

**COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN  
FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN IDAHO**



Gibson Jack Creek, Idaho (Chuck Trost)

**Prepared by  
Idaho Steering Committee  
Intermountain West Joint Venture**

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**Idaho Steering Committee**

**Intermountain West Joint Venture**

Rex Sallabanks, Idaho Department of Fish and Game (Chair)  
Jeff McCreary, Ducks Unlimited, Inc.  
John Augsburger, Bureau of Land Management  
Steve Bouffard, US Fish and Wildlife Service  
Don Kemner, Idaho Department of Fish and Game  
Lou Lunte, The Nature Conservancy

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## 1. Introduction

In 1986, the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) was adopted by the United States and Canada to address the conservation and restoration of waterfowl, other migratory waterbirds, and the habitats on which they depend. The Plan aims to restore waterfowl populations to 1970-79 levels and establishes specific population objectives for twenty-five species of ducks and five species of geese, plus trumpeter and tundra swans. It was updated in 1994 to include full participation by Mexico, and again in 1998 to include language strongly encouraging Plan partners to improve coordination with other wildlife initiatives, including those directed at other migratory birds, endangered species, fisheries and biodiversity. It was updated again in 2003.

Six public-private partnerships, or joint ventures, were originally established by the Plan to coordinate the implementation of NAWMP and achievement of population and habitat objectives along flyway lines across North America, with eight more joint ventures having been formed in recent years. These joint venture partnerships include active participation by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA) and other federal agencies, as well as state wildlife management agencies and a number of wildlife conservation groups, including Ducks Unlimited Inc., Pheasants Forever, The Nature Conservancy, and the National Audubon Society. Congress established the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) in 1989 to implement the objectives of NAWMP. This program, re-authorized by Congress in 2002 at \$75 million/year by 2007, encourages and rewards partnerships among all wildlife conservation initiatives through two matching grant programs, a standard grant program and a small grant program.

The Intermountain West Joint Venture (IWJV) was established in 1994 as the eleventh habitat joint venture. It encompasses parts of eleven Western states, including all of Idaho. Public agencies and conservation groups work as partners through an IWJV State Steering Committee in Idaho to identify, protect, restore and enhance wetlands and other important habitats for waterfowl and other migratory birds, as well as native resident birds such as greater sage-grouse.

The Idaho State Steering Committee includes representatives from the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, Ducks Unlimited Inc, and The Nature Conservancy of Idaho. The group has been meeting since 1995, as primarily a wetlands and waterfowl group, to consider projects to identify, protect and restore key wetlands and associated upland habitats throughout the state of Idaho.

In 1995 the IWJV Management Board adopted an Implementation Plan, which was intended to provide a framework for implementing the NAWMP in Idaho and other states of the Intermountain West, and for developing more specific wetland focus area plans in each of those states. The Idaho Steering Committee delineated the following six wetland focus areas, which were incorporated into the larger IWJV Implementation Plan, adopted in December 1995: Bear River, Eastern Idaho, Middle Snake River, Western Snake River, Eastern Valleys, and Panhandle. Focus area plans have been completed for the first three Wetland Focus Areas, Panhandle, Southeast Idaho, and Southwest Idaho.

Waterfowl objectives were established for the Intermountain West and for Idaho by the IWJV Management Board and are included in the IWJV's 1995 Implementation Plan.

In 2000, the IWJV Management Board determined that the 1995 IWJV Implementation Plan should be updated and that it should be rewritten from the ground up, state by state. The Board also decided that this updated planning process should attempt to coordinate NAWMP and joint venture objectives with other existing bird initiatives operating within the Intermountain West region. That same year, the Board funded a project to work with state steering committees in developing coordinated “all bird” implementation plans for all the states of the Intermountain West Joint Venture. The Idaho Steering Committee met on a number of occasions in 2001, 2002 and 2003 to develop a state implementation plan.

The coordinated “all bird” implementation plan for Idaho will not only provide the basis for an updated and expanded overall IWJV Implementation Plan, it will assist the IWJV Management Board in considering and ranking various habitat protection, restoration and enhancement projects for funding via the NAWCA and other programs.

## **2. Planning Objectives for Idaho**

- a. Create a planning forum, through the Idaho Steering Committee of the IWJV in which representatives of state and federal conservation agencies and wildlife conservation groups work collaboratively to develop coordinated habitat goals, objectives and projects that address the conservation needs of all bird species in Idaho.
- b. Review, merge and synthesize the habitat goals and objectives of existing bird conservation plans into a coordinated planning document that reflects the species and habitat priorities of all bird conservation programs in Idaho. This document is intended to guide the Management Board of the IWJV, as well as IWJV partners, in implementing and updating statewide IWJV goals and objectives for future bird conservation in Idaho.

## **3. Direction and Connections**

By taking a lead role in coordinated implementation planning in the Western states, the IWJV Management Board is following the direction of the **North American Waterfowl Management Plan** (NAWMP- 1998/Updates). IWJV is also responding to direction and recommendations from other national sources and programs to attempt coordination of waterfowl and wetland habitat planning with the identified goals of other bird conservation programs. These other national sources and programs include:

**North American Bird Conservation Initiative (NABCI):** NABCI was formed in 1998 as an international forum for public and private efforts to coordinate international conservation efforts of existing major bird initiatives. One goal of NABCI is to increase the effectiveness of, and coordination between, existing and new bird conservation initiatives, including the NAWMP. As a recommended framework for coordinated bird management, NABCI has adopted and mapped ecological units called Bird Conservation Regions (BCR), a number of which cover the area of the IWJV. Idaho is incorporated within parts of three BCRs (Great Basin, Northern Rockies and Southern Rockies/Colorado Plateau). The Great Basin BCR covers most of southern Idaho, the Northern Rockies BCR covers north central Idaho and the Idaho Panhandle, and a small sliver of the Southern Rockies/Colorado Plateau BCR juts into southeastern Idaho. For practical purposes, given the small part of Idaho within the Southern Rockies/Colorado Plateau, we consider the state to be essentially within two BCRs for this plan. As the

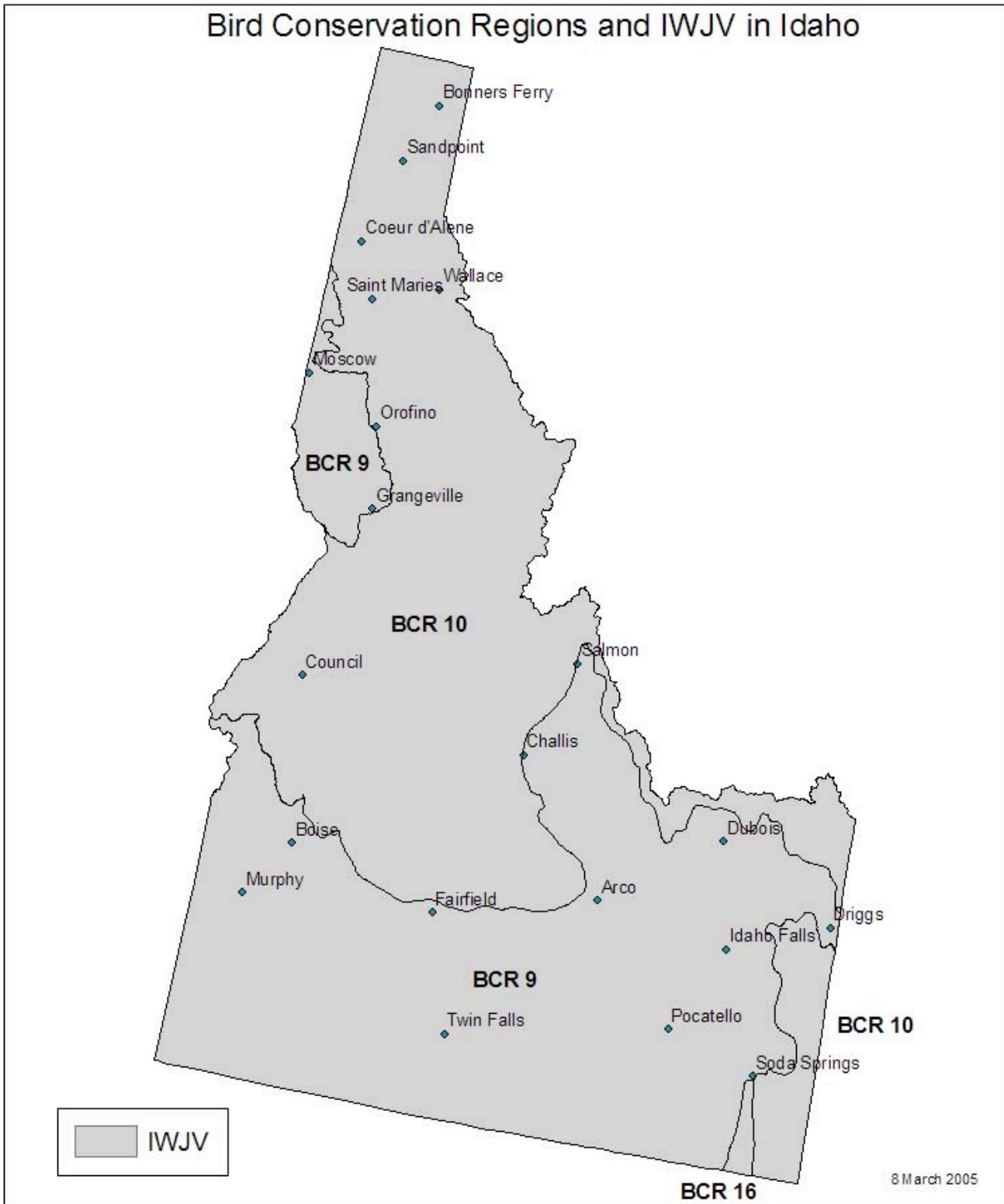
“all bird” planning process moves forward, the BCRs defined by NABCI (see **Figure 1**) will likely become the standard ecological regions/divisions for migratory bird planning and management.

**International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA):** IAFWA was founded in 1902 as a quasi-governmental organization of public agencies, including state wildlife agencies charged with the protection and management of North America’s fish and wildlife resources. IAFWA received a federal grant in FY/2001 to conduct “integrated all bird” conservation planning workshops for state wildlife agencies in FY/2001-2002. Since the national objectives of this grant closely parallel the IWJV’s coordinated migratory bird planning effort, the IWJV is working with IAFWA staff to ensure that the workshops are complementary. Workshops were conducted in Colorado and Arizona in 2002 and in Boise, Idaho in March 2003.

**Congress:** Congress strongly supports a public-private partnership approach to protecting and restoring wetlands and other important migratory bird habitats across North America, and they have signaled their support by increasing the federal funds available for migratory bird initiatives. In FY/2002, Congress re-authorized the NAWCA and increased its authorized annual funding level to \$50 million then to \$75 million by FY/2007. Appropriations for NAWCA continue to grow since the authorization level was increased. Congress also recommended a phased-in approach to fully funding the 15 habitat and species joint ventures that were in place in FY/2001, making it clear in budget language that Congress regards these joint ventures as a future primary delivery system for all federally-funded migratory bird programs. In its FY/2001 Interior Appropriations language, the House noted that the joint venture program “continues to be one of the greatest successes of the (Fish and Wildlife) Service, with funding leveraged to a greater extent than all other Service programs combined.”

**Executive Order 13186 – Protection of Migratory Birds:** In January, 2001 outgoing President Clinton signed an Executive Order requiring all federal agencies which might have a measurable negative impact on migratory birds to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to promote the recommendations of NAWMP, NABCI and other migratory bird programs, as well as other conservation considerations. The Bureau of Land Management and USDA Forest Service developed a draft MOU with the Fish and Wildlife Service in 2001, which emphasizes a collaborative approach to migratory bird conservation, in cooperation with other agencies and organizations. Because this executive order addresses the integration of bird conservation principles, habitat restoration for migratory birds, and comprehensive planning among various bird conservation programs, these coordinated implementation plans developed by the IWJV should assist these federal agencies with implementation of the MOU. Other federal agencies will presumably also develop MOUs with the Fish and Wildlife Service to implement Executive Order 13186. This presidential Executive Order was reinforced by the Bush Administration on September 12, 2002 when U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Director Steve Williams issued **Director’s Order No. 146**, which indicates, among other things, that joint ventures should deliver the full spectrum of bird conservation.

Figure 1 – Bird Conservation Regions in Idaho



**Other Mandates and Programs:** In 2002, Congress passed a new Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (H.R.2217), funding the new Act with an initial \$3 million for a matching grants program; funding for this new program has continued and grown since FY/2003. Congress also created a new State Wildlife Grant program which provides funding to state wildlife agencies for wildlife planning and conservation. Conservation grants are predicated on development of Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategies, which must be completed by October 2005. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game is taking steps to complete this overall strategy by the due date in 2005.

#### 4. Migratory Bird Conservation Initiatives

There are four migratory bird initiatives for which national, regional and state plans have been or are being developed. The following programs have different but compatible approaches to planning for bird conservation, but the goals, objectives, and priorities of each will be considered in the IWJV Coordinated Implementation Plan for Bird Conservation in Idaho:

**North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP):** Adopted by the United States and Canada in 1986, and by Mexico in 1994, to address the conservation and restoration of waterfowl, other migratory waterbirds, and the habitats on which they depend. The Plan, as adopted, aims to restore waterfowl populations to 1970-79 levels and establishes specific population objectives for twenty-five species of ducks, five species of geese, plus trumpeter and tundra swans. The Plan was updated in 1998 and 2003.

The IWJV is one of fourteen public-private partnerships established to coordinate the implementation of NAWMP and the achievement of population and habitat objectives along flyway lines across North America. Public agencies and conservation groups work as partners through an IWJV State Steering Committee in Idaho to identify, protect, restore and enhance wetlands and other important habitats for waterfowl and other migratory birds, as well as native resident birds such as greater sage-grouse.

**Partners in Flight (PIF):** The national PIF program began in 1989 as a coordinated effort to document and reverse apparent declines in the populations of neotropical migratory birds, those birds that breed north of Mexico and then migrate to Mexico, Central and South America and the Caribbean in the winter months. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation took the lead in bringing together federal, state, and local government agencies, foundations, conservation groups, industry and the academic community to address the problem of population declines. The reasons are complex, and include loss of breeding habitat due to fragmentation, alteration, urban expansion and natural disasters; loss or alteration of habitat in non-breeding areas and along migratory routes; and brood parasitism. The PIF program was later expanded to include all nongame land birds.

Today, PIF is an international program, with eastern and western regional coordinators and PIF Working Groups in each state. In 2000, the American Bird Conservancy (ABC) published the first comprehensive national plan for the program, titled *Partners in Flight: Conservation of the Land Birds of the United States*. This planning document summarizes the goals and priorities of the various state Bird Conservation Plans, as well as 93 physiographic areas and seven generalized regions of the continental United States. It also encourages better coordination with other initiatives such as the NAWMP, U.S. Shorebird Management Plan, and the North American Waterbird Conservation Plan. PIF initially divided Idaho into three physiographic areas, but for purposes of coordinated bird conservation, these have now been replaced by the BCRs mentioned on page 4 and shown in **Figure 1**. Passage of the



Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act in 2001 provided a new federal commitment to the conservation of neotropical migrant species addressed by PIF. In September 2003, PIF released a new North American Landbird Conservation Plan.

Idaho PIF was formed in 1992 to direct resources of PIF partners to the conservation of birds and their habitats through cooperative efforts in the areas of monitoring, research, management and education. Idaho PIF is a public-private partnership made up of professionals from state and federal natural resource agencies, universities, Native American tribes, private industry and nongovernmental organizations. The Idaho PIF steering committee is made up of a number of partners, including representatives from the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Geological Survey, Audubon Society, and the Potlatch Corporation.

In January 2000, Idaho PIF released Version 1.0 of the Idaho Bird Conservation Plan (BCP), which was based on an assessment of the status of 243 species of breeding birds in Idaho, including waterfowl, shorebirds, waterbirds and 119 species of Neotropical migrants. This assessment identified 60 species of Idaho breeding birds, considered to be High Priority species in Idaho. These 60 species are organized into 12 habitats, which are listed in the BCP. These habitats in turn were combined and synthesized into four habitats considered to be the highest priority for Idaho birds: Riparian, Non-riverine wetlands (marshes lakes and ponds), Sagebrush Shrublands (excluding salt desert shrub), and Ponderosa Pine (dry Ponderosa Pine/Douglas Fir/Grand Fir) forests. Each of these four priority habitats is described in the BCP, along with their importance to birds. Also included in the BCP are statewide habitat objectives, issues, strategies and tasks for implementing those habitat objectives. For Idaho, the BCP remains the best statewide summary of species and associated habitat information, and is one of the primary sources of information used in developing a Coordinated Implementation Plan for Bird Conservation in Idaho.

Since the publication of Version 1.0 of the Idaho BCP, Idaho PIF has revised its list of priority bird species and their respective priority level classifications. The revised list reflects more objective classification rules, updated PIF priority scores, and a BCR-level approach. Species are classified into one of four priority-level categories: (1) Level I (highest priority); (2) Level II (moderate priority); (3) Level III (low priority); and (4) Level IV (no priority). Fifty-eight species classified as Level I or Level II priority in BCRs 9 (Northern Rockies) and 10 (Great Basin) are listed in **Table One** of this planning document. Ranking criteria included Relative Abundance, Breeding Distribution, Non-breeding Distribution, Breeding Area Importance, Threats to Breeding, Threats to Non-breeding, and Breeding Population Trend. Also included in the ranking process (in part to help make the BCR-level scores more relevant to Idaho), is the relative importance of Idaho to a particular species and its conservation, based upon the abundance of that species in Idaho (Idaho Area Importance). Species are listed again in Appendix A, within 14 associated habitat groups identified in the Idaho BCP and by the Idaho Steering Committee; this appendix is modified from Table 2 of the Idaho BCP and reflects updates made to the priority species list since publication of the Idaho BCP.

**U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan (USSCP):** The term shorebird is applied in North America to a large group of birds commonly called sandpipers and plovers, but also includes oystercatchers, avocets, and stilts. Of 214 species of shorebirds found worldwide, 53 regularly occur in the United States and, although they are found at some time of the year in all 50 states, the biology and ecology of most shorebird species are poorly understood. Technical and regional working groups were convened to address some of the known conservation and research issues for shorebirds and in 2000, the USSCP was

published by the Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences, funded by a grant from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This national plan provides baseline information on shorebird populations and habitat, and addresses some of the known challenges to shorebird conservation, including low reproductive potential and habitat loss. It also articulates hemispheric and national goals for restoring and stabilizing shorebird populations, especially those known to be in decline. These goals emphasize research, monitoring and cooperative landscape management strategies at the international, national, and regional levels. As with NABCI and the PIF plan, the USSCP encourages close coordination with other bird conservation initiatives, as well as implementation of shorebird conservation strategies through the IWJV and other habitat joint ventures established by NAWMP. The shorebird plan defines Shorebird Planning Regions across North America, which follow along the lines of NABCI BCRs. Idaho is within the shorebird plan's Intermountain West Shorebird Planning Region.

An *Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan* (IWRSP) also was released in 2000. The plan notes that perhaps a million shorebirds breed in the Intermountain West and that millions more migrate through the area each year. The plan recognizes that finding ample high quality fresh water will be the greatest challenge faced by shorebirds in the Intermountain West. The regional plan articulates seven goals, plus associated objectives and strategies related to habitat management, monitoring and assessment, research, outreach and planning. The planning goal includes objectives to coordinate shorebird planning and projects with other migratory bird initiatives and specifically with the IWJV. The IWRSP identifies eleven species of shorebirds that regularly breed in the region, as well as 23 additional species that are annual migrants. IWRSP also recognizes eleven Key Shorebird Areas, one of which, American Falls Reservoir, is in Idaho. The IWRSP also identifies 79 Managed Shorebird Sites, 11 of which are in Idaho, including Bear Lake NWR, Camas NWR, and Market Lake WMA. American Falls/Springfield Bottoms also has been designated a Regional Shorebird Reserve by the Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN). A revised version of the Intermountain West Plan was released in March 2004.

Some of the breeding shorebird species of particular concern in the Intermountain West states are listed in **Table One**. These include Long-billed Curlew, Snowy Plover, American Avocet, Black-necked Stilt, Wilson's phalarope and 15 other species with scores of 4 or 5 in the shorebird plan's species scoring process. The Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan provides the primary source of information for shorebird species and habitat objectives for the coordinated implementation plan for bird conservation in Idaho. Idaho shorebird species are shown again, within their associated critical habitats, in **Appendix A**.

**North American Waterbird Conservation Plan (NAWCP):** The NAWCP provides a continental framework for conserving and managing colonial nesting waterbirds, including 209 species of seabirds, coastal waterbirds (gulls, terns, pelicans), wading birds (herons, ibises), and marsh birds, such as certain grebes and bitterns. The overall goal of the plan is to ensure that the distribution, diversity and abundance of populations, habitats (breeding, migratory, and non-breeding) and important sites of waterbirds are sustained or restored throughout their ranges in North America. The geographic scope of the plan covers 28 countries, from Canada to Panama, as well as islands and nearshore areas of the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean Sea. As with NAWMP and PIF, the waterbird partnership includes federal, state and provincial wildlife agencies, individuals, and nonprofit conservation organizations. Version One of this Plan (2001) emphasizes seabirds and other colonial-nesting waterbirds. It also concentrates on the northern portions of its geographic scope. Version 2 (due out in 2005) will include more guidance on conservation of non-colonial waterbirds and more details on

the needs and priorities of various regions within the overall Plan area, especially the Caribbean, Mexico, and Central America. Also, as with PIF and other migratory bird plans, NAWCP includes a goal to establish conservation action and exchange information and expertise with other bird conservation initiatives, especially NABCI and the habitat joint ventures established by the NAWMP, including IWJV. The plan also calls for establishment of Practical Units for Planning (PUPs) for terrestrial habitats; the state of Idaho falls within the Intermountain West/Southwest Desert PUP.

Volume One of the NAWCP plan covers 165 species of colonial-nesting birds, as well as three grebes that nest semi-colonially. Volume Two will cover 44 species of marsh birds. On October 23, 2001, a second draft of Volume One was released for review. In this draft plan, the conservation status of all North American waterbird species was evaluated, adapting the protocol from PIF and the USSCP. Under this classification system, a number of species found in Idaho as breeders or migrants fall into the **Species of Moderate Concern** or **Species of Low Concern** categories for North America, Northern Hemisphere, Western Hemisphere, and Cosmopolitan (world-wide) including the American White Pelican, California Gull, White-faced Ibis, Western Grebe, and Clark's Grebe. A number of other species, including Great Blue Heron, Double-crested Cormorant, Forster's Tern, and Ring-billed Gull, are found in Idaho but are classified as **Species Not at Risk** in North America. The status of these species in Idaho may of course be more or less threatened than their global, hemispheric, or continental status. Currently, several species belonging to this group, such as the Double-crested Cormorant and Caspian Tern, are receiving increased attention by state and federal wildlife management agencies because of their potential conflicts with stocks of migrating salmon and steelhead smolt. In se. Idaho, at Blackfoot Reservoir, the same is also true for American white pelicans and Yellowstone cutthroat trout.

In December 2001 the process was initiated for developing a regional waterbird conservation plan for the Intermountain West/Southwest Desert PUP. A first draft was released in August 2002. When this regional plan is completed it will articulate conservation and management goals and objectives for waterbirds in Idaho and other states of the IWJV, as well as identify and describe habitats and locations of important waterbird habitat in Idaho and other Western states. It is expected to be the primary source of information for waterbird species and habitat objectives for this Coordinated Implementation Plan for Bird Conservation in Idaho. Draft species priorities for the Intermountain West Waterbird Plan (June, 2004) are shown in **Table One**.

## **5. Other Bird Conservation Programs:**

In addition to the four migratory bird initiative described above, there are a number of other important bird conservation programs, which will be reviewed, considered and included in a Coordinated Implementation Plan for Bird Conservation in Idaho. These include:

**Important Bird Areas (IBA) Program:** The IBA Program is an international, site-based approach to bird conservation that began in Europe in the mid-1980s, when BirdLife International sponsored a continent-wide inventory of key sites for birds. The effort spread to the United States, and in the mid-1990s the American Bird Conservancy and National Audubon Society completed a pilot project to identify and describe the IBA's of Pennsylvania. As of January 2005, 46 states have state-level IBA programs, including three states that have published guides to their IBAs.

The IBA program recognizes that there are places on the landscape that provide exceptionally valuable or essential habitat for one or more species of birds, including breeding, wintering or migratory habitat.

Identifying, recognizing, monitoring, and stewarding these sites can form the basis of a landscape-level conservation network, not just for birds but also for other species of wildlife.

The Idaho IBA Program was initiated in 1996 as a joint effort of Idaho PIF and the Idaho Audubon Council, and nomination forms were sent out in December 1996. Between 1997 and 1999, the Idaho IBA Committee reviewed and scored 67 site nominations and eventually accepted 52 sites as state-level IBAs; another nine sites were recognized as Important Bird Areas of Local Importance. These 61 sites were described in an Idaho IBA Progress Report released in November 2000. They were also reviewed and considered in coming up with the landscape-level Bird Habitat Conservation Areas listed in **Tables Three and Four**. The Idaho IBA Program will be an important component of the Coordinated Implementation Plan for Bird Conservation in Idaho. Since 2000, six additional sites have been recognized as state-level IBAs, and 11 IBAs have been recognized as globally important by National Audubon.

**Ecoregional Conservation Planning:** The Nature Conservancy (TNC) has adopted ecoregion-based planning as the most effective way to achieve its national mission of preserving a diversity of plants, animals, and natural communities. The planning process used by TNC follows a methodology outlined in their publication *Geography of Hope* (2000) that defines a vision of conservation success at an ecoregional scale, and is based on documenting and mapping a list or “portfolio” of biologically outstanding sites that represent a full complement of ecosystems, natural communities, and species characteristics of the ecoregion. This methodology may be used to direct TNC programs and influence other conservation efforts across the United States. The ecoregional plans are based on amended ecoregional units delineated by Bailey et al (1998).

Idaho falls within five of TNC’s ecoregions. These ecoregional boundaries approximate but do not necessarily match the BCR boundaries shown in **Figure 1**. The Columbia Plateau Ecoregion covers most of southern Idaho, as well as the west-central panhandle. The Middle Rocky Mountain-Blue Mountain Ecoregion covers most of central Idaho, and the Canadian Rockies Ecoregion covers the remainder of the Idaho Panhandle. The Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountains Ecoregion includes the eastern edge of the state, abutting Wyoming, and a small sliver of the Utah High Plateaus Ecoregion juts into the very southwestern corner of the state. TNC is developing ecoregional assessments and plans for all of the ecoregions, which cover Idaho; timing of the completion of these plans will vary, depending on TNC priorities and which state office of TNC is taking lead responsibility for each plan.

Although TNC’s ecoregional plans are not specifically designed as bird conservation plans, they do include the identification and classification of those habitat types, areas, and sites, which provide important habitat for birds. Birds identified as conservation targets for the five ecoregions are linked to the portfolio sites in those ecoregional plans. Target Bird Species, listed by TNC for each ecological system group, were obtained from the literature and interviews with acknowledged experts. These target species are listed in **Table One**.

**Range-wide Sage Grouse Conservation Project:** The Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding in 2000 with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management to develop a strategy for the conservation of greater sage-grouse throughout its range. In 2001 WAFWA received a federal grant to aid sagebrush/sage grouse conservation efforts in six or seven Western states, including Idaho, as well as British Columbia. In 2002, a project coordinator was hired with the grant funds and he began

coordinating the completion of statewide and province-wide greater sage grouse databases, including medium-to-fine-scale distribution maps of sage grouse habitat. The project is overseen by a federal-state National Sage Grouse Conservation Framework Team.

**Endangered Species Act (ESA):** The Federal ESA of 1973, as amended, mandates the protection of threatened and endangered species of plants and animals and the development of a recovery plan for each species. In Idaho, the Bald Eagle is listed as Threatened. Greater sage-grouse have also been petitioned for listing, and the Yellow-billed Cuckoo is listed as a Candidate species. Due to their legal status under the ESA, listed species are automatically included in any list of priority bird species for the IWJV in Idaho, even though independent measures are being taken under the ESA to recover their populations. The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service, Region One, also maintains a BCR-level priority species lists for birds and other species, which could become Candidate species for ESA listing in the future; birds listed for BCR 9 and 10 are shown in **Table One**. They are also included in a matrix shown as **Appendix A**.

## 6. Priority Bird Species in Idaho

Five of the seven conservation planning programs described above, plus the federal ESA and NAWMP/IWJV, have developed or will develop, as part of their overall planning process, a list of priority bird species, species of concern, or target species, either for Idaho or the Intermountain West region. The State of Idaho has its own endangered, threatened, and species of concern list, and the Bureau of Land Management and USDA Forest Service have their own lists of Sensitive Species. **Table One** is a combined list of priority bird species from all known bird conservation programs that apply in Idaho. They are also included in a matrix shown as **Appendix A**.

## 7. Bird Species-Habitat Relationships

The Idaho BCP (2000) has identified and described 14 habitats in Idaho, 13 of which provide critical habitat for at least one of the state's Level I or Level II priority species. These thirteen habitats, and their associated priority bird species from the Idaho BCP, were updated in 2000 by Idaho PIF. Information from the PIF plan has been included and expanded in the matrix shown as **Appendix B** to show the relationship between PIF priority bird species in Idaho and their breeding habitats in Utah.

## 8. Priority Habitat Types

In December 2002, the Idaho Steering Committee met in Boise and ranked the 14 major habitat types defined by the 2000 Idaho BCP, plus Agricultural Lands, into three categories of priority, A, B and C, defined below. Three criteria were used to rank these habitats: 1) Statewide importance to birds; 2) Degree of threat; and 3) Opportunities (funding, partnerships, and feasibility for habitat protection, restoration, and enhancement). The three categories were defined as:

- Priority A: High threat, high opportunity, and high value to birds statewide
- Priority B: One criterion may be high, but generally the habitat is of moderate concern
- Priority C: Relatively low threat, low opportunity, low value as habitat statewide

The ranked list of habitats developed by the Idaho Steering Committee is shown as **Table Two**.

## 9. Bird Habitat Conservation Areas (BHCAs)

In December 2002, an all-day planning workshop was held in Boise to develop a list of 25-35 priority Bird Habitat Conservation Areas (BHCAs) in Idaho which should be considered by the IWJV for all-bird conservation projects over the next five years. Existing plans and resource conservation maps were consulted, including the Wetland Focus Areas already delineated by the Idaho Steering Committee, the IBA map for Idaho, and the various ecoregional maps already developed by TNC of Idaho. The planning group split into three smaller working groups for the three sub-areas of the state, Southwest Idaho, Southeast Idaho, and the Idaho Panhandle. From this all-day exercise, involving bird conservation experts from all over Idaho, a list of 55 Potential BHCAs state was developed, shown here as **Table Three**. These 55 areas were discussed and debated to ensure that they were not only important on their own, but that they reflected the range of priority A and B habitats that are shown in **Table Two**.

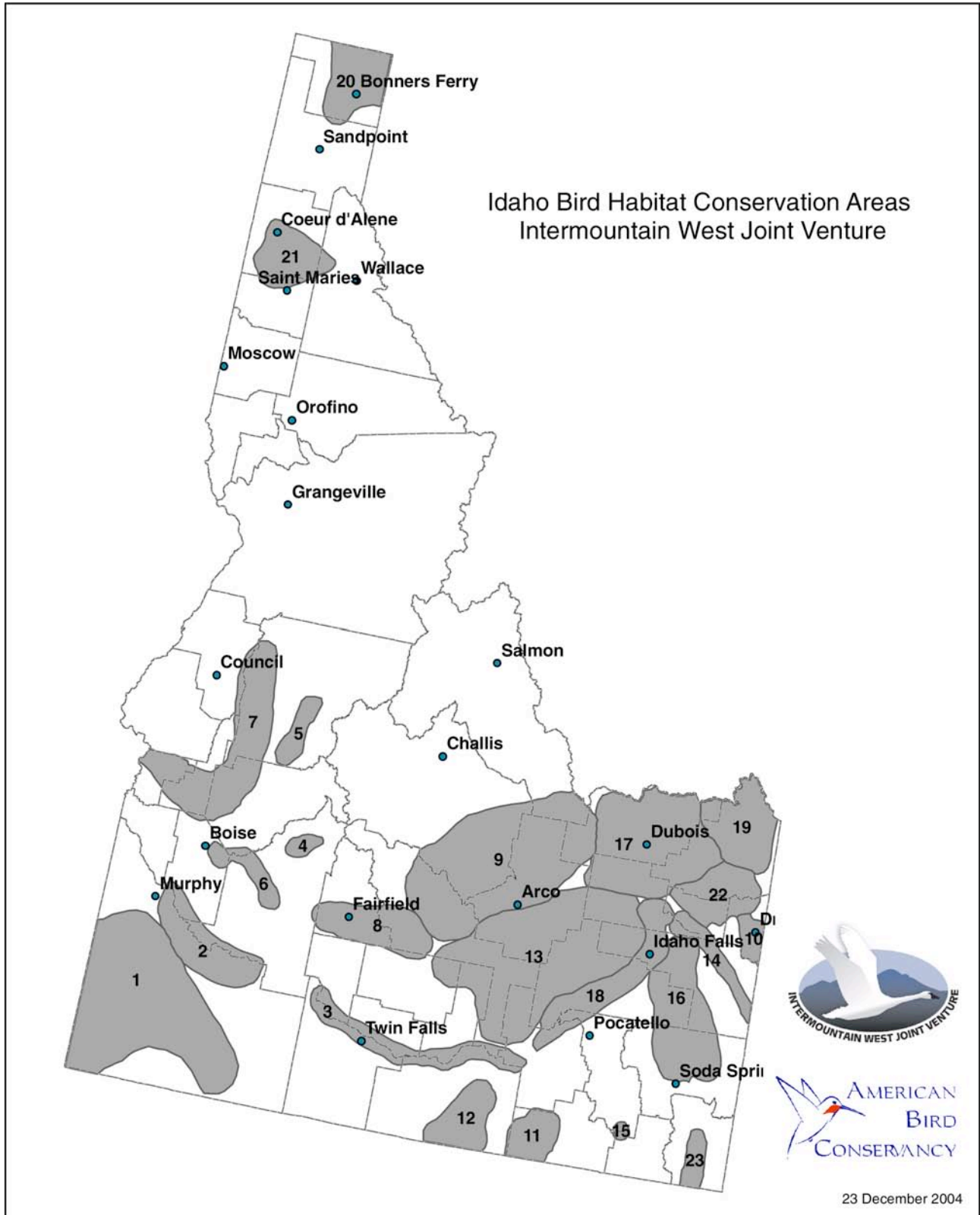
In February 2003, the Idaho Steering Committee met again and reviewed the list of Potential BHCAs and after much discussion, agreed on a statewide list of 36 Priority BHCAs, shown as **Table Four**. The areas shown here are in some cases aggregations of other areas shown in **Table Three**. These 36 BHCAs are described in more detail in **Appendix C**.

It must be understood that Bird Habitat Conservation Areas are intended to display areas where bird habitat conservation projects may take place, where state partners believe the best opportunity exists for effective conservation activities. However, the BHCAs have no official status. In the case of all of these units (private or public) BHCA designation simply notes where conservation activities could occur. Such action would, of course, be predicated on concurrence, collaboration and cooperation with all landowners involved.

## 10. Landscape Mapping

Digital maps have been produced which depict the BHCAs delineated by the Idaho Steering Committee and listed in **Table Four**. A map of BHCAs for Idaho is shown as **Figure 2**.

FIGURE 2 - BIRD HABITAT CONSERVATION AREAS FOR IDAHO



## 11. Habitat Conservation Goals and Objectives

To guide the operations of the Intermountain West Joint Venture until 2015, the IWJV Management Board requested each State Steering Committee develop goals and objectives for the Priority A and B habitats. For Idaho these habitats are listed in **Table Two**. The statewide goals and objectives were derived from the mapped acreage of priority habitats within each BHCA. They are not intended to replace or over-ride the habitat objectives of PIF, the NAWCA or any other bird conservation plan.

To begin the process of goal setting, IWJV Steering Committee chairs from 11 western states met with IWJV staff in Salt Lake City for two days in August 2004. Each plan, including draft BHCA maps, was reviewed by steering committee chairs. Criteria were then established for setting habitat goals and objectives, and each steering committee chair was asked to meet with their state steering committee by the end of October 2004 to finalize these goals and objectives. The habitat goals and objectives developed for the IWJV in Idaho are as follows:

### Priority A Habitats

#### PONDEROSA PINE

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Statewide Goal:	Protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore ponderosa pine forest habitats in Idaho with an emphasis on managing for the long-term maintenance of ~25% as old (mature) forest. Prevent additional loss of old-growth ponderosa pine forests and restore historic structural characteristics with no further elimination of large trees or snags. Achieve natural disturbance regimes (or suitable alternatives) in original and restored ponderosa pine forests.
Statewide Objective:	By 2025 manage 562,487 ac (~25%) of ponderosa pine in Idaho in the conditions outlined below. Emphasize the 346,984 ac of ponderosa pine in the four BHCAs selected to target this habitat. Note: future iterations of this plan should include additional efforts to identify BHCAs that target ponderosa pine; only 16% (see below) of Idaho's ponderosa pine habitat was "captured" by the BHCAs designated in this version of the IWJV planning effort for Idaho. While this may be due, in part, to the way GAP classifies ponderosa pine on the landscape, efforts to locate additional pine-oriented BHCAs still seems warranted.
Desired Future Condition(s):	10 (at lower elevations) to 30 (at higher elevations) trees/ac, as large a diameter as possible (preferably >21 in. dbh [diameter at breast height]), and yet maintain a range of diameters to allow for replacement. Provide adequate snag densities and sizes to meet the needs of priority bird species (see Idaho Bird Conservation Plan v1.0, 2000). Management sites should be in large blocks, with some being >2,000 ac in size.
Priority Bird Species:	White-headed Woodpecker; Pygmy Nuthatch; Lewis's Woodpecker; Flammulated Owl.



Priority BHCAs: (No. acres of ponderosa pine in each): Roaring River (2,038 ac); Lower S. Fork Boise River (3,962 ac); Payette (289,926 ac); Lower Coeur d’Alene River (51,058 ac). Total in all four priority BHCAs = 346,984 ac.

Occurrence by BCR: 344,584 ac (BCR 9); 1,905,363 ac (BCR 10); 0 ac (BCR 16). Total statewide = 2,249,948 ac.

Total in all Idaho BHCAs (% of state total): 367,944 ac (16%).

**SAGEBRUSH/SALT DESERT SHRUB**

(Includes Sagebrush Steppe and Greasewood/Saltbush habitats combined)

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Statewide Goal: Protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore a dynamic shrubsteppe ecosystem that includes no net loss of sagebrush/salt desert shrub habitat. Fragmented and degraded habitat should be restored to a more healthy condition with a distribution matching historical pattern; restored areas should be linked to those currently existing whenever possible.

Statewide Objective: During the period 2005–2025, protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore approximately 6.4 million ac (~40%) of sagebrush/salt desert shrub habitat in Idaho with the needs of Greater Sage-Grouse in mind (assumes that sage grouse are an “umbrella” species and that its habitat requirements generally encompass those of other sagebrush obligate species). Eleven BHCAs selected to target this habitat collectively provide approximately 6.8 million ac of sagebrush/salt desert shrub with which to achieve these objectives.

Desired Future Condition(s): Overstory objectives – In the long-term, provide at least 25% of each major sagebrush community (especially big sagebrush) in an early-seral stage, 25% in a mid-seral stage, and 25% in a late-seral stage; blocks should be as large as possible, starting with the largest blocks currently available and creating larger blocks as opportunities arise. Understory objectives – In big sagebrush sites, maintain/restore a healthy bunchgrass community; native bunchgrass species of particular importance include Bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, and various members of the genus *Stipa*. Ideally, the plant community will contain a mix of other native grasses and forbs.

Priority Bird Species: Greater Sage-Grouse; Sage Sparrow; Brewer’s Sparrow; Sage Thrasher; Horned Lark.

Priority BHCAs: (No. acres of sagebrush/salt desert shrub in each): Owyhee (1,722,704 ac); Birds of Prey and C.J. Strike (464,643 ac); Payette (152,490 ac); Camas Prairie (271,738 ac); Vanishing Rivers (1,308,268 ac); Curlew Grasslands (140,751 ac); City of Rocks/Raft River (182,571 ac); Big Desert (1,477,702 ac); East Highlands (330,097 ac); Medicine Lodge (708,722 ac); Lower Henry’s Fork (21,650 ac). Total in all eleven priority BHCAs = 6,781,335 ac.

Occurrence by BCR: 12,886,812 ac (BCR 9); 2,899,727 ac (BCR 10); 128,323 ac (BCR 16). Total statewide = 15,914,872 ac.

Total in all Idaho BHCAs (% of state total): 7,137,225 ac (45%).

**ASPEN WOODLAND**

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Statewide Goal: Protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore aspen woodlands wherever they occur in Idaho, striving to increase both the quality and distribution of existing aspen habitat statewide.

Statewide Objective: By 2025, restore currently degraded aspen woodlands by targeting 432,161 ac (~50%) for protection using a combination of fence-building to exclude ungulate herbivory, thinning treatments to reduce conifer encroachment, and prescribed burning and mechanical scarification to promote seedling/sapling growth and establishment. Emphasize the 174,862 ac of aspen woodlands in the four BHCAs selected to target this habitat.

Desired Future Condition(s): Using management methods described above, regeneration of aspen should be encouraged to create vigorous understory layers of seedlings and saplings. Large, decadent trees should be maintained to provide nesting opportunities for cavity-nesting birds, as well as to allow for adequate snag recruitment. Where conifers have encroached, they should be removed.

Priority Bird Species: Ruffed Grouse; Blue Grouse; Red-naped Sapsucker; Warbling Vireo.

Priority BHCAs: (No. acres of aspen woodlands in each): Roaring River (3,553 ac); Upper Deadwood (3,398 ac); East Highlands (141,747 ac); Island Park Caldera (51,058 ac). Total in all four priority BHCAs = 174,862 ac.

Occurrence by BCR: 342,254 ac (BCR 9); 480,487 ac (BCR 10); 41,581 ac (BCR 16). Total statewide = 864,322 ac.

Total in all Idaho BHCAs (% of state total): 272,798 ac (32%).

**RIPARIAN**

(Includes Riparian Woodland, Riparian Herbaceous, and Riparian Shrubland habitats combined.)

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- Statewide Goal: Protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore a dynamic riparian ecosystem, encouraging a return of natural disturbance regimes or finding adequate methods for mimicking those disturbances. Lost or degraded riparian habitats should be restored where feasible, and no additional loss of riparian habitat should occur.
- Statewide Objective: By 2025, protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore 289,705 ac (~30%) of riparian habitat in Idaho. Thirteen BHCAs selected to target this habitat collectively provide 246,438 ac with which to achieve these objectives.
- Desired Future Condition(s): Target conditions for riparian habitats vary by riparian system (i.e., floodplain, location, elevation; Idaho Bird Conservation Plan v1.0, 2000). In general, however, these will include: multi-layered understories of grasses and/or deciduous shrubs; willow/dogwood patches  $\geq 20$  ac in size with scattered openings and 60–80% crown cover; and, in seral stages that include trees, open tree canopy with mature trees, recruitment trees, and some snags. In particular, stream banks should support dense growths of grasses, forbs, and shrubs.
- Priority Bird Species: Bald Eagle; Calliope Hummingbird; Blue Grouse; Willow Flycatcher; Yellow-billed Cuckoo.
- Priority BHCAs: (No. acres of riparian habitat in each): Mid-Snake River (4,689 ac); Roaring River (1,054 ac); Lower S. Fork Boise River (5,031 ac); Payette (30,760 ac); Camas Prairie (8,978 ac); Vanishing Rivers (43,611 ac); Teton Valley (8,142 ac); S. Fork Snake River (9,227 ac); Medicine Lodge (17,086 ac); American Falls (52,251 ac); Island Park Caldera (38,499 ac); Kootenai (12,472 ac); Lower Coeur d’Alene River (14,637 ac). Total in all thirteen priority BHCAs = 246,438 ac.
- Occurrence by BCR: 353,865 ac (BCR 9); 605,939 ac (BCR 10); 5,878 ac (BCR 16). Total statewide = 965,683 ac.
- Total in all Idaho BHCAs (% of state total): 326,999 ac (34%).

**WETLANDS**

(Includes Wet Meadow/Marsh, Other Wetland habitats, and Water combined)

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- Statewide Goal: Undertake actions to protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore wetlands that result in a net increase in the number of acres of marshes, lakes, and pond complexes, focusing on the same types and amounts that historically occurred in Idaho. Special attention should be paid to protecting water sources, such as natural springs.

Statewide Objective:	By 2025, protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore 270,537 ac (~40%) of wetlands in Idaho, emphasizing the 227,066 ac in the eight BHCAs selected to target this habitat. Priority should be given to projects that include associated upland habitats (i.e., shrubsteppe, grassland, conifer forest) that drain into the wetlands being restored.
Desired Future Condition(s):	Wetlands should be protected/maintained/enhanced/restored in such condition that the hydrology of a site remains “intact” (i.e., a healthy, functioning system with natural levels of water fluctuation). This condition should promote the growth of intact native plant communities that are appropriate for the site; few (or none) exotic plant species should exist and noxious weeds should be eradicated. For intact wetlands to occur, associated uplands also need to be protected/maintained/enhanced/restored to reduce or avoid excess run-off of sediments and/or nutrients into the catchment wetlands. Wetland complexes also should encompass ephemeral wetlands (no matter how small), which may be especially important to shorebirds during spring migration.
Priority Bird Species:	Wilson’s Phalarope; Trumpeter Swan; Black Tern; White-faced Ibis; American White Pelican; Common Loon.
Priority BHCAs:	(No. acres of wetlands in each): Camas Prairie (7,082 ac); Teton Valley (3,401 ac); Oxford Slough (1,383 ac); East Highlands (33,669 ac); Medicine Lodge (2,566 ac); American Falls (41,966 ac); Lower Coeur d’Alene River (39,359 ac); Bear Lake (34,756 ac). Total in all eight priority BHCAs = 227,066 ac.
Occurrence by BCR:	230,921 ac (BCR 9); 455,319 ac (BCR 10); 103 ac (BCR 16). Total statewide = 676,343 ac.
Total in all Idaho BHCAs (% of state total):	372,744 ac (55%).

**Priority B Habitats**

**HIGH ELEVATION MIXED CONIFER (SPRUCE-FIR FOREST)**

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Statewide Goal:	Protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore high elevation mixed conifer forest habitats in Idaho with an emphasis on managing for no net loss of old-growth stands across the landscape. Maintain/restore natural disturbance regimes (especially fire) in existing and restored habitat.
Statewide Objective:	By 2025, protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore 629,891 ac (~20%) of high elevation mixed conifer forest, emphasizing the 278,191 ac in the five BHCAs selected to target this habitat.

Desired Future Condition(s):	Maintain all vegetation cover types (i.e., whitebark pine, grand fir, subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, Lodgepole pine), successional stages, and important structural attributes (i.e., snags, understory shrubs, downed woody debris) that characterize this diverse forest habitat. Wherever possible, manage for an interconnected patchwork mosaic of native plant communities, age-classes, and especially old-forest conditions across the landscape. Most importantly, strive to incorporate key structural attributes that are characteristic of old-forest stands (e.g., large-diameter snags, downed wood, flaking bark) into younger, more intensively managed forests.
Priority Bird Species:	Clark’s Nutcracker; Great Gray Owl; Spruce Grouse; Hammond’s Flycatcher; Olive-sided Flycatcher.
Priority BHCAs:	(No. acres of high elevation mixed conifer forest in each): Roaring River (8,198 ac); Upper Deadwood (24,674 ac); Vanishing Rivers (118,315 ac); Island Park Caldera (44,551 ac); Kootenai (82,453 ac). Total in all five priority BHCAs = 278,191 ac.
Occurrence by BCR:	151,411 ac (BCR 9); 2,943,765 ac (BCR 10); 54,278 ac (BCR 16). Total statewide = 3,149,454 ac.
Total in all Idaho BHCAs (% of state total):	458,921 ac (15%).

**CEDAR AND HEMLOCK**

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Statewide Goal:	Protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore cedar and hemlock forest habitats in Idaho with an emphasis on managing for no net loss of old-growth across the landscape. Protect/maintain any stands currently in old-forest condition and enhance/restore those that were cedar and hemlock historically but have been converted to other cover types due to changes in natural disturbance regimes.
Statewide Objective:	By 2025, protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore approximately 218,804 ac (~20%) of cedar and hemlock forest in Idaho, emphasizing the 54,279 ac in the one BHCA selected to target this habitat.
Desired Future Condition(s):	Maintain appropriate cover types, successional stages, and important structural attributes (i.e., snags, understory shrubs, downed woody debris) that characterize this narrowly distributed but critically important forest habitat in northern Idaho. Strive to incorporate key structural attributes that are characteristic of old-forest stands (e.g., large-diameter snags, downed wood, flaking bark) into early seral/managed forest stands. Where possible, stands should be mature to old growth with relatively closed forest canopies.
Priority Bird Species:	Vaux’s Swift; Brown Creeper; Varied Thrush; Winter Wren; Golden-crowned Kinglet; Townsend’s Warbler.

Priority BHCA: (No. acres of cedar and hemlock forest): Kootenai (54,279 ac).

Occurrence by BCR: 58,877 ac (BCR 9); 1,035,141 ac (BCR 10); 0 ac (BCR 16). Total statewide = 1,094,018 ac.

Total in all Idaho BHCAs (% of state total): 95,808 ac (9%).

**LOW ELEVATION MIXED CONIFER**

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Statewide Goal: Protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore low elevation mixed conifer forest habitats in Idaho with an emphasis on managing for the long-term maintenance of ~20% as old (mature) forest. Prevent additional loss of old-growth low elevation mixed conifer forests and restore historic structural characteristics with no further elimination of large trees or snags. Achieve natural disturbance regimes (or suitable alternatives) in original and restored low elevation mixed conifer forests.

Statewide Objective: By 2025, manage approximately 1.9 million ac (~25%) of low elevation mixed conifer forest in Idaho in the condition(s) outlined below. Emphasize the 529,463 ac of low elevation mixed conifer in the six BHCAs selected to target this habitat.

Desired Future Condition(s): 10 (at lower elevations) to 30 (at higher elevations) trees/ac, as large a diameter as possible (preferably >21 in. dbh [diameter at breast height]), and yet maintain a range of diameters to allow for replacement. Provide adequate snag densities and sizes to meet the needs of priority bird species (see Idaho Bird Conservation Plan v1.0, 2000). Management sites should be in large blocks, with some being >2,000 ac in size.

Priority Bird Species: Lewis’s Woodpecker; Williamson’s Sapsucker; Dusky Flycatcher; Varied Thrush; Brown Creeper.

Priority BHCAs: (No. acres of low elevation mixed conifer habitat in each): Roaring River (24,489 ac); Upper Deadwood (31,085 ac); East Highlands (21,985 ac); Island Park Caldera (124,553 ac); Kootenai (160,356 ac); Lower Coeur d’Alene River (166,995 ac). Total in all six priority BHCAs = 529,463 ac.

Occurrence by BCR: 703,408 ac (BCR 9); 6,834,053 ac (BCR 10); 18,994 ac (BCR 16). Total Statewide = 7,556,454 ac.

Total in all Idaho BHCAs (% of state total): 989,265 ac (13%).

**JUNIPER/PINYON PINE/MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY**

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Statewide Goal:	Protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore historical juniper woodland habitat, limit further expansion into adjacent grasslands, shrublands, aspen, and riparian areas, and restore encroached habitats by removing juniper woodlands through active management.
Statewide Objective:	By 2025, manage 315,267 ac (~50%) of juniper woodlands in areas of historical distribution (assumes that juniper woodlands have doubled their distribution in Idaho during the past 150 years). Three BHCAs collectively provide 407,155 ac of habitat with which to achieve this objective.
Desired Future Condition(s):	Historical stands of juniper woodland habitats should be managed to create large, contiguous areas with relatively open canopies and minimal edge with adjacent habitats. Mature trees should be protected for old-growth recruitment and non-native plant species (e.g., cheatgrass) eliminated. Further expansion into adjacent habitats should be managed using a combination of prescribed burning, mechanical thinning, and reduced grazing pressure.
Priority Bird Species:	Gray Flycatcher; Virginia’s Warbler; Ferruginous Hawk; Pinyon Jay; Plumbeous Vireo; Black-throated Gray Warbler.
Priority BHCAs:	(No. acres of juniper/pinyon pine/mountain mahogany in each): Owyhee (356,353 ac); Curlew Grasslands (11,170 ac); City of Rocks/Raft River (39,623 ac). Total in all three priority BHCAs = 407,155 ac.
Occurrence by BCR:	629,747 ac (BCR 9); 649 ac (BCR 10); 138 ac (BCR 16). Total statewide = 630,534 ac.
Total in all Idaho BHCAs (% of state total):	419,088 ac (66%).

**MOUNTAIN BRUSH/SHRUBLAND**

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Statewide Goal:	Protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore mountain brush habitats in Idaho, protecting/maintaining those habitats in good condition and enhancing/restoring those habitats that are currently degraded. Overall, emphasize no net loss of mountain brush habitat and increase both quality and quantity where it has been encroached upon and/or degraded.
Statewide Objective:	By 2025, protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore 857,021 ac (~25%) of mountain brush habitat in Idaho, emphasizing the 482,979 ac in the five BHCAs selected to target this habitat.

Desired Future Condition(s):	Manage for a patchwork mosaic of inter-connected mountain brush communities of native plants and appropriate seral stages on a landscape scale. Restore natural disturbance regimes (particularly fire), reconnect fragmented vertical stringers to provide for contiguous elevational movements (seasonal migration) of resident bird species, and especially promote the growth of fruit-bearing shrubs, such as hawthorn, chokecherry, and serviceberry.
Priority Bird Species:	Mountain Quail (year-round); Sharp-tailed Grouse (winter).
Priority BHCAs:	(No. acres of mountain brush habitat in each): Owyhee (84,770 ac); Lower S. Fork Boise River (74,088 ac); Payette (209,634 ac); Vanishing Rivers (82,336 ac); Medicine Lodge (142,304 ac). Total in all five priority BHCAs = 482,979 ac.
Occurrence by BCR:	1,203,458 ac (BCR 9); 2,212,211 ac (BCR 10); 12,415 ac (BCR 16). Total statewide = 3,428,083 ac.
Total in all Idaho BHCAs (% of state total):	751,861 ac (22%).

**GRASSLAND**

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Statewide Goal:	Protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore native grasslands in Idaho, emphasizing no net loss of existing grassland habitats, and restoration of degraded grassland habitats statewide (especially those on the Palouse prairie of northern Idaho).
Statewide Objective:	During the period 2005–2025, protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore approximately 1.3 million ac (~30%) of grassland habitats in Idaho, emphasizing the 838,383 ac in the eight BHCAs selected to target this habitat.
Desired Future Condition(s):	Restore degraded grasslands by eradicating noxious weeds, reestablishing natural disturbance regimes (i.e., fire), and, where opportunities exist, converting agricultural habitats back to native grassland plant communities where they historically occurred (e.g., through appropriate Farm Bill programs). Maintain appropriate species composition, vertical and horizontal structure, and landscape configuration to support priority bird species.
Priority Bird Species:	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse; Long-billed Curlew; Grasshopper Sparrow; Prairie Falcon.
Priority BHCAs:	(No. acres of grassland habitat in each): Lower S. Fork Boise River (27,331 ac); Payette (209,634 ac); Camas Prairie (102,236 ac); Curlew Grasslands (70,557 ac); City of Rocks/Raft River (86,211 ac); Big Desert (195,540 ac); Medicine Lodge (143,304 ac); Lower Henry’s Fork (3,571 ac). Total in all eight priority BHCAs = 838,383 ac.



Occurrence by BCR: 2,986,982 ac (BCR 9); 1,522,579 ac (BCR 10); 13,311 ac (BCR 16). Total statewide = 4,522,872 ac.

Total in all Idaho BHCAs (% of state total): 1,361,157 ac (30%).

### **AGRICULTURAL**

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Statewide Goal: In general, assist landowners to protect, maintain, enhance and/or restore the value of their agricultural lands to wildlife. Where possible, provide incentives (i.e., funding, technical assistance) and encouragement to landowners to remove agricultural lands from active production and convert them back to native habitats, especially grasslands and sagebrush/salt cedar shrub.

Statewide Objective: By 2025, help landowners increase wildlife habitat values on approximately 1.85 million ac (~25%) of agricultural habitats in Idaho, one-half of which (925,000 ac) should be taken out of production and converted back to natural habitats with intact native plant communities (or appropriate wildlife-habitat enhancing non-native vegetation). To accomplish these objectives, emphasize the 1.78 million ac in the eight BHCAs selected to target this habitat.

Desired Future Condition(s): Use Farm Bill programs and accepted guidelines to convert agricultural habitats back to native vegetation. Where possible, adjust haying/grazing times and herbicide/insecticide use to minimize impacts on nesting birds. Work with landowners to leave agricultural headlands fallow and/or rotate fields in and out of production.

Priority Bird Species: Long-billed Curlew; Burrowing Owl; Sandhill Crane.

Priority BHCAs: (No. acres of grassland habitat in each): Mid-Snake River (371,391 ac); Teton Valley (78,057 ac); S. Fork Snake River (130,746 ac); Oxford Slough (16,349 ac); East Highlands (269,323 ac); American Falls (483,587 ac); Lower Henry's Fork (398,287 ac); Bear Lake (37,059 ac). Total in all eight priority BHCAs = 1,784,798 ac.

Occurrence by BCR: 6,726,992 ac (BCR 9); 689,659 ac (BCR 10); 3,086 ac (BCR 16). Total statewide = 7,419,737 ac.

Total in all Idaho BHCAs (% of state total): 3,206,712 ac (43%).

**TABLE ONE**

**Priority Species from Bird Conservation Programs**

**North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) and the Intermountain West Joint Venture (IWJV)**

(19 species/subspecies in Idaho listed by conservation priority 1–2)

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American Wigeon (2)	Harlequin Duck (1)	Redhead (1)
Blue-winged Teal (2)	Lesser Scaup (2)	Ring-necked Duck (2)
Canada Goose (RMP) (1)	Lesser Snow Goose (2)	Ruddy Duck (2)
Canvasback (2)	Northern Pintail (1)	Trumpeter Swan (1)
Cinnamon Teal (2)	Northern Shoveler (2)	Tundra Swan (2)
Gadwall (2)	Mallard (1)	Wood Duck (1)
Green-winged Teal (2)		

**Partners In Flight Priority Waterfowl Species**

**Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10**

(7 species in Idaho)

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Barrow's Goldeneye	Harlequin Duck	Ruddy Duck
Cinnamon Teal	Redhead	Trumpeter Swan
Gadwall		

**Idaho Partners in Flight (revised since publication of BCP in 2000)**

**Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10**

(58 species listed by conservation priority 1–2)

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American Dipper (2)	Green-tailed Towhee (2)	Ruffed Grouse (2)
American White Pelican (2)	Hammond's Flycatcher (1)	Sage Grouse (1)
Bald Eagle (1)	Harlequin Duck (2)	Sage Sparrow (2)
Barrow's Goldeneye (2)	Lark Bunting (2)	Sage Thrasher (2)
Black Rosy-Finch (1)	Lazuli Bunting (2)	Spruce Grouse (2)
Black Swift (1)	Lewis's Woodpecker (1)	Swainson's Hawk (2)
Black Tern (2)	Loggerhead Shrike (2)	Three-toed Woodpecker (2)
Black-backed WP (2)	MacGillivray's Warbler (2)	Townsend's Solitaire (2)
Blue Grouse (2)	Mountain Bluebird (2)	Townsend's Warbler (2)
Boreal Owl (2)	Mountain Chickadee (2)	Trumpeter Swan (1)
Brewer's Sparrow (2)	Mountain Quail (2)	Upland Sandpiper (2)
Calliope Hummingbird (1)	Northern Goshawk (2)	Vaux's Swift (2)
Cassin's Finch (1)	Northern Pygmy Owl (2)	Virginia's Warbler (1)
Cassin's Vireo (2)	Olive-sided Flycatcher (2)	Western Tanager (2)
Clark's Nutcracker (2)	Peregrine Falcon (1)	White-headed WP (1)
Common Loon (2)	Prairie Falcon (2)	Williamson's Sapsucker (1)
Dusky Flycatcher (2)	Pygmy Nuthatch (2)	Wilson's Phalarope (1)
Ferruginous Hawk (1)	Red-breasted Nuthatch (2)	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (2)
Flammulated Owl (1)	Red Crossbill (2)	
Great Gray Owl (2)	Red-naped Sapsucker (1)	

**U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan and  
Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan**  
(28 species listed by conservation priority 1–2)

American Avocet (2)	Lesser Yellowlegs (2)	Snowy Plover (1)
American Golden Plover (2)	Long-billed Curlew (1)	Solitary Sandpiper (2)
Baird's Sandpiper (2)	Long-billed Dowitcher (2)	Spotted Sandpiper (2)
Black-bellied Plover (2)	Marbled Godwit (1)	Stilt Sandpiper (2)
Black-necked Stilt (1)	Mountain Plover (1)	Upland Sandpiper (1)
Common Snipe (2)	Pectoral Sandpiper (2)	Western Sandpiper (2)
Dunlin (2)	Red-necked Phalarope (2)	Willet (1)
Greater Yellowlegs (2)	Sanderling (2)	Wilson's Phalarope (2)
Killdeer (2)	Semipalmated Plover (2)	
Least Sandpiper (2)	Semipalmated Sandpiper	

**North American Waterbird Conservation Plan**  
(NA-North America; WH-Western Hemisphere; C-Cosmopolitan)

American White Pelican (NA)	Black-crowned Night Heron (C)	Snowy Egret (WH)
California Gull (NA)	Eared Grebe (C)	Western Grebe (NA)
Caspian Tern (C)	Forster's Tern (NA)	White-faced Ibis (WH)
Clark's Grebe (NA)	Franklin's Gull (WH)	
Black Tern (C)	Sandhill Crane (WH)	

**Intermountain West Waterbird Conservation Plan**  
**Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10**  
Draft Species Priorities – High (H) and Moderate (M) Concern

American Bittern (M-10)	Common Tern (M-10)	Lesser Sandhill Crane (H-9)
American White Pelican (H)	Clarke's Grebe (M-10)	Snowy Egret (H-9/M-10)
Black Tern (H)	Eared Grebe (staging) (H-9)	Western Grebe (H-9/M-10)
Black-crowned Night-Heron (M-9)	Forster's Tern (H-10/M-9)	White-faced Ibis (M)
California Gull (M-10)	Franklin's Gull (H)	Yellow Rail (H-9)
Caspian Tern (M-10)	Greater Sandhill Crane (H)	
Common Loon (H)	Least Bittern (M-9)	

**Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy Species of Greatest Conservation Need**

State Ranks (S) – Critically imperiled because of extreme rarity or because some factor of its biology makes it especially vulnerable to extinction (1); Imperiled because of rarity or because other factors demonstrably make it very vulnerable to extinction (2); Rare or uncommon but not imperiled (3);

Breeding population (B); Nonbreeding population (N); State Endangered (E).

Trumpeter Swan (S1B, S2N)	Northern Shoveler (S2N)	Northern Pintail (S2N)
Canvasback (S2N)	Harlequin Duck (S1B)	Hooded Merganser (S2B)
Ruddy Duck (S2N)	Greater Sage-Grouse (S2)	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse (S1)
Mountain Quail (S1)	Common Loon (S1B)	Horned Grebe (S1)
Red-necked Grebe (S2)	Western Grebe (S2B)	Clark's Grebe (S2B)

American White Pelican (S1B)	Snowy Egret (S2B)	Black-crowned Night-heron (S2B)
White-faced Ibis (S2B)	Bald Eagle (S3B, E)	Merlin (S2B)
American Peregrine Falcon (S2B, E)	Upland Sandpiper (S1B)	Long-billed Curlew (S2B)
Marbled Godwit (S2)	Wilson's Phalarope (S3B)	Franklin's Gull (S2B)
California Gull (S2B)	Forster's Tern (S1)	Black Tern (S1)
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (S2B)	Western Burrowing Owl (S2)	Boreal Owl (S2)
Black Swift (S1B)	White-headed Woodpecker (S2)	American Three-toed Woodpecker (S2)
Pinyon Jay (S1)	Purple Martin (S1)	Juniper Titmouse (S2)
Pygmy Nuthatch (S1)	Virginia's Warbler (S1B)	Black-throated Sparrow (S2B)
Lark Bunting (S2B)	Grasshopper Sparrow (S2B)	Blue Grosbeak (S1B)
Scott's Oriole (S1B)	South Hills Crossbill (S1)	White-winged Crossbill (S1)
Lesser Goldfinch (S2)	Black-necked Stilt (S3)	American Avocet (S3)
Black Rosy-finch (S3)		

**Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)**

Threatened (T) and Candidate (C)

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Bald Eagle (T)	Yellow-billed Cuckoo (C)
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**Birds of Conservation Concern – USFWS (34 species)**

Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10

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American Avocet	Loggerhead Shrike	Solitary Sandpiper
American Golden Plover	Long-billed Curlew	Swainson's Hawk
American White Pelican	Marbled Godwit	Tricolored Blackbird
Black Swift	McCown's Longspur	Upland Sandpiper
Brewer's Sparrow	Mountain Plover	Virginia's Warbler
Burrowing Owl	Peregrine Falcon	Whimbrel
Ferruginous Hawk	Prairie Falcon	White-headed Woodpecker
Flammulated Owl	Pygmy Nuthatch	Williamson's Sapsucker
Golden Eagle	Red-naped Sapsucker	Wilson's Phalarope
Gray Vireo	Sage Sparrow	Yellow Rail
Greater Sage-grouse	Sanderling	
Lewis's Woodpecker	Snowy Plover	

**Sensitive Species List – Bureau of Land Management (49 species)**

G-Global; R/S-Regional/State; ID-Idaho; W-Watch List

---

American White Pelican (G)	Trumpeter Swan (R/S)	Peregrine Falcon (R/S)
Columbian ST Grouse (R/S)	Greater Sage-grouse (R/S)	Mountain Quail (R/S)
Black Tern (R/S)	Flammulated Owl (R/S)	Calliope Hummingbird (R/S)
Lewis' Woodpecker (R/S)	Williamson's Sapsucker (R/S)	Willow Flycatcher (R/S)
Hammond's Flycatcher (R/S)	Olive-sided Flycatcher (R/S)	Loggerhead Shrike (R/S)
Brewer's Sparrow (R/S)	Sage Sparrow (R/S)	Ferruginous Hawk (R/S)
Prairie Falcon (R/S)	Northern Goshawk (R/S)	White-faced Ibis (ID)

Harlequin Duck (ID)	Upland Sandpiper (ID)	Black Swift (ID)
White-headed WP (ID)	Virginia's Warbler (ID)	Black-throated Sparrow (ID)
Barrow's Goldeneye (W)	Swainson's Hawk (W)	Blue Grouse (W)
Long-billed Curlew (W)	Wilson's Phalarope (W)	Northern Pygmy Owl (W)
Great Gray Owl (W)	Boreal Owl (W)	Short-eared Owl (W)
W. Burrowing Owl (W)	Vaux's Swift (W)	Red-naped Sapsucker (W)
Black-backed WP (W)	Cordilleran Flycatcher (W)	Pinyon Jay (W)
Pygmy Nuthatch (W)	Sage Thrasher (W)	Virginia's Warbler (W)
Green-tailed Towhee (W)	Grasshopper Sparrow (W)	Brewer's Blackbird (W)
Cassin's Finch (W)		

**Middle Rocky Mountain-Blue Mountain Ecoregional Plan (TNC) (18 species/subspecies)**

---

American White Pelican	Flammulated Owl	Pygmy Nuthatch
Bald Eagle	Harlequin Duck	Three-toed Woodpecker
Black-backed Woodpecker	Mountain Plover	Trumpeter Swan
Bobolink	Mountain Quail	Upland Sandpiper
Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse	Northern Goshawk	Wallowa Rosy Finch
Common Loon	Peregrine Falcon	Western Sage Grouse

**Columbia Plateau Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)  
(24 species/subspecies)**

---

Northern Goshawk	Sage Sparrow	Grasshopper Sparrow
Black-throated Sparrow	Ferruginous Hawk	Western Sage Grouse
Western Snowy Plover	Black Tern	Trumpeter Swan
Bobolink	Snowy Egret	Peregrine Falcon
Bald Eagle	Loggerhead Shrike	Franklin's Gull
Lewis Woodpecker	Long-billed Curlew	Sage Thrasher
Green-tailed Towhee	Western Burrowing Owl	Fosters Tern
Flammulated Owl	American White Pelican	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse

**Canadian Rocky Mountains Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)  
(8 species)**

---

Bald Eagle	Common Loon	Trumpeter Swan
Black Rosy-Finch	Harlequin Duck	White-tailed Ptarmigan
Black Swift	Short-eared Owl	

**Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountains Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)**  
(48 species/subspecies)

---

Northern Goshawk	Western Grebe	Boreal Owl
Sage Sparrow	Cattle Egret	Bufflehead
Common Goldeneye	Barrow's Goldeneye	Lark Bunting
Lesser Goldfinch	Snowy Plover	Mountain Plover
Black Tern	Trumpeter Swan	Snowy Egret
Peregrine Falcon	Common Loon	Northern Pygmy Owl
Whooping Crane	Sandhill Crane	Pinyon Jay
Bald Eagle	Harlequin Duck	Franklin's Gull
White-winged Crossbill	Lewis Woodpecker	Long-billed Curlew
Black-crowned Night Heron	Flammulated Owl	Western Screech Owl
Osprey	American White Pelican	Black-backed Woodpecker
Three-toed Woodpecker	White-faced Ibis	Horned Grebe
Red-necked Grebe	Eared Grebe	Purple Martin
Common Grackle	Rufous Hummingbird	Caspian Tern
Forster's Tern	Great Gray Owl	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse
Virginias Warbler	Gray Vireo	Sharp-tailed Grouse

## TABLE TWO

### Prioritization of 15 Major Bird Habitats in Idaho\*

#### **Priority A Habitats:**

High overall rating: high to medium value to birds, high to medium threat, high to medium opportunity for protection, restoration, and or enhancement of habitat.

- Riparian
- Non-riverine Wetlands (marshes, lakes, ponds)
- Sagebrush Shrublands / Salt Desert Shrub
- Ponderosa Pine
- Aspen

#### **Priority B Habitats:**

Medium overall rating: one criterion may be high (habitat value, threat, opportunity) but generally of medium importance to birds statewide.

- Low Elevation Mixed Conifer
- High Elevation Mixed Conifer
- Grassland
- Juniper / Pinyon / Mountain Mahogany
- Cedar and Hemlock
- Mountain Brush
- Agricultural land

#### **Priority C Habitats:**

Low overall rating: low to medium relative habitat value, threat, and/or opportunity statewide.

- Cliffs/rock outcrops/talus
- Alpine
- Lodgepole Pine

\* See Idaho PIF BCP (2000) for original description of these habitats.

**TABLE THREE**

**Potential Bird Habitat Conservation Areas – By Region**

**Southwest Idaho**

Owyhee Canyonlands  
Snake River Birds of Prey Area  
Duck Valley  
Little Jacks and Lower Bruneau  
Hixon Sharptail Preserve  
Middle Snake River  
Craters of the Moon NM  
Lower Snake / Deer Flat NWR (Lake Lowell)  
Big Lost River  
Boise Foothills (includes IBA Boise Ridge)  
Silver Creek  
Big Smoky Creek  
Roaring River  
Upper Deadwood  
Lower South Fork Boise River  
Payette Area (Pine / Aspen / Riparian)  
Hells Canyon (Grassland / Mountain Brush)  
Camas Prairie / Centennial Marsh  
Magic Reservoir  
Wood River

**Idaho Panhandle**

Kootenai River  
Priest Lake and Pend Orielle  
Upper Coeur d'Alene River (headwaters)  
Lower Coeur d'Alene River  
North Fork Clearwater River / St. Joe  
Clearwater River  
Palouse  
Lower Salmon River and Lower Hells Canyon  
Lochsaw / Selway

**Southeast Idaho**

Henrys Fork / Market Lake / Mud Lake  
Camas NWR  
E. Highlands / Bear Lake / Grays Lake NWR  
Blackfoot Reservoir / Tex Creek WMA  
South Fork Snake River  
INEEL / Craters of the Moon NM  
Raft River  
City of Rocks  
Curlew Grasslands  
Sinks Drainages and Salmon River  
Teton Valley  
NF Salmon River (TNC)  
Salmon Valley (TNC)  
Meyer's Cove TNC  
Hayden Creek (TNC)  
Challis Volcanoes (TNC)  
Paksimeroi (sp) (TNC)  
Upper Lemki (TNC)  
Summit (TNC)  
Buck Creek (TNC)  
Big Lost River (TNC)  
Herd Creek / East Fork Salmon River (TNC)  
Copper Basin (TNC)  
Little Wood River (TNC)  
Silver Creek (TNC)  
Big Wood River (TNC)



## TABLE FOUR

### Priority Bird Habitat Conservation Areas\* – Statewide

#### **Priority A Bird Habitat Conservation Areas**

1. Owyhee Canyonlands, Little Jacks and Lower Bruneau
2. Snake River Birds of Prey Area
3. Middle Snake River (Minidoka to Hagerman)
4. Roaring River
5. Upper Deadwood
6. Lower South Fork Boise River
7. Payette Region
8. Camas Prairie
9. Vanishing Rivers (inc. Copper Basin, Little Wood River, Big Lost River, Birch Creek, Summit Creek)
10. Teton Valley
11. Curlew Grasslands
12. City of Rocks / Raft River
13. Big Desert (includes Craters of the Moon NM and INEEL)
14. South Fork Snake River
15. Oxford Slough
16. East Highlands (includes Grays Lake, Tex Creek and Blackfoot Reservoir)
17. American Falls (AF Reservoir to Menan area, including Market Lake)
18. Medicine Lodge (includes Camas NWR and Mud Lake WMA)
19. Island Park Caldera (inc. Henry's Lake, Targhee Wetlands, Upper Henry's Fork, Island Park Reservoir)
20. Kootenai River and Watershed
21. Lower Coeur d'Alene River
22. Lower Henry's Fork
23. Bear Lake

#### **Priority B Bird Habitat Conservation Areas**

1. Duck Valley
2. Hixon / Hells Canyon
3. Lower Snake River (Birds of Prey Area to Oregon; including Deer Flat NWR)
4. Boise Foothills
5. Upper Salmon River drainages (includes Lemhi, Pahsemeroi, North and East Fork Salmon)
6. Priest Lake Watershed
7. Upper Coeur d'Alene River
8. North Fork Clearwater River
9. Clearwater River
10. Palouse Prairie
11. Lower Salmon River (includes Hells Canyon)
12. Lochsa / Selway Rivers
13. Big Smoky Creek

\* Landscape areas selected and mapped by the Idaho Steering Committee as the most important in Idaho for bird conservation by the IWJV over the next 5–20 years. Some areas listed are aggregates of smaller watersheds, areas or habitats.

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN IDAHO

APPENDIX A – PRIORITY BIRD SPECIES OF IDAHO FROM BIRD CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

Species	N. American Waterfowl Mgmt Plan (NAWMP) and the IWIV	Partners in Flight Priority Waterfowl Species Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10	ID Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10	U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan and Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan	North American Waterbird Conservation Plan	Idaho CWCS Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)	Birds of Conservation Concern – USFWS Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 9 and 10	Sensitive Species List – Bureau of Land Management	Middle Rocky Mountain-Blue Mountain Ecoregional Plan (TNC)	Columbia Plateau Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)	Canadian Rocky Mountains Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)	Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountain Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)
American Avocet				X		X		X					
American Dipper			X										
American Golden Plover				X				X					
American Peregrine Falcon			X			X		X	X	X	X		X
American Three-toed Woodpecker			X							X			X
American White Pelican			X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X
American Wigeon	X												
Bald Eagle			X			X	X			X	X	X	X
Baird’s Sandpiper				X									
Barrow’s Goldeneye		X	X						X				X
Black Rosy-Finch			X			X							
Black Tern			X		X	X			X		X		X
Black-backed Woodpecker			X						X	X			X
Black-bellied Plover				X									
Black-crowned Night Heron					X	X							X
Black-necked Stilt				X		X							
Black Swift			X			X		X	X			X	
Black-throated Sparrow						X		X			X		
Blue Grosbeak						X							
Blue Grouse			X						X				
Blue-winged Teal	X												
Bobolink										X	X		
Boreal Owl			X			X			X				X
Brewer’s Blackbird									X				
Brewer's Sparrow			X					X	X				
Bufflehead													X
California Gull					X	X							
Calliope Hummingbird			X						X				
Canada Goose (RMP)	X												
Canvasback	X					X							
Caspian Tern					X								X

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN IDAHO

Species	N. American Waterfowl Mgmt Plan (NAWMP) and the IWJV	Partners in Flight Priority Waterfowl Species Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10	ID Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10	U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan and Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan	North American Waterbird Conservation Plan	Idaho CWCS Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)	Birds of Conservation Concern – USFWS Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 9 and 10	Sensitive Species List – Bureau of Land Management	Middle Rocky Mountain-Blue Mountain Ecoregional Plan (TNC)	Columbia Plateau Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)	Canadian Rocky Mountains Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)	Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountain Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)
Cassin's Finch			X						X				
Cassin's Vireo			X										
Cattle Egret													X
Cinnamon Teal	X	X											
Clark's Grebe					X	X							
Clark's Nutcracker			X										
Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse						X			X	X	X		X
Common Goldeneye													X
Common Grackle													X
Common Loon			X			X				X		X	X
Common Snipe				X									
Cordilleran Flycatcher									X				
Dunlin				X									
Dusky Flycatcher			X										
Eared Grebe					X								X
Ferruginous Hawk			X					X	X		X		
Flammulated Owl			X					X	X	X	X		X
Forster's Tern					X	X					X		X
Franklin's Gull					X	X					X		X
Gadwall	X	X											
Golden Eagle								X					
Grasshopper Sparrow						X			X		X		
Gray Vireo								X					X
Great Gray Owl			X						X				X
Greater Yellowlegs				X									
Greater Sage-Grouse			X					X	X	X	X		
Green-tailed Towhee			X						X		X		
Green-winged Teal	X												
Hammond's Flycatcher			X						X				
Harlequin Duck	X	X	X			X			X	X		X	X
Horned Grebe						X							X
Hooded Merganser						X							
Juniper Titmouse						X							

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN IDAHO

Species	N. American Waterfowl Mgmt Plan (NA WMP) and the IWJV	Partners in Flight Priority Waterfowl Species Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10	ID Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10	U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan and Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan	North American Waterbird Conservation Plan	Idaho CWCS Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)	Birds of Conservation Concern – USFWS Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 9 and 10	Sensitive Species List – Bureau of Land Management	Middle Rocky Mountain-Blue Mountain Ecoregional Plan (TNC)	Columbia Plateau Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)	Canadian Rocky Mountains Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)	Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountain Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)
Killdeer				X									
Lark Bunting			X			X							X
Lazuli Bunting			X										
Least Sandpiper				X									
Lesser Goldfinch						X							X
Lesser Scaup	X												
Lesser Snow Goose	X												
Lesser Yellowlegs				X									
Lewis's Woodpecker			X					X	X		X		X
Loggerhead Shrike			X					X	X		X		
Long-billed Curlew				X		X		X	X		X		X
Long-billed Dowitcher				X									
MacGillyray's Warbler			X										
Mallard	X												
Marbled Godwit				X		X		X					
McCown's Longspur								X					
Merlin						X							
Mountain Bluebird			X										
Mountain Chickadee			X										
Mountain Plover				X				X		X			X
Mountain Quail			X			X			X	X			
Northern Goshawk			X						X	X	X		X
Northern Pintail	X					X							
Northern Pygmy Owl			X						X				X
Northern Shoveler	X					X							
Olive-sided Flycatcher			X						X				
Osprey													X
Pectoral Sandpiper				X									
Pinyon Jay						X			X				X
Prairie Falcon			X					X	X				
Purple Martin						X							X
Pygmy Nuthatch			X			X		X	X	X			
Red Crossbill			X										

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN IDAHO

Species	N. American Waterfowl Mgmt Plan (NAWMP) and the IWJV	Partners in Flight Priority Waterfowl Species Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10	ID Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10	U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan and Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan	North American Waterbird Conservation Plan	Idaho CWCS Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)	Birds of Conservation Concern – USFWS Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 9 and 10	Sensitive Species List – Bureau of Land Management	Middle Rocky Mountain-Blue Mountain Ecoregional Plan (TNC)	Columbia Plateau Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)	Canadian Rocky Mountains Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)	Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountain Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)
Redhead	X	X											
Red-breasted Nuthatch			X										
Red-naped Sapsucker			X					X	X				
Red-necked Grebe						X							X
Red-necked Phalarope				X									
Ring-necked Duck	X												
Ruddy Duck	X	X				X							
Ruffed Grouse			X										
Rufous Hummingbird													X
Sage Sparrow			X					X	X		X		X
Sage Thrasher			X						X		X		
Sanderling				X				X					
Sandhill Crane					X								X
Scott's Oriole						X							
Semipalmated Plover				X									
Semipalmated Sandpiper				X									
Short-eared Owl									X			X	
Snowy Egret					X	X				X			X
Snowy Plover				X				X					X
Solitary Sandpiper				X				X					
South Hills Crossbill						X							
Spotted Sandpiper				X									
Spruce Grouse			X										
Stilt Sandpiper				X									
Swainson's Hawk			X					X	X				
Townsend's Solitaire			X										
Townsend's Warbler			X										
Tri-colored Black Bird								X					
Trumpeter Swan	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X
Tundra Swan	X												
Upland Sandpiper			X	X		X		X	X	X			
Vaux's Swift			X						X				
Virginia's Warbler			X			X		X	X				X

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN IDAHO

Species	N. American Waterfowl Mgmt Plan (NAWMP) and the IWJV	Partners in Flight Priority Waterfowl Species Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10	ID Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10	U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan and Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan	North American Waterbird Conservation Plan	Idaho CWCS Species of Greatest Conservation Need	Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)	Birds of Conservation Concern – USFWS Bird Conservation Region (BCR) 9 and 10	Sensitive Species List – Bureau of Land Management	Middle Rocky Mountain-Blue Mountain Ecoregional Plan (TNC)	Columbia Plateau Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)	Canadian Rocky Mountains Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)	Utah-Wyoming Rocky Mountain Ecoregional Conservation Plan (TNC)
Wallowa Rosy-Finch										X			
Western Burrowing Owl						X		X	X		X		
Western Grebe					X	X							X
Western Sandpiper				X									
Western Screech Owl													X
Western Snowy Plover											X		
Western Tanager			X										
Whimbrel								X					
White-faced Ibis					X	X			X				X
White-headed Woodpecker			X			X		X	X				
White-tailed Ptarmigan												X	
White-winged Crossbill						X							X
Whooping Crane													X
Willet				X									
Williamson's Sapsucker			X					X	X				
Willow Flycatcher									X				
Wilson's Phalarope			X	X		X		X	X				
Wood Duck	X												
Yellow-billed Cuckoo			X			X	X						
Yellow Rail								X					

**APPENDIX B – BREEDING HABITAT OF PRIORITY BIRD SPECIES IN IDAHO\***

**\*IDAHO BIRD CONSERVATION PLAN – PARTNERS IN FLIGHT (2000)**

Species	Riparian	Non-riverine Wetlands	Sagebrush Shrublands / Salt Desert Shrub	Ponderosa Pine	Aspen	Low Elevation Mixed Conifer	High Elevation Mixed Conifer	Grassland	Juniper / Pinyon / Mountain Mahogany	Cedar / Hemlock Forest	Agricultural Land	Cliffs / Rock Outcrops / Talus	Alpine	Lodgepole Pine
American Avocet		X												
American Dipper	X													
American White Pelican		X												
American Wigeon		X												
Bald Eagle	X	X				X								
Barrow's Goldeneye	X	X												
Black Rosy-Finch							X	X				X	X	X
Black Swift	X											X		
Black Tern		X												
Black-backed Woodpecker				X		X	X							X
Black-crowned Night Heron	X	X												
Black-necked Stilt		X												
Black-throated Gray Warbler									X					
Black-throated Sparrow			X											
Blue Grouse	X				X	X	X							X
Blue-winged Teal		X												
Bobolink								X						
Boreal Chickadee														X
Boreal Owl					X		X							
Brewer's Blackbird	X		X					X						
Brewer's Sparrow			X											
Bufflehead	X	X												
Burrowing Owl			X					X						
California Gull		X						X						
Calliope Hummingbird	X												X	
Canada Goose (RMP)	X	X												
Canvasback		X												
Caspian Tern	X	X												
Cassin's Finch						X								X
Cassin's Vireo				X		X	X							X

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN IDAHO

Species	Riparian	Non-riverine Wetlands	Sagebrush Shrublands / Salt Desert Shrub	Ponderosa Pine	Aspen	Low Elevation Mixed Conifer	High Elevation Mixed Conifer	Grassland	Juniper / Pinyon / Mountain Mahogany	Cedar / Hemlock Forest	Agricultural Land	Cliffs / Rock Outcrops / Talus	Alpine	Lodgepole Pine
Cattle Egret		X												
Cinnamon Teal		X												
Clark's Grebe		X												
Clarke's Nutcracker				X		X	X						X	X
Common Goldeneye	X	X												
Common Grackle	X					X								
Common Loon		X												
Common Raven						X								
Common Snipe		X						X						
Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse			X					X						
Cordilleran Flycatcher					X	X								
Dusky Flycatcher	X				X	X								
Eared Grebe		X												
Ferruginous Hawk			X					X	X			X		
Flammulated Owl				X	X	X								
Forster's Tern		X												
Franklin's Gull		X						X						
Gadwall		X												
Golden Eagle			X									X	X	
Grasshopper Sparrow								X						
Gray Flycatcher									X					
Great Gray Owl	X	X				X	X							X
Green-tailed Towhee									X					
Green-winged Teal		X												
Hammond's Flycatcher					X	X	X							
Harlequin Duck	X													
Horned Grebe		X												
Lark Bunting			X					X						
Lazuli Bunting	X					X			X					
Lesser Goldfinch	X													
Lesser Scaup		X												
Lewis' Woodpecker	X			X		X								
Loggerhead Shrike			X						X					



COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN IDAHO

Species	Riparian	Non-riverine Wetlands	Sagebrush Shrublands / Salt Desert Shrub	Ponderosa Pine	Aspen	Low Elevation Mixed Conifer	High Elevation Mixed Conifer	Grassland	Juniper / Pinyon / Mountain Mahogany	Cedar / Hemlock Forest	Agricultural Land	Cliffs / Rock Outcrops / Talus	Alpine	Lodgepole Pine
Long-billed Curlew			X					X						
Macgillivray's Warbler	X					X								
Mallard		X												
Mountain Bluebird			X			X	X	X					X	
Mountain Chickadee				X	X	X	X							X
Mountain Quail	X		X	X		X								
Northern Goshawk	X				X	X								
Northern Pintail		X												
Northern Pygmy Owl	X			X	X	X	X							
Northern Shoveler		X												
Olive-sided Flycatcher						X	X							
Osprey	X	X				X								
Peregrine Falcon		X	X					X				X		
Pine Grosbeak														X
Pinyon Jay									X					
Plumbeous Vireo									X					
Prairie Falcon			X					X				X		
Pygmy Nuthatch				X		X								
Red Crossbill						X	X			X				X
Redhead		X												
Red-breasted Nuthatch				X		X	X			X				X
Red-naped Sapsucker	X				X	X								
Red-necked Grebe		X												
Ring-necked Duck		X												
Ruddy Duck		X												
Ruffed Grouse	X				X	X								X
Rufous Hummingbird	X			X	X	X								
Sage Grouse			X					X						
Sage Sparrow			X											
Sage Thrasher			X											
Sandhill Crane	X	X						X						
Short-eared Owl		X	X					X						
Snowy Egret		X												

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN IDAHO

Species	Riparian	Non-riverine Wetlands	Sagebrush Shrublands / Salt Desert Shrub	Ponderosa Pine	Aspen	Low Elevation Mixed Conifer	High Elevation Mixed Conifer	Grassland	Juniper / Pinyon / Mountain Mahogany	Cedar / Hemlock Forest	Agricultural Land	Cliffs / Rock Outcrops / Talus	Alpine	Lodgepole Pine
Snowy Plover		X												
Spotted Sandpiper	X													
Spruce Grouse						X	X							X
Swainson's Hawk	X		X					X						
Three-toed Woodpecker						X	X			X				X
Townsend's Solitaire						X	X		X					
Townsend's Warbler						X								
Trumpeter Swan		X												
Upland Sandpiper		X						X						
Vaux's Swift						X	X			X				
Virginia's Warbler									X					
Western Grebe		X												
Western Screech-Owl	X	X				X								
Western Tanager	X			X	X	X			X					
White-faced Ibis		X												
White-headed Woodpecker				X		X								
White-winged Crossbill						X	X							X
Willet		X						X						
Williamson's Sapsucker					X	X	X							X
Willow Flycatcher	X													
Wilson's Phalarope		X												
Wood Duck	X	X												
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	X													

**APPENDIX C - IDAHO BHCA ACREAGE SUMMATION**

	Owyhee (1)	Birds of Prey (2)	Middle Snake River (3)	Roaring River (4)	Deadwood (5)	Lower Boise River (6)	Payette River (7)	Camas Prairie (8)
<b>Priority A Habitat</b>								
Ponderosa Pine	0	0	0	2,038	653	3,962	289,926	10
Aspen	4,980	0	0	3,553	3,398	364	0	722
Sagebrush/Salt Desert Shrub	1,722,704	464,643	106,146	8,208	13,113	35,838	152,490	271,738
Marshes, Lakes, Ponds	1,613	15,453	20,542	26	3,468	6,107	47,739	11,624
Riparian	15,481	6,037	4,689	1,054	5,330	5,031	30,760	8,978
<b>Priority B Habitat</b>								
High elevation Mixed Conifer	805	0	0	8,198	24,674	57	103,717	77
Cedar / Hemlock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Low elevation Mixed Conifer	21,150	0	0	24,489	31,085	4,739	103,809	3,796
Juniper/Pinyon/Mtn Mahogany	356,353	0	1,252	0	0	0	0	0
Mountain Brush	84,770	0	463	19,150	22,882	74,088	98,788	29,434
Grassland	159,853	33,443	62,323	1,360	1,471	27,331	209,634	102,236
Agricultural	8,463	112,497	371,391	0	0	6,587	136,313	155,174
<b>Priority C Habitat</b>								
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgepole Pine	0	0	0	9,728	72,415	123	19,821	1,160
Cliffs, Outcrops, Talus	1,763	127	40	163	27	0	0	12
Other Shrub	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/Unvegetated	1,199	4,733	18,631	79	4,787	58,538	14,381	1,491
<b>Priority A and B Habitat Subtotals:</b>	2,165,590	464,769	376,119	39,332	131,572	110,412	781,597	394,576
<b>BHCA Subtotals:</b>	2,379,134	636,932	585,476	78,047	183,303	222,765	1,207,378	586,454
<b>%</b>	91	73	64	50	72	50	65	67

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN IDAHO

	Lost Rivers (9)	Teton Valley (10)	Curlew Grasslands Area (11)	City of Rocks (12)	Big Desert (13)	So. Fork of Snake River (14)	Oxford Slough (15)	E. Highlands (Grays Lake area) (16)
<b>Priority A Habitat</b>								
Ponderosa Pine	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aspen	14,209	11,779	553	686	52	33,265	1,683	141,747
Sagebrush/Salt Desert Shrub	1,308,268	3,557	140,751	182,571	1,477,702	18,234	5,698	330,097
Marshes, Lakes, Ponds	8,539	3,505	272	890	664	16,910	1,424	52,099
Riparian	43,611	8,142	284	401	931	9,227	54	36,129
<b>Priority B Habitat</b>								
High elevation Mixed Conifer	118,315	4,854	30	1,017	0	3,836	189	11,469
Cedar / Hemlock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Low elevation Mixed Conifer	191,907	6,557	77	48	85	23,452	394	21,985
Juniper/Pinyon/Mtn Mahogany	1,362	0	11,179	39,623	4,906	467	353	811
Mountain Brush	82,336	1,655	3,876	1,911	1,741	16,318	376	74,923
Grassland	91,350	1,889	70,557	86,211	195,540	1,812	1,446	38,261
Agricultural	137,206	78,057	60,005	96,910	354,108	130,746	16,349	269,323
<b>Priority C Habitat</b>								
Alpine	10,592	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lodgepole Pine	212,198	1,706	0	0	314	591	0	7,985
Cliffs, Outcrops, Talus	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	461
Other Shrub	134,854	0	0	0	0	0	0	342
Other Forest	0	0	0	0	0	12	914	472
Other/Unvegetated	15,195	2,327	526	2,622	516,900	1,972	222	4,531
<b>Priority A and B Habitat Subtotals:</b>	<b>1,552,531</b>	<b>89,704</b>	<b>222,487</b>	<b>308,405</b>	<b>1,673,242</b>	<b>139,973</b>	<b>17,772</b>	<b>815,252</b>
<b>BHCA Subtotals:</b>	<b>2,369,950</b>	<b>124,028</b>	<b>288,109</b>	<b>412,891</b>	<b>2,552,944</b>	<b>256,853</b>	<b>29,100</b>	<b>990,635</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>82</b>

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN IDAHO

	Medicine Lake (17)	American Falls (18)	Island Park (19)	Kootenai Valley (20)	Lower Coeur d'Alene River (21)	Lower Henry's Fork River (22)	Bear Lake NWR area (23)
<b>Priority A Habitat</b>							
Ponderosa Pine	0	0	0	20,288	51,058	0	0
Aspen	18,751	64	26,165	0	0	10,794	32
Sagebrush/Salt Desert Shrub	708,722	60,318	78,983	0	0	21,650	25,796
Marshes, Lakes, Ponds	6,365	41,966	16,420	3,963	39,359	3,073	70,724
Riparian	17,086	52,251	38,499	12,472	14,637	14,422	1,490
<b>Priority B Habitat</b>							
High elevation Mixed Conifer	23,358	0	44,551	82,453	30,749	570	0
Cedar / Hemlock	0	0	0	54,279	41,529	0	0
Low elevation Mixed Conifer	89,131	13	124,553	160,356	166,995	14,634	9
Juniper/Pinyon/Mtn Mahogany	839	1,538	31	0	0	375	0
Mountain Brush	142,996	3,808	6,296	31,003	28,886	24,951	1,209
Grassland	143,304	20,841	28,352	26,681	52,429	3,571	1,264
Agricultural	257,871	483,587	14,560	64,048	18,172	398,287	37,059
<b>Priority C Habitat</b>							
Alpine	56	0	575	0	0	0	0
Lodgepole Pine	28,560	0	182,159	35,882	13,916	2,448	0
Cliffs, Outcrops, Talus	753	0	401	5,976	1,527	0	83
Other Shrub	82	0	641	0	0	0	0
Other Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/Unvegetated	28,778	41,874	58,633	6,759	10,993	7,597	7,087
<b>Priority A and B Habitat Subtotals:</b>	<b>1,018,473</b>	<b>577,804</b>	<b>415,927</b>	<b>309,561</b>	<b>272,050</b>	<b>426,580</b>	<b>107,783</b>
<b>BHCA Subtotals:</b>	<b>1,466,653</b>	<b>706,261</b>	<b>620,816</b>	<b>504,161</b>	<b>470,251</b>	<b>502,371</b>	<b>144,753</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>74</b>

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN IDAHO

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	Priority A and B Habitat Total	Grand Totals	%
<b>Priority A Habitat</b>			
Ponderosa Pine	346,984	367,944	94
Aspen	174,862	272,798	64
Sagebrush/Salt Desert Shrub	6,781,335	7,137,225	95
Marshes, Lakes, Ponds	227,066	372,744	61
Riparian	246,438	326,999	75
<b>Priority B Habitat</b>			
High elevation Mixed Conifer	278,191	458,921	61
Cedar / Hemlock	54,279	95,808	57
Low elevation Mixed Conifer	529,463	989,265	54
Juniper/Pinyon/Mtn Mahogany	407,155	419,088	97
Mountain Brush	482,979	751,861	64
Grassland	838,383	1,361,157	62
Agricultural	1,784,798	3,206,712	56
<b>Priority C Habitat</b>			
Alpine	0	11,223	0
Lodgepole Pine	254,574	589,007	43
Cliffs, Outcrops, Talus	1,930	11,343	17
Other Shrub	0	135,919	0
Other Forest	0	1,398	0
Other/Unvegetated	0	809,854	0
<b>Priority A and B Habitat Subtotals:</b>	<b>12,408,439</b>	-	-
<b>BHCA Subtotals:</b>	-	<b>17,319,265</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>%</b>	-	-	-