



Idaho Sage-grouse Local Working Groups

Statewide Annual Report 2014



Idaho Sage-grouse Advisory Committee
Technical Assistance Team
March 5, 2015

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Cover photo: SAC member Steve Goddard marking a fence in the Mountain Home Sage-grouse Planning Area.

Idaho Sage-grouse Local Working Groups

Background

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

The Sage-grouse Advisory Committee (SAC) was formed in 2003, with members appointed by former Idaho Department of 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 21 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). Several LWGs have since amended their planning area boundaries. Currently there are 12 active LWGs and 10 have completed plans.

This statewide annual report is the 8th compilation of annual reports from each LWG. This report documents Idaho sage-grouse LWG and SAC accomplishments in 2014; sage-grouse population and habitat trends; and sage-grouse conservation efforts. Previous year's reports are available at: <http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/public/wildlife/sageGrouse/?getPage=174>

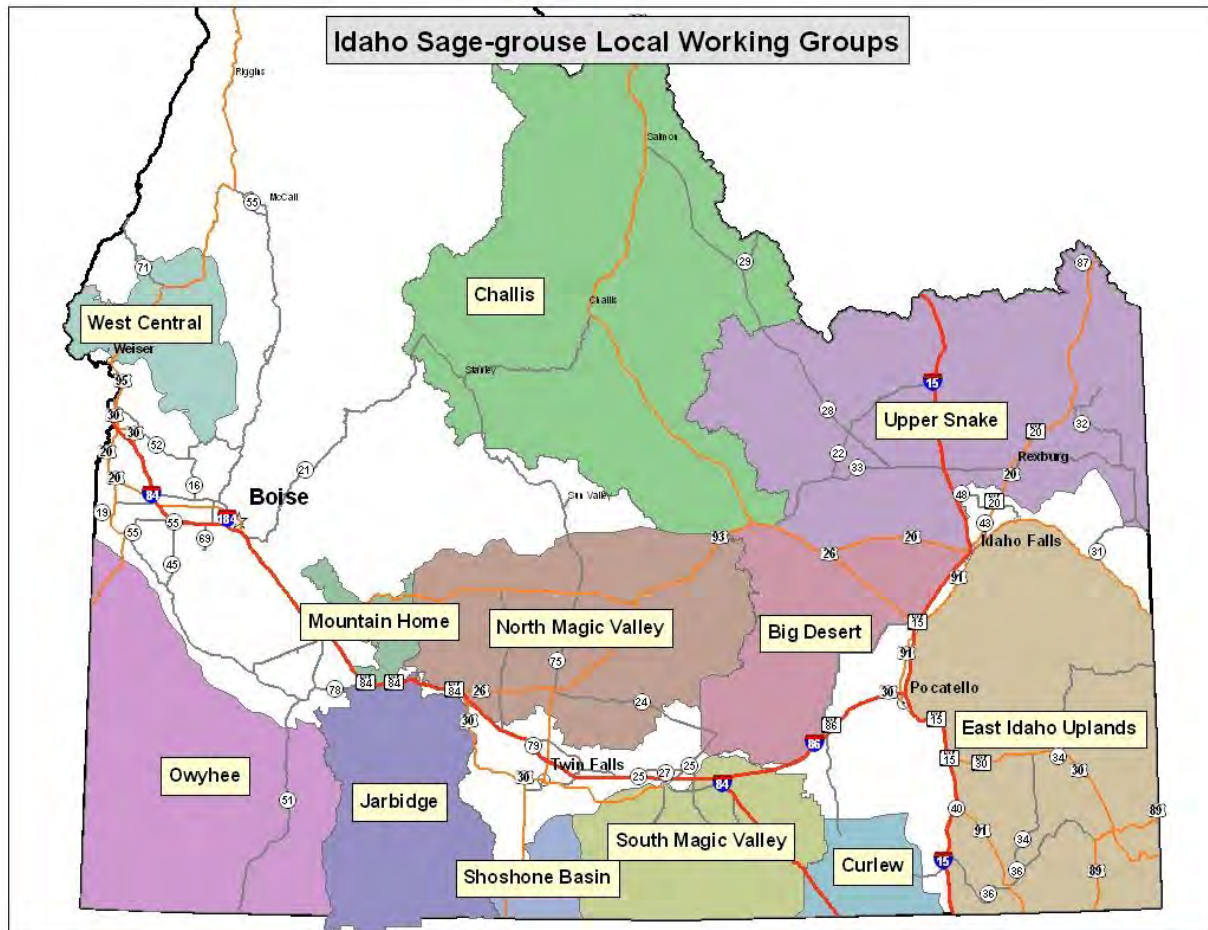


Figure 1. Idaho Sage-grouse Local Working Groups and associated Sage-grouse Planning Areas.

LWG and SAC Meetings

Ten LWGs submitted an annual report. Nine LWGs held a total of 28 meetings in 2014 with an average of 13 attendees per meeting. Two of these meetings included field tours. The number of meetings in a year for a LWG ranged from 0 to 10 (i.e. 2 LWGs did not meet in 2014). Overall 164 individuals attended 1 or more LWG meeting in 2014. Attendance at LWG meetings has been declining since 2007 when 345 individuals attended. Attendees were interested citizens and landowners, or represented various grazing associations, nongovernmental organizations, and state, county and federal agencies. Prior to 2012, many LWGs were utilizing professional facilitators for meetings. However, due to recent budget constraints in the participating federal and state agencies, most LWGs are currently being facilitated by IDFG staff or another LWG member.

The SAC met on May 28–29, 2014, with 32 attendees. The SAC had several presentations and updates and discussed topics including: the BLM Greater Sage-grouse Draft Land Use Plan Amendment and Environmental Impact Statement; University of Idaho’s proposed sage-grouse and livestock grazing study; Boise State University’s sagebrush nutrition study; the Pioneer

Alliance's accomplishments for conserving sage-grouse habitat and working landscapes; and partnerships involved in juniper removal in the Burley Landscape Project. A detailed meeting summary is available at:

<http://fishandgame.idaho.gov/public/wildlife/sageGrouse/?getPage=174>

LWG Project Reports

LWGs reported on 124 projects or accomplishments that occurred in their planning areas in 2014 (Appendix A). Projects were reported by federal and state agency personnel, private landowners, and non-governmental organizations; many of the projects were cooperative in nature and involved several entities.

On-the-ground projects were targeted to benefit sage-grouse and sage-grouse habitat, and included habitat improvement and monitoring projects, fence marking, and sage-grouse monitoring (Table 1). There were 22 habitat improvement projects reported, totaling 10,401 acres. Habitat improvement projects included seeding of grasses and forbs into Conservation Reserve Program fields and sagebrush seedling plantings. Twenty-one juniper projects were reported in Owyhee County for a total of 6,350 acres of junipers removed from sage-grouse habitat. Six fence marking projects reported a total of 17 miles of fences that were marked to reduce risk of sage-grouse collisions with barbed-wire fence. An additional 17.5 miles of fences were improved or modified, including converting to wildlife-friendly fencing or modifying fence lines for improved grazing management.



Participants at the Owyhee Round-up field trip talking about sage-grouse and habitat.

LWGs also reported on field tours and other educational and public involvement activities. Several LWGs reported on lek tours in their planning area.

Table 1. Summary of types of projects report by LWGs in 2014. See Appendix A for project descriptions and locations.

Project type	# of projects	Project type	# of projects
CCA	1	Improvements to watering facilities	1
Education	8	Juniper removal	21
Fence improvement or modification	8	Land acquisition, protection	2
Fence marking	6	Lek monitoring	10
Field tours	3	Lek tour	5
Fuel breaks/fire protection	4	Public involvement	2
Habitat improvement, restoration	22	Sage-grouse monitoring	4
Habitat mapping	3	Weed control	8
Habitat monitoring	6	Wet meadow protection	3
Improved grazing management	6		

Regulatory Update

Governor C.L. “Butch” Otter submitted the State’s alternative to BLM for inclusion in a BLM/FS Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) in September, 2012. The DEIS analyzed six alternatives for revising Land-Use Plans (LUPs) for lands that include sage-grouse habitat, to incorporate consistent objectives and conservation measures in an effort to preclude the need to list the greater sage-grouse under the ESA. In the DEIS, published in November 2013, the State’s Alternative was identified as a co-preferred alternative along with the BLM/FS-developed alternative. The State has continued to provide technical assistance to the BLM and FS during preparation of the Final EIS and proposed plan amendment. A Record of Decision is anticipated in summer 2015.

Idaho Department of Lands (IDL) is developing sage-grouse conservation measures for Endowment Lands. They intend to complete a draft plan by March 2015. Idaho Department of Fish and Game is providing technical assistance to IDL during their planning effort.

Sage-grouse Populations

Leks

IDFG monitors sage-grouse breeding populations by counting males at leks each spring. A lek is a traditional display area, which is typically located in an open area in or adjacent to sagebrush-dominated habitats. There are currently 2,237 leks in the Idaho lek database. However, due to access and logistical constraints, it is infeasible to visit all leks annually. A subset of leks, therefore, is counted on lek routes, which are the best tool for monitoring lek trends. Other leks are visited regularly to irregularly to monitor for occupancy status.

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 from late March to late 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. There are currently 79 lek routes in Idaho (Figure 2).

We compiled lek data and survey effort for each planning area. Due to funding from the Idaho State Legislature, we were able to survey 1,440 leks statewide in 2014. The primary goal of the additional funding was to increase our survey efforts, with an emphasis on re-visiting leks that had not been surveyed in >5 years. Of all leks surveyed in 2014, 674 were active, 748 were inactive, while 22 had insufficient data to determine status (Table 2).

We reported lek route data in 2 ways for this report: 1) Average males per lek for all leks counted on routes; and 2) Total males on lek routes that were visited each year from 2009 to 2014. Average males per lek allow comparisons within and among SGPAs (Table 3). The number of leks surveyed on a particular route might not be consistent among years; new leks are added as they are encountered while others might be dropped or not visited due to access issues. Because temporary or satellite leks can appear or disappear between years, the average can be negatively influenced. However, counts of 0 birds at leks are also important and should be maintained. A count of total males on lek routes, therefore, is another measure of trend, assuming all routes within an SGPA are surveyed each year. This method allows comparison among years within an SGPA and statewide (Table 4). However, because there are a variable number of lek routes in each SGPA, total males cannot be compared among SGPAs.

In summary, statewide 2014 total males at leks was up 5% from 2013, but down 1.7% from the previous 5-year average. Trends were mixed among SGPAs (Tables 3 and 4).



Table 2. Sage-grouse leks surveyed in 2014 and summary by annual lek status for each Sage-grouse Planning Area.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	2014 Leks Surveys				
	# of leks in SGPA	Total leks surveyed	# active leks ^a	# inactive leks ^b	# unknown status leks ^c
Big Desert	213	116	64	52	97
Challis	144	112	64	48	32
East Idaho Uplands	94	33	17	16	61
Greater Curlew Valley	58	41	11	30	17
Jarbridge	230	118	45	72	113
Mountain Home	27	14	5	9	13
North Magic Valley	456	216	100	115	241
Owyhee	359	292	126	159	74
Shoshone Basin	119	56	20	34	65
South Magic Valley	153	108	54	53	46
Upper Snake	332	287	160	121	51
West Central	52	47	8	39	5
Statewide	2,237	1,440	674	748	815

^a Active leks = leks with >1 displaying male sage-grouse in 2014.

^b Inactive leks = leks with sufficient data that suggest there was no male attendance during 2014 breeding season.

^c Unknown leks = leks that were not visited in 2014 or for which status as active or inactive was not documented during 2014 breeding season.

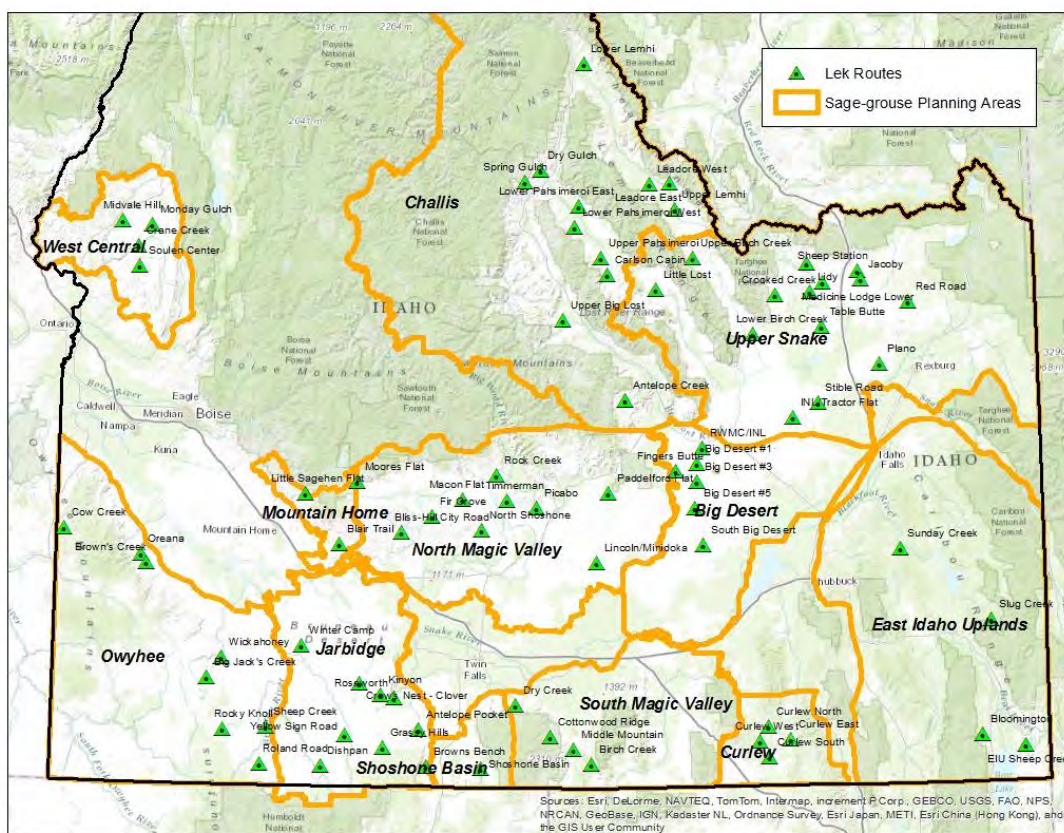


Figure 2. Location of sage-grouse lek routes by Sage-grouse Planning Area, 2014.

Table 3. Average number of males per lek for all lek routes in Idaho, 2009–2014.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	Average Number of Males per Lek											
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	# leks	Avg	# leks	Avg	# leks	Avg	# leks	Avg	# leks	Avg	# leks	Avg
Big Desert	49	14	55	22	59	23	55	19	56	19	61	17
Challis	35	17	41	14	31	20	38	18	37	15	34	19
East Idaho Uplands	1	13	9	18	8	11	11	15	10	15	12	15
Greater Curlew Valley	14	11	14	12	15	16	17	10	17	8	17	7
Jarbridge	60	5	43	4	44	6	54	5	55	5	56	7
Mountain Home	3	6	4	7	6	9	5	10	5	12	6	14
North Magic Valley	98	6	92	7	100	9	95	9	114	7	113	8
Owyhee	30	14	29	18	37	20	38	17	39	15	38	16
Shoshone Basin	14	11	16	10	14	8	16	10	15	9	17	11
South Magic Valley	19	8	18	10	25	13	24	10	22	9	27	8
Upper Snake	123	15	119	15	111	18	123	16	125	12	126	12
West Central	14	8	14	11	12	7	13	7	13	4	13	4
Statewide	460	10	454	12	462	15	489	13	508	11	520	11

Table 4. Total number of males counted on leks routes that were counted each year in Idaho, 2009–2014.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	# of lek routes	Total Number of Males ^a					
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Big Desert	6	603	938	1,112	912	941	899
Challis ^b	11	568	493	580	496	491	527
East Idaho Uplands	4	92	142	102	141	118	160
Greater Curlew Valley	4	146	159	207	137	111	97
Jarbridge ^c	8	254	166	244	246	232	340
Mountain Home	3	44	36	50	48	52	83
North Magic Valley	9	482	494	752	653	653	629
Owyhee ^d	7	379	531	579	484	429	463
Shoshone Basin	1	110	108	96	92	94	129
South Magic Valley	4	172	177	240	192	180	153
Upper Snake	14	1,575	1,572	1,534	1,462	1,234	1,302
West Central	4	98	129	74	76	45	47
Statewide	75	4,523	4,945	5,570	4,939	4,580	4,829

^a Total number of males is the peak male attendance on one day for all leks on the lek route.

^b Does not include Little Hat Creek and Spring Gulch.

^c Does not include Winter Camp.

^d Does not include Big Jacks Creek.

Productivity

IDFG has been collecting wings from hunter harvested birds since 1961. Wings are collected in wing barrels and at sage-grouse check stations operated during opening weekend. Since 2006, IDFG has gathered additional wings through a mail-in wing program. From 2006–2009, IDFG sent out 1,000 wing envelopes, specifically targeting areas in the state that usually had a small sample size of wings. In 2010–2013 IDFG has sent out wing envelopes to 2,000 known sage-grouse hunters. We increased this to 2,500 wing envelopes in 2014.

Sage-grouse productivity can be estimated by examining these wings. By closely examining the shape, condition, length and color patterns on wing feathers, biologists are able to determine the bird's age, gender, and whether or not the hen produced chicks that year. 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 demonstrated the number of wings needed is much larger, depending on the desired level of confidence and precision (Hagen and Loughin 2008). Over the past few years, few SGPAs have had a sufficient sample size of wings.

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 1.6 chicks per hen in 2014. Since 1961, the 3 lowest production years were in 2007, 2012, and 2013 (Table 5 and Figure 3). Low productivity is assumed to be related to drought conditions, but further investigation is needed.

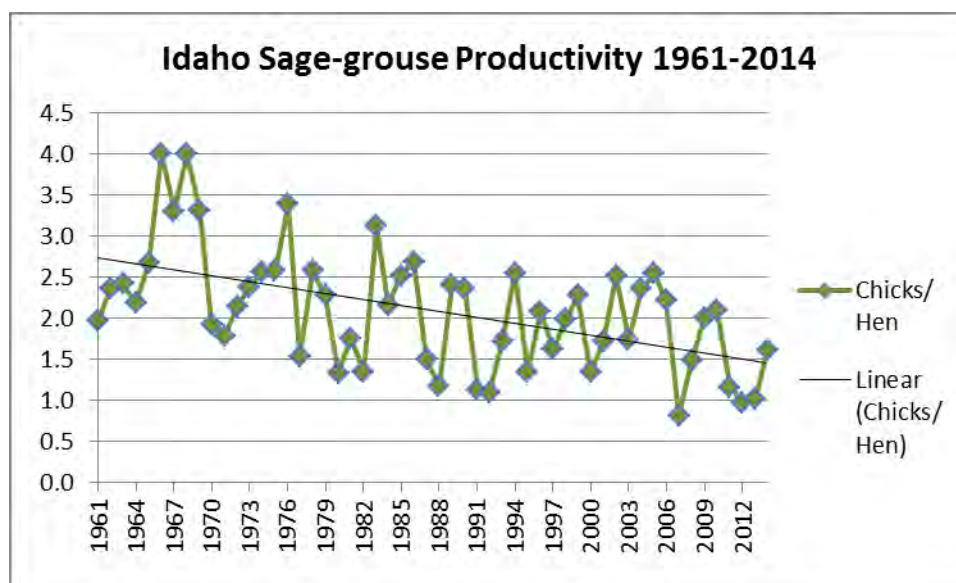


Figure 3. Sage-grouse productivity in Idaho, 1961–2014.

Table 5. Sage-grouse productivity by Sage-grouse Planning Area, as determined by wing collections in Idaho, 2009–2014.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	2009		2010		2011	
	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen
Big Desert	72	3.5 ^a	141	2.8	30	0.9 ^a
Challis	62	1.9 ^a	76	1.3 ^a	61	1.5 ^a
East Idaho Uplands	Closed	--	Closed	--	Closed	--
Greater Curlew Valley	5	--	8	--	25	--
Jarbridge	83	0.8 ^a	Closed	--	Closed	--
Mountain Home	0	--	0	--	0	--
North Magic Valley	83	2.8 ^a	209	2.4	97	0.9 ^a
Owyhee	511	2.0	148	1.4	99	0.9 ^a
Shoshone Basin	83	0.7 ^a	143	1.5	103	0.8
South Magic Valley	51	2.67 ^a	see Shoshone Basin ^c			
Upper Snake	1,193	2.2	495	2.3	113	1.6
West Central	Closed	--	Closed	--	Closed	--
Statewide	2,143	2.0	1,240	2.1	753	1.2
Sage-grouse Planning Area	2012		2013		2014	
	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen	Total Wings	Chicks per Hen
Big Desert	67	0.5 ^a	46	1.31 ^a	44	1.1 ^a
Challis	54	1.4 ^a	44	0.83 ^a	60	1.8 ^a
East Idaho Uplands	Closed	--	Closed	--	Closed	--
Greater Curlew Valley	8	1.0 ^a	17	0.70 ^a	Closed	--
Jarbridge	Closed	--	Closed	--	Closed	--
Mountain Home	Closed	--	Closed	--	Closed	--
North Magic Valley	193	1.48	120	1.34	119	1.6
Owyhee	147	1.13	98	1.31 ^a	136	2.1
Shoshone Basin	122	0.75	147	1.24	169	2.1
South Magic Valley	see Shoshone Basin ^c					
Upper Snake	273	0.82	288	0.78	358	1.3
West Central	Closed	--	Closed	--	Closed	--
Statewide	864	0.97	760	1.02	891^d	1.6

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

^b See Table 7 for sage-grouse hunting season structure by year and SGPA.

^c Shoshone Basin and South Magic Valley wing estimates were combined in 2010-2014 with statewide wing envelope program.

^d Statewide estimate includes 5 wings from unknown locations.

Harvest

Since 2008, IDFG has followed the hunting season and bag-limit guidelines in the 2006 State Plan (Table 6). The IDFG Commission sets the sage-grouse hunting season in August, instead of in the spring when other game bird regulations are set. This allows biologists sufficient time to analyze lek data and information regarding the season's wildfires and West Nile virus (WNV) impacts. IDFG summarizes lek route data by Sage-grouse Reporting Zone (Figure 4) and compares data with the guidelines. These data are provided to IDFG regional staff and sage-grouse local working groups, who make recommendations for hunting seasons and bag limits. Following a public comment period, the recommendations are brought forward to the IDFG Commission, who sets the season structure in August. IDFG then publishes and distributes the *Sage-grouse Seasons and Rules* leaflet.

Most reporting zones met the restrictive season criteria in 2014, while previous closures were maintained (Figure 4). However, the IDFG Commission approved a new closure for Zone 5A, which includes the Greater Curlew Valley. Although Zone 5A still met the restrictive criteria, regional staff and the LWG were concerned that males at leks have declined 53% since 2011.

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 are reported by Sage-grouse Reporting Zones, which are roughly compatible with SGPA boundaries (Figure 4). Statewide, hunters harvested an estimated 2,400 in 2014, which was up slightly from the 2,357 birds harvested in 2013 (Table 7). Harvest has remained <3,000 birds since 2011.

Table 6. Idaho 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.

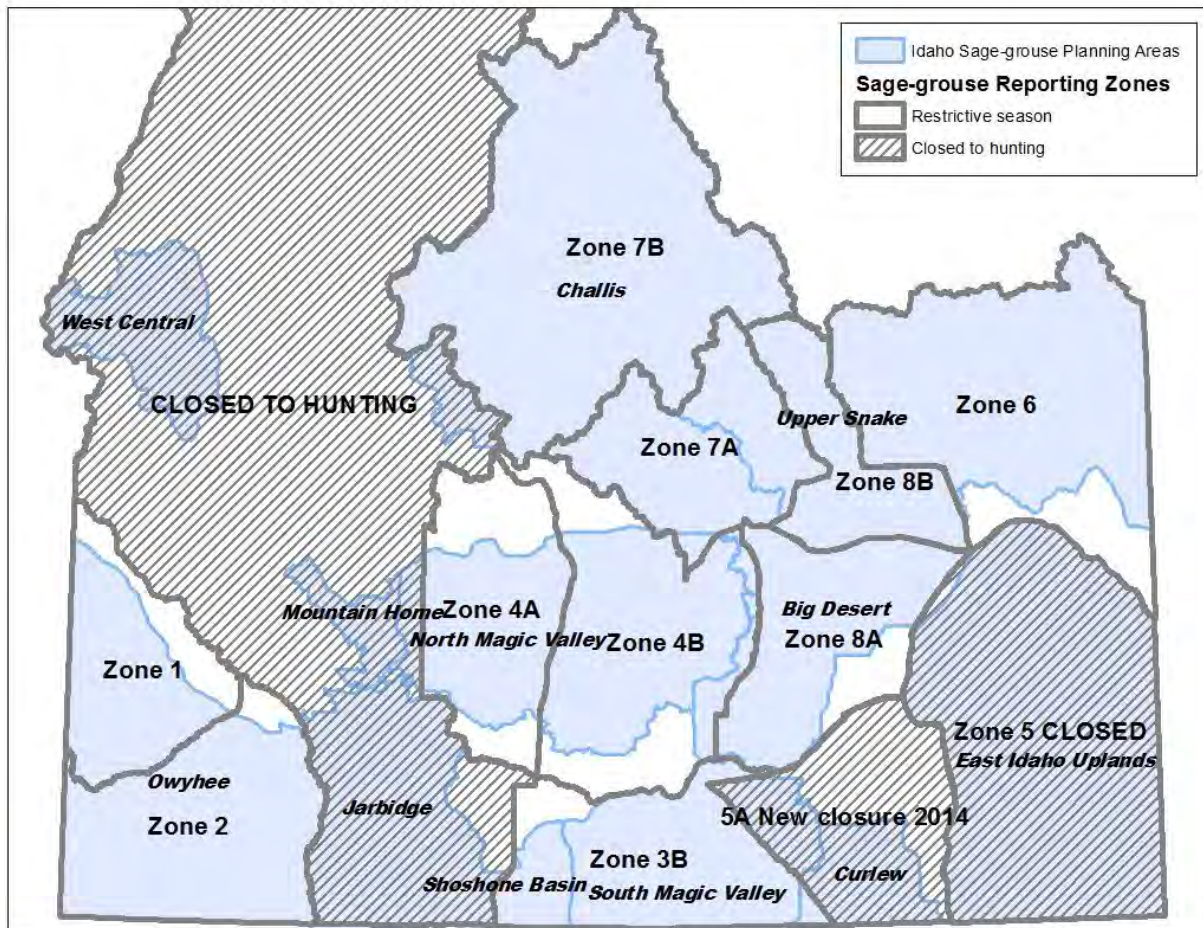


Figure 4. Sage-grouse Planning Areas, Reporting Zones, and 2014 sage-grouse hunting season structure.

Table 7. Estimated sage-grouse harvest and season structure by Sage-grouse Planning Area in Idaho, 2009–2014.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	2009		2010		2011	
	Estimated Harvest	Season Structure ^a	Estimated Harvest	Season Structure	Estimated Harvest	Season Structure
Big Desert	292	Restrictive	583	Restrictive	86	Restrictive
Challis	357	Restrictive	361	Restrictive	110	Restrictive
East Idaho Uplands	--	Closed ^b	--	Closed	--	Closed
Greater Curlew Valley	48	Restrictive	164	Restrictive	125	Restrictive
Jarbridge	210	Restrictive ^c	--	Closed ^c	--	Closed
Mountain Home & North Magic Valley	343	Restrictive	579	Restrictive	356	Restrictive
Owyhee	1,000	Both ^d	386	Restrictive	232	Restrictive
Shoshone Basin & South Magic Valley	471	Restrictive	507	Restrictive	288	Restrictive
Upper Snake	4,475	Conservative	1,472	Restrictive	944	Restrictive
Unknown	0	NA	0	NA	3	NA
West Central	--	Closed ^e	--	Closed	--	Closed
Statewide	7,196		4,052		2,144	

Sage-grouse Planning Area	2012		2013		2014	
	Estimated Harvest	Season Structure	Estimated Harvest	Season Structure	Estimated Harvest	Season Structure
Big Desert	136	Restrictive	147	Restrictive	117	Restrictive
Challis	244	Restrictive	133	Restrictive	204	Restrictive
East Idaho Uplands	--	Closed	--	Closed	--	Closed
Greater Curlew Valley	140	Restrictive	58	Restrictive	--	Closed ^g
Jarbridge	--	Closed	--	Closed	--	Closed
Mountain Home & North Magic Valley	335	Restrictive ^f	350	Restrictive ^f	291	Restrictive ^f
Owyhee	363	Restrictive	262	Restrictive	398	Restrictive
Shoshone Basin & South Magic Valley	300	Restrictive	383	Restrictive	394	Restrictive
Upper Snake	1,038	Restrictive	1,012	Restrictive	978	Restrictive
Unknown	0	NA	12	NA	18	
West Central	--	Closed	--	Closed	--	Closed
Statewide	2,556		2,357		2,400	

^a Season structure: Restrictive = 7 day season, 1 bird daily bag limit; Conservative = 23 day season, 2 bird daily bag limit.

^b East Idaho Uplands closed in 2008 due to inadequate population information.

^c Western portion of the Jarbridge planning area (i.e., eastern Owyhee County) was closed due to the Murphy Complex Fire; entire Jarbridge SGPA closed in 2010.

^d In 2009 the Owyhee SGPA had a restrictive season in Zone 1 and a conservative season in Zone 2 (see Figure 4).

^e West Central has been closed since 1984.

^f Elmore County (Mountain Home SGPA and western portion of Zone 4A) closed in 2012 (see Figure 4).

^g Greater Curlew Valley closed in 2014.

Sage-grouse Habitat

Wildfire

Just 10,806 acres of key sage-grouse habitat burned in 2014 (Table 8, Figure 5). This total is the lowest amount of sagebrush burned since 2009. 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; Sather-Blair et al. 2000). Other habitats mapped include Potential Restoration Areas types defined as perennial grasslands (R1) ; annual grasslands (R2) and conifer encroachment (R3). In addition within sage-grouse range, 28,805 acres burned in R1 grasslands; 3,861 acres in R2; and 104 acres in R3 areas. The largest fire was the Preacher Fire in the North Magic Valley SGPA.

Table 8. Number of acres of wildfire in key sage-grouse habitat by sage-grouse planning area and land ownership in Idaho, 2009–2014. Data courtesy of Idaho BLM.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Big Desert	0	4,449	176	6,347	0	183
Challis	0	20	0	647	98	27
East Idaho Uplands	270	1,783	4	14,299	511	569
Greater Curlew Valley	0	0	231	0	12	0
Jarbridge	12	26,918	1,971	15,902	5,453	0
Mountain Home	0	5,635	56	2,622	69,356	0
North Magic Valley	37	7,692	20,044	27,599	40,230	9,337
Owyhee	440	2,866	21,772	54,247	3,437	534
Shoshone Basin	30	11,237	982	1,540	2,834	36
South Magic Valley	14	252	229	42,338	78	120
Upper Snake	325	64,003	30,897	1,921	0	0
West Central	408	0	830	1,721	2,274	0
Outside planning areas	0	256	0	17,441	37,562	0
Total	1,536	125,111	77,192	186,624	161,845	10,806

Threats to Sage-grouse Habitat

LWGs reported on the change of threats to sage-grouse and sage-grouse habitat in their planning areas. They also reported on new and significant threats in their planning areas (Table 9). Several LWGs continue to be concerned about wildfire risk and increasing abundance and expanded distribution of invasive plants. LWGs also reported on reduction in threats due to conservation actions in their planning area. The Owyhee LWG and land-management agencies continue to make progress on reducing the threat of juniper encroachment into sagebrush habitat. Additional sage-grouse conservation projects are reported in Appendix A.



*Hope Lutheran Church members planting sagebrush near the Little Sagehen Flat lek after the Pony Complex Fire.
Photo by Kirsten Severud*

Table 9. Changes in threats identified by Local Working Groups in Idaho, 2014.

Sage-grouse Planning Area	Threat	Change
Big Desert	Wildfire	Wildfire risk is being decreased with weed control projects, road improvements, and fuel breaks.
Challis	Invasive plants, cheatgrass	Increase in acreage of invasive grasses, along with an increase in monitoring for and controlling cheatgrass.
East Idaho Uplands	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gateway West transmission line will cross 65 miles of the planning area and is adjacent to only core habitat in area. • Hooper Springs transmission line proposed to cross 22-32 miles of the planning area.
	Mines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 phosphate mines are scheduled to initiate work in the next 2 years. • Paris Hills phosphate mine is currently in the permitting process • 3 additional phosphate mines are in the early planning phases.
	Wind towers	Horse Butte wind farm to increase by 30-40 towers.
	Timber sale	A new road for Four Corners Timber sale on IDL land will remove riparian and shrub-steppe habitat.
	Regulatory	Most of the planning area has been designated as “general” habitat in the Governor’s alternative. Some sage-grouse habitat is not included, affording little protection.
Mountain Home	Mountain Home Country Music Festival	An increased risk of wildfire is expected from the Mountain Home Country Music Festival, which will occur on private land near Hill City in late July 2015.
	Fence collision	Risk of sage-grouse collisions with fences was reduced by marking 3.2 miles of fence near 3 leks in the planning area.
Owyhee	Conifer removal	6,350 acres of juniper removal reported for Owyhee County.

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Appendix A. Idaho Sage-grouse Local Working Group Accomplishments, 2014.

LWG ^a	LWG accomplishment or project name	Description	Units	Lead agency or organization	Contact information
Big Desert and Upper Snake	Candidate Conservation Agreement for sage-grouse signed	The Department of Energy and U.S. Fish and Wildlife signed a Candidate Conservation Agreement (CCA) with the USFWS to protect sage-grouse on the Idaho National Laboratory Site. The CCA establishes a Sage-Grouse Conservation Area (SGCA) where DOE commits to several highly restrictive measures in an effort to protect and conserve sage-grouse and sagebrush habitat. The CCA also contains additional conservation measures and monitoring.	The SGCA encompasses 326,229 acres, or 57% of the INL Site. 68% of remaining sagebrush-dominated lands on the INL Site are within the SGCA.	Department of Energy	Jack Depperschmidt
Big Desert	Lek tours	Employees of DOE and its contractors participated in early morning lek tours in April to observe sage-grouse and discuss with a biologist about measures to protect the species on the INL Site.	10 individuals	Gonzales-Stoller Surveillance	Quinn Shurtliff
Big Desert	Presentation on Sage-grouse	Presented a talk on sage-grouse biology, legal status, and management issues to the Idaho Master Naturalist Group in Idaho Falls.	1 hour talk	Gonzales-Stoller Surveillance	Quinn Shurtliff
Big Desert	Big Desert Sagebrush Recovery Monitoring	Monitoring sagebrush canopy cover in previously burned areas; mapped as Key Habitat-Potential Restoration Area Type 1	37,428 acres	BLM	Justin Frye
Big Desert	Boy Scout Fence Marking	Making/installing fence markers as Eagle Scout Projects	8 miles	BLM	Justin Frye
Big Desert	Big Desert Fuel Breaks	Mechanically and chemically reduce the vertical and horizontal continuity of roadside fuels using agricultural mowers and roadside sprayers. Mechanical treatments reduced fuels to a height of approximately 8 inches within 150 feet of the roads, while chemical treatments reduced the density of annual	2,000 acres (55 miles)	BLM	Ben Dyer

LWG ^a	LWG accomplishment or project name	Description	Units	Lead agency or organization	Contact information
		grasses and shrubs within 40 feet of the roads.			
Big Desert	Big Desert Road Improvements	Improve designated access roads to facilitate and expedite the movement of fire suppression resources responding to wildland fires within the Big Desert.	6 miles	BLM	Ben Dyer
Big Desert	Big Desert Weed Treatments	Treated for rush skeletonweed, spotted knapweed, and thistle	~2,000 acres	BLM	Scott Minnie
Big Desert	Water Replenishment	Delivered water to empty guzzlers/water storage systems in the Big Desert	32,000 Gallons	Private, IDFG	Sam Chandler
Challis	Weed treatment	Weeds treated	BLM Funding: Chemical Acres = 140.906; acres inventoried = 3,142. Other County Funding Sources: Chemical Acres = 74.95; acres inventoried = 534	Lemhi County	Jeremey Varley
Challis	Fence Removal	Private land net wire fence removed near the Meadow Creek lek in the Pahsimeroi	29,000 ft (5.5 miles) or 474 acres	NRCS	Rosana Rieth
Challis	Fence installation	Wildlife friendly wire fence along a section of riparian habitat on the Pahsimeroi River to facilitate grazing management and improve brood-rearing habitat	1,035 feet	NRCS	Rosana Rieth
Challis	Fence installation	Wildlife friendly jack fence along Patterson-Big Springs Creek facilitate grazing management along the riparian area and promote and improve brood-rearing habitat	3,600 feet	NRCS	Rosana Rieth
Challis	Buckwalter Seeding	Habitat restoration seeding	450 acres	BLM	Bart Zwetzig
Challis	Sage-Grouse Habitat Assessment Framework	Sage-grouse Habitat Monitoring	21,000 acres or 24 Transects	BLM	Bart Zwetzig
Challis	Hands on the Land Talk	Tour of sage-grouse lek with Challis High	1 tour	BLM	Bart Zwetzig

LWG ^a	LWG accomplishment or project name	Description	Units	Lead agency or organization	Contact information
		school kids			
Challis	Fence Marking	Placing reflective markers on fence	0.75 miles	BLM	Bart Zwetzig
Challis	Weed Treatment	Custer county weed treatments	50 acres	BLM	Ace Hess
Challis	Habitat assessments	Sage-grouse Habitat Monitoring	64,000 acres (116 plots on 12 allotments)	BLM	Vince Guyer
Challis	Radio telemetry	Seasonal Habitat Mapping	22 birds collared and tracked	BLM, IDFG, SVS	Vince Guyer, Chris Gaughan
Challis	Radio telemetry	Seasonal Habitat Mapping	24 birds collared and tracked	USFS, BLM, LRED	Mike Foster
Challis	Sage-grouse in the classroom	Lek tours and lecture at Salmon High School	1 lecture and 10 lek tours	BLM, IDFG	Vince Guyer, Chris Gaughan
Challis	Lek Monitoring	Lek Monitoring	112 leks monitored	BLM, USFS, IDFG, TNC, Volunteers	Vince Guyer, Bart Zwetzig, Chris Gaughan, Mike Foster
Challis	Seasonal mapping	Sage-grouse seasonal mapping	New maps produced in GIS using radio-collar and other incidental siting information	BLM, USFS, IDFG	Vince Guyer, Bart Zwetzig, Chris Gaughan, Mike Foster
Challis	Seasonal mapping Presentation	Presentation to the State Sage-grouse Advisory Committee	One SAC presentation	BLM, IDFG	Vince Guyer, Chris Gaughan
Challis	Bear Valley Riparian Exclosure	Maintained integrity to restrict livestock use; exclosure located in late brood-rearing habitat; all maintenance completed by YCC crews and funded by Central Idaho RAC.	30 acres	USFS	L. Haggas
Challis	Sage-grouse Lek Route	Historic lek search: found 1 active historic lek (Carmen/Badger); unsuccessful searches made for lek activity in Railroad Canyon	~460 miles	USFS	L. Haggas
Challis	Sage-grouse habitat assessments (Stiver 2010)	Completed on 5 allotments (S Haydon, Deer Park, Swan Basin, Tex Cr and Nez Perce)	52,000 acres	USFS	L. Haggas

LWG^a	LWG accomplishment or project name	Description	Units	Lead agency or organization	Contact information
East Idaho Uplands	2013 annual summary	2013 EIU Local Sage Grouse Working Group annual summary		IDFG	Don Jenkins
East Idaho Uplands	Sage grouse map update	Update the EIUPA sage grouse and habitat map		IDFG	Terry Thomas
East Idaho Uplands	Sage grouse season recommendation	EIU Local Sage Grouse Working Group sent a letter to the IDFG recommending no season in the EIUPA		IDFG	Paul Wackenhut
East Idaho Uplands	New CRP/CCRP	CCRP and SAFE acres planted	1178 acres	NRCS/FSA	Brett Gullett
East Idaho Uplands	Long Valley Fence	Division Fence for improved grazing management	2.5 miles	IDL	Chad Taylor
East Idaho Uplands	Habitat Mapping	Bone/Tex Cr.	40,000 acres	IDFG	Shane Roberts
East Idaho Uplands	Test treatment	Chemically treating junipers	1 acres	IDFG	Shane Roberts
East Idaho Uplands	Treatment	Rhizomatous grass treatment	325 acres	IDFG,IDL	Shane Roberts
East Idaho Uplands	Dog Tooth Property	Acquisition in process	400 acres	IDFG	Shane Roberts
East Idaho Uplands	Walker Property	Acquisition in process	760 acres	IDFG	Don Jenkins
East Idaho Uplands	Lek search ground	Grays Lake Outlet – searched two ridges where sage-grouse had been spotted from aerial search in 2012 –see attached map	550 acres	IDFG	Paul Wackenhut
East Idaho Uplands	Lek search ground	Upper Valley Blackfoot River headwaters – see attached map	12,300 acres	IDFG	Paul Wackenhut
East Idaho Uplands	Lek search ground	Trail Creek trib. to Blackfoot River –see attached map	830 acres	IDFG	Paul Wackenhut
East Idaho Uplands	Lek search ground	Slug Creek trib. to Blackfoot River –see attached map	370 acres	IDFG	Paul Wackenhut
East Idaho Uplands	Lek search ground	10 Mile Pass Area – see attached map	11,715 acres	IDFG	Don Jenkins
East Idaho Uplands	Lek search ground	Georgetown Summit WMA south of Bear River – see attached map	1,950 acres	IDFG	Don Jenkins

LWG^a	LWG accomplishment or project name	Description	Units	Lead agency or organization	Contact information
East Idaho Uplands	Lek search ground	Willow Cr. Drainage – Tex Cr. area	30,300 acres	IDFG	Shane Roberts
Greater Curlew Valley	Curlew Sagebrush planting	5000 sagebrush seedlings were planted in sage-grouse habitat that burned in 2005-2006	10 acres	BLM and IDFG	James Kumm or Brad Lowe
Greater Curlew Valley	Samaria Wildfire Rehab	Planted sagebrush seed on area burned in State fire in 2013. Seed was applied with helicopter. The area is big game winter range but classified as General Habitat for sage-grouse.	3,000 acres	BLM and IDFG	James Kumm
Jarbridge	Project monitoring	Revisited past projects	1 tour	IDFG	Brad Lowe
Jarbridge	High School Lek Tours	Hosted a tour for 20-30 Buhl and Twin Falls high school biology students	1 lek tour	Jarbridge Local Working Group	Mike Cothorn, Brad Lowe
Jarbridge ^b	Sagebrush seedlings	Planted sagebrush seedlings at Black Rock Pocket, Roberson Trail, South Herbs, Trough in the Draw, Rocky Draw, Bruneau Overlook, and Coonskin Lake (20-30 seedlings per acre).	15,149 acres	BLM	Michael Haney, Julie Hilty
Jarbridge ^b	Lek monitoring	Lek monitoring	69 Leks	BLM, IDFG, Volunteers	Jim Klott, Michael Haney, Brad Lowe
Jarbridge ^b	Fuel break	Removed vegetation along road segments (30-50 feet on either side of the road) to improve fire suppression capabilities and to protect sage-grouse habitat.	94 miles	BLM	Julie Hilty
Mountain Home	Fence marking	Volunteers marked fences near the Moores Flat, Wild Horse, and Dixie leks to minimize risk of sage-grouse colliding with fences. 9 volunteers participated on day 1; 7 on day 2	3.2 miles	IDFG	Ann Moser, Neil Hillesland
Mountain Home	Field tour	LWG co-chairman and 2 BLM, 1 USFS, and 1 IDFG toured Pony Fire area and viewed and discussed rehab and natural re-generation	1 tour	LWG	Jeff Lord
Mountain Home	Meeting with Elmore County Commissioners	LWG co-chairman and 7 other LWG members attended a meeting with the Elmore County Commissioners to discuss the LWG's concern about the potential impact of the Mountain Home Country Music Festival on sage-grouse	1 meeting	LWG	Jeff Lord

LWG ^a	LWG accomplishment or project name	Description	Units	Lead agency or organization	Contact information
		and the risk of wildfire.			
Mountain Home	Vegetation Restoration in Pony Complex Fire	Planting of 3,150 sagebrush and 3,000 bitterbrush seedlings using IDFG volunteers and USFS personnel.	40 acres	USFS	Scott Bodle
Mountain Home	Vegetation Restoration in Pony Complex Fire	IDFG volunteers planted 4,500 sagebrush seedlings within 1 mile of the Little Sagehen Flat lek	17 acres	BLM, IDFG	Joe Weldon
Mountain Home	Vegetation Restoration in Pony Complex Fire	ESR program planted 75,792 sagebrush seedlings using contractors	349 acres	BLM	Joe Weldon
Mountain Home	Sagebrush seed collection	The NW Lineman College collected 530 lbs of sagebrush seed in the vicinity of the Pony Complex Fire. Seedlings will be grown out at Ada County prison; BLM and USFS are anticipating planting 300,000 seedlings in 2015 in areas impacted by the Pony Complex Fire.	TBD	BLM, IDFG, USFS	Joe Weldon, Michael Young, Scott Bodle
Mountain Home	Sage-grouse radio-telemetry monitoring	IDFG and USFS radio-collared 6 new birds in 2014. Including 5 active collars from 2013, IDFG reservists continued to monitoring birds approximately once weekly.	NA	IDFG, USFS	Ann Moser, Neil Hillesland, Scott Bodle
Mountain Home	2014 MH 1 EQIP	Wildlife friendly fence	760 feet	NRCS	C. Tharp
Mountain Home	2014 MH 2 SGI	Prescribed Grazing-deferred rotation	1,401 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Mountain Home	2014 MH 3 EQIP	Range seeding	601 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Mountain Home	2014 MH 4 SGI	Prescribed Grazing-deferred rotation	1,410 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Mountain Home	2014 MH 5 EQIP	Wildlife friendly fence	7,920 feet	NRCS	C. Tharp
Mountain Home	2014 MH 6 SGI	Wildlife friendly fence	500 feet	NRCS	C. Tharp
Mountain Home	2014 MH 7 EQIP	Range seeding	140.0 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Mountain Home	2014 MH 8 EQIP	Range seeding	2,230 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp

LWG^a	LWG accomplishment or project name	Description	Units	Lead agency or organization	Contact information
Mountain Home	2014 MH 9 EQIP	Range seeding	241 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Mountain Home	2014 MH 10 EQIP	Range seeding	2,000 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Mountain Home	2014 MH 11 EQIP	Wildlife friendly fence	28,400 feet	NRCS	C. Tharp
Mountain Home	2014 MH 12 EQIP	Wildlife friendly fence	8,550 feet	NRCS	C. Tharp
Mountain Home	2014 MH 13 SGI	Watering Facilities	1 watering facility	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	May Owyhee project tour	Juniper control mastication and lop and lay at 4 sites in Idaho and Oregon	43 people and 7 partners represented	LWG, TNC, IDL, CWMA, IDFG, BLM	Art Talsma and Eric Morrison
Owyhee	Oct 23 Owyhee Roundup Tour	Fire Control and annual grasses at 4 sites and future juniper control	74 people and 9 partners represented	TNC, LWG, UI, BLM, AF, CWMA, IDFG	Art Talsma and Scott Jensen
Owyhee	Completed IDL/Payne Project	Juniper mastication on section 36 completed to open larger meadows	640 acres	Owyhee County, TNC, IDL, IDFG	Art Talsma and Dave Bunker
Owyhee	Completed Bull Basin and 1 st Phase Anne Basin Juniper Control on IDL	Anne Basin Juniper Mastication on IDL section in coop with Bennett's (Bull Basin) and Ashby - 3 year project	Open 640 acres Branch Enterprises	IDL, TNC, Owyhee Co, Branch Enterprise, OSC, IDFG	Art Talsma, AJ Montor, Don Kemner
Owyhee	Conservation Hero's Award video at Jacks Creek Project	Field and Stream filmed Ken Miracle marking fence and tracking birds with Michelle and Art	Tracking sage grouse brood and marking fence near leks at Jacks Creek	Ken Miracle, SGI, IDFG, TNC-Art and Field Stream Crew	Ken Miracle or Art Talsma
Owyhee	2014 BRD 1 SGI	Brush Management-Juniper removal	71 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 2 EQIP	Brush Management-Juniper removal	86 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 3 SGI	Brush Management-Juniper removal	40 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 4 SGI	Brush Management-Juniper removal	923 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 5 EQIP	Brush Management-Juniper removal	258 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 6 SGI	Brush Management-Juniper removal	347 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp

LWG^a	LWG accomplishment or project name	Description	Units	Lead agency or organization	Contact information
Owyhee	2014 BRD 7 SGI	Brush Management-Juniper removal	118 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 8 SGI	Brush Management-Juniper removal	174 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 9 SGI	Brush Management-Juniper removal	361 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 10 SGI	Brush Management-Juniper removal	132 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 11 EQIP	Prescribed Grazing-deferred rotation	225 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 12 SGI	Brush Management-Juniper removal	30 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 13 EQIP	Brush Management-Juniper removal	99 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 14 SGI	Brush Management-Juniper removal	122 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 15 EQIP	Brush Management-Juniper removal	89 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 16 SGI	Brush Management-Juniper removal	1,600 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 17 SGI	Brush Management-Juniper removal	446 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 18 EQIP	Brush Management-Juniper removal	90 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 19 EQIP	Prescribed Grazing-deferred rotation	662 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 20 EQIP	Brush Management-Juniper removal	84 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee	2014 BRD 21 EQIP	Range seeding	9 acres	NRCS	C. Tharp
Owyhee ^b	Pole Creek Juniper Cutting	Brush Management – Juniper removal	1549 acres	BLM	B. Jost
Owyhee ^b	Sunk Fire Aerial Seeding	Post fire aerial seeding of sagebrush.	1080 acres	BLM	B. Jost
Owyhee ^b	Fence Marking	Fence marking in the vicinity of active leks or late brood rearing habitats	11 miles	BLM	B. Schoeberl
South Magic Valley ^b	Clear Creek Seeding	Restoration of annual invasive dominated rangeland. Plow and drill seed with aerial shrub applications.	892	BLM	Jeremy Bisson
South Magic Valley ^b	Jim Sage Juniper Treatment	Juniper treatment as part of the Burley Landscape Restoration Project including hand cutting and pile burning.	2,969	BLM, NRCS, Pheasants Forever, Jim Sage Allotment Grazing Association, IDFG	Jeremy Bisson

LWG ^a	LWG accomplishment or project name	Description	Units	Lead agency or organization	Contact information
South Magic Valley ^b	Summit Creek Juniper Treatment	Juniper treatment as part of the Burley Landscape Restoration Project including mastication, hand cutting and pile burning.	996	BLM, NRCS, Pheasants Forever, Jim Sage Allotment Grazing Association, IDFG	Jeremy Bisson
South Magic Valley ^b	Walker Hollow Juniper Maintenance	Juniper treatment maintenance including hand cutting seedlings and regrowth.	900	BLM	Jeremy Bisson
South Magic Valley ^b	Cow Creek Juniper Treatment	Juniper treatment as part of the Burley Landscape Restoration Project including mastication.	100	BLM, NRCS, Pheasants Forever, Jim Sage Allotment Grazing Association, IDFG	Jeremy Bisson
South Magic Valley ^b	Hot Well Fire ESR Aerial sagebrush seeding	Aerial seeding of sagebrush on recently burned rangeland	386	BLM	Jeremy Bisson
South Magic Valley ^b	Jim Sage South sagebrush planting	Sagebrush seedlings planted in recently burned area.	1030	BLM	Jeremy Bisson
South Magic Valley ^b	North Cotterel sagebrush planting	Sagebrush seedlings planted in recently burned area.	754	BLM	Jeremy Bisson
South Magic Valley ^b	Red Rock sagebrush planting	Sagebrush seedlings planted in recently burned area.	892	BLM	Jeremy Bisson
Upper Snake	Sagebrush Restoration	DOE collected and cleaned sagebrush seed from the INL Site and initiated negotiations with a grower to produce seedlings. Seedlings will be planted in prioritized restoration sites on the INL Site.	TBD	Gonzales-Stoller Surveillance	Roger Blew
Upper Snake	Weed Control	DOE Treated invasive species with liquid and dry herbicides.	1,288 acres	Department of Energy	Jack Depperschmidt
Upper Snake	Fence Marking	High Collision Risk Fence near Dubois	8 miles	BLM, Eagle Scout Project	Devin Englestead
Upper Snake	Fence Marking	High Collision Risk Fence near Medicine Lodge	4 miles	BLM, Eagle Scout Project	Devin Englestead
Upper Snake	Upper Snake Field Office (BLM) annual on-going noxious weed treatments	Chemical (Herbicide) Treatments	3,500 acres	BLM	Matt Clarkson
Upper Snake	Upper Snake Field Office	Mechanical Treatments	15 acres	BLM	Matt Clarkson

LWG ^a	LWG accomplishment or project name	Description	Units	Lead agency or organization	Contact information
	(BLM) annual on-going noxious weed treatments				
Upper Snake	Lek Searches	Searched Sand Creek Desert to verify existing leks and to find new leks. Data from the 2014 survey resulted in reclassifying 16 leks as inactive, 11 active and 13 new documented leks.	88,320	IDFG and BLM	Eric Anderson
Upper Snake	Sage-grouse study	Marked 19 sage-grouse with radios to determine movements and habitat use in upper Little Lost	NA	Challis National Forest Big Lost District	Mike Foster
Upper Snake	Habitat Assessments	135 transects across 16 pastures	16 pastures	Challis National Forest Big Lost District	Mike Foster
Upper Snake	Habitat improvement and management. CRP mid contract mgmt.	Installed forb plots for CRP mid contract mgmt. requirements consisting of 6 forbs and 5 grasses	17 acres	NRCS/Private	John O'Neill
Upper Snake	Habitat improvement and management. Native grass, and forb seeding	Installed CP-2 (native grass and forb seeding) consisting of 4 native grasses, and 6 forbs - CRP Sign Up 43	271.6 acres	NRCS/Private	John O'Neill
Upper Snake	Habitat improvement and management. CRP mid contract mgmt.	Mow established forb plots	81 acres	NRCS/Private	John O'Neill
Upper Snake	Habitat improvement and management. CRP mid contract mgmt.	Installed forb plots for CRP mid contract mgmt. requirements consisting of 6 forbs and 5 grasses	15 acres	NRCS/Private	John O'Neill
Upper Snake	Habitat improvement and management. Native grass, and forb seeding. Seeded Spr 2014.	Installed CP38E-2 (native grass and forb seeding) consisting of 5 native grasses, and 6 forbs - SAFE (State Acres For wildlife Enhancement)	34.1 acres	NRCS/Private	John O'Neill
Upper Snake	Habitat improvement and management. Native grass, and forb seeding. Seeded Spr 2014.	Installed CP38E-2 (native grass and forb seeding) consisting of 5 native grasses, and 6 forbs - SAFE (State Acres For wildlife Enhancement)	259.7 acres	NRCS/Private	John O'Neill
Upper Snake	Dubois Grouse Days	Gave SGI Presentation	1 presentation	USFS	Lara Fondow
Upper Snake	Greater Idaho Falls	Hosted SGI Booth	1 educational	IDFG, USFWS	Lara Fondow

LWG ^a	LWG accomplishment or project name	Description	Units	Lead agency or organization	Contact information
	International Migratory Bird Day		event		
Upper Snake	Clark County Rangeland Fire Protection Association Formation Meeting	Gave presentation on threat of wildfire to sage grouse and on SGI; Helped organize the meeting & continue to help facilitate RFPA formation	1 presentation	Clark County Soil Conservation District	Lara Fondow
Upper Snake	Dubois Grouse Days	Festival with lek tour and sage-grouse conservation information	Approx. 75 attendees (third highest turn-out)	Caribou-Targhee National Forest	Jeff Lidy
Upper Snake	Crooked Creek Roadside fuel breaks	Sagebrush was cleared along roads, 15 feet both sides, in the Crooked Creek Drainage	15 miles	Caribou-Targhee National Forest	Jon White
Upper Snake	Raven Control	Lethal control of raven attempted. No ravens killed	NA	IDFG	Terry Thomas
Upper Snake	Wyethia Control	Spraying monocultures of <i>Wyethia</i> to promote other forbs and grasses. Unknown benefit to sage-grouse.	1,100 acres	Private, IDL	Jim Hagenbarth
Upper Snake	Education	Took 2 people along on lek survey	1 tour	IDFG	Terry Thomas
West Central	Prescribed grazing	Improved grazing practices applied	18,216 acres	NRCS	Mike Raymond
West Central	Fence	Fence improvements	4,000 ft	NRCS	Mike Raymond
West Central	No livestock grazing	Removed livestock grazing	160 acres	NRCS	Mike Raymond
West Central	Native shrub planting	Planted native shrubs	2 acres	NRCS	Mike Raymond
West Central	Fence markers	Installed fence markers to minimize risk of sage-grouse colliding with fences	1,750 ft	NRCS	Mike Raymond

^a Acronyms used in this table: AF = Air Force; BLM = Bureau of Land Management; BRD = Bruneau Resource District; CCA = Candidate Conservation Agreement; CCRP = Continuous signup, Conservation Reserve Program; CRP = Conservation Reserve Program; CWMA = Cooperative Weed Management Area; DOE = Department of Energy; EIUPA = East Idaho Uplands Planning Area; ESR = Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation; EQIP = Environmental Quality Incentives Program; FSA = Farm Service Agency; GIS = Geographic Information System; IDFG = Idaho Department of Fish and Game; IDL = Idaho Department of Lands; INL = Idaho National Lab; LWG = Local Working Group; MH = Mountain Home; NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Service; OSC = Office of Species Conservation; RAC = Resource Advisory Committee; RFPA = Rural Fire Protection Association; SAFE = State Acres for Wildlife Enhancement; SGI = Sage-grouse Initiative; TNC = The Nature Conservancy; UI = University of Idaho; USFS = U.S. Forest Service; USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; WMA = Wildlife Management Area; YCC = Youth Conservation Corps.

^b Projects reported by BLM Districts.