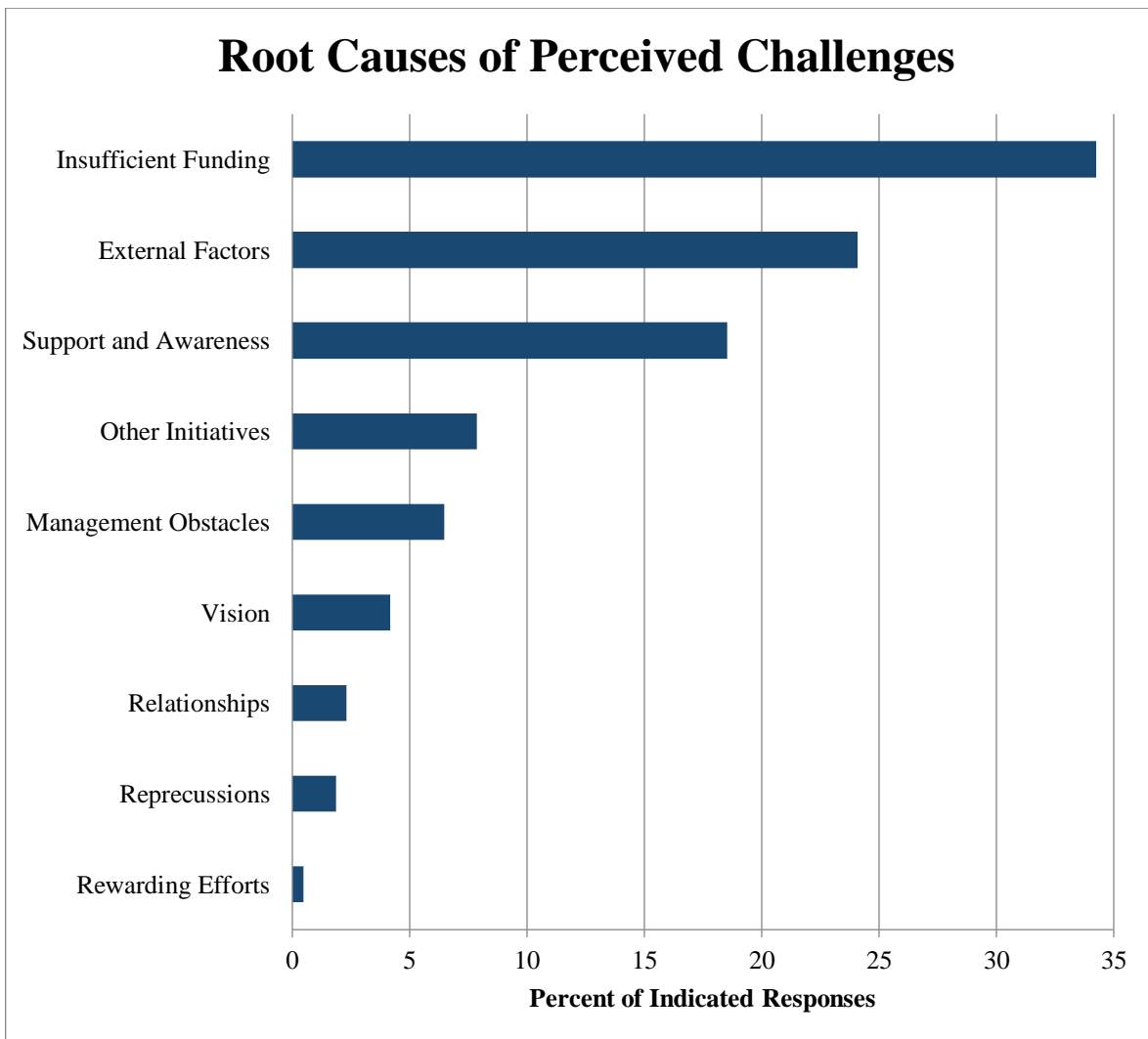


Figure 76. Root causes of perceived challenges indicated by initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Root Causes of the Challenges

Insufficient Funding	*Use: maintaining infrastructure, new projects, partnership funding, longevity
	*Types: public funds "low priority due to impoverished social needs in region", long-term sources
	*Causes: reduced, regional scarcity, structure, "result of perceived lower priority of landscape scale conservation by some state governments and the federal government", "Initiatives rarely last for more than a decade out of the difficulty of maintaining funding for that long a period of time", tax structure inadequacies, agency budget deficits, costs of easements
External Factors	*Politics: "Antipathy among Republicans for public lands protection", egos, priorities, "constant misunderstanding of value of ecological services", conflicting motivation, Congressional deadlock, lack of a significant public constituency
	*Policy: bureaucracy, unwillingness to raise taxes, historical, needs enabling conditions, "Unreasonable NRCS rules"
	*Economies: struggling, stressed, shifting, "conservation is lower priority than development"
	*Social: population growth, "automobile and smart phone dominated culture", resource exploitation, shifting national priorities, standardization, rising land values, limited opportunities for land and water acquisition, failure to address causes of environmental issues
Support and Awareness Issues	*Type: public, agency, regional stakeholders, landscape level drivers and opportunities, values and threats, urban-rural disconnect, lack of clarity on true costs and benefits of conservation, "understanding the connections/relevancy between landscape-scale and local-scale", lack of stakeholder time, environmental issue denial, lack of priority or apathy
	*Values: "We don't invest in natural resource infrastructure with sufficient commitment as a society", "We need a better argument - more compelling", communication across different values, "there isn't always a sense of [connection] when an organization or community doesn't live close to [the resource]"
	*Perceptions: "belief this [resource] is public's number one concern", "on-the-ground project work is sometimes seen as more 'useful' than collaboration and dialogue", "the federal government is all bad"
	*Complexity: "wicked nature" of the sustainable ecosystems issue", "greed", NIMBY, historical disputes, "stigma against audits", "live in a landscape where people are tired of planning, geographically isolated, "over-reach by society in the design infrastructure to manipulate major systems"
	*Need: indicators and landscape context for site-specific decisions, consumption over conservation, diversity, buy-in, structure of education system, institutional commitment
Other Initiatives	*Type: increase, jurisdictional conflicts, competition, fragmented efforts, federal agency gridlock, "agency silos", "need for larger focus by federal partners"
	*Capacity: partner organization and structure design model, lack of partner staffing and time, loss of partners due to lack of funding, "currently NOT tied into any larger landscaped scale conservation efforts", internal and external communication, "cross-state capacity challenges for foundational datasets ... lack of coordination to ensure cross-state compatibility across datasets"
Management Obstacles	*Internal Structure: complacency, conflicting priorities, historical inadequacies, "lack of capacity to respond", "drastic ecosystem change requires management change", internal politics
	*Limited Time: staff, planning, network activities, initiative longevity
	*Connections: "disconnect between managers/conservationist and conservation scientists", "lack of marketing our success and contributions to the broader benefits to society"

Vision	*Scale Uncertainty: inability to make long-term plans, policy and personnel, short vs. long-term capabilities, scalability and boundaries of landscape
	Causes: "self-interest and inability to see the importance of big picture/regional vision", "small land trust with big vision"
Relationship Challenges	*Attitudes and egos, conflict between sectors, "inherent in the collaborative process", divergent interests of stakeholders
Repercussion of Actions	*Fear of litigation, fear of conflict, "Refuge Occupation", "no one person accountable"
Rewarding Efforts	"Folks being rewarded for their efforts. Conservation has a price tag. Whether it is recognition, credit, or actual payment. While folks value open space, clean air and water, and wildlife they typically are not presented a price for it. When you have a program identifying the cost up front, the costs are too high unless some sort of compensation is granted."

Figure 77. An in-depth evaluation of the root causes to challenges indicated by initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q21: Indicate approximately how many other organizations/initiatives (outside of your group's core membership) that your initiative meaningfully engages with:

A total of (115) participants indicated for (101) total initiatives that their large landscape conservation initiative meaningfully engages with other organizations or initiatives outside of their group's core membership. 23% of initiatives meaningfully engage with 1-5 outside organizations, 22% with 5-10 organizations, 15% with 10-20 organizations, and 37% with 20 or more organizations. An option to select no outside organizations or initiatives was not provided. Of the initiatives with multiple responses, 53% were in agreement with one another as to how many outside organizations their initiative meaningfully engages with, therefore, the higher approximate number was chosen.

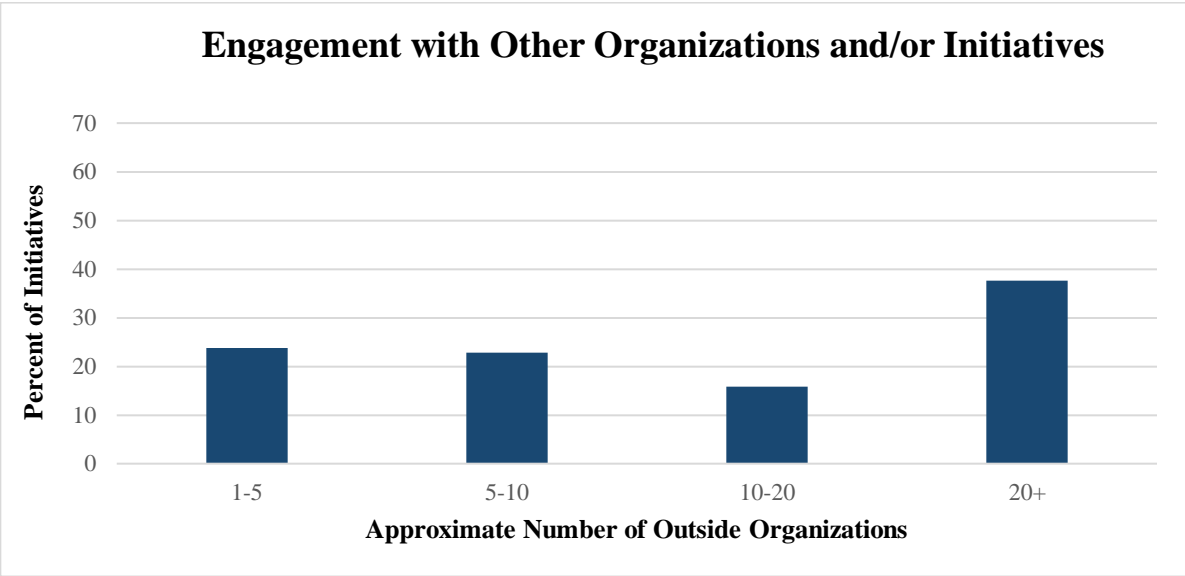


Figure 78. The percent of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey who meaningfully engage with outside organizations or initiatives beyond their core group membership.

Q22: The frequency your Large Landscape Conservation Initiative engages with other Large Landscape Conservation Initiatives

A total of (114) participants indicated for (102) total initiatives that they engage with other Large Landscape Conservation Initiatives. 27% of initiatives engage with other LLCIs frequently, 64% occasionally, and 7% stated they never engage with other LLCIs. Of the initiatives with multiple responses, 75% were in agreement with one another as to how frequently other LLCIs are engaged, so the lower frequency was chosen.

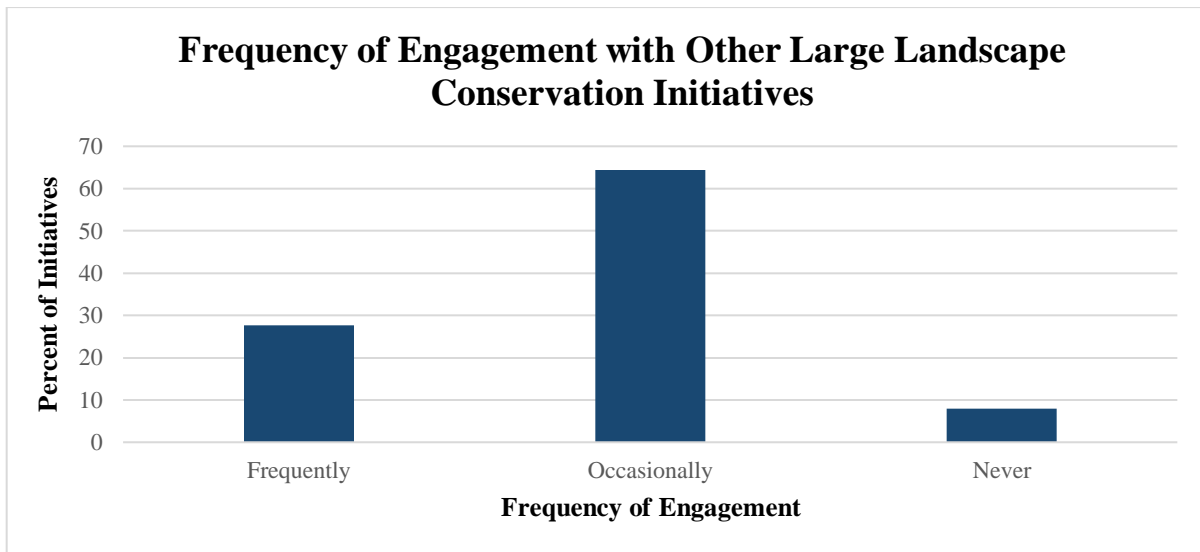


Figure 79. The percent and frequency of initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey who engage with other Large Landscape Conservation Initiatives.

Q23: Motivation to engage with other Large Landscape Conservation Initiatives

A total of (113) participants provided (333) responses for (99) total initiatives indicating what motivates their initiative to engage with other large landscape conservation initiatives. The categories for motivation included: similar issues and goals, same geographic region or overlapping resource interests, mentor or share lessons learned, compare or contrast LLC strategies, compare and contrast legal frameworks or authorities, or ‘other’. The participants stated 82% were motivated by similar issues and goals, 70% by having the same geographic region or overlapping resource interests, 58% due to mentoring or sharing lessons learned, 46% because of the ability to compare or contrast LLC strategies, 21% due to the ability to compare and contrast legal frameworks or authorities, and 15% ‘other’.

Those who responded with ‘other’ stated technical analysis, same federal program, remaining relevant, multiple ownerships, establishing colleagues, part of a pre-established LCC Network, synergy and mutual support, shared funding opportunities, political power through advocacy and lobbying, and complementary but different goals as factors that motivated their initiative to engage with other LLCs. Lack of time and being a new initiative were listed as inhibiting factors to being motivated to engage with others. Of the initiatives with multiple responses 65% were in agreement as to what motivated their initiative to engage with other LLCs, and all responses were included.

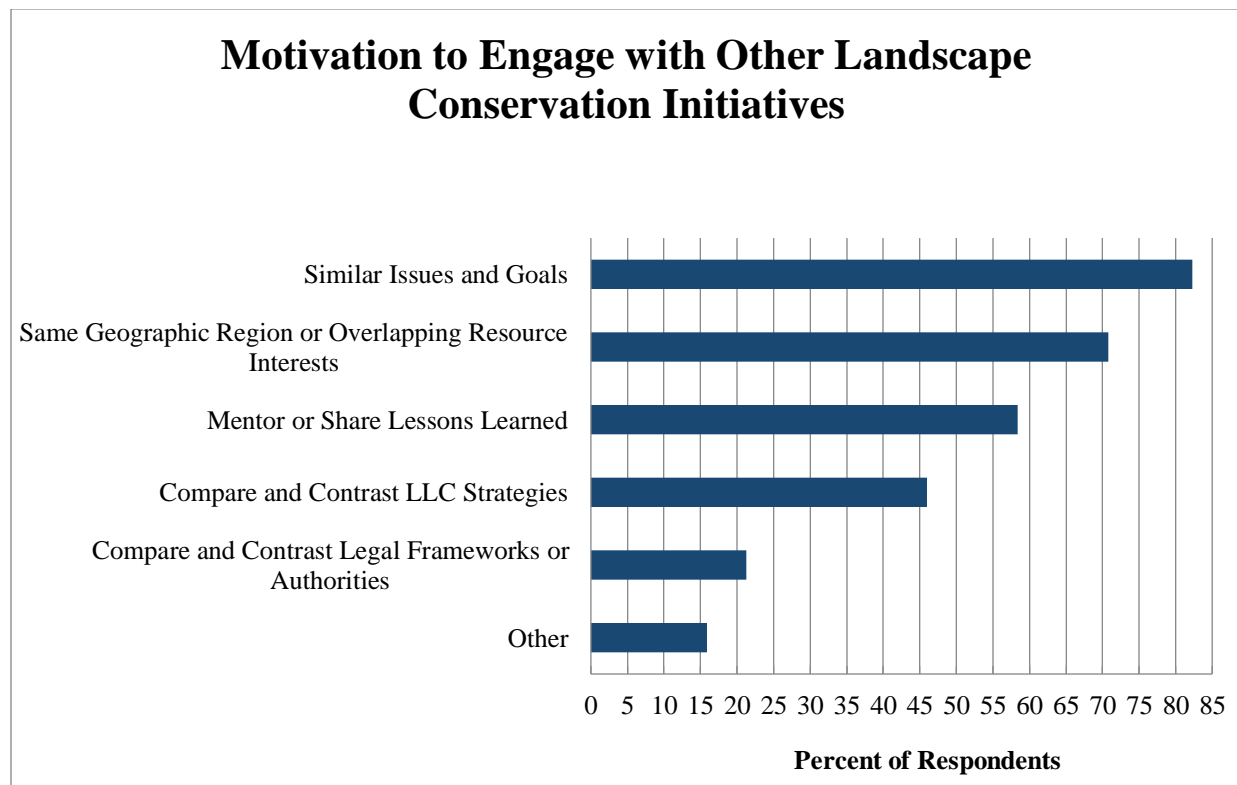


Figure 80. The type of motivation by percent of participants in the 2017 NLC survey who engage with other Landscape Conservation Initiatives.

Q24-26: Social Network Analysis Questions

Based on the Network for Landscape Conservation survey data, the “network” of the Network for Landscape Conservation includes 270 initiatives. This network was developed from 73 initiatives that responded to this survey and named 197 additional initiatives, agencies, and organizations they collaborate with.

As the social network map below illustrates, many of these initiatives are connected to one another in a giant “cluster”. As you see around the edges of the graph above, many of these initiatives report being connected to small clusters, but not within the core of the network. In total, there were 31 network subgroups identified.

Additionally, the reason that ties exist among organizations was reported to be the “substance of the ties” (see the network links table). Approximately 30% of the network reports the connections are about project implementation; 23% about sharing best management practices; 20% on reporting updates; 11% on funding; 7% on governance; 6% on indicators; and, 1% on other reasons.

Another key aspect of this analysis is identifying initiatives that are central to the broader NLC network. Based on the analysis of the network statistic of “Between-ness Centrality” (that measures the number of times a network node lies on the shortest path between any two other nodes, which is a measure of influence or control of information in the network and is referred to as identifying the “brokers” of the network). Brokers are defined by their ability to develop relationships with, among, and between producers and users of information and to facilitate the exchange of knowledge throughout this network to build capacity. The top five “brokers” include: The Resilient Lands and Waters Initiative, Arid Lands Initiative, Zuni Mountains Collaborative, and South Dakota Grassland Coalition. The top 16 network brokers are listed in the figure below.

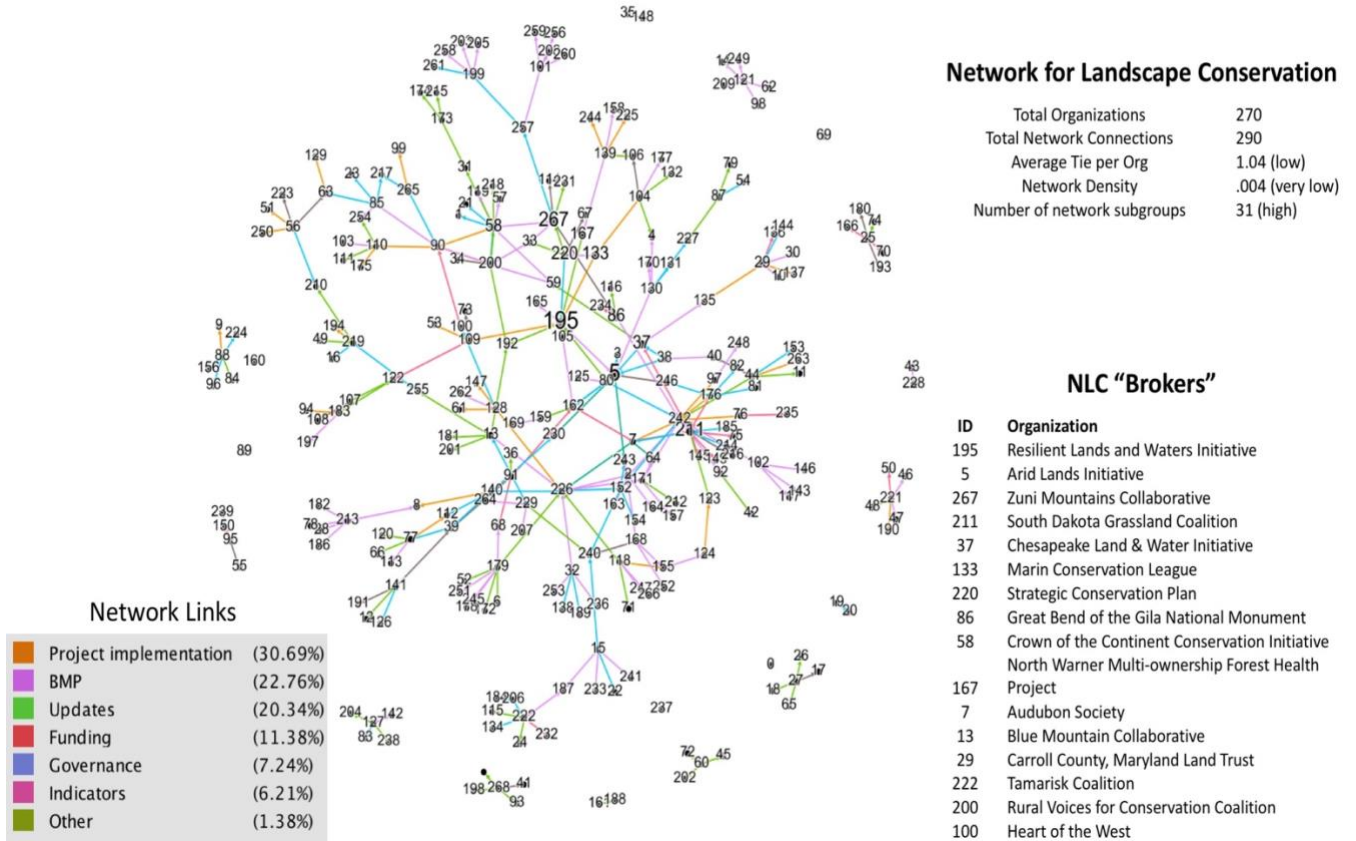


Figure 81. The NLC network. Total nodes, connections, types of connections, and central nodes are reported in the figure.

Q27: How can the Network for Large Landscape Conservation best support your initiative? Please rank the following services in order of importance (1 = most important).

A total of (98) participants provided multiple responses for (90) total initiatives indicating what services provided by NLC would be the most beneficial to their initiative. The top three services requested by each participant were used to identify the distribution of all services for initiatives provided by the NLC. The services included: learning about others' work through the NLC website, e-news, and other materials at 71%; increasing LLC knowledge and skills through NLC tools and resources at 66%; connect with peers at NLC workshops, meetings, conferences at 54%; generating support for influencing policy at 40%; connecting with peers through a targeted NLC exchange program at 29%; obtaining expert support on building a LLC initiative at 16%; providing expert support on building a LLC initiative at 15%; and 'other' at 6%. The 'other' category included multiple responses indicating the need for funding connections, and network meetings to include gap analysis, case studies, best practices, and precedents. The latter was kept in the 'other' category, but may be regarded as connecting with peers at NLC workshops, meetings, or conferences.

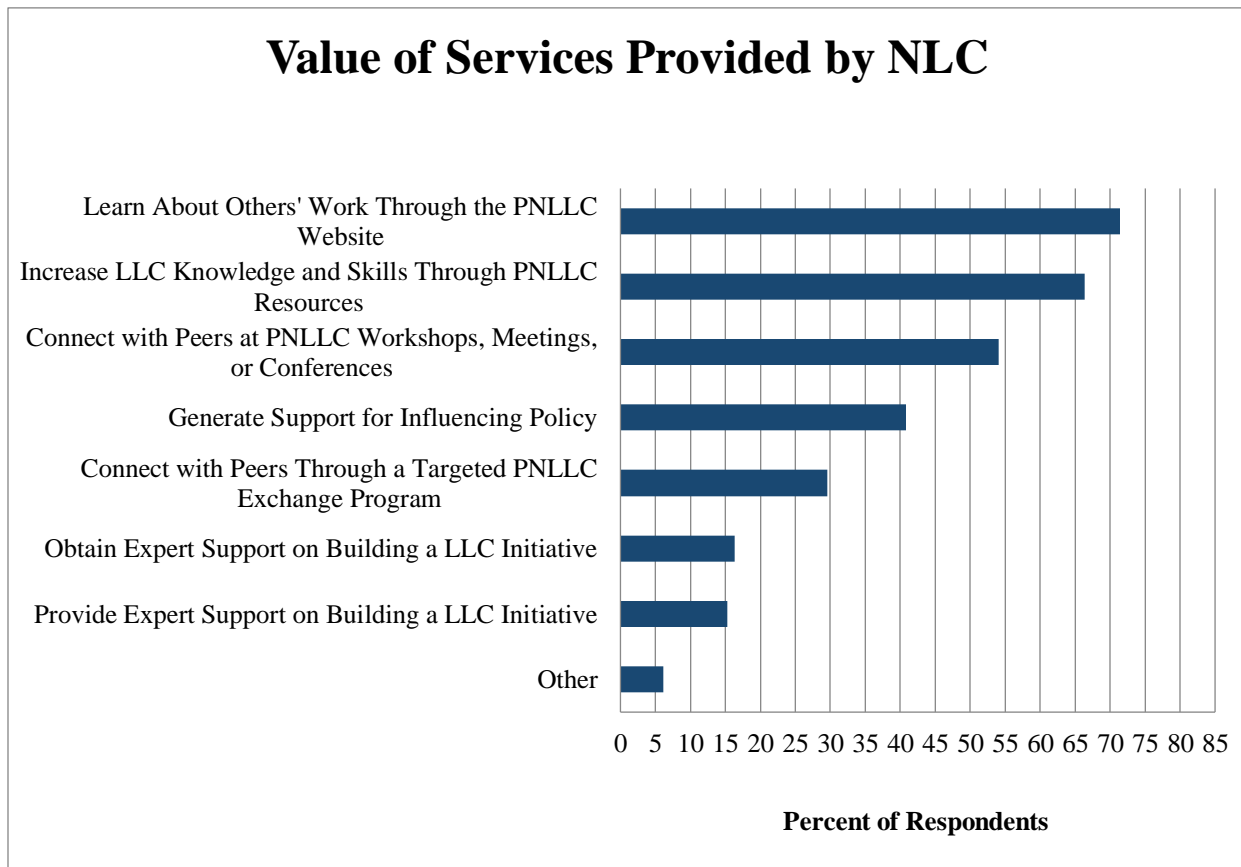


Figure 81. The percent and distribution of services sought by initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey and provided by the NLC.

The top three services requested by each participant were used to identify the ranking and distribution of the three most requested services provided by the NLC. All service categories provided in the survey were requested by respondents as top three requested services. The distribution of the first ranked, or greatest, service listed by respondents is: learn about other’s work through the NLC website, e-news, or materials at 25%; generating support for influencing policy at 22%; increasing LLC knowledge and skills through NLC tools and resources at 17%; connect with peers at NLC workshops, meetings, conferences at 17%; connecting with peers through a targeted NLC exchange program at 6%; obtaining expert support on building a LLC initiative at 5%; providing expert support on building a LLC initiative at 3%; and ‘other’, related to funding connections, at 3%. The second ranked ‘other’ of 2% is related to network meetings to include: gap analysis, case studies, best practices, and precedents. The third ranked ‘other’ of 1% did not provide additional information.

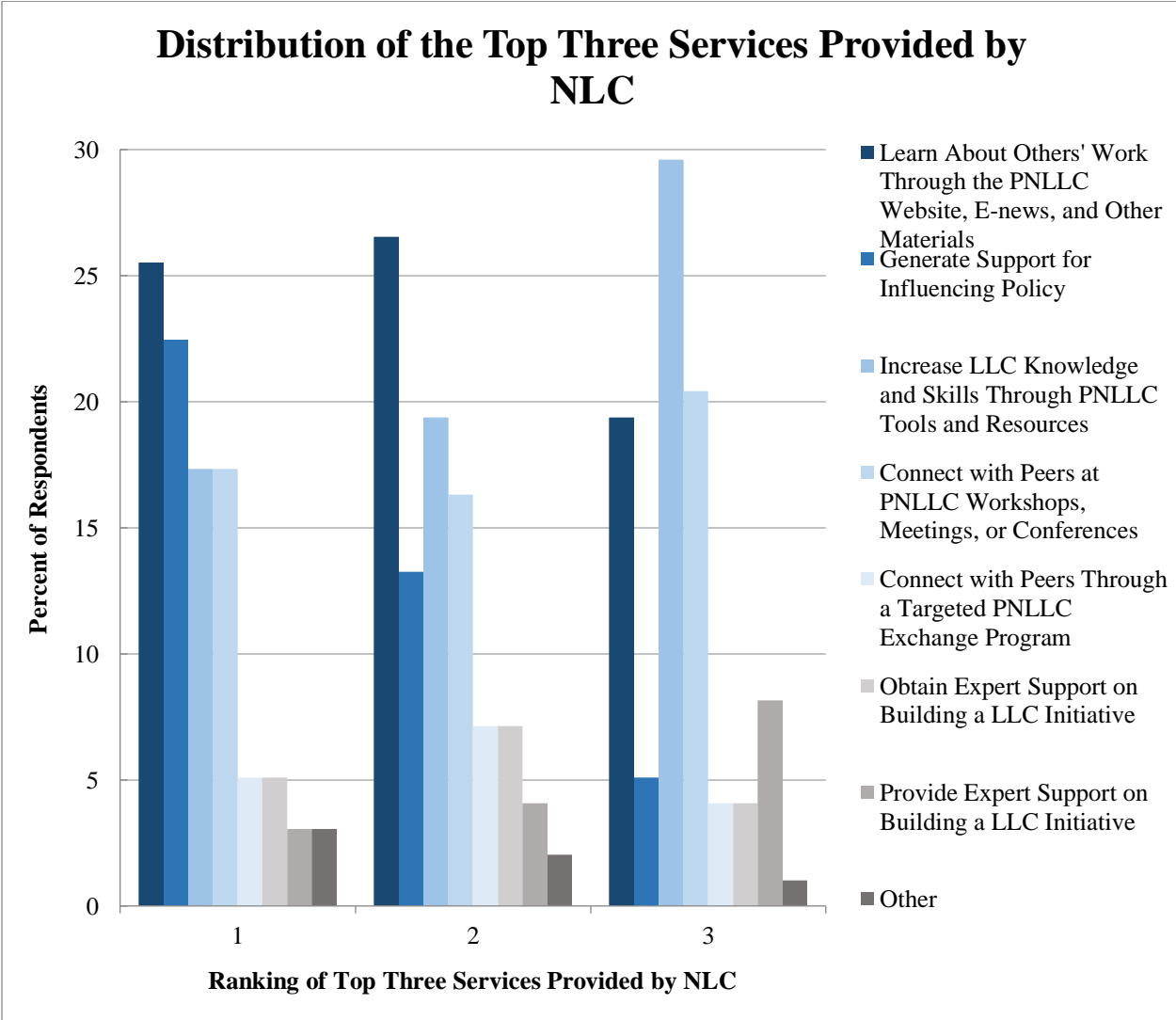


Figure 82. The ranking and distribution percent for the top three services requested by initiatives participating in the 2017 NLC survey and provided by the NLC.

A total of (98) participants representing (90) total initiatives ranked learning about other’s work through the NLC website, e-news, and other materials as beneficial. 71% replied this was ranked in the top three ways to best support their initiative. 25% stated learning through the NLC website, e-news, and other materials was the first, 26% the second, and 19% the third best way. Only 7% of initiatives did not rank learning about other’s work through the NLC website, e-news, and other materials in the top five. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, all participants were within two ranks of the other responses, and all responses were included.

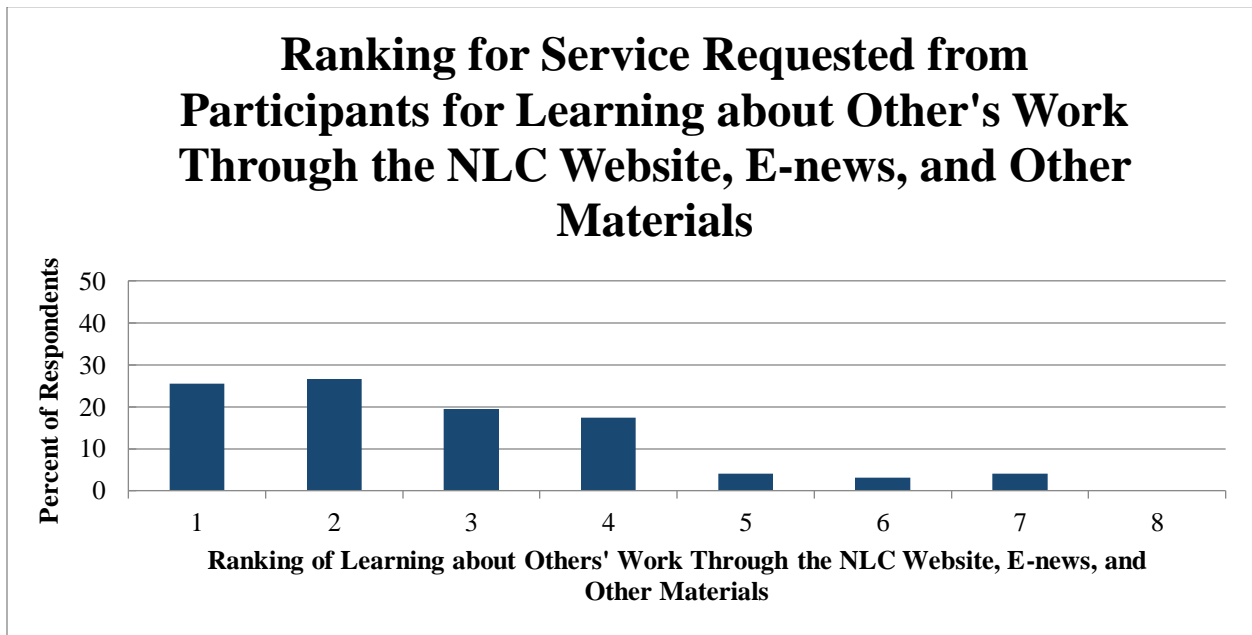


Figure 83. The ranking for learning about other’s work through the NLC website, e-news, and other material by percent of participants in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (98) participants representing (90) total initiatives ranked increasing LLC knowledge and skills through NLC tools and resources as beneficial. 66% of respondents replied this was ranked in the top three ways to best support their initiative. 17% stated increasing LLC knowledge and skills through NLC tools and resources was the first, 19% the second, and 29% the third best way. Only 5% of initiatives did not rank increasing LLC knowledge and skills through NLC tools and resources in the top five. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 75% of participants were within two ranks of other responses, and all responses were included.

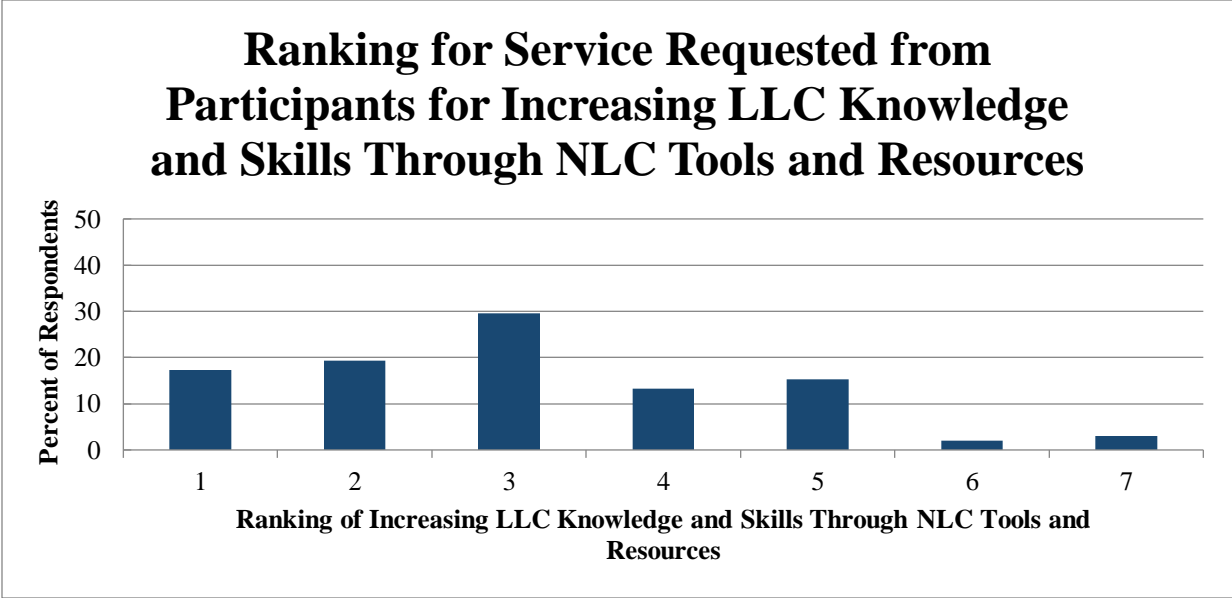


Figure 84. The ranking for increasing LLC knowledge and skills through NLC tools and resources by percent of participants in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (98) participants representing (90) total initiatives ranked connecting with peers at NLC workshops, meetings, conferences as beneficial. 54% of respondents replied that this was ranked in the top three ways to best support their initiative. 17% stated connecting with peers at NLC workshops, meetings, conferences was the first, 16% the second, and 20% the third best way. Only 5% of initiatives did not rank connecting with peers at NLC workshops, meetings, conferences in the top five. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 87% of participants were within two ranks of other responses, and all responses were included.

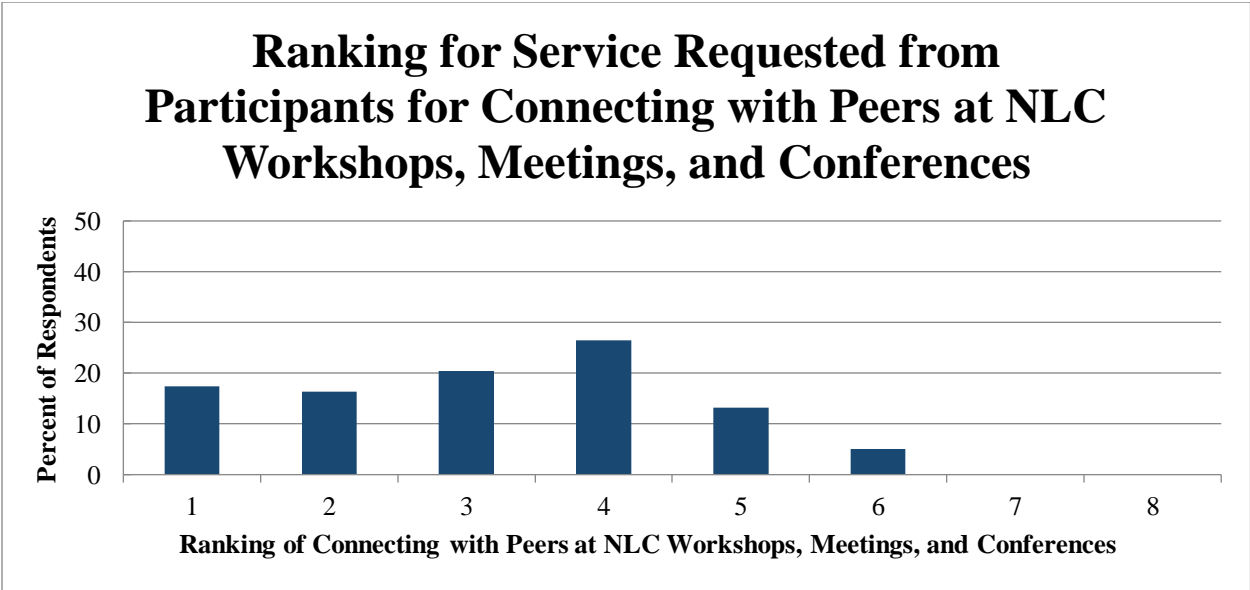


Figure 85. The ranking for connecting with peers at NLC workshops, meetings, conferences by percent of participants in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (98) participants representing (90) total initiatives ranked generating support for influencing policy as beneficial. 40% of respondents replied that this was ranked in the top three ways to best support their initiative. 22% stated generating support for influencing policy was the first, 13% the second, and 5% the third best way. Of the initiatives, 41% did not rank generating support for influencing policy in the top five. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 50% of participants were within two ranks of the other responses, and all responses were included.

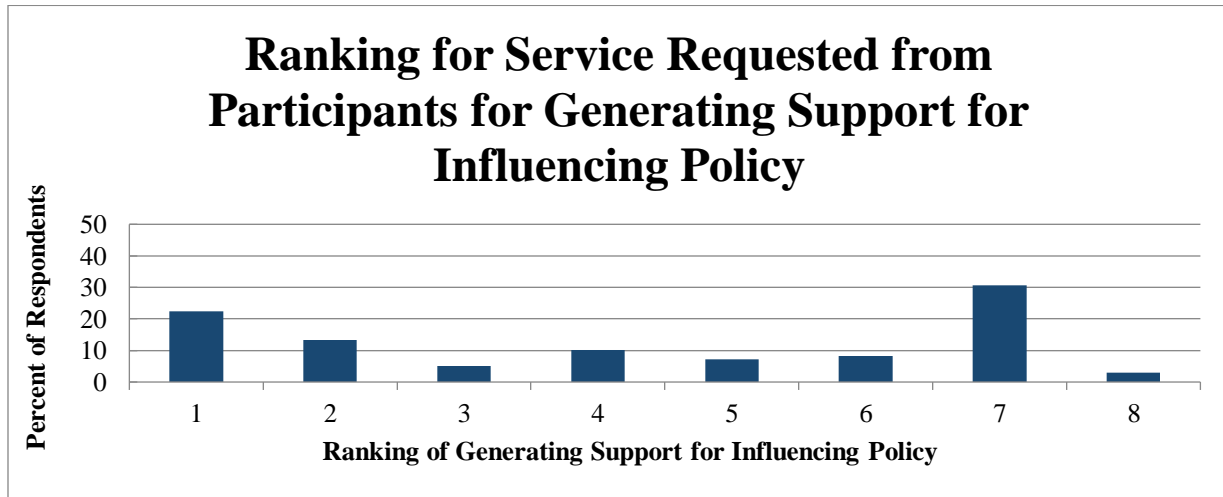


Figure 86. The ranking for generating support for influencing policy by percent of participants in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (98) participants representing (90) total initiatives ranked connecting with peers through a targeted NLC exchange program as beneficial. 29% of respondents replied that this was ranked in the top three ways to best support their initiative. 6% stated connecting with peers through a targeted NLC exchange program was the first, 11% the second, and 12% the third best way. Of the initiatives, 16% did not rank connecting with peers through a targeted NLC exchange program in the top five. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 85% of participants were within two ranks of the other responses, and all responses were included.

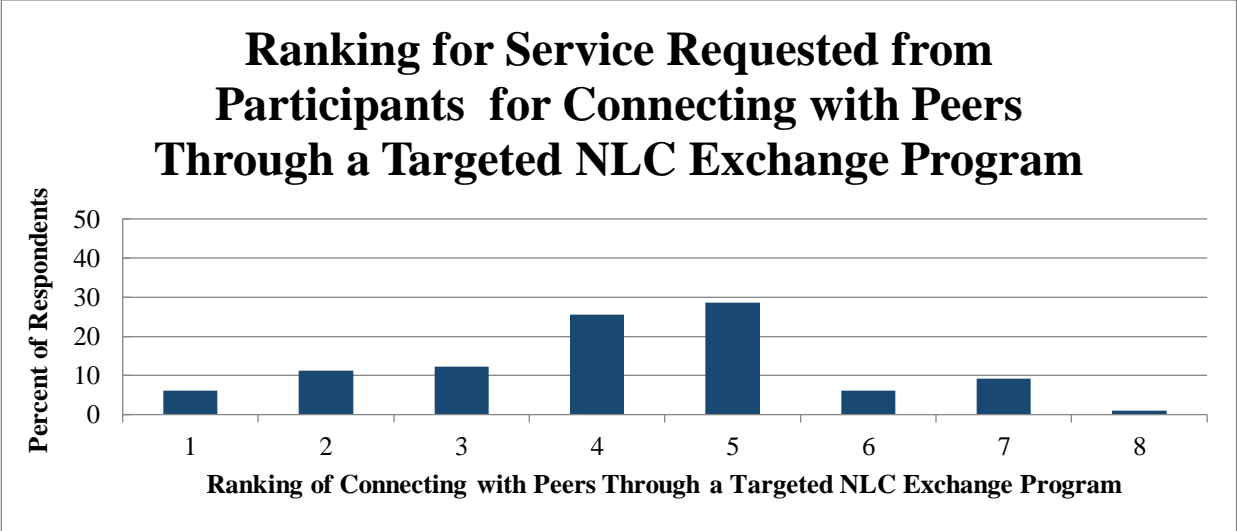


Figure 87. The ranking for connecting with peers through a targeted NLC exchange program by percent of participants in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (98) participants representing (90) total initiatives ranked obtaining expert support on building a LLC initiative as beneficial. 16% of respondents replied that this was ranked in the top three ways to best support their initiative. 5% stated obtaining expert support on building a LLC initiative was the first, 7% the second, and 4% the third best way. Of the initiatives, 55% did not rank obtaining expert support on building a LLC initiative in the top five. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 85% of participants were within two ranks of the other responses, and all responses were included.

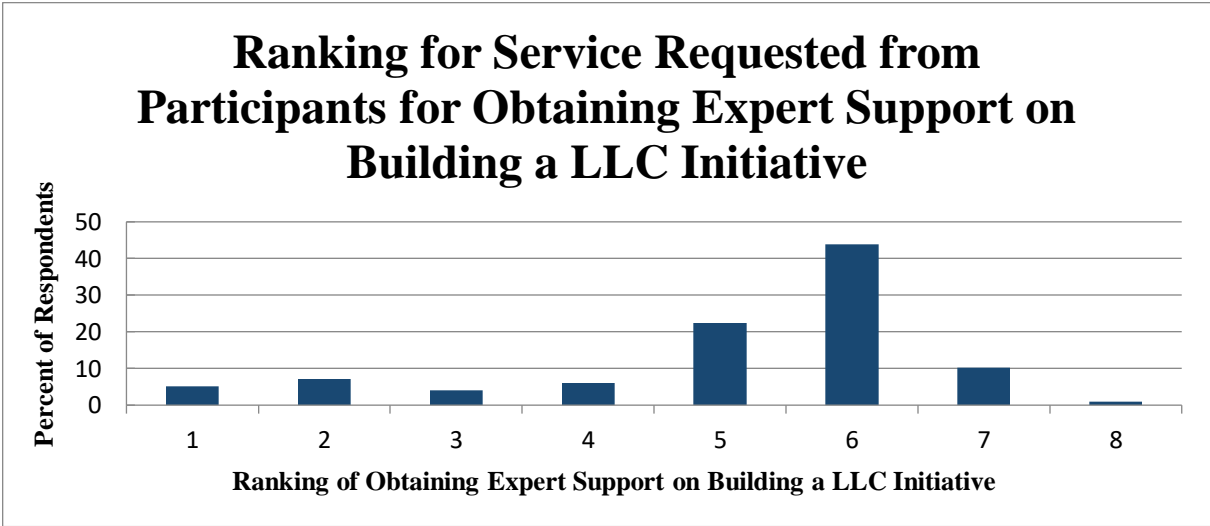


Figure 88. The ranking for obtaining expert support on building a LLC initiative by percent of participants in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (98) participants representing (90) total initiatives ranked providing expert support on building a LLC initiative as beneficial. 15% of respondents replied this was ranked in the top three ways to best support their initiative. 3% stated providing expert support on building a LLC initiative was the first, 4% the second, and 8% the third best way. Of the initiatives, 74% did not rank providing expert support on building a LLC initiative in the top five. Of the initiatives with multiple respondents, 62% of participants were within two ranks of the other responses, and all responses were included.

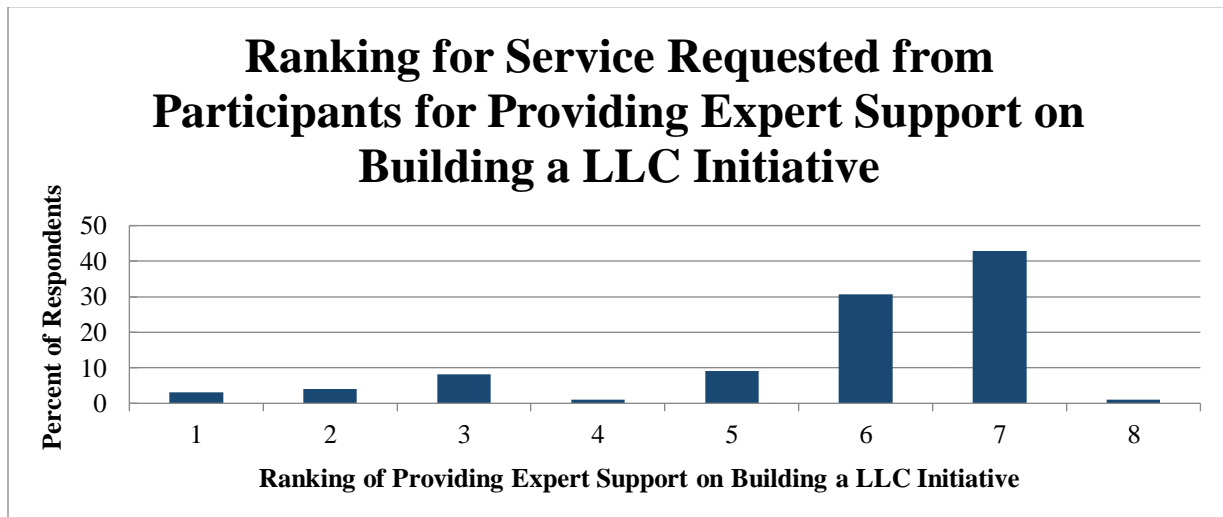


Figure 89. The ranking for providing expert support on building a LLC initiative by percent of participants in the 2017 NLC survey.

A total of (98) participants representing (90) total initiatives ranked ‘other’ as beneficial. 6% replied this was ranked in the top three ways to best support their initiative. The first rank amounted to 3% of respondents who stated ‘other’ related to funding connections. The second rank of 2% related to network meetings to include: gap analysis, case studies, best practices, and precedents. The third rank of 1% did not request a service. Of the initiatives, 93% did not rank ‘other’ in the top five. All of the initiatives with multiple respondents were within two ranks of the other responses, and all responses were included.

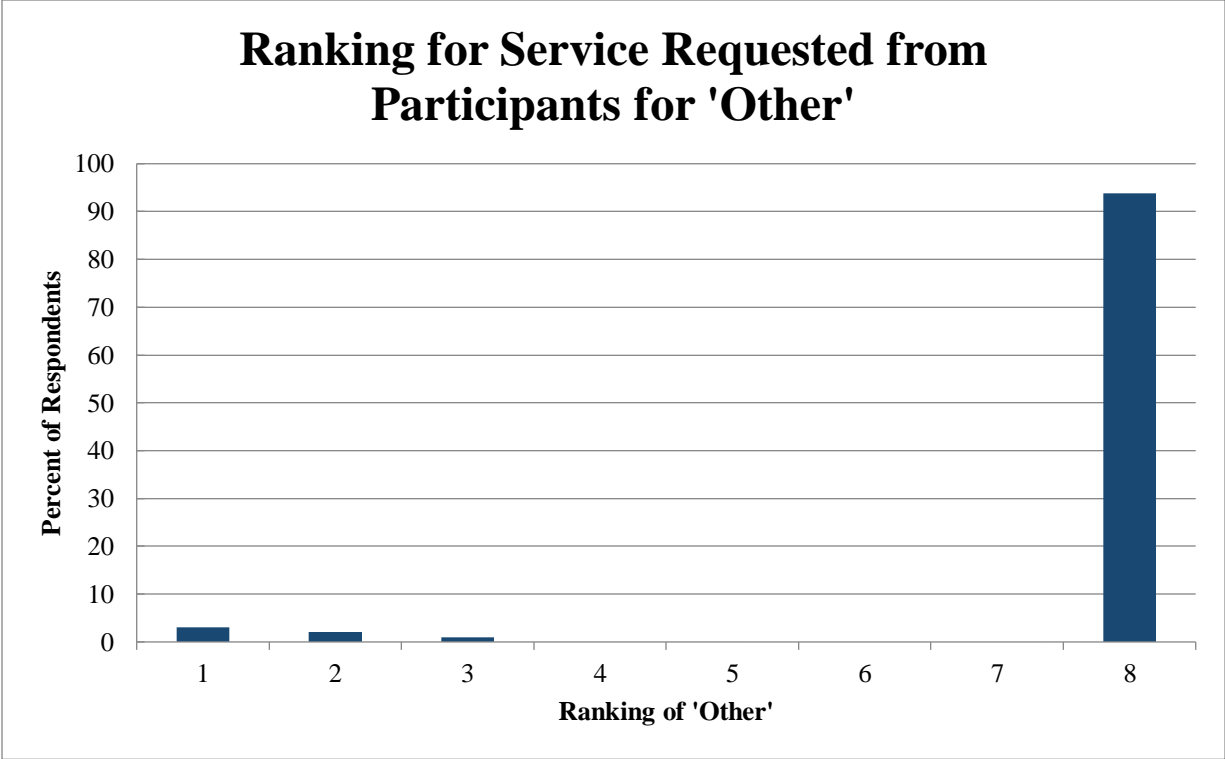


Figure 90. The ranking for 'other' by percent of participants in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q28-29: Indicate the states, provinces, or countries encompassed by your Large Landscape Conservation Initiative.

A total of (105) participants representing (94) total initiatives responded to where their initiative is located. There are (87) initiatives located in the United States, (17) in Canada, (3) in Mexico, (2) in the US Territories, and (1) each in Australia, the Caribbean, and Chile. All of the initiatives with multiple respondents were included because the majority indicated their initiatives worked in different locations.

Number of Initiatives per Country	
Australia	1
Canada	17
Caribbean	1
Chile	1
Mexico	3
USA	87
US Territories	2

Figure 91. The number of initiatives per country who participated in the 2017 NLC survey.

Number of Initiatives per State

AK	2	HI	1	ME	13	NJ	7	SD	2
AL	3	IA	0	MI	3	NM	10	TN	3
AR	0	ID	8	MN	1	NV	7	TX	8
AZ	10	IL	5	MO	1	NY	13	UT	9
CA	16	IN	1	MS	2	OH	1	VA	10
CO	12	KS	3	MT	13	OK	2	VT	8
CT	8	KY	0	NC	7	OR	9	WA	7
DE	7	LA	2	ND	0	PA	10	WI	5
FL	10	MA	9	NE	3	RI	1	WV	6
GA	6	MD	11	NH	8	SC	3	WY	12

Figure 92. The number of initiatives per state who participated in the 2017 NLC survey.

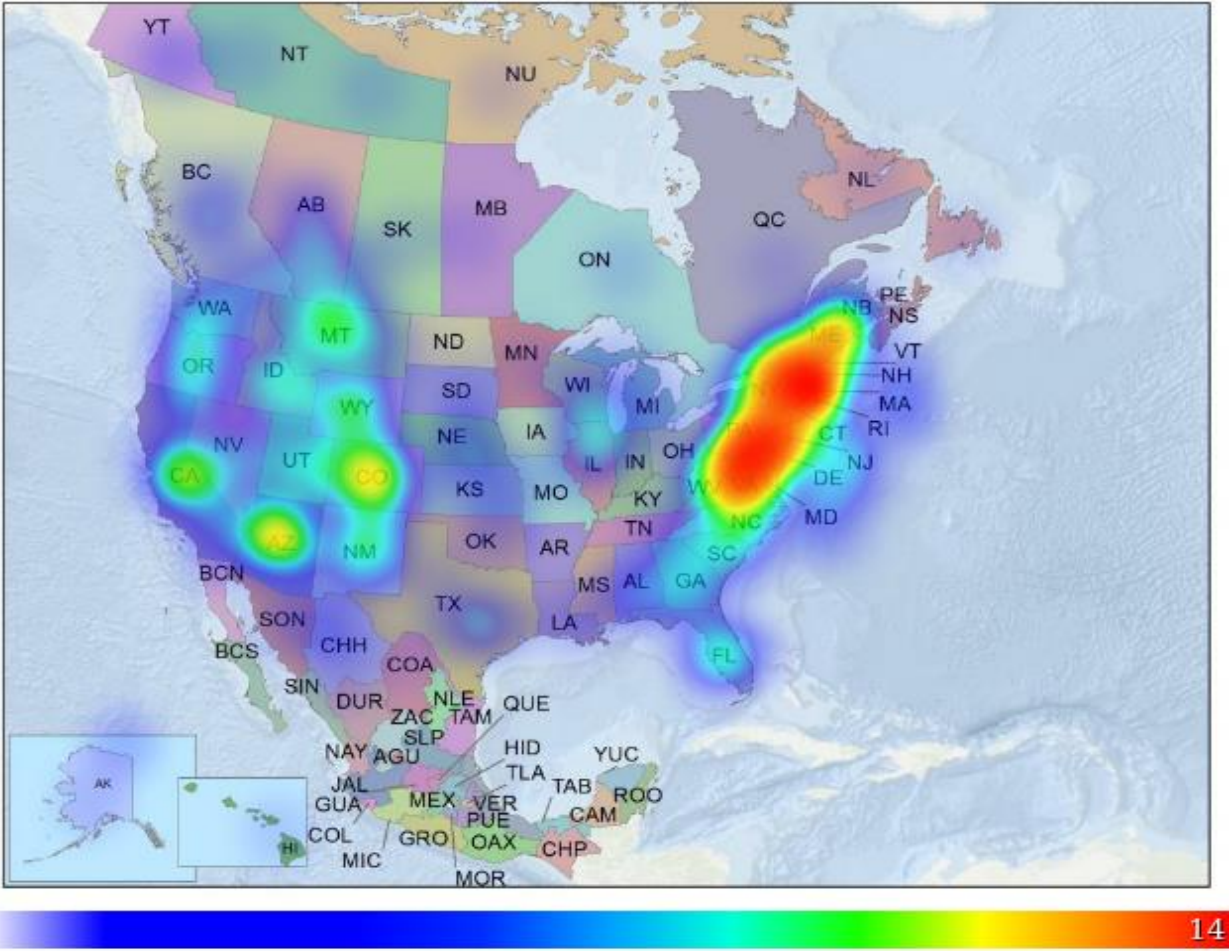


Figure 93. Qualtrics map indicating the distribution of participants in the 2017 NLC survey.

Q30-36: Please see contact information spreadsheet for initiative’s name, location, contact resources, map availability, and interest in becoming a NLC partner.