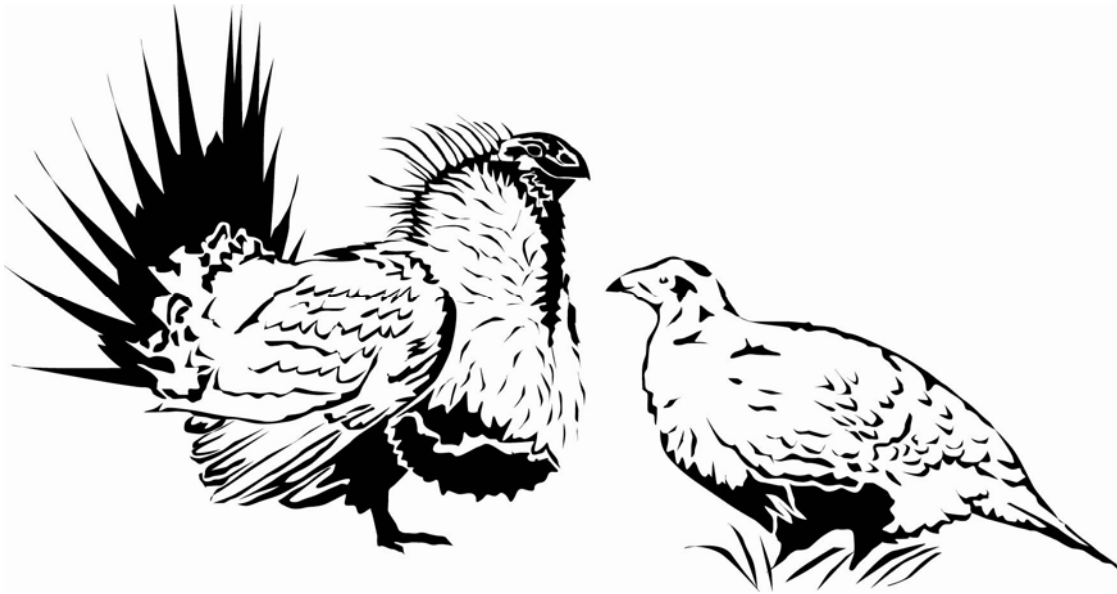


Idaho Sage-grouse Local Working Groups Statewide Annual Report 2007



March 27, 2008

Compiled by:
Idaho Sage-Grouse Advisory Committee
Technical Assistance Team

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INTRODUCTION

In 1997, the Idaho Sage-grouse Task Force, under direction of the Idaho Fish and Game Commission, completed the Idaho Sage-grouse Management Plan (Idaho Department of Fish and Game 1997). The 1997 Plan divided Idaho into sage-grouse management areas and called for the creation of Local Working Groups (LWG) that would develop sage-grouse management plans for each of Idaho's sage-grouse planning areas (SGPA). In July 2006, the *Idaho Sage-grouse Conservation Plan* was completed and signed by a diverse group of cooperators (Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee 2006). This updated plan provides the management framework for sage-grouse in Idaho and identifies LWGs as the heart of Idaho's sage-grouse conservation strategy. Prior to 2006, there were 5 established LWGs. The 2006 plan identified 13 SGPAs; since then 2 of the planning areas have merged into one (the West Magic Valley and East Magic Valley combined into the North Magic Valley LWG) (Figure 1). Currently there are 10 active LWGs, an 11th is just beginning (South Magic Valley), and the 12th (Mountain Home) has not yet been formed. Of these 11 LWGs, 5 have completed plans.

This statewide annual report is the first such document to compile annual reports from each LWG. The purpose of this document is to summarize LWG accomplishments and sage-grouse conservation in 2007. This report also includes sage-grouse conservation efforts by the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation.

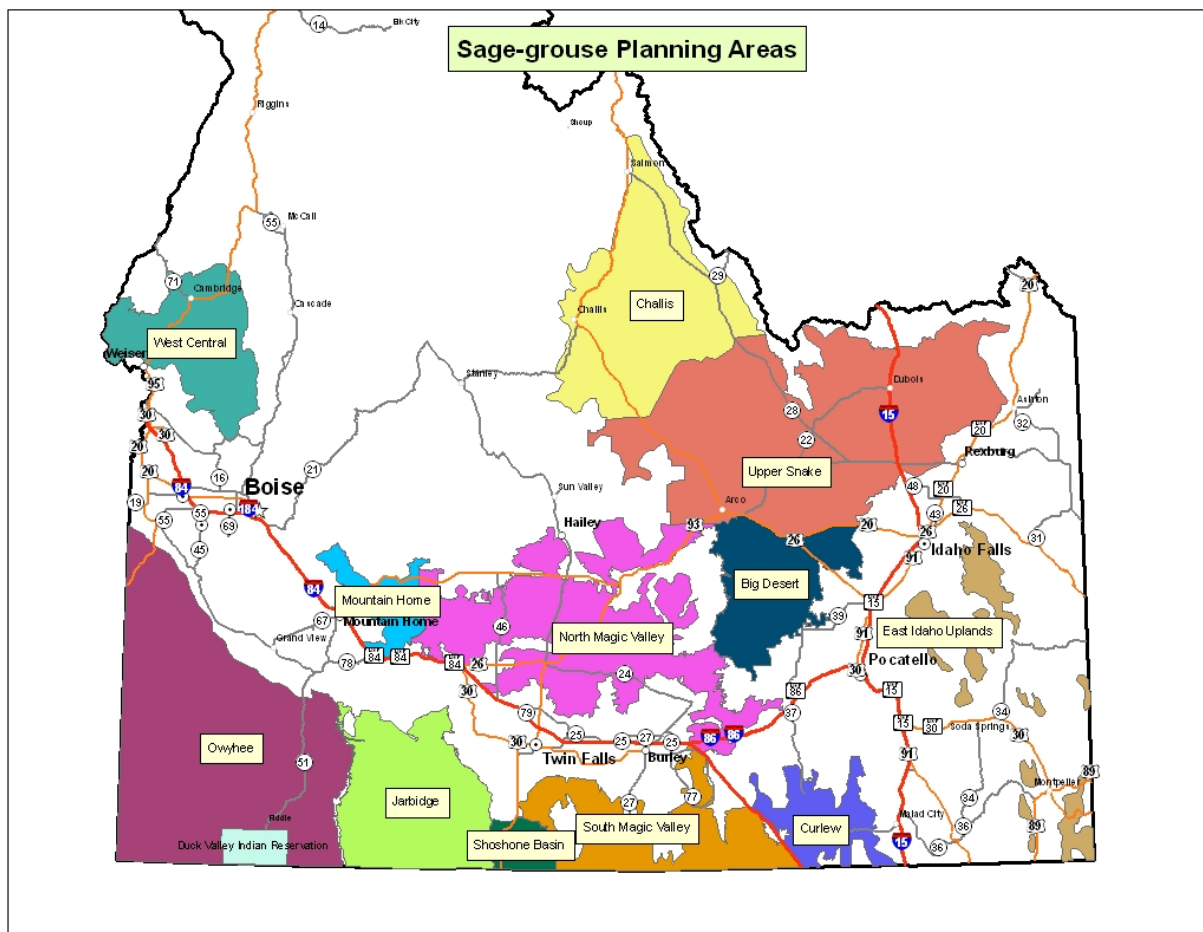


Figure 1. Idaho Sage-grouse Local Working Group Planning Areas.

METHODS

In 2006, the Sage-grouse Advisory Committee (SAC) Technical Assistance Team developed a draft Local Working Group annual report form. Four LWGs completed and submitted a report in 2006. The form was revised in 2007, based on input from these 4 LWGs. Each LWG facilitator and Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) contact received the *Local Working Group Annual Report Form 2007* (Appendix A), and were asked to return the completed form by January 15, 2008.

RESULTS

Eleven LWGs submitted an annual report, while the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes submitted a final report for projects funded by the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation (OSC). The following results are summarized by major category in the annual report form.

LWG Meetings

Ten LWGs held a total of 57 meetings with an average of 16.6 attendees per meeting. The number of meetings in a year for a LWG ranged from 2 to 10, while the Shoshone Basin LWG did not meet in 2007. Overall 345 individuals attended 1 or more LWG meeting in 2007. Attendees were interested citizens and landowners, or represented various grazing associations, nongovernmental organizations, and state and federal agencies.

Sage-grouse Population Monitoring

Leks

Sage-grouse breeding populations are typically monitored by counts of males at leks each spring. A sage-grouse lek, as defined by Connelly et al. (2003), is a traditional display area where 2 or more male sage-grouse have attended in 2 or more of the previous 5 years. The area is normally located in a very open site in or adjacent to sagebrush-dominated habitats. The quality of lek data in Idaho varies greatly, ranging from 1 helicopter survey over an area every 5 years to annual standardized counts on established lek routes.

A lek route is a count of male sage-grouse on a group of leks that are relatively close and represent part or all of a single breeding population. The following summarizes the standardized procedures for lek routes (Connelly et al. 2003):

- All leks within a lek route should be counted on the same day within 1.5 hours.
- Lek routes should be run from 0.5 hours before sunrise to 1 hour after sunrise.
- Each route should be run 4 times during the spring lekking season (generally late March to mid-April, depending on elevation).
- Lek routes should not be conducted under poor weather conditions (rain or snow or winds >15 mph).

Lek route results are reported as the peak male attendance on one day for all leks in the route. Lek route data that have been correctly collected through time are the most appropriate data for assessing population trends.

Lek surveys and counts are typically conducted by state and federal biologists. In 2007, the IDFG Magic Valley Region utilized volunteers (i.e., Citizen Scientists) to conduct lek surveys. Twenty-seven Citizen Scientists were trained by IDFG staff. They surveyed 148 leks, most of which had not been observed or surveyed in many years. Although not specifically a LWG project, this program is a good example of agency biologists and interested citizens working together for a common natural resource goal.

We asked LWGs to compile lek data for their planning areas. Specifically we asked how many leks were surveyed by air and ground in 2007, the number of lek routes in the area, and the average number of males per lek for leks on routes from 2002–2007. In 2007, LWGs reported that 283 leks were surveyed by helicopter, 223 individual leks were surveyed or counted on the ground, and 335 leks were counted as part of established lek routes. The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes surveyed 18 leks on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation and found 2 new leks (Gossett 2007).

Sixty-two lek routes were conducted throughout Idaho in 2007. Seven LWGs reported their results as the average number of males per lek (Table 1, Figure 2), while 3 reported the total number of males on lek routes (Table 1, Figure 3). Two LWGs did not provide lek route results for the previous 5 years. Overall, it appears that sage-grouse numbers were on the increase from 2002–2006, but decreased in some areas in 2007 (Figures 2 and 3). SGPAs that exhibited marked declines in male lek attendance in 2007 were the North Magic Valley, Owyhee, Upper Snake, and West Central.

Table 1. Sage-grouse leks surveyed in 2007, as reported by Local Working Groups, and average number of males per lek, 2002–2007.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	2007 Leks Surveyed				Average Number of Males per Lek ^a					
	Leks by air	Leks by ground ^b	# lek routes	# leks on routes	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Big Desert	0	0	5	38	21.8	24.4	19.5	17.7	20	13.2
Challis	0	15	10	27	20.4	17.1	12.2	18.1	12.9	9.49
East Idaho Uplands	0	18	1	3	29.3	25.7	36	23	18	20.3
Greater Curlew Valley	0	4	2	14	13.6	11	12.6	10	5.9	3.8
Jarbridge	55	37	4	26	63.7 ^c					
North Magic Valley	0	64	9	42	58 ^c	111 ^c	92 ^c	81 ^c	81 ^c	68 ^c
Owyhee ^d	187	2	8	20	25	33	33	24	23	16
Shoshone Basin	0	31	1	9	23.1	17.4	26.4	35.1	24.4	16.0
South Magic Valley	41	78	3	19	14.8					
Upper Snake	0	5	16	132	157 ^c	159 ^c	147 ^c	109 ^c	115 ^c	91 ^c
West Central	0	0	4	14	10	25	24	21	25	24
Duck Valley	20	20 ^e			12.6		15.9			

^a Average number of males per lek as reported for lek routes only, except Duck Valley Indian Reservation which is average for all leks.

^b Leks that were surveyed on the ground, but were not a part of an established lek route.

^c Jarbridge, North Magic, and Upper Snake LWGs reported results as total number of males per lek route.

^d Owyhee LWG included results for all of Owyhee County, which includes part of the Jarbridge planning area.

^e Same 20 leks counted by air and the ground.

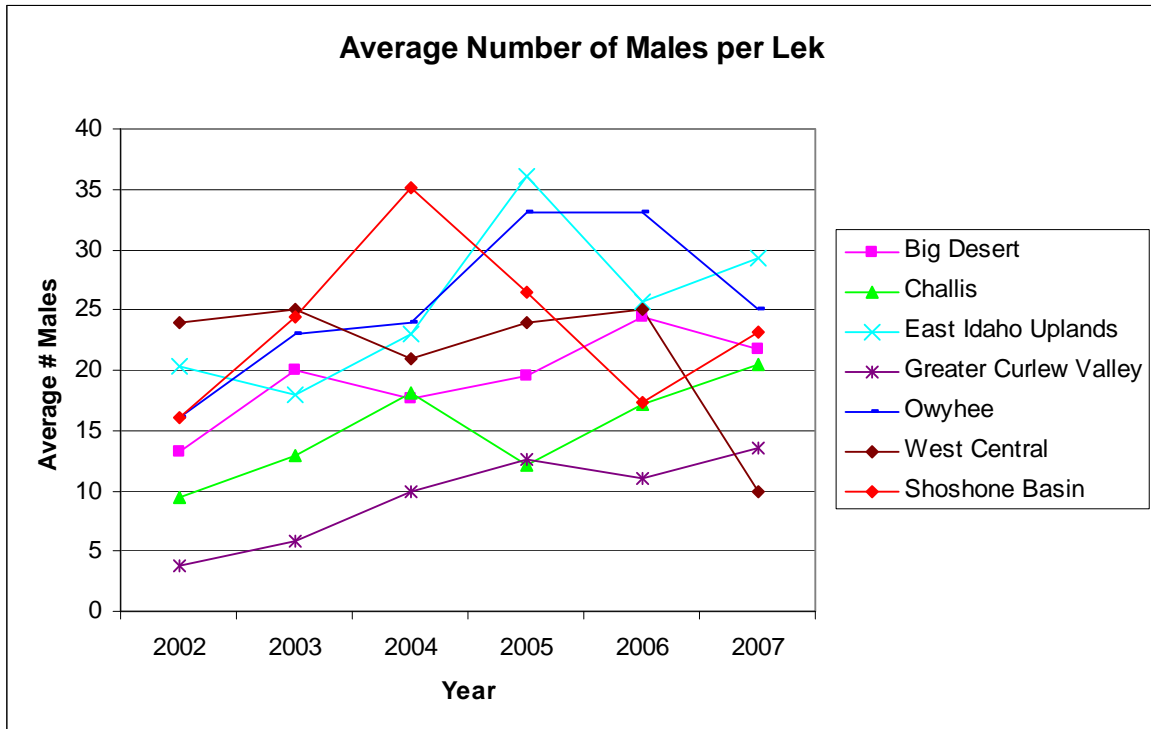


Figure 2. Average number of males per lek on established lek routes for 7 Sage-grouse Planning Areas, 2002–2007.

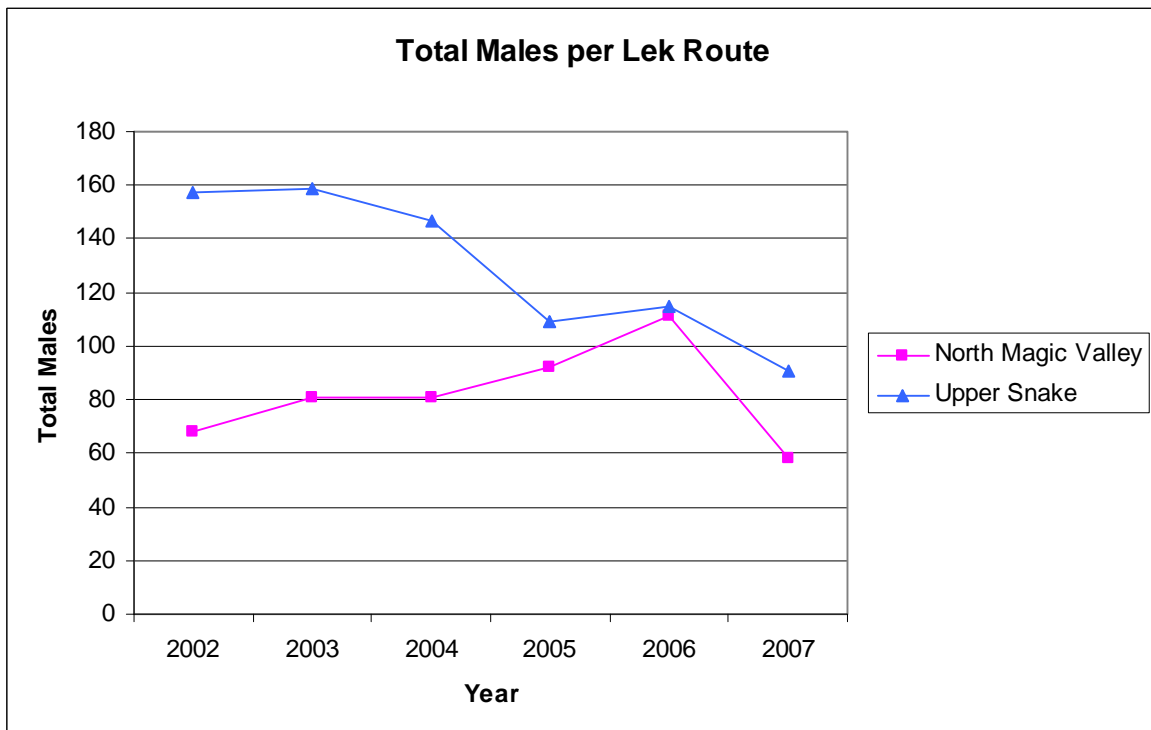


Figure 3. Total number of males per lek route for 2 Sage-grouse Planning Areas, 2002–2007.

Productivity

Sage-grouse productivity in an area can be estimated by examining wings left by hunters in wing barrels or at check stations. In 2006 and 2007, IDFG also gathered additional wings through a mail-in wing survey program. By closely examining the shape, condition, length and color patterns on wing feathers, biologists are able to determine the bird's age, gender, and reproductive status of hens. However, it is important to note that statisticians recommend at least 100 females wings in an area to adequately assess productivity (Autenrieth et al. 1982); therefore, there are usually inadequate samples within each SGPA. The North Magic Valley, Owyhee, and Upper Snake planning areas are typically the only areas with a significant number of wings to accurately determine productivity (Table 2).

Productivity is reported as the number of chicks per hen. Sage-grouse hens lay an average of 6–7 eggs. Therefore, 'chicks per hen' represents the average number of chicks per hen alive during the hunting season in September and October. Over the 6-year period, productivity statewide ranged from a high of 2.4 chicks per hen in 2005 to a low of 0.82 chicks per hen in 2007 (Figure 4 and Table 2). Although productivity varied somewhat by planning area, they generally followed a similar pattern each year (Figure 4). Sage-grouse productivity is highly influenced by weather (Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee 2006).

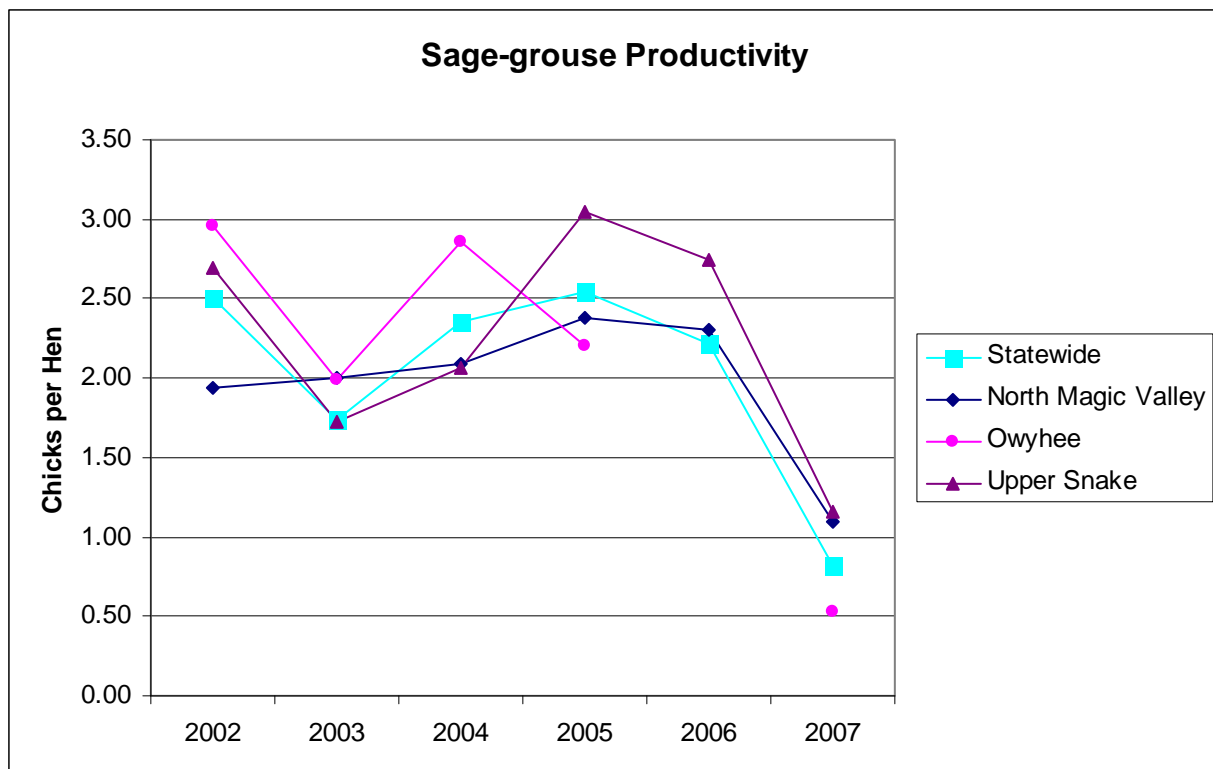


Figure 4. Sage-grouse productivity statewide and for 3 Sage-grouse Planning Areas with a sufficient sample of wings, 2002–2007.

Table 2. Sage-grouse productivity by Sage-grouse Planning Area, as determined by wing collections, 2002–2007.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	2002		2003		2004	
	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen
Big Desert	104	4.69	202	1.08	46	2.08
Challis	179	2.21	147	1.83	73	1.90
East Idaho Uplands	8	1.00	0	0.00	26	3.00
Greater Curlew Valley			No Season			
Jarbidge	63	1.70	126	1.10	104	2.14
Mountain Home	2	0.00	9	2.00	0	0.00
North Magic Valley	524	1.94	476	2.01	445	2.09
Owyhee	594	2.96	547	1.99	510	2.85
Shoshone Basin	72	3.00	132	1.81	122	3.04
South Magic Valley	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Upper Snake	486	2.69	494	1.73	324	2.06
West Central			No Season			
Statewide	2,032	2.51	2,133	1.74	1,650	2.35
Sage-grouse Planning Area	2005		2006		2007	
	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen
Big Desert	148	3.36	189	2.26	81	0.85
Challis	63	1.17	208	1.61	169	1.12
East Idaho Uplands	17	5.50	23	5.67	2	--
Greater Curlew Valley			No Season			
Jarbidge	123	2.68	100	1.36	81	0.78
Mountain Home	4	--	40	3.00	0	0.00
North Magic Valley	553	2.38	673	2.30	54	1.10
Owyhee	568	2.21	Closed ^a		242	0.53
Shoshone Basin	171	2.80	146	1.93	157	0.44
South Magic Valley	2	--	0	0.00	16	0.36
Upper Snake	474	3.05	427	2.74	396	1.16
West Central			No Season			
Statewide	2,123	2.54	1,806	2.22	1,198	0.82

^a The 2006 sage-grouse hunting season was closed in eastern Owyhee County due to concerns of West Nile Virus impacts on sage-grouse.

Harvest

IDFG estimates sage-grouse harvest by utilizing survey sampling in a telephone survey of hunters who purchased a sage/sharp-tailed grouse permit validation in that year. Harvest data prior to 2004 could not be divided into the LWG planning areas. Beginning in 2004, harvest data was reported by ‘sage-grouse reporting zone,’ the boundaries of which only roughly correspond to LWG planning areas (with some areas combined). The following harvest estimates by planning area are, therefore, approximate.

Statewide, Idaho hunters harvested 8,021 birds in 2004; 10,537 in 2005; 12,509 in 2006; and 4,935 in 2007 (Table 3). The highest harvests are in the Mountain Home/North Magic Valley, Upper Snake, and Owyhee planning areas. There is no sage-grouse hunting season in the Greater Curlew and West Central planning areas.

Table 3. Estimated sage-grouse harvest by Sage-grouse Planning Area, as determined by telephone surveys, 2004–2007.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	Estimated Number of Sage-grouse Harvested			
	2004	2005	2006	2007
Big Desert	474	1,120	1,111	363
Challis	459	424	1,024	495
East Idaho Uplands	382	403	397	264
Jarbidge	320	490	902	148 ^b
Mountain Home & North Magic Valley	2,166	3,185	4,389	462 ^c
Owyhee	1,748	1,373	Closed ^a	610
Shoshone Basin & South Magic Valley	687	1,001	1,116	676
Upper Snake	1,789	2,538	3,561	1,917
Unknown	26	3	9	0
Statewide	8,051	10,537	12,509	4,935

^a The 2006 sage-grouse hunting season was closed in eastern Owyhee County due to concerns of West Nile Virus impacts on sage-grouse.

^b Western portion of the Jarbidge planning area (i.e., east Owyhee County) was closed due to the Murphy Complex Fire.

^c Season reduced because of concerns of a significant decline in males counted at leks in the North Magic Valley planning area (see Figure 3).

Sage-grouse Radio-telemetry Monitoring

Five LWGs and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes are participating in studies involving radio-collared sage-grouse (Table 4). Five of these studies are being partially supported by grants from the OSC. For many SGPAs, basic information on sage-grouse ecology, habitat use, and seasonal movements is lacking. Thus, LWGs and agency biologists are using radio-telemetry studies to gather such information. Resulting data will help LWGs develop their conservation plan and guide future conservation actions.

Radio-telemetry studies in the Owyhee SGPA and on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation were specifically designed to help biologists track potential sage-grouse mortalities due to West Nile virus (WNV). In 2006, there were 11 confirmed sage-grouse deaths from WNV in southwest Idaho (including the Duck Valley Indian Reservation). By capturing and radio-collaring birds,

biologists are able to better track disease mortalities. At capture, biologist draw blood samples, which are tested for WNV. Biologists then regularly track the birds, particularly during the late summer when WNV mortalities are at a peak. Because dead birds can decompose quickly or be eaten by scavengers, having a radio-collar on a bird increases the probability that a biologist can retrieve the dead bird and submit the carcass for testing. Fortunately there was only 1 confirmed case of WNV in sage-grouse in Idaho in 2007.

Table 4. Sage-grouse radio-telemetry studies by Sage-grouse Planning Area in Idaho in 2007.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	# Birds	Purpose
Challis	10	Determine habitat use, winter concentrations, assess lek interchange and locations.
Jarbridge	32	Graduate student project on Brown's Bench to develop new population monitoring methods.
Owyhee	38	West Nile virus monitoring & seasonal movements
South Magic Valley	26	Seasonal movements and distribution
West Central	14	Determine movements, distribution, and seasonal habitat usage
Duck Valley	16	West Nile virus monitoring

Sage-grouse Habitat

Wildfire

A total of 392,799 acres of key sage-grouse habitat burned in 2007 (Table 5). Key habitat is defined in the *Idaho Sage-grouse Conservation Plan* as, "areas of generally intact sagebrush that provide sage-grouse habitat during some portion of the year including winter, spring, summer, late brood-rearing, fall transition sites from winter to spring, spring to summer, summer/fall to winter. Key habitat may or may not provide adequate nesting, early brood-rearing, and winter cover due to elevation, snow depth, lack of early season forbs, limited herbaceous cover, or small sagebrush patch size." The majority of this acreage (79%) was on land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The Jarbridge planning area experienced one of the largest fires in Idaho history, with 504,400 acres burned. This fire, named the Murphy Complex Fire, burned 436,500 acres of federal land, 26,000 acres of state land, and 41,900 acres of private land. Habitat rehabilitation and restoration efforts are currently underway on BLM and state land.

Table 5. Number of acres of wildfire in key sage-grouse habitat, 2007.

	Private	BLM	USFS	State	Other	Total
Big Desert	2	29	0	1,626	8,204	9,861
Challis	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Idaho Uplands	171	51	0	0	0	222
Greater Curlew Valley	4,848	8,242	193	1,283	2,723	17,288
Jarbridge	15,079	241,805	0	16,323	414	273,621
Mountain Home	1	1,416	0	55	0	1,472
North Magic Valley	593	258	0	0	0	851
Owyhee	111	13,720	0	0	0	13,831
Shoshone Basin	369	5,839	0	33	0	6,242
South Magic Valley	6,972	8,195	9,618	1,498	4,384	30,666
Upper Snake	1,093	199	0	451	50	1,793
West Central	4,630	2,517	2	443	0	7,592
Total	34,290	308,666	9,813	24,197	15,833	392,799

Other Threats to Sage-grouse Habitat

LWGs also reported on new and significant threats to sage-grouse and sage-grouse habitat in their planning areas (Table 6). By far, the most significant imminent threat to sage-grouse is from the construction of several transmission lines and proposed wind power developments. In many cases, LWGs and agency personnel are aware of these projects and are involved in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, but most projects are still early in the planning phases. Two local working groups (Challis and Owyhee) reported West Nile virus as a new threat to sage-grouse.

Table 6. New threats to sage-grouse habitat in Idaho.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	New Threat	Area Affected
All	West-wide Energy Corridor Draft PEIS ^a	>100 miles
East Idaho Uplands	Wolverine Windpower Development	up to 3,000 acres
Jarbridge	Brown's Bench wind farm	up to 38,000 acres
North Magic Valley	Friedman Airport expansion	unknown
Upper Snake	Clark County Wind Energy	unknown
Upper Snake	Blast Testing at Idaho National Lab	>78 square miles
Upper Snake	Potential wind farm at Idaho National Lab	unknown
Upper Snake	Cell tower near Spencer	2 acres
Various	Transmission line from Montana to Magic Valley	unknown
Various	Transmission line from Wyoming to Boise	unknown

^a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

Public Outreach and Field Tours

Several LWGs conducted public outreach, educational events, or field trips. These efforts are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7. Public outreach and field tours conducted by Local Working Groups in 2007.

Local Working Group	Public Outreach	Field Tours
Challis	Group solicited public input on the draft Working Group Plan through the newspaper, state and federal government offices and IDFG website.	
Upper Snake	Dubois Grouse Day	SAC tour to look at buried powerline.
Owyhee	Article by Michelle Commons Kemner published in Owyhee Watershed Council Newsletter titled, "Sage-grouse populations in Owyhee County and West Nile Virus monitoring."	May 16, 2007 Chubby Spain project site review; October 18, 2007 Juniper mastication project field tour of potential sites.
North Magic Valley	LWG kick-off meeting	
South Magic Valley		US Forest Service tour of proposed juniper treatment project.
West Central	Annual barbecue July 25, 2007 in Midvale. Announced in local newspapers.	

Idaho Sage-grouse Workshop

On November 2 and 3, 2007 IDFG convened a workshop titled, *Learning from the Past and Looking to the Future: Sage-grouse Conservation in Idaho*, in Sun Valley, Idaho. The SAC conceived of and developed ideas for this workshop. The workshop was funded through the cooperative efforts of IDFG, BLM, OSC, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Specific workshop objectives included:

- Review of the aggregate actions of LWGs, land management agencies, individuals, and others, to increase sage-grouse populations and enhance sage-grouse habitat during the last ten years;
- Share lessons learned among LWG members and other participants;
- Learn about Idaho's habitat restoration emphasis areas;
- Learn about the state of Idaho's plans for conserving sage-grouse and their habitats;
- Learn about the range of potential sage-grouse conservation funding sources; and
- Identify needs and priorities for the next ten years in Idaho.

Approximately eighty individuals including LWG members from throughout Idaho, private citizens and landowners, non-governmental organizations, and state and federal agency representatives participated in the event.

Status of OSC-funded Projects

From 2002–2006, the OSC received annual funding from the USFWS for sage-grouse conservation. This money has been used to fund SAC meetings, development of the 2006 plan, LWGs meeting facilitators, and most importantly, on-the-ground projects for sage-grouse. Grant money is available via an annual competitive grants program. LWGs and other interested parties or agencies are eligible to apply for funds. The SAC Funding Committee reviews and ranks proposals, then makes recommendations to the SAC about awards. SAC recommendations are then taken to the IDFG Director and OSC Administrator for final approval.

OSC funds have been used to support various sage-grouse projects in Idaho. Seventy-six grants have been awarded since 2002, 4 of which were for education, 3 for equipment, 37 for habitat projects, 28 for inventory and monitoring, and 3 for other projects. Thirteen new projects have recently been approved, with projects beginning on the ground in 2008 (Table 8).

Of the 37 habitat projects, 32 have been completed or started to date (Figure 5, Tables 9 and 10). At least 5,894 acres of sage-grouse habitat have been improved since 2002. This total does not include the countless acres that have been improved by the cooperative weed projects funded. In addition, 2 of the grants were awarded to the North American Grouse Partnership (NAGP) to provide private landowners with seeds of sage-grouse friendly plants; 6 landowners have been given seed to date, but the acreage amount has not been captured.

Of the 28 inventory and monitoring projects funded by the OSC, 9 are still on-going (Table 11). Six of these projects were for habitat inventory, 7 for sage-grouse surveys, and 15 for radio-telemetry projects.

There were 3 projects categorized as “other.” One project was to fund a landowner survey about sage-grouse in Owyhee County. A second was a research-oriented project to re-evaluate an old sagebrush seeding. The third project was the burial of new power line that went through a critical sage-grouse wintering area in the Upper Snake planning area. Several partners contributed funding for this project. The Upper Snake LWG called it their biggest success story for 2007.

Table 8. Approved sage-grouse projects to be funded by the Office of Species Conservation in 2008.

Project Name	Applicant	Summary
Magpie and Larkspur Exclosures	Challis LWG	Construct and maintain two exclosures around existing springs and portions of the riparian/wetlands.
Cottonwood Pasture Habitat Improvement Fence	Challis LWG	Fence that will tie into existing pasture division fences to improve management of brood rearing habitat.
Leadville Allotment Rehabilitation	Challis LWG	Reseed approximately 2,900 acres of the Leadville Allotment damaged by overgrazing in the 1900s – 1980s.
Fire Break for the Curlew National Grasslands	Curlew LWG	Propose to seed green-strip fuel-breaks in 2006 fire in order to aid in preventing future wildfires from burning remaining sagebrush.
Curlew Valley Telemetry	Curlew LWG	This project is an opportunity to examine the changes in sage-grouse movements, vital rates and habitat use within the Greater Curlew Valley Area following the extensive fires of 2006 and 2007.
Planting Sagebrush Seedlings in the West Strong Field/Pasture, Curlew National Grassland	Curlew LWG	Seeds of Bonneville sagebrush will be collected from the Curlew National Grassland. The seeds will be taken to Lucky Peak Nursery for cleaning and planting at the nursery. Sagebrush seedlings will be grown at the nursery, and then planted in the West Strong Field on the Curlew National Grassland. The West Strong Field was part of the area burned by wildfire in the late summer of 2006. This field will be rested from livestock grazing for 5 growing seasons.
Owyhee Co. Sage-grouse telemetry study to determine WNV impacts.	Owyhee LWG	Funding to supplement the number of radio-marked sage-grouse to better monitor survival in Owyhee County. Also allows for collection of samples for WNV testing.
Juniper control on ranch land in Owyhee County	Owyhee LWG	Mechanical removal of juniper using a masticator to remove competition with sagebrush, native grasses and forbs.
Sage-grouse West Nile virus (WNV) monitoring on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation (DVIR).	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	The goal of this project is to survey and monitor the impacts of West Nile virus on Greater Sage-grouse on the DVIR during the 2007 and 2008 WNV seasons.
Thousand Springs Ranch Habitat Restoration	Thousand Springs Ranch	Restore 25 acres of sage-grouse and other native wildlife habitat. Demonstration project for West Central LWG.

Table 8. Continued.

Project Name	Applicant	Summary
Camas NWR Habitat Restoration	Upper Snake LWG	This project is designed to restore sage-grouse breeding, brood-rearing and wintering habitat on Camas National Wildlife Refuge.
Sage-grouse Study and Lek Surveys in the West Central Planning Area	West Central LWG	The West Central Sage-grouse Local Working Group plans to continue telemetry-based research on greater sage-grouse habitat use during 2008.
Fence Marking	North American Grouse Partnership	The proposed project will evaluate the potential problem of sage-grouse collisions with fences. The study will include placing unobtrusive, but visible, marking devices on barbed wire fences in key sage-grouse habitat.

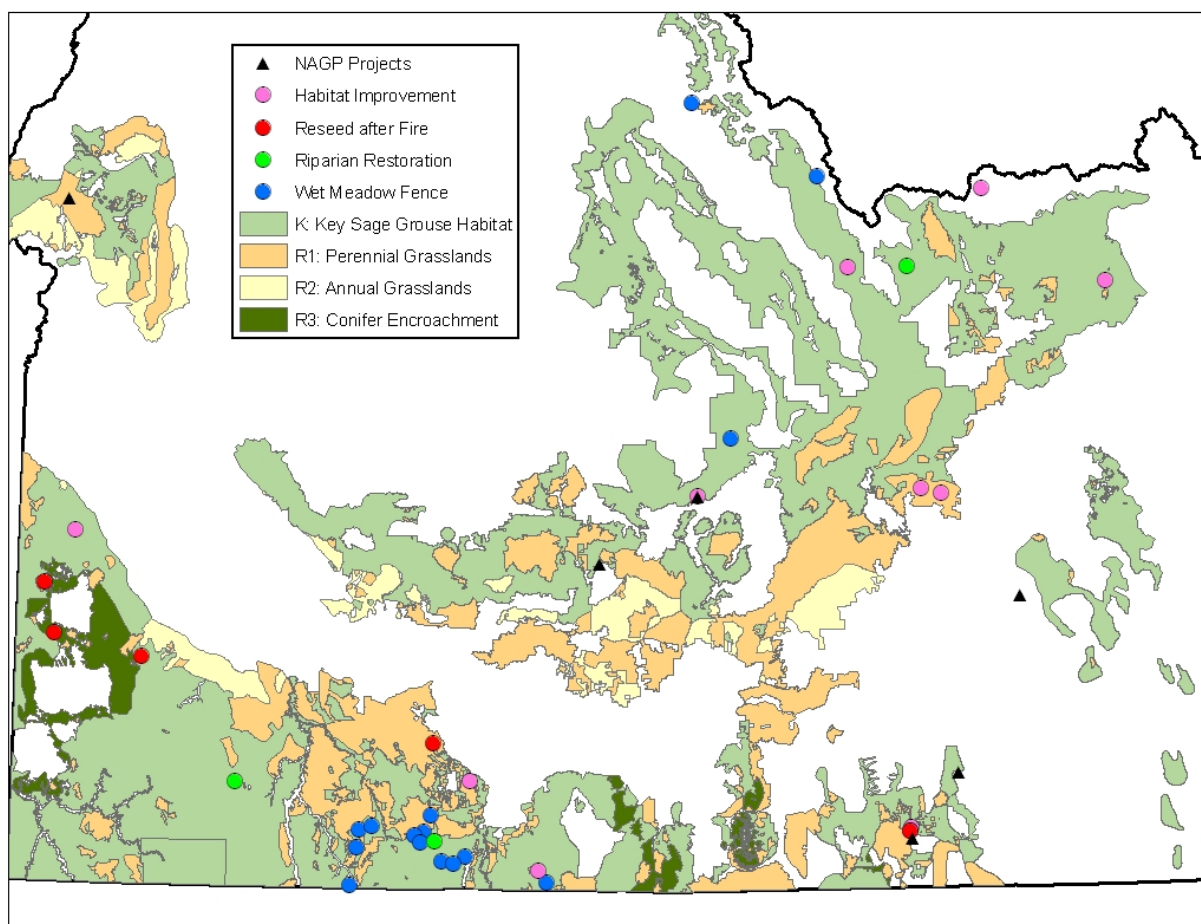


Figure 5. Location and types of sage-grouse habitat projects funded by the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation, 2002–2007. Sage-grouse habitat is from the 2006 Idaho Sage-grouse Habitat Planning Map.

Table 9. Summary of completed and in progress sage-grouse habitat improvement projects funded by the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation, 2002–2007.

Project Type	Number of Projects	Total Treatment Acres
Upland habitat improvement	8 (2) ^a	>2,701
Reseed following fire	6	2,725
Riparian & wet meadow restoration	4	157
Spring/wet meadow fencing	7 ^b	136.9
Weed control	5	Unmeasured

^a 2 grants were awarded to the of the North American Grouse Partnership to support its Grouse Habitat Restoration Fund.

^b 15 springs and wet meadows were fenced in these 7 projects.

Table 10. Completed and in progress sage-grouse habitat projects funded by the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation, 2002–2007.

Grant Number	Project Title	LWG Planning Area	Type of Project	Treatment Acres	Land Ownership	Sage-grouse Seasonal Habitat
2002-03	Basin Cutoff and Rayburn Springs	Shoshone Basin	Habitat improvement, spring fencing	300	BLM	Nesting & early brood
2002-04	Jarbidge Fence Projects	Jarbidge	Spring/wet meadow fencing	see 2005-21 ^a	BLM, private	Late summer brood
2002-05	Flint Creek Habitat Rehab	Owyhee	Reseed following fire	500	Private	Nesting & early brood
2002-07	Horse Springs Fence	Jarbidge	Spring/wet meadow fencing	see 2005-21 ^a	BLM	Late summer brood
2003-02	Grouse Habitat Restoration Fund	Any	Provide seed	NA	Private	All
2003-04	Antelope Pocket Habitat	Jarbidge	Habitat improvement, reseed	320	State	Nesting & early brood
2003-05	Crooked Creek Ranch Riparian	Upper Snake	Riparian and wet meadow restoration	10	Nature Cons.	Late summer brood
2004-02	Bluebird Mine	Owyhee	Reseed following fire	10	Private	Nesting & early brood
2004-03	Crab Creek Meadow	Owyhee	Riparian and wet meadow restoration	40	Private	Late summer brood
2004-04	IDL E. Idaho, Old Farm & Tilden	Upper Snake	Habitat improvement, reseed	630	State	All
2004-06	Nalder CRP Habitat Project	Curlew	Habitat improvement, reseed	53	Private	Nesting & early brood
2004-07	Spencer Weed Control	Upper Snake	Weed control	NA	Various	All
2004-09	Highland CWMA	East Idaho Uplands	Weed control	NA	Various	Nesting
2004-10	Ryegrass Habitat Project	Challis	Spring/wet meadow fencing	4.4	State	Late summer brood
2004-14	Continuation of habitat projects	Jarbidge	Spring/wet meadow fencing	see 2005-21 ^a	BLM, private	All
2004-20	Grouse Habitat Restoration Fund	Any	Provide seed	NA	Private	All
2005-03	Crab Creek Meadow #2	Owyhee	Riparian and wet meadow restoration	see 2004-03	Private	Late summer brood
2005-05	Reynolds Creek Habitat	Owyhee	Weed control	7	Private	Nesting & early brood
2005-06	Jordan Valley CWMA	Owyhee	Weed control	NA	Private	Nesting
2005-07	Hammond Canyon Project	Upper Snake	Spring/wet meadow fencing	10	BLM	Late summer brood
2005-08	Spencer Weed Initiative #2	Upper Snake	Weed control	NA	Various	All
2005-10	Clear Hixon Project	Challis	Spring/wet meadow fencing	9	BLM, state	Late summer brood
2005-15	Lava Lakes Riparian	North Magic Valley	Riparian and upland restoration	170	Private	Brood
2005-17	IDL Clover Fire Restoration	Jarbidge	Reseed following fire	640	State	Nesting
2005-21	Jarbidge Habitat Improvement	Jarbidge	Spring/wet meadow fencing	113.5 ^a	BLM, private	Late summer brood
2006-01	Sands HMA Treatments	Upper Snake	Prescribed fire and chemical control	650	Various	All
2006-02	Berry Creek Burn	Upper Snake	Prescribed fire	600	USFS,private	Late summer brood
2006-03	Sorensen	Upper Snake	Habitat improvement, reseed	50	Private	All
2006-04	Chubby Spain	Owyhee	Reseed following fire	1,500	Private	All
2006-06	Nalder Fire Restoration	Curlew	Reseed following fire	75	Private	All
2006-08	CREP Incentive	Big Desert	Habitat improvement, reseed	174 to date	Private	All
2006-10	Devil Creek Ranch	Jarbidge	Riparian and wet meadow restoration	35	Private	Late summer brood

^a 11 springs and wet meadows were fenced under 4 grants to the Jarbidge Local Working Group, for a total of 113.5 acres.

Table 11. Completed and on-going sage-grouse inventory and monitoring projects funded by the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation, 2002–2007.

Grant Number	Project Title	LWG Planning Area	Type of Project	Status
2002-01	Upper Snake Habitat Mapping	Upper Snake	Habitat inventory	Completed
2002-02	Crooked Creek Ranch	Upper Snake	Habitat inventory	Completed
2002-10	Jarbidge Winter Range Survey	Jarbidge	Sage-grouse surveys	Completed
2003-01	Lek Surveys	Duck Valley Indian Reservation	Sage-grouse surveys	Completed
2003-03	Upper Snake Habitat Mapping	Upper Snake	Habitat inventory	Completed
2003-06	Challis Data Compilation	Challis	Habitat inventory	Completed
2003-07	Curlew Telemetry	Greater Curlew	Telemetry	Completed
2003-08	Jarbidge Lek Survey	Jarbidge	Sage-grouse surveys	Completed
2003-09	Owyhee Telemetry	Owyhee	Telemetry	Completed
2003-10	Jarbidge Winter Range Survey	Jarbidge	Sage-grouse surveys	Completed
2004-08	Shoshone Basin Mapping	Shoshone Basin	Habitat inventory	Completed
2004-11	Pahsimeroi Telemetry	Challis	Telemetry	Completed
2004-12	West Central Telemetry	West Central	Telemetry	Completed
2004-15	Owyhee Lek Surveys	Owyhee	Sage-grouse surveys	Completed
2004-17	Jack's Creek Telemetry	Owyhee	Telemetry	Completed
2004-18	Big Springs Telemetry	Owyhee	Telemetry	Completed
2004-19	Curlew Telemetry	Greater Curlew	Telemetry	On-going
2005-02	Duck Valley Telemetry	Duck Valley Indian Reservation	Telemetry	Completed
2005-04	West Central Telemetry #2	West Central	Telemetry	Completed
2005-13	Pahsimeroi Telemetry #2	Challis	Telemetry	On-going
2005-14	Curlew Telemetry #2	Greater Curlew	Telemetry	Completed
2005-16	S Magic Valley Telemetry	South Magic Valley	Telemetry	On-going
2005-18	Magic Valley Sage-grouse Technician	Jarbidge, South Magic	Telemetry	On-going
2005-19	Shoshone Basin Habitat Mapping	Shoshone Basin	Habitat inventory	On-going
2005-20	Owyhee County Lek surveys	Owyhee	Sage-grouse surveys	On-going
2006-05	WNV Monitoring	Owyhee	Telemetry	On-going
2006-11	Duck Valley Lek Survey	Duck Valley Indian Reservation	Sage-grouse surveys	On-going
2006-13	West Central Telemetry	West Central	Telemetry	On-going

Other Sage-grouse Projects

LWGs reported on 58 other projects in their planning areas that may or were targeted to benefit sage-grouse and sage-grouse habitat (Appendix B). Although we do not believe this list is complete or precise, it does represent a significant level of sage-grouse conservation in Idaho.

REFERENCES

- Autenrieth, R. E., W. A. Molini, and C. E. Braun. 1982. Sage grouse management practices. Western States Sage-grouse Committee Technical Bulletin Number 1. Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Twin Falls, Idaho.
- Connelly, John W., K. P. Reese, and M. A. Schroeder. 2003. Monitoring of greater sage-grouse habitats and population. Station Bulletin 80. College of Natural Resources Experiment Station, College of Natural Resources, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.
- Gossett, D. N. 2007. Final report: Aerial helicopter and ground sage-grouse lek censuses and lek counts on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation following the 2006 West Nile Virus Season. Wildlife and Parks Department, Shoshone-Paiute Tribes, Owyhee, Nevada.
- Idaho Department of Fish and Game. 1997. Idaho sage-grouse management plan. Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Boise, Idaho.
- Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee. 2006. Conservation plan for the greater sage-grouse in Idaho.

APPENDIX A. Local Working Group Annual Report Form 2007

Table 1: General Summary													
Local Working Group		Meetings											
		Date											
		#											
Status of LWG Plan													
What progress has the LWG made toward implementing their conservation measures?													
Describe:													
Sage-grouse Population Monitoring													
# of leks surveyed by air	# of individual leks ground surveyed	# of lek routes	# of leks in these routes	Avg # males/lek on routes	Males/lek previous 5 years								
					'06	'05	'04	'03	'02				
# Wings collected	Chicks: Hen	Chicks:Hen previous 5 years					Estimated harvest	Estimated harvest previous 5 years					
		'06	'05	'04	'03	'02		'06	'05	'04	'03	'02	
Sage-grouse Radio-telemetry Monitoring													
# of grouse with radio-collars					Purpose of monitoring								
Sage-grouse Habitat													
Number Acres Wildfire on Private Land	Number Acres Wildfire on BLM Land	Number Acres Wildfire on USFS Land			Number Acres Wildfire on State Land			Number of Acres Wildfire on Other Land (DOE, Tribes, etc.)					
New Threat	Acres or miles affected	Is this threat being addressed?			New Threat			Acres or miles affected			Is this threat being addressed?		
Public Outreach and Field Tours													
Public Outreach Projects?						Field Tours Conducted?							
Describe:						Describe:							

2007 Sage-grouse Projects

Table 2: OSC-funded Projects
Include copies of all receipts and invoices for these projects!

Project Name	OSC Grant Number	Type of Project*	Grant Proposed		Grant Funded		In-Kind Match		Project Implementation		Total Spent to Date (\$)	Amount left over (\$)	Status
			Amount (\$)	Date	Amount (\$)	Date	Amount (\$)	Source	Start Date	End Date			

Please note that OSC habitat project sponsors will receive a separate form to complete to summarize the progress and results of their project.

Table 3: Other Sage-grouse Projects not Funded by OSC

Project Name	Type of Project*	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership(s)	Start Date	End Date

*Types of Projects (use any or all that apply): Fire rehabilitation; herbaceous seeding; sagebrush seeding; chemical treatment; mechanical treatment; prescribed fire; fencing project; sage-grouse ecology; sage-grouse monitoring; other.

[illegible]

Local Working Group Annual Report Form Instructions

Table 1: General Summary

Annual reports are due January 15 each year. The year corresponds to the previous year's projects.

Local Working Group: Name of Local Sage-grouse Planning Area (SGPA)

Meetings, Date and #: Dates of all meetings held (top cells) and total number individuals attended at each meeting (bottom cells).

Status of LWG Plan: Enter the status of the group's plan; e.g., completed, draft, estimated completion date, not started.

What progress has the LWG made toward implementing their conservation measures?:

This is a narrative section for the LWG to describe or enumerate progress towards the conservation measures identified in their plan.

Sage-grouse Population Monitoring

This section should be completed by the IDFG representative on the LWG

of leks surveyed by air: Enter the number of leks that were surveyed by air. This includes any new leks that were located.

of individual leks ground surveyed: This is the number of leks that were surveyed on the ground, but are not a part of an established lek route.

of lek routes: Enter the number of lek routes in the SGPA.

of leks in these routes: Enter the number of leks that are included in all lek routes.

Avg # males/lek on routes: Enter the average number of males/lek on established lek routes.

Males/lek previous 5 years: Record previous 5 year's information.

Wings collected: Total number of wings collected at check stations, wing barrels, or mail-in surveys in areas with a sage-grouse hunting season.

Chicks:Hen: Record the number of chicks per hen within SGPA based on wing data (if available).

Chicks:Hen previous 5 years: Record previous 5 year's information.

Estimated harvest: Enter the estimated number of sage-grouse harvested in the SGPA (if available). This information is gathered from IDFG harvest surveys.

Estimated harvest previous 5 years: Record previous 5 year's information.

Sage-grouse Radio-telemetry Monitoring

of grouse with radio-collars: Enter the number of sage-grouse with radio-collars that were monitored in 2007.

Purpose of monitoring: Enter the main objective of the radio-telemetry projects; e.g., West Nile Virus monitoring, movement/location data, graduate student research.

Sage-grouse Habitat

Individual agencies are responsible for providing this information to the LWG.

Number Acres Wildfire on Private Land, etc: Enter the number of acres of wildfire for each land ownership type (private, BLM, USFS, State, Other).

New Threat: What new threats have been identified in sage-grouse habitat on the SGPA?

These are threats that have recently occurred in your area, but do not include wildfire. Examples

of new threats might be new roads; powerlines, wind turbines, and other energy development projects; human development; or West Nile Virus.

Acres or miles affected: If known, enter the number of acres or miles affected by this new threat. Miles affected would largely refer to linear projects like roads and powerlines.

Is this threat being addressed?: Enter “yes” or “no” and provide details if available. For example, has the LWG or agency representatives been informed or consulted about this threat? Are there opportunities to minimize the risk of this threat to sage-grouse or sage-grouse habitat? Please add more rows/threats to the form as needed.

Public Outreach and Field Tours

Public Outreach Projects: Describe any public outreach projects the LWG was involved in during the year. This may include newspaper articles, Soil Conservation District articles, BBQs, brochures, Dubois Grouse Days type functions, or opinion surveys.

Field Tours Conducted: Describe any field tours conducted for Local Working group participants, public, or agencies for educational purposes. Examples include Dubois Grouse Days lek observations, tours of seedings, winter tour of sage-grouse habitat, etc.

2007 Sage-grouse Projects

Table 2: OSC-funded Projects

This table is specifically for projects that were fully or partially funded with an OSC grant. Include projects that were ongoing, started, or ended in 2007, i.e., do not include projects that were completed before 2007 or projects for which money has not yet been received.

Include copies of all receipts and invoices for these projects! This is important for IDFG accounting and federal audits.

Project Name: Brief, descriptive name of project.

OSC Grant Number: Number Associated with OSC Grant.

Type of Project: Enter 1 or more category that best describes the type of project (fire rehabilitation; herbaceous seeding; sagebrush seeding; chemical treatment; mechanical treatment; prescribed fire; fencing project; sage-grouse ecology; sage-grouse monitoring; other).

Grant Proposed, Amount (\$) and Date: Amount of money the LWG proposed for this project and the date of the project proposal.

Grant Funded, Amount (\$) and Date: Enter the actual amount at which OSC funded the project and the date the money was received.

In-Kind Match, Amount and Source: Include amount of any matching dollars and the source of the match (match includes in-kind contributions – landowner time, equipment, etc.).

Project Implementation Start Date: Date project started.

Project Implementation End Date: Proposed or actual end date.

Total Spent to Date (\$): Amount of received cash spent to date.

Amount Money Leftover: Amount of cash leftover for future projects.

Status: Overall status of project (Completed, started, on-hold, etc.).

Please note that OSC habitat project sponsors will receive a separate form to complete to summarize the progress and results of their project.

Table 3: Other Sage-grouse Projects not Funded by OSC

This table is for any other projects in the planning area that benefit sage-grouse (e.g., sage-grouse research or graduate student projects, BLM challenge cost-share projects, NRCS, HIP, etc.).

Include projects that were ongoing, started, or ended in 2007, i.e., do not include projects that were completed before 2007 or projects for which money has not yet been received. *Individual agencies or project sponsors are responsible for providing this information to the LWG.*

Project Name: Brief, descriptive name of project

Type of Project: Enter 1 or more category that best describes the type of project (fire rehabilitation; herbaceous seeding; sagebrush seeding; chemical treatment; mechanical treatment; prescribed fire; fencing project; sage-grouse ecology; sage-grouse monitoring; other).

Brief Description: Include a brief description of the project.

Funding Mechanism: How is this project being funded?

Acres Affected: Enter approximated acreage of the project.

Land Ownership(s): Enter landownership(s) for the project (private, BLM, USFS, IDL, etc.).

Start Date: Date project started.

End Date: Proposed or actual end date.

Table 4: Meeting Attendance Form

Meeting Attendees: List all individuals who attended meetings

Number Meetings Attended: Number of meetings that individual attended that year

Representation: Who does that person represent? (Landowner, BLM, IDFG, USFS, ICL, grazing association, etc.).

Miles Traveled: If available, please have each person estimate the number of miles they traveled to and from LWG meetings and events over the past year. This information can be used as in-kind match for federal funds!

Return the completed annual report form by January 15, 2008 to: Ann Moser at amoser@idfg.idaho.gov or 600 S. Walnut St., P.O. Box 25, Boise, ID 83707. Ann will compile all LWG reports into the first Statewide LWG Annual Report. The report will be available on the website (<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/hunt/grouse/>) by February 15, 2008.

APPENDIX B. Other sage-grouse projects not funded by the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation, as reported by Local Working Groups.

Planning Area	Project Name	Type of Project	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership	Start Date	End Date
Big Desert	Round Butte	Fire rehabilitation	50,000 sagebrush plugs planted	BLM	NA	BLM	Spring 07	Spring 07
Big Desert	Crystal Fire Rehab1	Fire rehabilitation	80,000 sagebrush plugs planted	BLM	NA	BLM	Fall 07	Fall 07
Big Desert	Crystal Fire Rehab2	Fire rehabilitation	Drilled grass forb mix	BLM	10,500	BLM	Fall 07	Fall 07
Big Desert	Crystal Fire Rehab3	Fire rehabilitation	Sagebrush seed drilled with Trax drill	BLM	300	BLM	Fall 07	Fall 07
Big Desert	Crystal Fire Rehab4	Fire rehabilitation	Roto mowed 55 miles of roads, fuelbreaks	BLM	NA	BLM	Spring 07	Spring 07
Big Desert	CREP (Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program) 1	Seeded CREP	Provided enhanced seed mix to plant on CREP acres	IDFG & Pheasants Forever	6,409	Private	Spring 07	Spring 07
Big Desert	CREP 2	Seeded CREP	NAGP provided enhanced seed mix	NAGP	359	Private	Spring 07	Spring 07
Big Desert	CREP 3	Seeded CREP	Unenhanced seed	Farm Service Agency (FSA)	2,187	Private	Spring 07	Spring 07
Big Desert	CREP	Enrolled CREP	Enrolled private land into CREP	FSA	8,955	Private	Spring 07	Spring 07
Challis	Exclosure Maintenance	Fence maintenance	Maintained multiple exclosures in Lemhi County, including exclosures important for sage grouse	BLM and IDFG money and in-kind support	15	BLM	June 07	October 07
Challis	Cheatgrass treatment	Spray/reseed	Remove areas of cheatgrass and reseed with native mix and crested wheatgrass	BLM	100	Challis-BLM	October 07	December 07
Challis	Invasive weeds	Spray	Remove invasive weeds	BLM	1,100	Challis-BLM	April 07	September 07
Challis	Conifer encroachment	Cut or girdle Douglas-fir	Retard conifer encroachment into sagebrush	BLM/fuels	100	Challis-BLM	September 07	October 07
Challis	Rangeland assessment	Surveys	Evaluate condition of rangeland health	BLM	33,000	Challis-BLM	April 07	September 07
Challis	Antelope Flat sage-grouse study	Sage-grouse capture and tracking	Assess habitat use	BLM	4,000	Challis-BLM	April 07	November 07

Planning Area	Project Name	Type of Project	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership	Start Date	End Date
East Idaho Uplands	Mule Deer Initiative (MDI) Mountain Shrub Seedling Planting	Planting mt. shrub seedlings to benefit mule deer and other wildlife.	Planted 66,159 Mt. big sagebrush - antelope bitterbrush seedlings in Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) and public land	IDFG	184 Acres of seedlings planted	BLM, IDFG, and Private	On-going	On-going
East Idaho Uplands	MDI Forb Planting	Planting forb food plots to benefit mule deer and other wildlife	Planting mixed forbs and grass into prepared plots in CRP	IDFG	283	Private CRP	On-going	On-going
East Idaho Uplands	BLM - Soda Hills Fuels Treatment	Mechanical treatment and prescribed fire	Cut, pile and burn junipers into a mosaic pattern to reduce fuels and promote sagebrush/grass.	BLM	450	425 Acres BLM, 25 Acres Private	June 07	On-going
East Idaho Uplands	BLM – Lek Survey	Spring lek survey	Survey historic sage-grouse leks to check for current use.	BLM			On-going	On-going
Greater Curlew	West Strong Field Experimental Plots	Sagebrush seeding	Experimental plots to determine effective rehab techniques	USFS	25	USFS		Ongoing
Greater Curlew	Stone 2 and Burnt Fire Rehab	Sagebrush seeding	Aerial seed sagebrush in burned area	BLM	14,000	BLM		Completed
Greater Curlew	Burnt Fire Rehab	Forb and grass seeding	Drill forb and grass seed into burn area	BLM	2,100	BLM		Completed
Greater Curlew	Fire Rehab	Forb seeding	Seed into dozer fire lines from 2006 fire	USFS	30	USFS		Completed
Greater Curlew	Fire Rehab	Riparian fencing	Replace burned fences	USFS	60	USFS		Completed
North Magic Valley	Shoshone Field Office (FO) Sensitive Species Survey	Aerial surveys	BLM has funded the IDFG to conduct aerial surveys for sage-grouse winter habitat	BLM flexible funding for wildlife management	250,000	BLM	2005	?
North Magic Valley	Sage-grouse Lek Aerial Surveys	Aerial surveys	Challenge cost share project with IDFG to survey lek activity with the Shoshone FO boundary	Challenge cost share	225,000	BLM	2006	?

Planning Area	Project Name	Type of Project	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership	Start Date	End Date
North Magic Valley	Craters Monument Sage-grouse sagebrush conservation	Rehabilitation	Vegetation restoration efforts would convert 1,105 acres of dramatically depleted native sagebrush steppe plant communities adjacent to sage-grouse stronghold areas into vegetation communities that provide desired native and non-native perennial plants and habitat conditions required by greater sage-grouse	BLM flexible funding for wildlife management	1,100	BLM	2007	?
North Magic Valley	Laidlaw Sage-grouse Study	Research	Study on the importance of habitats dominated by three-tip sagebrush (<i>Artemisia tripartita</i>) to winter and breeding populations of sage-grouse although sage-grouse are commonly found in these habitats.	Challenge cost share	100,000	BLM	2004	2007
North Magic Valley	Fairfield Ranger District Lek Searches	Monitoring	Field searches for sage-grouse leks on Sawtooth National Forest lands (and private lands within 1 mile of Forest boundary)	National Forest inventory and monitoring funds	Approximately 1,000	USFS (Sawtooth National Forest) and adjacent BLM, State, and private lands	March 07	May 07
North Magic Valley	Skinner volunteer lek counts/searches	Monitoring	Lek counts and searches	none	Approximately 1,000	BLM and private lands	March 07	May 07

Planning Area	Project Name	Type of Project	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership	Start Date	End Date
North Magic Valley	Diamond Soldier spring developments and fencing	Fencing and providing off site livestock water	Ranch northeast of Fairfield fenced off 13 springs from livestock use and provided offsite water troughs via pipelines. Exclosures are very wide and provide clear flight paths to and from water sources for grouse. Fencing streams on the ranch was completed previously and water sources needed to be provided to livestock.	Cost-share through Camas Soil Conservation District and Idaho Soil Conservation Commission Water Quality Program for Agriculture (WQPA), IDFG.	Approximately 500	private	June 07	November 07
North Magic Valley	Bliss Springs Restoration	Fencing and provide off site livestock water	Ranch 10 miles southeast of Fairfield, removed interior fences made one large 460 acre pasture and 100 acre livestock exclosure on spring head, meadow and a small portion of Camas Creek. New grazing plan developed by USFWS. Six off-site water troughs installed.	Cost share between landowner, USFWS Partners in Wildlife Program, IDFG, and USFWS NAWCA ^a Program.	Total area improved 560 acres.	?	Began in fall 2006	Completed summer 2007
North Magic Valley	Bird Dog Ranch Restoration	Fencing	Four miles of new fence installed around 640 acres of mostly open rangeland and 1.5 miles of riparian ten miles north of Richfield. Ten year agreement not to graze. Complex of three wetlands on more than five acres constructed and/or restored on the 640 acres and an adjacent 30 acres. Extensive wetland planting. Approximately 12 acres former agricultural land planted to sagebrush and native forb and grass species.	Cost share between private landowner, USFWS Partners in Wildlife Program, NRCS ^b , IDFG, NAGP	Approximately 680 acres total.	?	Started fall 2005	Completed fall 2007

Planning Area	Project Name	Type of Project	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership	Start Date	End Date
North Magic Valley	West Fork Fish Creek - Riparian Habitat Improvement Project	Other	Multi-partner effort to improve condition of riparian and meadow areas to improve sage grouse brood rearing habitat through restoration, weed management, grazing management, and monitoring.	Lava Lake Land & Livestock, IDFG, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, NAGP	350	BLM, Private	2004	2007
North Magic Valley	Wood River Land Trust Conservation Easements	Other	Wood River Land Trust protected 348 acres of private land in the North Magic Valley LWG Area using conservation easements that benefit sage-grouse.	Wood River Land Trust	348	Private	2007	2007
North Magic Valley	Sweet Project	Fire rehabilitation	Fire rehabilitation in sage-grouse winter habitat with mule deer emphasis	IDFG	80	Private	October 07	December 07
Owyhee	Aerial Lek Monitoring/Owyhee	Sage-grouse monitoring	Two point-to-point aerial surveys of historic leks in western Owyhee County	BLM, IDFG		Private, State, BLM	April 07	April 07
Owyhee	Aerial Lek Monitoring/Bruneau	Sage-grouse monitoring	3, ½ mile aerial transects along the Bruneau Escarpment	BLM, IDFG		Private, State, BLM	April 07	April 07
Owyhee	Ground Lek Surveys	Sage-grouse monitoring	Ground lek counts conducted by IDFG along established lek routes	IDFG		State, BLM	March 07	April 07
Shoshone Basin	Winter Springs	Fence maintenance	Repair/replace sections of fence around spring and associated wet meadow.	BLM	5	BLM	August 07	August 07
Shoshone Basin	Rattle Snake Springs	Fence construction	Protection of spring-head and associated wet meadow	State, permittee	3	State	June 06	September 07
Shoshone Basin	Tom Sharp fence	Fence construction	Protection of Lost Cr. and associated meadow.	IDFG, landowner	10	Private	November 07	November 07
South Magic Valley	Cottrell Mt. grouse monitoring	Telemetry	Seasonal movement and distribution	BLM; Windland Inc.		BLM, Private, State, USFS		

Planning Area	Project Name	Type of Project	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership	Start Date	End Date
Upper Snake	Camas NWR	Herbaceous seeding	Re-claim old agricultural land for brood rearing habitat	Grant from Rocky Mtn. Power Foundation	20	Federal, Private	September 07	September 07
Upper Snake	Camas NWR	Sage-grouse monitoring	Annual recording of incidental sightings	USFWS	10,578	Federal	January 06	December 07
Upper Snake	Camas NWR	Chemical treatment & GPS/GIS Inventory	Upland habitat weed control/enhancement	USFWS	3,470	Federal	May 07	October 07
Upper Snake	Camas NWR	Sage-grouse ecology	Land Mgt. Research and Demonstration Areas sagebrush steppe tour/evaluation.	USFWS	5,000	Federal, Private	March 07	March 07
Upper Snake	Hagenbarth	Prescribed burn	Burn 600 acres	State, private	600	State, private	September 07	September 07
Upper Snake	Hagenbarth	Fence for livestock control	One wire electric fencing	State, private	6,000	Private, BLM, State	May 07	May 07
Upper Snake	Birch Creek	Mechanical treatment, herbaceous seeding	Breeding habitat restoration	BLM	800	BLM	September 07	October 07
Upper Snake	Twin Buttes	Mechanical, chemical, prescribed treatments	Great Basin experimental restoration project for Utah State University	BLM	600	BLM	April 07	December 07
Upper Snake	Upper Snake	Chemical treatment	Noxious weed program	BLM	28,500	BLM	May 07	May 07
Upper Snake	Taylor	Pipeline and trough	Place two troughs to improve water dist.	FSA/Soil Conservation District (SCD)	5,120	Private		
Upper Snake	Dalling	Pipeline and trough	Place two troughs to improve water dist.	FSA/SCD	5,120	Private		
Upper Snake	Shelby	Pipeline and trough	Place nine troughs to improve water distribution	FSA/SCD	8,000	Private		
Upper Snake	Ball	Pipeline and trough	Place one trough to improve water distribution	FSA/SCD	2,560	Private		
Upper Snake	Hamilton	Pipeline and trough	Place one trough to improve water distribution	FSA/SCD	2,560	Private		
Upper Snake	Ball	Brush control	Mosaic pattern	FSA/SCD	2,000	Private		
Upper Snake	Savage	Fencing	Fenced 3 springs	FSA/SCD	4,000	Private		

Planning Area	Project Name	Type of Project	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership	Start Date	End Date
Upper Snake	Shelby	Fencing	Fenced livestock off riparian area 15,750 feet	FSA/SCD	2,000	Private		
Upper Snake	Various	Weeds	Weed control on various landowners	FSA/SCD	9,000	Private		

^a North American Wetlands Conservation Act

^b Natural Resources Conservation Service