



Idaho Sage-grouse Local Working Groups

Statewide Annual Report 2008

**Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee
Technical Assistance Team**

April 30, 2009



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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes Idaho sage-grouse Local Working Groups (LWGs) and Sage-grouse Advisory Committee (SAC) accomplishments, and sage-grouse conservation efforts in 2008. Eleven LWGs held a total of 65 meetings with an average of 15.7 attendees per meeting. Overall 317 individuals attended 1 or more LWG meeting. Of the 11 active LWGs, 6 have completed plans and the others are in progress. The SAC met 4 times in 2008, with an average of 29 attendees per meeting. Overall, 749 leks were surveyed in 2008, including 356 leks on 63 lek routes. Sage-grouse numbers increased or were stable from 2003–2006, decreased in some areas in 2007, and decreased in all areas in 2008. Sage-grouse productivity statewide, as determined by wing collections was 1.48 chicks per hen in 2008, which was slightly below the previous 5-year's average of 1.93. Estimated sage-grouse harvest in 2008 was 7,724 birds. A total of 34,310 acres of key sage-grouse habitat burned in 2008, which was significantly lower than the 392,799 acres that burned in 2007. Since 2002, the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation has helped fund 100 sage-grouse projects including 46 habitat projects and 40 inventory and monitoring projects. These grants have helped improve at least 24,711 acres of sage-grouse habitat in Idaho.

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 LWGs that would develop sage-grouse management plans for each of Idaho's Sage-grouse Planning Areas (SGPA).

The SAC was formed in 2003, with members appointed by former Idaho Fish and Game (IDFG) Director Steve Huffaker. The main purpose of the SAC was described as, “. . . helping all Idahoans, and especially Local Working Groups, by making sure they have the funding, support, and information they need to put meaningful sage-grouse conservation on the ground.” In addition to representatives from key agencies, the SAC includes private citizens from agricultural and conservation groups and at least one member from each LWG. There are currently about 25 SAC members and 10 technical advisors (SAC Technical Assistance Team [TAT]).

In July 2006, the *Conservation Plan for the Greater Sage-grouse in Idaho* 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). Furthermore, several LWGs have amended or are planning to amend their planning area boundaries.

Currently there are 11 active LWGs and the 12th (Mountain Home) has not yet been formed. Of these 11 LWGs, 6 have completed plans (Table 1).

This statewide annual report is the second compilation of annual reports from each LWG. The purpose of this document is to summarize LWG and SAC accomplishments and sage-grouse

conservation efforts in 2008. This report also includes sage-grouse conservation efforts by the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation.

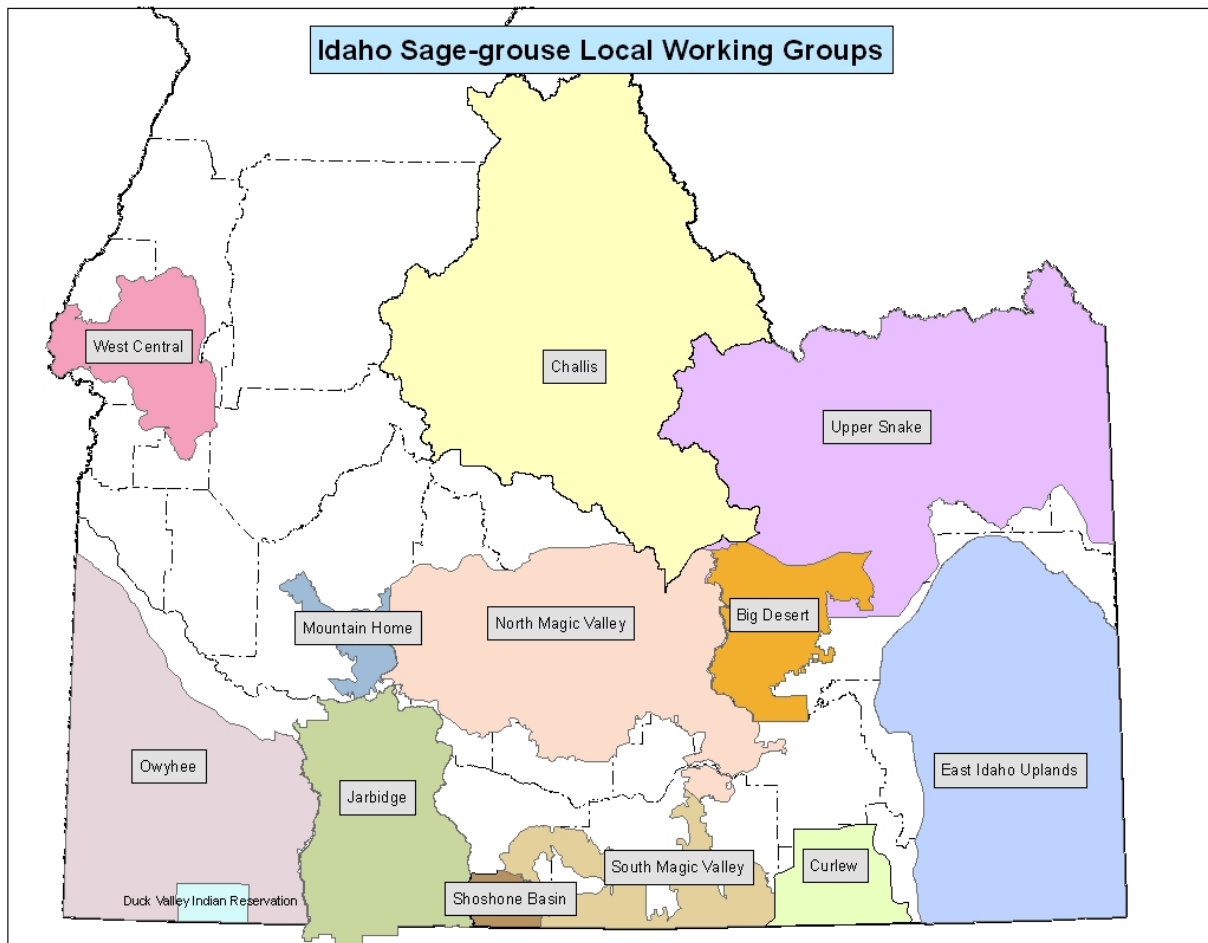


Figure 1. Idaho Sage-grouse Local Working Group Planning Areas. Planning Area boundaries are as of April 30, 2009.

Table 1. Status of Local Working Group Plans.

Local Working Group	Status of Plan
Big Desert	In progress
Challis	Completed October 2007
East Idaho Uplands	In progress
Greater Curlew Valley	Completed June 2004
Jarbridge	Completed December 2007
Mountain Home	Group not yet formed
North Magic Valley	In progress
Owyhee	Completed August 2004
Shoshone Basin	Completed October 2008
South Magic Valley	In progress
Upper Snake	Completed June 2004
West Central	Draft Candidate Conservation Agreement with Assurances (CCAA)

METHODS

In 2006, the SAC TAT 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, and the first *Idaho Sage-grouse Local Working Groups Statewide Annual Report* was published March 27, 2008. Each LWG facilitator and IDFG regional contact received the *Local Working Group Annual Report Form 2008* (Appendix A), and were asked to return the completed form by January 15, 2009.

RESULTS

Eleven LWGs submitted an annual report. The following results are summarized by major category in the annual report form.

LWG and SAC Meetings

Eleven LWGs held a total of 65 meetings with an average of 15.7 attendees per meeting. The number of meetings in a year for a LWG ranged from 2 to 13. Overall 317 individuals attended 1 or more LWG meeting in 2008; this number is slightly down from the 345 individuals that attended meetings in 2008. Attendees were interested citizens and landowners, or represented various grazing associations, nongovernmental organizations, and state, county and federal agencies. Attendees reported a total of 69,312 miles travelled to attend meetings in 2008, for an average of 219 miles per person.

The SAC held 4 meetings in 2008, with an average of 29 attendees per meeting. SAC meeting summaries can be found on the sage-grouse page of the IDFG website at:

http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/cms/wildlife/plans/sage_grouse/

Sage-grouse Population Monitoring

Leks

Sage-grouse breeding populations are typically monitored by counts of males at leks each spring. A lek is a traditional display area. 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.

We asked LWGs to compile lek data for their planning areas. Specifically we asked how many leks were surveyed by air and ground in 2008, the number of lek routes in the area, and the average number of males per lek for leks on routes from 2003–2008. Biologists and volunteers surveyed 749 leks statewide. Of these 357 leks were surveyed by helicopter and 356 leks were counted on 63 established lek routes.

Sixty-three lek routes were conducted throughout Idaho in 2008. Eight LWGs reported their results as the average number of males per lek (Table 2), while 4 reported the total number of males on lek routes (Table 3). Although both reporting methods are valid (Connelly et al. 2003), it is difficult to compare numbers statewide. Therefore, numbers or trends should only be compared among years within an SGPA. Overall, for all SGPAs, sage-grouse numbers increased or were stable from 2003–2006, decreased in some areas in 2007, and decreased in all areas in 2008.

Table 2. Sage-grouse leks surveyed in 2008, as reported by Local Working Groups, and average number of males per lek, 2003–2008.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	2008 Leks Surveyed				Average Number of Males per Lek ^a					
	Leks by air	Leks by ground ^b	# lek routes	# leks on routes	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Big Desert	0	47	6	45	9	13	15	15	11	14
Challis	0	46	11	23	15	23	23	20	21	22
East Idaho Uplands	4	6	1	3	17.3	29.3	25.7	36	23	18
Jarbidge	54	39	5	31	7.3	11.3	12.3	11.0	8.2	7.5
Owyhee	86	30	7	26	16.1	25	33	33	24	23
South Magic Valley	122	135	1	6	11.8	22.7	24.5	24.3	21.0	18.8
West Central	14	12	4	12	7	10	25	24	21	25
Duck Valley ^c	21	21 ^d			7.9	12.6		15.9		

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

^b Leks that were surveyed on the ground, includes leks on routes plus other leks. May include leks that were also surveyed by air.

^c Includes 6 leks in Nevada.

^d Same 21 leks counted by air and ground.

Table 3. Sage-grouse leks surveyed in 2008, as reported by Local Working Groups, and total males per lek route, 2003–2008.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	2008 Leks Surveyed				Total Males on all Lek Routes					
	Leks by air	Leks by ground ^a	# lek routes	# leks on routes	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Greater Curlew Valley	0	19	2	19	134	190	216	267	180	107
North Magic Valley	52	42	9	42	58	58	111	92	81	81
Shoshone Basin	4	32	1	19	148	208	192	238	211	168
Upper Snake	0	130	16	130	127	157	159	147	109	115

^a Leks that were surveyed on the ground, includes leks on routes plus other leks. May include leks that were also surveyed by air.

Productivity

Sage-grouse productivity in an area can be estimated by examining wings left by hunters in wing barrels or at check stations. In 2006–2008, 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. Recent work in Oregon, however, demonstrated the number of wings needed is much larger, depending on the desired level of confidence and precision (Hagen and Loughin 2008). Traditionally, the North Magic Valley, Owyhee, and Upper Snake planning areas were typically the only areas with a significant number of wings to

accurately determine productivity (Table 4). However, the North Magic Valley experienced a very large decline in the number of wings collected in 2007 and 2008.

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. Connelly and Braun (1997) suggested that a ratio of ≥ 2.25 juveniles/hen in the fall should result in stable to increasing sage-grouse population. Statewide the average productivity was 1.48 chicks per hen in 2008. 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 (Table 4 and Figure 4). Although productivity varied somewhat by planning area, it generally followed a similar pattern each year (Figure 4). Sage-grouse productivity is highly influenced by weather (Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee 2006).

Table 4. Sage-grouse productivity by Sage-grouse Planning Area, as determined by wing collections, 2003–2008.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	2003		2004		2005	
	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen
Big Desert ^a	202	1.08	46	2.08	148	3.36
Challis ^a	147	1.83	73	1.90	63	1.17
East Idaho Uplands ^a	0	0.00	26	3.00	17	5.50
Greater Curlew Valley ^a	Closed ^b		Closed		Closed	
Jarbridge ^a	126	1.10	104	2.14	123	2.68
Mountain Home ^a	9	2.00	0	0.00	4	--
North Magic Valley	476	2.01	445	2.09	553	2.38
Owyhee	547	1.99	510	2.85	568	2.21
Shoshone Basin ^a	132	1.81	122	3.04	171	2.80
South Magic Valley ^a	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	--
Upper Snake	494	1.73	324	2.06	474	3.05
West Central	Closed		Closed		Closed	
Statewide	2,133	1.74	1,650	2.35	2,123	2.54
Sage-grouse Planning Area	2006		2007		2008	
	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen
Big Desert ^a	189	2.26	81	0.85	126	1.64
Challis ^a	208	1.61	169	1.12	160	1.00
East Idaho Uplands ^a	23	5.67	2	--	Closed	
Greater Curlew Valley ^a	Closed		Closed		2	--
Jarbridge ^a	100	1.36	81	0.78	62	1.12
Mountain Home ^a	40	3.00	0	--	0	--
North Magic Valley	673	2.30	54	1.10	60	1.82
Owyhee	Closed		242	0.53	365	1.08
Shoshone Basin ^a	146	1.93	157	0.44	94	0.86
South Magic Valley ^a	0	0.00	16	0.36	0	--
Upper Snake	427	2.74	396	1.16	998	1.84
West Central	Closed		Closed		Closed	
Statewide	1,806	2.22	1,198	0.82	1,867	1.48

^a Sample sizes too low for reliable productivity estimates. Results should be interpreted with caution.

^b Sage-grouse harvest and hunting seasons are discussed in the next section.

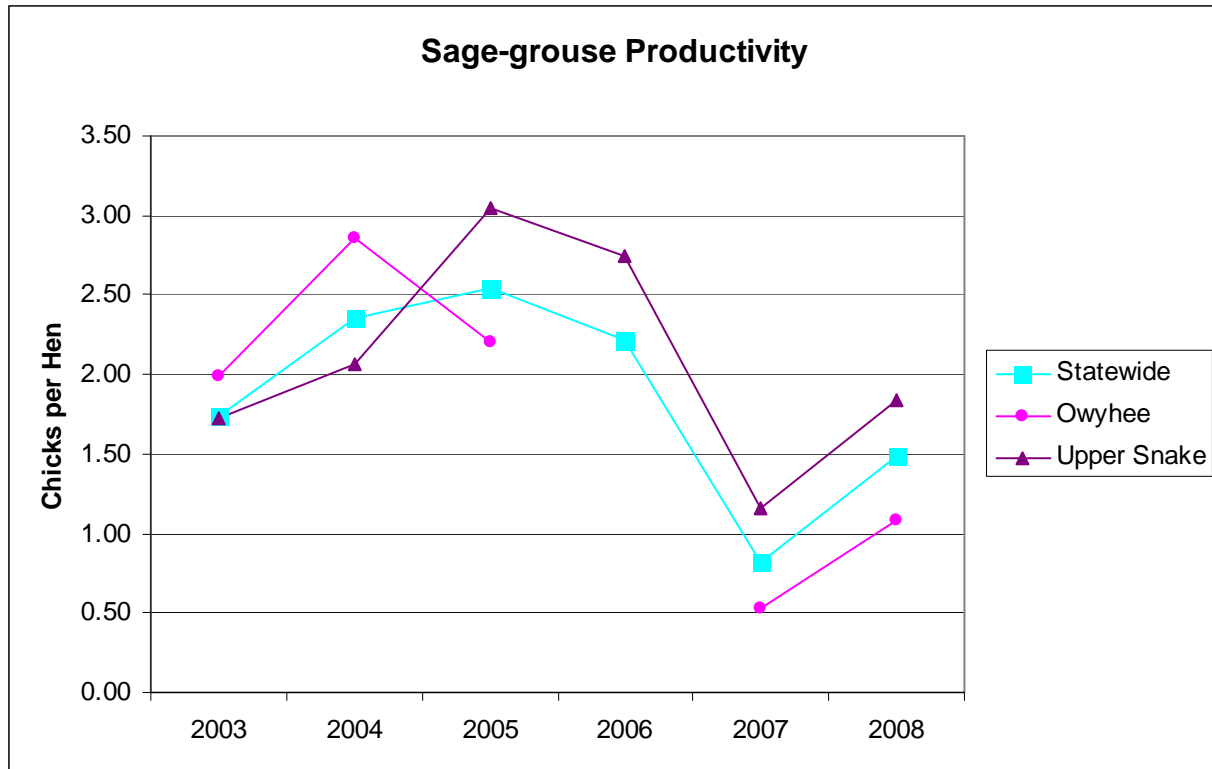


Figure 4. Sage-grouse productivity statewide and for 2 Sage-grouse Planning Areas with a sufficient sample of wings, 2003–2008. The hunting season was closed in western Owyhee County in 2006.

Harvest

In 2008, IDFG followed the hunting season and bag-limit guidelines in the 2006 State Plan (Table 5). In addition, IDFG set the sage-grouse hunting season in August, instead of in the spring when other gamebird regulations are set. This allowed biologists sufficient time to analyze lek data and information regarding the season's wildfires and West Nile virus (WNV) impacts. IDFG summarized lek route data by SGPA, compared data with the guidelines, and made appropriate recommendations for hunting seasons and bag limits. These data were provided to IDFG regional staff and LWGs, who commented on the recommendations. The recommendations were brought forward to the IDFG Commission and approved in August 2008. IDFG then published and distributed the *Sage-grouse Seasons and Rules 2008* leaflet (Appendix B). The major changes were:

- Increased season and bag limit in Upper Snake
- Reduced season and bag limit in parts of the Big Desert
- Closed season in East Idaho Uplands area
- Opened season in Greater Curlew Valley.

Table 5. Hunting season and bag-limit guidelines for sage-grouse populations.^a

Option	3-year running average of lek counts	Days	Daily Bag
Closed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than 100 males observed • Lek counts are less than 50% of 1996–2000 average counts • Lek data are not gathered for population 	0	0
Restrictive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lek counts are between 50% and 150% of the 1996–2000 average 	7	1
Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lek counts exceed 150% of the 1996–2000 average 	23	2

^aFrom Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee 2006; Table 4-14, page 4-122.

IDFG estimates sage-grouse harvest by utilizing survey sampling in a mail-in and 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. Harvest data are 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; 4,935 in 2007; and 7,724 in 2008 (Table 6).

Table 6. Estimated sage-grouse harvest by Sage-grouse Planning Area, 2004–2008.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	Estimated Number of Sage-grouse Harvested				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008^d
Big Desert	474	1,120	1,111	363	641
Challis	459	424	1,024	495	487
East Idaho Uplands	382	403	397	264	Closed
Greater Curlew Valley	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	209
Jarbidge	320	490	902	148 ^b	70
Mountain Home & North Magic Valley	2,166	3,185	4,389	462 ^c	264
Owyhee	1,748	1,373	Closed ^a	610	897
Shoshone Basin & South Magic Valley	687	1,001	1,116	676	439
Upper Snake	1,789	2,538	3,561	1,917	4,698
Unknown	26	3	9	0	19
West Central	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
Statewide	8,051	10,537	12,509	4,935	7,724

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

^b Western portion of the Jarbidge planning area (i.e., eastern 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.

^d See Appendix B for 2008 hunting season and bag limit changes.

Sage-grouse Radio-telemetry Monitoring

There are currently radio-telemetry projects ongoing in 7 SGPAs and on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation (Table 7). Five of these studies are being partially supported by grants from the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation (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 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 and none in 2008.

Table 7. Sage-grouse radio-telemetry studies by Sage-grouse Planning Area in Idaho in 2008.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	# Birds	Purpose
Big Desert and Upper Snake	34	Population demographics and year-round habitat use on Idaho National Laboratory. ^a
Challis	25	Hen and juvenile distribution and habitat use in Pahsimeroi.
Jarbridge	182	Ph.D. research on effectiveness of lek surveys.
Owyhee	51	West Nile virus monitoring & seasonal movements.
South Magic Valley	12	Seasonal movements and distribution.
West Central	23	Determine seasonal habitat usage.
Duck Valley	21	West Nile virus monitoring.

^a As part of a single project, 34 sage grouse were collared on the INL. Four were collared within the Big Desert area and 30 were collared within the Upper Snake area. Some of the grouse moved between those two areas.

Sage-grouse Habitat

Wildfire

A total of 34,310 acres of key sage-grouse habitat burned in 2008 (Table 8). Acres of sagebrush burned were down significantly in 2008 from the 392,799 acres that burned in 2007. Key habitat is defined 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” (Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee 2006). Burned areas occurring on public lands are often rehabilitated to sagebrush, grasses and/or forbs, as appropriate, and as funding allows.

Table 8. Number of acres of wildfire in key sage-grouse habitat in 2008, as reported by Local Working Groups.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	Private	BLM ^a	USFS ^b	State	Other	Total
Big Desert	434	5	0	0	0	439
Challis	0	0	550	0	0	550
East Idaho Uplands	1,862	172	133	32	980	3,179
Greater Curlew Valley	173	47	0	0	0	220
Jarbridge	0	542	0	0	0	542
Mountain Home	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Magic Valley	1,161	17,971	0	1,445	6	20,583
Owyhee	0	80	0	0	0	80
Shoshone Basin	3,645	2,051	0	0	0	5,696
South Magic Valley	32	134	0	498	0	664
Upper Snake	0	14	0	34	1,502	1,550
West Central	0	100	0	0	0	100
NA	303	396	0	2	7	707
Total	7,610	21,511	683	2,011	2,495	34,310

^a Bureau of Land Management.

^b United States Forest Service.

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 9). By far, the most significant imminent threat to sage-grouse is from the construction of several electrical 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.

Table 9. New threats to sage-grouse habitat in Idaho, as reported by Local Working Groups in 2008.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	New Threat	Area Affected
Big Desert, North Magic Valley, Upper Snake	Mountain States Transmission Intertie (MSTI)	Unknown
Big Desert, East Idaho Uplands, South Magic Valley	Gateway West Transmission Line	Unknown
South Magic Valley, Upper Snake	Anemometer Towers	~7 acres reported
South Magic Valley	Southwest Intertie Project (SWIP)	Unknown
Upper Snake	230 kV powerline Atomic City to Highway 20	Unknown
East Idaho Uplands, Upper Snake	Wind power development	Unknown
Challis	West Nile virus	Planning area
East Idaho Uplands	CRP conversion	Varies by county
East Idaho Uplands	Cumulative effects of brush management practices	Varies by year
East Idaho Uplands	Development in Bear Lake Area	Varies
North Magic Valley	Friedman Airport expansion	Unknown
South Magic Valley	Hydrothermal Metal LLC gold and metal exploration	<1 acre
South Magic Valley	Middle Mountain rock quarries	25 acres
South Magic Valley	Raft River geothermal gravity study	2,560 acres
South Magic Valley	Sharp-Gillet Mine	25 acres
Upper Snake	Proposed road on Idaho National Lab	150 acres
West Central	Ryals rezone	120 acres

Public Outreach and Field Tours

Several LWGs conducted public outreach, educational events, or field trips. These efforts are summarized in Table 10.

Table 10. Public outreach and field tours in 2008.

Local Working Group	Public Outreach	Field Tours
Greater Curlew Valley		3 tours to look at grazing practices and habitat quality.
Jarbridge		SAC tour of Murphy Complex Fire seeding efforts and proposed China Mountain wind farm site.
Owyhee		Project monitoring in July and August.
Shoshone Basin		Field tour and BBQ in September.
South Magic Valley		Subcommittee met to discuss habitat restoration projects.
Upper Snake	Dubois Grouse Days	BLM Resource Advisory Committee toured buried power line and roto-mowing project.
West Central	Annual BBQ	
General	Sagebrush identification field trip	In October, BLM hosted a sagebrush identification field trip for approximately 25 agency and other participants in the Boise area.

Status of OSC-funded Projects

From 2002–2006 and 2008, the OSC received funding from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for sage-grouse conservation. This money has been used to fund SAC meetings, development of the 2006 plan, LWG 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.

One-hundred and six projects have been approved to date, including 17 projects approved in 2008 (Appendix C, Table 11, and Table 12). Most projects were for habitat improvement or inventory and monitoring. Inventory and monitoring projects included habitat inventory and mapping, sage-grouse lek surveys, and sage-grouse radio-telemetry projects. Projects in the “other” category included a landowner survey in Owyhee County, a buried power line, a lek mitigation project, and 3 fence-marking projects (Appendix C). Project proponents cancelled 6 projects, usually due to lack of additional funding needed to implement the project.

Table 11. Summary of types of projects funded by the Idaho Governor’s Office of Species Conservation, 2002–2008.

Project Type	Number
Education	4
Equipment	2
Habitat	46
Inventory and Monitoring	40
LWG Support	2
Other	6
Cancelled	6
Total	106

Of the 46 habitat projects 41 are completed or in progress and the remaining 5 are planned for 2009 (Figure 5, Table 13, and Table 14). OSC grants have helped improve at least 24,711 acres for sage-grouse in Idaho. Another 4,620 acres of habitat improvement and 8 acres of spring fencing are planned for 2009. The types of habitat improvement projects included fire restoration; habitat improvements, including re-seeding with native grasses and forbs; control of invasive plant species and noxious weeds; and spring and wet meadow fencing to protect late brood-rearing habitat. The success of several of the fire restoration and habitat improvement projects are currently being monitored; results will be compiled in the 2009 LWG Annual Report.

Table 12. 2008 approved projects funded by the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation.

Grant #	Project Name	Applicant	Summary
2008-01	Big Desert Fuel Breaks	Big Desert LWG	Create fuel breaks by roto-mowing and road grading to help manage wildfires and protect remaining sagebrush.
2008-02	Big Desert Lek Search and Documentation	Big Desert LWG	Use ground crews to re-visit historic lek locations.
2008-03	Sagebrush Seedling Planting	Big Desert LWG	Plant sagebrush seedlings in areas previously affected by fire.
2008-06	South Baldy Riparian Exclosure	Challis LWG	Protect 7.5 acres of late brood-rearing habitat.
2008-07	East Idaho Uplands Sage-grouse Telemetry	East Idaho Uplands LWG	Gather baseline data on isolated populations.
2008-08	East Idaho Uplands Lek Search and Documentation ^a	East Idaho Uplands LWG	There are few known leks in the East Idaho Uplands Planning Area. Propose to conduct aerial survey for leks in potential sage-grouse habitat and verify with ground crew.
2008-09	Curlew Fence Flagging Project	Curlew LWG	Flag fences near leks and compare collision rate with unflagged fences.
2008-10	Post-fire Restoration of Critical Habitat for the Greater Sage-grouse	South Magic Valley LWG	Restore native vegetation following fire on private land.
2008-11	Seasonal Movements and Distribution of Greater Sage-grouse	South Magic Valley LWG	Ongoing radio-telemetry study
2008-12	SS Cattle Co. Brush Management Project	West Central LWG	Use Lawson aerator on dense sagebrush and bitterbrush stands to open up the canopy. Native grasses and forbs will be reseeded.
2008-13	Upper Snake Fence Marking	Upper Snake LWG	Add visible markers to fence line previously known to have sage-grouse collisions.
2008-15	A2 Highway Lek Identification and Mitigation	Upper Snake LWG	Roto-beat vegetation to create new strutting areas where birds are currently strutting on the road.
2008-16	Sage-grouse Brood Habitat Study	West Central LWG	Ongoing radio-telemetry study, but proposing to enhance efforts on collaring hens to understand nest-site selection and brood-rearing habitats.
2008-17	Square Lake Fencing Project ^b	Wood River Land Trust	Fence land to exclude cattle and improve sage-grouse habitat.
2008-18	Reimbursement for Private Vehicle Use	North Magic Valley LWG	Reimburse volunteer lek surveyors for private vehicle miles. Includes South Magic Valley and Jarbidge planning areas.
2008-19	Post Murphy Fire Sage-grouse Investigation	Owyhee and Jarbidge LWGs	Radio-telemetry project near Juniper Butte Training Range; investigate sage-grouse movements near the Murphy Complex Fire

^a SAC recommended if would be more efficient to proceed with lek surveys in 2009, then radio-collar birds in 2010.

^b Project withdrawn by Wood River Land Trust.

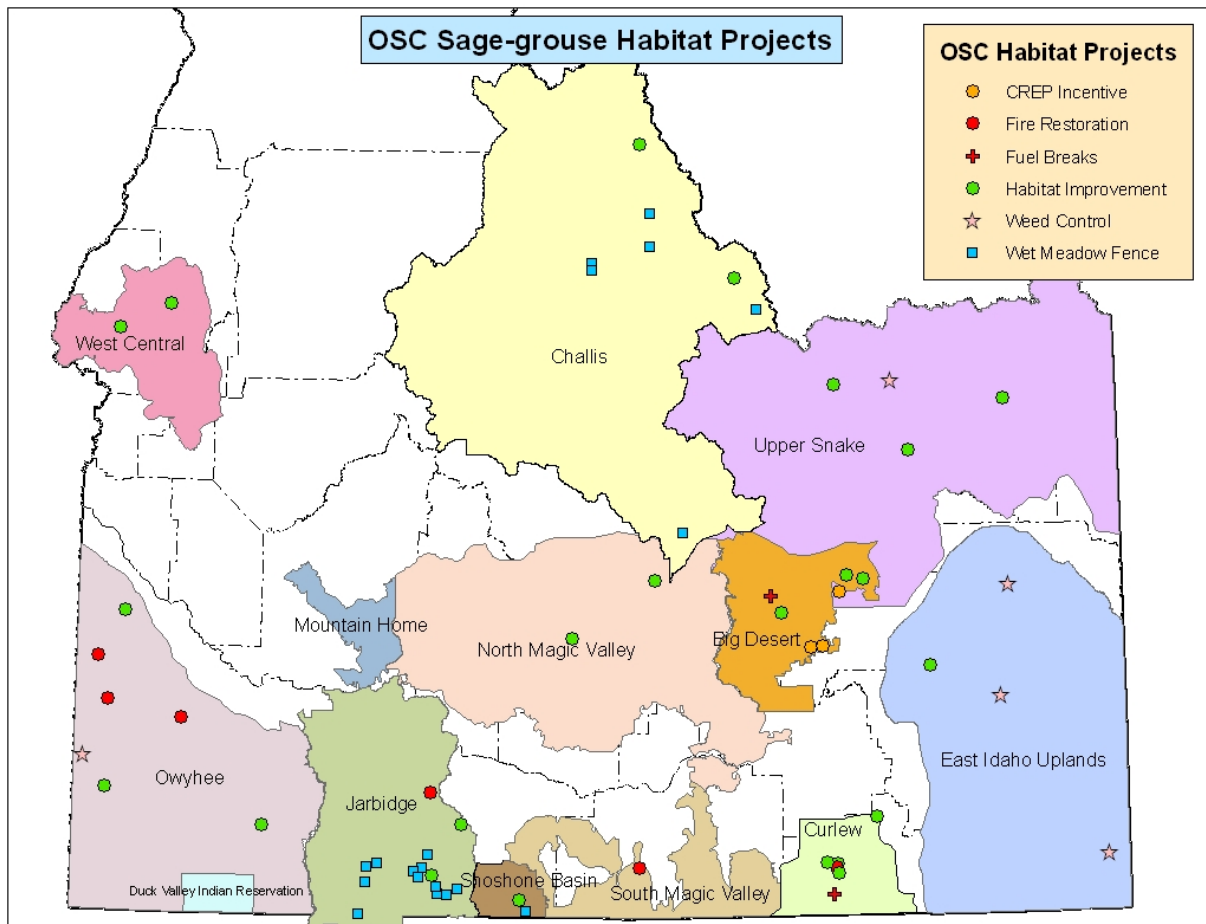


Figure 5. Location and types of sage-grouse habitat projects funded by the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation, 2002–2008. Includes projects scheduled for 2009.

Table 13. Summary of completed, in progress, and planned sage-grouse habitat improvement projects funded by the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation, 2002–2008.

Project Type	Completed/in progress		Planned for 2009	
	Number of Individual Projects ^a	Total Treatment Acres	Number of Individual Projects	Planned Treatment Acres
CREP Incentive ^b	3	758	0	0
Fire restoration	6	3,879	0	0
Fuel breaks	2	2,170	0	0
Habitat improvement	18	8,462	4	4,620
Spring/wet meadow fencing	16	146	1	8
Weed control	Many	9,296	0	0
Total	45+	24,711	5	4,628

^a May include >1 individual project per OSC Grant (e.g., wet meadow fences and NAGP projects).

^b Conservation Reserve and Enhancement Program (CREP) incentive to seed sagebrush.

Table 14. Sage-grouse habitat projects funded by the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation, 2002–2008. Includes projects scheduled to begin in 2009^a.

Grant Number	Project Title	Sage-grouse Planning Area	Type of Project	Treatment Acres	Land Ownership	Sage-grouse Seasonal Habitat
2002-03 ^b	Basin Cutoff and Rayburn Springs	Shoshone Basin	Habitat improvement, reseed	250	BLM	Nesting & early brood
2002-03 ^b	Rayburn Springs	Shoshone Basin	Spring/wet meadow fencing	8	BLM	Late summer brood
2002-04	Jarbidge Fence Projects	Jarbidge	Spring/wet meadow fencing	see 2005-21 ^c	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 ^c	BLM	Late summer brood
2003-02	Grouse Habitat Restoration Fund	Any	Provide seed	see 2004-20	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	TNC	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	see 2005-03	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 Initiative #1	Upper Snake	Weed control	see 2005-08	Various	All
2004-09	Highland CWMA	East Idaho Uplands	Weed control	810	Various	All
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 ^c	BLM, private	All
2004-20	Grouse Habitat Restoration Fund	Any	Provide seed	1,020 to date	Private	All
2005-03	Crab Creek Meadow #2	Owyhee	Riparian and wet meadow restoration	40	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	see 2006-15	Private	All
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	3,479	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	268	Private	Brood
2005-17	IDL Clover Fire Restoration	Jarbidge	Reseed following fire	640	State	Nesting & early brood
2005-21	Jarbidge Habitat Improvement	Jarbidge	Spring/wet meadow fencing	113.5 ^c	BLM, private	Late summer brood
2006-01	Sands HMA Treatments	Upper Snake	Prescribed fire and chemical control	650	Various	All
2006-04	Chubby Spain	Owyhee	Reseed following fire	2,174	Private	All
2006-06	Nalder Fire Restoration	Curlew	Reseed following fire	75	Private	All
2006-07	Curlew Green Strips	Curlew	Fuel breaks	20	USFS	All
2006-08	CREP Incentive	Big Desert	Habitat improvement, reseed	758	Private	All

Table 14. Continued.

Grant Number	Project Title	Sage-grouse Planning Area	Type of Project	Treatment Acres	Land Ownership	Sage-grouse Seasonal Habitat
2006-10	Devil Creek Ranch	Jarbridge	Riparian and wet meadow restoration	35	Private	Late summer brood
2006-12 ^d	Jarbridge Artificial Wetland	Jarbridge	Wet meadow restoration	320	IDL	Late summer brood
2006-15	Whitetop Control/CWMA	Owyhee	Weed Control	5,000	Private	All
2007-06 ^d	Owyhee Juniper Mastication	Owyhee	Juniper control	480	Private	All
2007-07	Camas NWR Habitat Restoration	Upper Snake	Habitat improvement; education	40	USFWS	Nesting & early brood
2007-08	Thousand Springs Ranch	West Central	Habitat improvement, reseed	25	Private	Nesting & early brood
2007-09	Magpie and Larkspur Enclosures	Challis	Spring/wet meadow fencing	1.5	BLM	Late summer brood
2007-10	Curlew Experimental Plantings	Curlew	Habitat improvement, seedlings	25	USFS	Nesting & early brood
2007-11 ^d	Cottonwood Pasture	Challis	Habitat improvement, fencing	1,200	BLM	All
2007-12 ^d	Leadville Allotment Rehab	Challis	Habitat improvement, reseed	2,620	Various	All
2008-01	Big Desert Fuel Breaks	Big Desert	Fuel breaks	2,150	BLM, private	All
2008-03	Big Desert Sagebrush Seedlings	Big Desert	Habitat improvement, seedlings	5,000	BLM	All
2008-06 ^d	South Baldy Riparian Enclosure	Challis	Spring/wet meadow fencing	7.5	BLM	Late summer brood
2008-10	South Magic Fire Restoration	South Magic Valley	Reseed following fire	480	Private	Nesting & early brood
2008-12	SS Cattle Company Brush Mgmt.	West Central	Habitat improvement, reseed	96.5	Private	Nesting & early brood
2008-21 ^e	Lava Lakes Riparian	North Magic	Riparian and upland restoration	see 2005-15	Private	Brood

^a Table acronyms: BLM = Bureau of Land Management; CREP = Conservation Reserve and Enhancement Program; CRP = Conservation Reserve Program; CWMA = Cooperative Weed Management Area; IDL = Idaho Department of Lands; NWR = National Wildlife Refuge; TNC = The Nature Conservancy; USFS = U.S. Forest Service; USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

^b Same grant captured 2 different projects.

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

^d Projects scheduled to begin in 2009.

^e Funded through small grant program.

Other Sage-grouse Projects

LWGs reported on 40 other projects in their planning areas that may or were targeted to benefit sage-grouse and sage-grouse habitat (Appendix D). Although we do not believe this list is complete or precise, it does represent a significant level of sage-grouse conservation in Idaho. BLM also contributed information about their sage-grouse conservation efforts and habitat restoration projects (including Healthy Lands Initiative projects) (Appendix E).

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- 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, J. W., and C. E. Braun. 1997. Long-term changes in sage grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) populations in western North America. *Wildlife Biology* 3(3/4):123-128.
- Connelly, J. 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.
- Hagen, C. A., and T. M. Loughin. 2008. Productivity estimates from upland bird harvests: estimating variance and necessary sample sizes. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 72(6):1369-1375.
- 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. July 2006.

APPENDIX A. Local Working Group Annual Report Form 2008

Local Working Group Annual Report Form 2008

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	'08 Avg # males/lek on routes	Males/lek previous 5 years								
					'07	'06	'05	'04	'03				
'08 # Wings collected	'08 Chicks: Hen	Chicks:Hen previous 5 years					'08 Estimated harvest	Estimated harvest previous 5 years					
		'07	'06	'05	'04	'03		'07	'06	'05	'04	'03	
Sage-grouse Radio-telemetry Monitoring													
# of grouse with radio-collars in 2008					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:						

2008 Sage-grouse Projects

Table 2: OSC-funded Projects <i>Include copies of all receipts and invoices for these projects!</i>													
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.

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 2008.

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.

2008 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 2008, i.e., do not include projects that were completed before 2008 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 2008, i.e., do not include projects that were completed before 2008 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

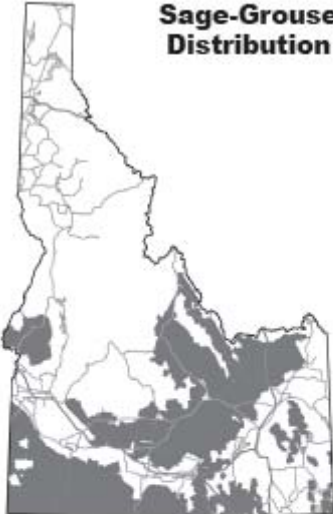
Number Meetings Attended: Number of meetings that individual attended that year

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/wildlife/plans/sage_grouse/) by March 1, 2008.

APPENDIX B: Outside of Sage-Grouse Seasons and Rules 2008 Leaflet.



Sage-Grouse Distribution



Sage-Grouse Seasons and Rules 2008

Sage-grouse seasons open September 20

23-day season, two-bird limit:

- Southwestern Owyhee County.
- Most of the Upper Snake Region north of U.S. Highway 20.
- Lemhi County and part of Custer County.

Seven-day season, one-bird limit:

- Northwestern Owyhee County.
- Magic Valley and parts of Custer and Butte counties.
- Parts of Power, Oneida and Cassia counties.
- Big Desert area west of Interstate 15 and south of U.S. Highway 20.

Closed:

- Eastern Owyhee County.
- Southeastern part of the state, east of Interstate 15 and south of U.S. Highway 26.
- Washington and Adams counties.


Sage/Sharp-tailed Grouse Permit Validation: Any person hunting sage- or sharp-tailed grouse must have in possession a valid hunting license with a sage/sharp-tailed grouse permit validation at \$1.75.

Identify Your Target! Is it a sage-grouse or a sharp-tailed grouse?

Note: Sharp-tailed grouse have recently been introduced into historical range in southern Twin Falls County and southeastern Owyhee County. Twin Falls County, Owyhee County and most of Cassia County are closed to the hunting of sharp-tailed grouse. Sharp-tailed grouse also occur around Split Butte in Minidoka County. Hunting of sharp-tailed grouse is closed in Minidoka County. Be sure of your target!

See inside for details.

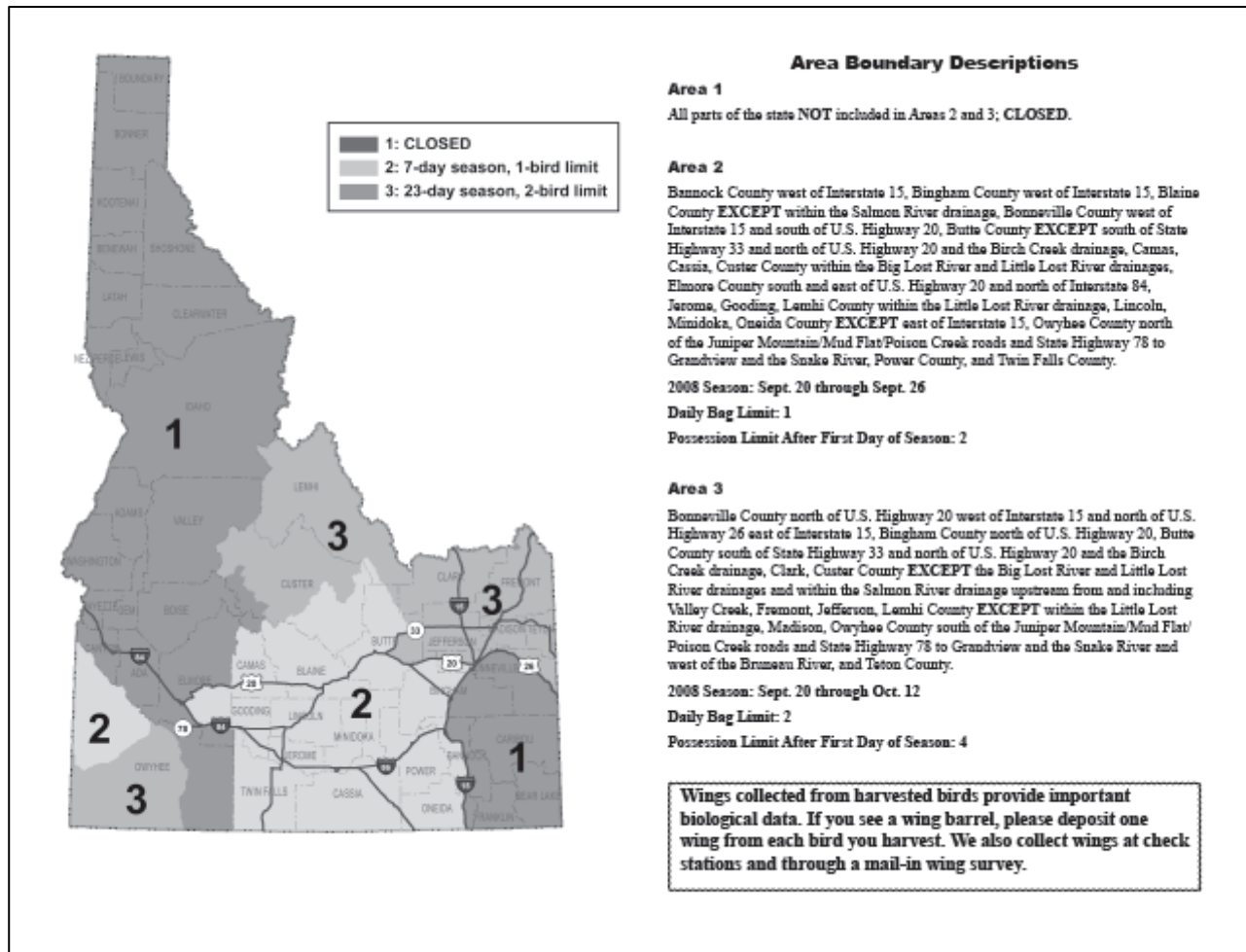
Refer to the 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 Upland Game, Furbearer and Turkey Seasons and Rules for general upland gamebird rules, license and permit information.



Idaho Fish and Game adheres to all applicable state and federal laws and regulations related to discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, gender, disability or veteran's status. If you feel you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility of Idaho Fish and Game, or if you desire further information, please write to: Idaho Department of Fish and Game, P.O. Box 23, Boise, ID 83707 OR U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Federal Assistance, Mailstop: M80SP-4020, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203, Telephone: (703) 338-2156. This publication will be made available in alternative formats upon request. Please contact the Department of Fish and Game for assistance.

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Appendix B, Continued: Inside of Sage-Grouse Seasons and Rules 2008 Leaflet.



APPENDIX C: Sage-grouse grants from the Idaho Governor's Office of Species Conservation, 2002–2008^a.

Grant #	Project Title	Submitting Organization	Project Type
2002-01	Upper Snake Habitat Mapping	NAGP	inventory
2002-02	Crooked Creek Ranch	NAGP	inventory
2002-03	Rayburn Springs and Basin Cutoff	Shoshone Basin LWG	habitat
2002-04	Jarbridge Fence Projects	Jarbridge LWG	habitat
2002-05	Flint Creek Habitat rehab	Owyhee LWG	habitat
2002-06	Facilitation	Curlew LWG	LWG support
2002-07	Horse Springs Fence	Jarbridge LWG	habitat
2002-08	Landowner Survey	Owyhee LWG	other
2002-09	Dubois Grouse Days	Upper Snake LWG	education
2002-10	Jarbridge Winter Range Survey	Jarbridge LWG	inventory
2003-01	Lek Surveys	Shoshone Paiute Tribes	inventory
2003-02	Reserve Seed Bank	NAGP	habitat
2003-03	Upper Snake Habitat Mapping	NAGP	inventory
2003-04	Antelope Pocket Habitat	Jarbridge LWG	habitat
2003-05	Crooked Creek Ranch Riparian	NAGP	habitat
2003-06	Challis Data Compilation	Challis LWG	inventory
2003-07	Curlew Telemetry	Curlew LWG	inventory
2003-08	Jarbridge Lek Survey	Jarbridge LWG	inventory
2003-09	Owyhee Telemetry	Owyhee LWG	inventory
2003-10	Jarbridge Winter Range Survey	Jarbridge LWG	inventory
2004-01	Dubois Grouse Days	Upper Snake LWG	education
2004-02	Bluebird Mine	Owyhee LWG	habitat
2004-03	Crab Creek Meadow	Owyhee LWG	habitat
2004-04	IDL E. Idaho	Idaho Dept of Lands	habitat
2004-05	Upper Snake Seed Drill	Upper Snake LWG	equipment
2004-06	Nalder CRP Habitat Project	Curlew LWG	habitat
2004-07	Spencer Weed Control	Upper Snake LWG	habitat
2004-08	Shoshone Basin Mapping	Shoshone Basin LWG	inventory
2004-09	Highland CWMA	Caribou National Forest	habitat
2004-10	Ryegrass Habitat Project	Challis LWG	habitat
2004-11	Pahsimeroi Telemetry	Challis LWG	inventory
2004-12	West Central Telemetry	West Central LWG	inventory
2004-13	Clover Crossing	Jarbridge LWG	CANCELLED
2004-14	Continuation of habitat projects	Jarbridge LWG	habitat
2004-15	Owyhee Lek Surveys	Owyhee LWG	inventory
2004-16	IDL bird ladders	Owyhee LWG	CANCELLED

Grant #	Project Title	Submitting Organization	Project Type
2004-17	Jack's Creek Telemetry	Owyhee LWG	inventory
2004-18	Big Springs Telemetry	Owyhee LWG	inventory
2004-19	Curlew Telemetry	Curlew LWG	inventory
2004-20	Reserve Seed Bank	NAGP	habitat
2004-21	2005 Dubois Grouse Days	NAGP	education
2005-01	Facilitation	North Magic Valley LWG	LWG support
2005-02	Duck Valley Telemetry	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	inventory
2005-03	Crab Creek Meadow #2	Owyhee LWG	habitat
2005-04	West Central Telemetry #2	West Central LWG	inventory
2005-05	Reynolds Creek Habitat	Owyhee LWG	habitat
2005-06	Jordan Valley CWMA	Owyhee LWG	habitat
2005-07	Hammond Canyon Project	BLM, Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife	habitat
2005-08	Spencer Weed Initiative #2	Upper Snake LWG	habitat
2005-09	2006 Dubois Grouse Days	NAGP	education
2005-10	Clear Hixon Project	Challis LWG	habitat
2005-11	Medicine Lodge Habitat	Upper Snake LWG	CANCELLED
2005-12	Bell Rapids Transects	IDFG, BLM	inventory
2005-13	Pahsimeroi Telemetry #2	Challis LWG	inventory
2005-14	Curlew Telemetry #2	Curlew LWG	inventory
2005-15	Lava Lakes Riparian	Lava Lake Land & Livestock	habitat
2005-16	S. Magic Valley Telemetry	IDFG	inventory
2005-17	IDL Clover Fire Restoration	IDL, Jarbidge LWG	habitat
2005-18	Magic Valley SG Technician	Jarbidge LWG	inventory
2005-19	Shoshone Basin Habitat Mapping	Shoshone Basin LWG	inventory
2005-20	Owyhee County Lek surveys	Owyhee LWG	inventory
2005-21	Jarbidge Habitat Improvement	Jarbidge LWG	habitat
2006-01	Sands HMA Treatments	BLM	habitat
2006-02	Berry Creek Burn	USFS	CANCELLED
2006-03	Sorensen	Birch Creek Ranch	CANCELLED
2006-04	Chubby Spain	Owyhee LWG	habitat
2006-05	WNv Monitoring	Owyhee LWG	inventory
2006-06	Nalder Fire Restoration	Curlew LWG	habitat
2006-07	Green Strips	Curlew LWG	habitat
2006-08	CREP Incentive	IDFG	habitat
2006-09	Jarbidge Dixie Harrow	Jarbidge LWG	equipment
2006-10	Devil Creek Ranch	Jarbidge LWG	habitat
2006-11	Duck Valley Lek Survey	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	inventory
2006-12	Jarbidge Artificial Wetland	Jarbidge LWG	habitat

Grant #	Project Title	Submitting Organization	Project Type
2006-13	West Central Telemetry	West Central LWG	inventory
2006-15	Big Springs Whitetop Control	Owyhee LWG	habitat
2006-16	Small, ID Buried Powerline	Upper Snake LWG	other
2007-02	West Central Studies	West Central LWG	inventory
2007-03	DVIR WNv Monitoring	Shoshone-Paiute Tribes	inventory
2007-04	Owyhee County WNv Monitoring	Owyhee LWG	inventory
2007-05	Curlew Telemetry	Curlew LWG	inventory
2007-06	Owyhee Juniper Mastication	Owyhee LWG	habitat
2007-07	Camas NWR Habitat Restoration	Upper Snake LWG	habitat
2007-08	Thousand Springs Ranch Habitat Restoration	Thousand Springs Ranch	habitat
2007-09	Maggie and Larkspur Exclosures	Challis LWG	habitat
2007-10	Curlew Experimental Plantings	Curlew LWG	habitat
2007-11	Cottonwood Pasture Habitat Improvement Fence	Challis LWG	habitat
2007-12	Leadville Allotment Rehabilitation	Challis LWG	habitat
2007-13	Camas Co. Fence Marking	North Magic Valley LWG	other
2008-01	Big Desert Fuel Breaks	Big Desert LWG	habitat
2008-02	Big Desert Lek Search	Big Desert LWG	inventory
2008-03	Big Desert Sagebrush Seedling Plantings	Big Desert LWG	habitat
2008-06	South Baldy Riparian Exclosure	Challis LWG	habitat
2008-07	East Idaho Uplands Sage-grouse Telemetry	East Idaho Uplands LWG	inventory
2008-08	Lek Search and Documentation	East Idaho Uplands LWG	inventory
2008-09	Curlew Fence Flagging Project	Curlew LWG	other
2008-10	South Magic Post-fire Restoration	South Magic LWG	habitat
2008-11	Seasonal Movements and Distribution of Sage-grouse	South Magic LWG	inventory
2008-12	SS Cattle Company Brush Management	SS Cattle Co/West Central LWG	habitat
2008-13	Upper Snake Fence Marking	Upper Snake LWG/BLM	other
2008-15	A2 Highway Lek Identification and Mitigation	Upper Snake LWG	other
2008-16	Sage-grouse Brood Habitat Study	West Central LWG	inventory
2008-17	Square Lake Fencing Project	Wood River Land Trust	CANCELLED
2008-18	Reimbursement for Private Vehicle Use by Lek Survey Volunteers	North Magic Valley LWG	inventory
2008-19	Post Murphy Fire Sage-grouse	Owyhee LWG	inventory

Grant #	Project Title	Submitting Organization	Project Type
	Investigations		
2008-21	Lower Copper Creek Riparian and Upland Restoration	Lava Lake Land & Livestock	habitat

^a Table acronyms: BLM = Bureau of Land Management; CREP = Conservation Reserve and Enhancement Program; CRP = Conservation Reserve Program; CWMA = Cooperative Weed Management Area; DVIR = Duck Valley Indian Reservation; IDFG = Idaho Department of Fish and Game; IDL = Idaho Department of Lands; LWG = Local Working Group; NAGP = North American Grouse Partnership; NWR = National Wildlife Refuge; USFS = U.S. Forest Service; WNV = West Nile virus.

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

Planning Area	Project Name	Type of Project	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership	Start Date	End Date
Big Desert	CREP Enrollment	Herbaceous seeding	Water conservation and planting of native grasses, forbs, and shrubs.	FSA	223	Private, IDL	Unknown	Unknown
Big Desert	Stage Road Unit 2	Invasive control, seeding	Restoration project to control cheatgrass and re-establish sagebrush/perennial grass component.	BLM	942	BLM	2008	2009
Big Desert	Rock Corral (Unit 1)	Invasive control, seeding	Sagebrush habitat restoration.	BLM	2,352	BLM	2008	2009
Big Desert	Big Desert Roads	Fuel breaks	Roto-mowing/drill seeding.	BLM	2,010	BLM	2008	2010
Big Desert	Crested Wheat Seeding	Herbaceous seeding	Crested wheat seeding.	IDL	1,400	IDL, Private	Unknown	Unknown
East Idaho Uplands	Mule Deer Initiative Shrub Seedling Plantings	Sagebrush (and bitterbrush) seedlings	Planted 66,159 mountain big sagebrush sagebrush and bitterbrush seedlings in CRP and on public land.	IDFG	658	BLM, IDFG, private	Ongoing	Ongoing
East Idaho Uplands	Mule Deer Initiative Forb Planting	Herbaceous seedlings	Planted mixed forbs and grasses into prepared CRP plots.	IDFG	1,378	State, private	Ongoing	Ongoing
East Idaho Uplands	BLM Lek Survey	Lek surveys	Survey historic sage-grouse leks to check for current use.	BLM		BLM	Ongoing	Ongoing
East Idaho Uplands	NRCS Brush Management	Other; brush management technical services	IDFG provided technical assistance to evaluate and provide brush management recommendation on NRCS proposed cost-share brush management projects on grazing lands east of Blackfoot.	NRCS, IDFG	3,894	State, private	September 2008	December 2008
Greater Curlew Valley	Cow Canyon Fire	Fire rehabilitation	Seed sagebrush.	BLM	3,000	BLM		Completed
Greater Curlew Valley	Cow Canyon Fire	Fire rehabilitation	Sagebrush seedlings.	Mule Deer Initiative	70	BLM		Completed

Planning Area	Project Name	Type of Project	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership	Start Date	End Date
Greater Curlew Valley	Nalder Fence	Fence project	To better manage grazing.	NRCS (EQIP)	1,000	Private		Completed
Greater Curlew Valley	Meadowbrook Fence	Fence project	Protect riparian area.	USFS	80	USFS		Completed
Greater Curlew Valley	Buehler	Fence project	To better manage grazing.	NRCS (EQIP)	1,000	Private		Completed
North Magic Valley	Shoshone FO Sensitive Species Survey	Aerial	BLM has funded the IDFG to conduct aerial surveys for sage-grouse winter habitat.	BLM flexible funding for wildlife management	250,000	BLM	2005	Unknown
North Magic Valley	Sage-grouse Lek Aerial Surveys	Aerial	Challenge cost share project with IDFG to survey lek activity with the Shoshone Field Office boundary.	Challenge cost share	225,000	BLM	2006	Unknown
North Magic Valley	Craters Monument Sage-grouse sagebrush conservation	Rehab	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	Unknown
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	Challenge cost share	100,000	BLM	2004	2007

Planning Area	Project Name	Type of Project	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership	Start Date	End Date
			habitats.					
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 2007	May 2007
North Magic Valley	Skinner volunteer lek counts/searches	Monitoring	Lek counts and searches.	none	Approximately 1000	BLM and private lands	March 2007	May 2007
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 WQPA, IDFG.	Approximately 500	private	June 2007	November 2007
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 Program, IDFG, and USFWS NAWCA Program.	Total area improved 560 acres.	Unknown	Began in fall 2006	Completed Summer 2007
North Magic	Bird Dog Ranch Restoration	Fencing	Four miles of new fence installed around 640 acres of	Cost share between	Approximately	Unknown	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
Valley			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.	private landowner, USFWS Partners Program, NRCS, IDFG, NAGP.	680 acres total.			
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 2007	December 2007
Shoshone Basin	Shoshone Basin Wet Meadow Fence	Fencing	Fence pond and wet meadow to protect late brood-rearing habitat.	NRCS	20	Private		June 2008
South Magic Valley	Cotterel Mountain-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
South Magic Valley	Walker Hollow	Mechanical treatment	Juniper removal from winter range.	BLM	800	BLM	Fall 2008	Fall 2009
South Magic Valley	Parks Creek (planned 2008 to implement 2009)	Mechanical treatment	Juniper removal from nesting habitat.	BLM	400	BLM	Fall 2009	Fall 2009
Upper Snake	Monida Riparian Exclosure	Fencing project	Riparian exclosure to improve riparian habitat in late brood-rearing habitat.	BLM	5	BLM	October 2008	October 2008
Upper Snake	Upper Snake	Chemical Treatment	Noxious weed program.	BLM	50,000	BLM	May 08	September 08
Upper Snake	Upper Snake	Biological Treatment	Noxious weed program.	BLM	400	BLM	May 08	September 08
Upper Snake	Upper Snake	Mechanical Treatment	Noxious weed program.	BLM	1400/ 1100	BLM/Private	May 08	September 08
Upper Snake	Earl Smith	Habitat improvement, herbaceous seeding & WUI hazard reduction	Create mosaic within sagebrush habitat via rotomow & seeding.	BLM	860	BLM	October 07	October 08
Upper Snake	Sheep Mountain	Habitat improvement, herbaceous seeding & WUI hazard reduction	Create mosaic within sagebrush habitat/rotomow (seeding next year).	BLM	960	BLM	October 08	October 09
Upper Snake	Birch Creek	Habitat Improvement, herbaceous seeding & WUI hazard reduction	Create mosaic within sagebrush habitat via rotomow & seeding.	BLM	700	BLM	October 07	October 08
Upper Snake	Antelope Valley	Habitat Improvement, conifer control, aspen restoration	Prescribed fire.	BLM/private /state	105/465/ 1530	BLM/Private /State	September 07	September 08
Upper Snake	Rangeland Noxious Weed Abatement	Weed abatement	Special weed abatement team does mapping, early detection, rapid response, and treatment on private and public lands using trucks, ATVs, and horseback spray units.	Clark and Jefferson Counties, ISDA, and Grazing Land Conservation	1,500	FS/BLM/ State/Private	Ongoing	Ongoing

Planning Area	Project Name	Type of Project	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership	Start Date	End Date
				Initiative (NRCS)				
Upper Snake	Mud Lake WMA	Habitat improvement	Herbaceous Seeding.	IDFG	50	IDFG	May 08	Nov 08

^aTable acronyms: ATV = All-terrain vehicle; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; CREP = Conservation Reserve and Enhancement Program; CRP = Conservation Reserve Program; EQIP = Environmental Quality Incentives Program; FSA = Farm Service Agency; IDFG = Idaho Department of Fish and Game; IDL = Idaho Department of Lands; ISDA = Idaho State Department of Agriculture; LWG = Local Working Group; NAGP = North American Grouse Partnership; NAWCA = North American Wetland Conservation Act; NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service; USFS = U.S. Forest Service; USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; WMA = Wildlife Management Area; WQPA = Water Quality Program for Agriculture; WUI = Wildland/Urban Interface.

APPENDIX E. Sage-grouse Conservation Efforts Submitted by Idaho BLM.

Other Research Projects or Partnerships in Progress

1. BLM, IDFG and Univ. Idaho: Effects of elevated infrastructure on greater sage-grouse in Idaho: Collision, mitigation and spatial ecology.
2. BLM, IDFG, USFWS, Univ Idaho: Illustrated sage-grouse habitat photo guide.
3. BLM, IDFG, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation: Initiated the Southwest Idaho Wildlife Habitat Conservation Partnership, to facilitate conservation actions in the Owyhee Uplands, West Central and Boise/Fairfield focus areas.
4. BLM and IDFG substantially expanded opportunities for use of volunteers in restoration activities, by creating the “Volunteers for Habitat Restoration Partnership” across southern Idaho.
5. BLM continued to provide wildlife program funding toward ongoing support to IDFG in support of the 1) statewide sage-grouse data coordinator (\$40,000); 2) Sage-grouse habitat restoration coordinator (\$20,000); and 3) Sage-grouse advisory committee facilitation (\$10,000).

Policy-related Activities

In fall 2008, Idaho BLM implemented Instruction Memorandum 2009-006, which emphasized use of the State Plan and LWG plans as resources to guide analyses and decisions affecting sage-grouse and sage-grouse habitat on BLM lands.

Appendix E. Continued.

Table 1. BLM projects, including those funded by Healthy Lands Initiative (HLI), that were not captured in LWG reports.

Planning Area	Project Name	Type of Project	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership	Start Date	End Date
Big Desert	Stage Road	Sagebrush restoration	Hand and mechanical planted seedlings	BLM (HLI, Fuels Program)	4,300	BLM	2007	2007
Big Desert	Crystal Restoration	Invasive control, seeding	Restoration project to control cheatgrass and re-establish sagebrush/perennial grass component.	BLM (HLI, Fuels Program)	10,500	BLM	2007	2007
Greater Curlew Valley	Curlew Sagebrush Steppe Restoration	Sagebrush seeding post wildfire	Planting of sagebrush seed and seedlings	BLM (HLI)	3,050	BLM	2008	2008
Greater Curlew Valley	Curlew Sagebrush Steppe Restoration	Sagebrush planting	Planting of sagebrush seedlings	IDFG	30	BLM	2008	2008
Jarbridge	Inside Desert wildfire rehabilitation	Sagebrush seeding	Aerial seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Fire Rehabilitation program)	700	BLM	2007	2007
Jarbridge	Murphy Complex wildfire rehabilitation	Sagebrush seeding	Aerial seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Fire Rehabilitation program)	281,000	BLM (260,000) IDL (21,000)	2007	2007
Jarbridge	Murphy Complex wildfire rehabilitation	Shrub planting	Hand planted sagebrush, bitterbrush, mountain mahogany	BLM (Fuels Program)	5,000	BLM	2008	2008
North Magic Valley	Red Bridge wildfire rehabilitation	Sagebrush seeding	Aerial seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Fire Rehabilitation Program)	10,000	BLM (9,400) IDL (600)	2007	2007
North Magic Valley	Bear Den Butte wildfire restoration	Sagebrush seeding	Aerial seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Fuels Program)	5,000	BLM	2007	2007

Planning Area	Project Name	Type of Project	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership	Start Date	End Date
North Magic Valley	Owinza wildfire rehabilitation	Sagebrush seeding	Aerial seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Fuels Program)	2,000	BLM	2007	2007
North Magic Valley	East Star Lake wildfire rehabilitation	Sagebrush seeding	Aerial seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Fuels Program)	10,000	BLM	2007	2007
North Magic Valley	Powerline wildfire rehabilitation	Sagebrush planting	Hand planted sagebrush seedlings	BLM (Fuels Program)	1,500	BLM	2007	2007
North Magic Valley	Powerline wildfire rehabilitation	Sagebrush seeding	Aerial seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Fuels program)	2,000	BLM	2007	2007
North Magic Valley	Bear Den Butte wildfire restoration	Sagebrush seeding	Seed purchased for winter 09 application	BLM (HLI)	8,800	BLM	2008	2009
North Magic Valley	Bear Den Butte wildfire restoration	Cheatgrass control, shrub planting	Chemical control of cheatgrass, planting of sagebrush and bitterbrush	BLM (HLI)	19,000	BLM	2008	2008
North Magic Valley	Bear Den Butte wildfire restoration	Sagebrush seeding	Aerial seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Fuels Program)	9,500	BLM	2008	2008
North Magic Valley	Kimama 3 Restoration	Cheatgrass control, perennial seeding	Chemical control of cheatgrass, seeding of grasses, forbs, shrubs	BLM (HLI)	1,500	BLM	2008	2008
North Magic Valley	Kimama 3 Restoration	Sagebrush seeding	Aerial seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Fuels Program)	2,600	BLM	2008	2008
North Magic Valley	Shoestring wildfire rehabilitation	Sagebrush seeding	Aerial seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Fire Rehabilitation Program)	2,800	BLM	2008	2008
North Magic Valley	East Slide Rock Ridge wildfire rehabilitation	Sagebrush seeding	Aerial seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Fire Rehabilitation Program)	800	BLM	2008	2008

Planning Area	Project Name	Type of Project	Brief Description	Funding Mechanism	Acres Affected	Land Ownership	Start Date	End Date
North Magic Valley	North Minidoka wildfire rehabilitation	Sagebrush seeding	Aerial seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Multiple programs)	15,800	BLM	2008	2008
North Magic	Connett Springs and Picabo Spring exclosures	Exclosures	Fenced springs and adjacent meadows to improve riparian vegetation and brood rearing habitat	BLM	Not reported	BLM	2008	2008
Owyhee	Boone Peak juniper cut	Juniper control	Hand-cutting (chainsaw) of juniper in sage-grouse habitat.	BLM (HLI, Fuels)	4,840	BLM	2006	2008
Owyhee	Dry Creek Riparian	Riparian	In-stream structures to slow runoff flows, trap sediment	BLM (HLI)	.25 mile	BLM	2008	2010
South Magic Valley	Warr Pickett juniper thinning	Juniper control	Hand cutting juniper around sage-grouse leks	BLM (Fuels Program)	1,000	BLM	2007	2007
South Magic Valley	Gun Canyon wildfire rehabilitation	Sagebrush seeding	Aerially seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Fire Rehabilitation Program)	2,300	BLM	2007	2007
South Magic Valley	Black Pine wildfire rehabilitation	Sagebrush seeding	Aerially seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Fire Rehabilitation Program)	2,200	BLM	2007	2007
South Magic Valley	Jim Sage wildfire rehabilitation	Sagebrush seeding	Aerially seeding of sagebrush	BLM (Fire Rehabilitation Program)	3,600	BLM	2007	2007
South Magic Valley	Goose Creek leafy spurge control	Weed control	Chemical treatment of leafy spurge, noxious weed, to improve brood rearing habitat/riparian condition.	BLM	Spot treatment	BLM	2008	2008
South Magic Valley	Connor Stewardship Project	Juniper thinning	Mechanical treatment of juniper	BLM (Fuels Program)	185	BLM	2008	2008
South Magic Valley	Grassy Hills	Sagebrush planting	Hand planted sagebrush seedlings	BLM (Fuels Program)	500	BLM	2008	2008