

**COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN  
FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN EASTERN WASHINGTON**



Yellow-headed Blackbird (Sunny Walter)

Washington Steering Committee  
Intermountain West Joint Venture

2005

**Washington Steering Committee**

**Intermountain West Joint Venture**

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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, as adopted, 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 program, 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 Washington, east of the Cascade Mountains. Western Washington is within the Pacific Coast Joint Venture. Public agencies and conservation groups work as partners through the IWJV State Steering Committee, 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 sage grouse and sharp-tail grouse.

The Washington State Steering Committee for IWJV includes representatives from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington Department of Natural Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, USDA Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Washington Department of Ecology, Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA), Yakama Indian Nation, Ducks Unlimited Inc, Audubon Washington, and The Nature Conservancy of Washington.

In 1995, the IWJV Management Board adopted an Implementation Plan, which was intended as a framework for implementing the NAWMP in Washington and other states of the Intermountain West, and for developing more specific wetland focus area plans in each of those states. The Washington Steering Committee of IWJV delineated the following six wetland focus areas in eastern Washington, which were incorporated into the larger IWJV Implementation Plan in 1995: Channeled Scablands, Yakima River Basin, Columbia Basin, East Cascades/Columbia Gorge, Lower Snake River, and the Cascades/Okanogan Highlands. A seventh focus area, Blue Mountains, is shared with Oregon.

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

In 2001, the IWJV Management Board determined that the 1995 IWJV Implementation Plan should be updated, as a Strategic Plan, 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 Washington Steering Committee met on a number of occasions in 2003 and 2004 to work on developing a state implementation plan.

The coordinated “all bird” implementation plan for eastern Washington contributes to an updated and expanded overall IWJV Implementation Plan; it will also 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

1. Create a planning forum through the Washington Steering Committee of the IWJV in which, representatives of state, tribal and federal conservation agencies and wildlife conservation groups work collaboratively to develop coordinated habitat objectives and projects for the Intermountain West Joint Venture that address the conservation needs of all bird species in eastern Washington.
2. Review, merge and synthesize the goals and objectives of existing bird conservation plans into a coordinated planning document for eastern Washington. This document is intended to guide the Management Board of the Intermountain West Joint Venture (IWJV), as well as IWJV partners, in implementing and updating statewide IWJV goals and objectives for future bird conservation in eastern Washington.

## 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—1998/2003 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 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 Intermountain West Joint Venture. Washington State is covered by three BCRs. The Great Basin BCR (BCR 9) and Northern Rockies BCR (BCR 10) include all of eastern Washington. The Northern Pacific Rainforest BCR (BCR 5) includes the part of the state west of the Cascades and is within the area of the Pacific Coast Joint Venture. As the “all bird” planning process moves forward, the BCRs defined by NABCI (see Figure

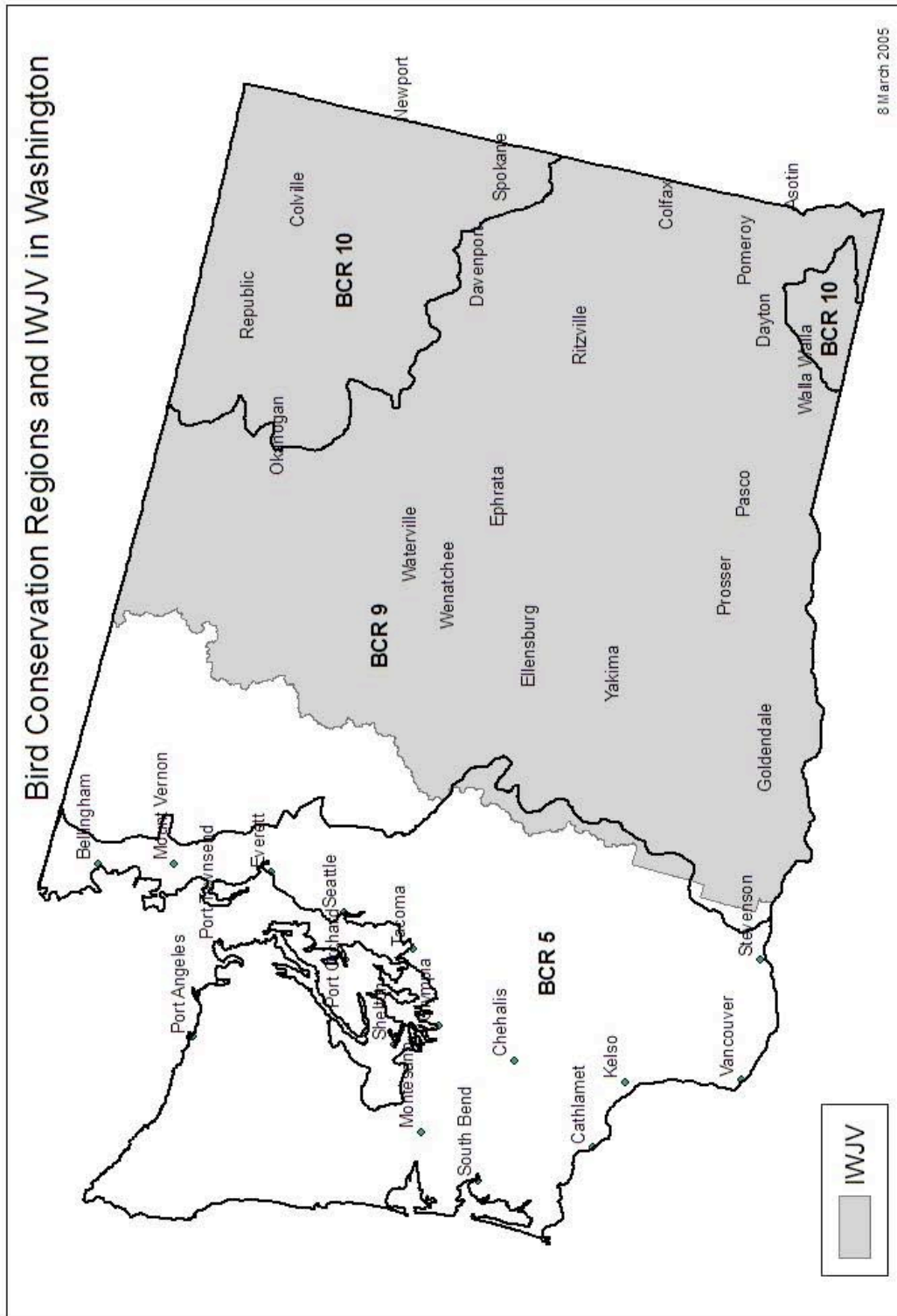
One) will likely become the standard ecological regions/divisions for migratory bird planning and management.

**International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies:** 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/2001-2003. 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 have already been conducted in Colorado and Arizona in 2002, and Idaho and Montana in 2003.

**Congress:** The US 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/2001, Congress re-authorized the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) and increased its authorized annual funding level from \$30 million to \$50 million. It was reauthorized again in FY/2002 at \$75 million per year. 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 Bill 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 Washington



**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 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will 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. Although the following programs have different but compatible approaches to planning for bird conservation, the goals, objectives, and priorities of each will be considered in the IWJV Coordinated Implementation Plan for Bird Conservation in Eastern Washington.

**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 Intermountain West Joint Venture 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 Washington to identify, protect, restore and enhance wetlands and other important habitats for waterfowl and other migratory birds, as well as native non-migratory birds such as sage grouse and sharp-tail grouse.

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has prioritized 14 species of waterfowl found in eastern Washington for at least part of their life cycle. These species, grouped into Priority 1, 2, and 3 categories, are listed in **Table One**.

**Partners in Flight:** The national Partners in Flight (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 land birds.

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. The plan also



encourages better coordination with other initiatives such as the NAWMP, U.S. Shorebird Management Plan, and the North American Waterbird Conservation Plan. In September 2003, Partners in Flight released a new North American Landbird Conservation Plan.

The development of a conservation strategy for Partners in Flight in Washington has been accomplished by the Oregon-Washington Partners in Flight Working Group, which, in 2000, released five provincial plans for landbird conservation in both states. Three of these provincial plans together provide a landbird conservation strategy for eastern Washington: Conservation Strategy for Landbirds in the Columbia Plateau of Eastern Oregon and Washington; Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the East Slope of the Cascade Mountains of Eastern Oregon and Washington; and Conservation Strategy for Landbirds in the Northern Rocky Mountains of Eastern Oregon and Washington. These three plans reflect the decisions of the PIF Workgroup regarding priority habitats and focal bird species for each of the three provinces, as well as sub-provinces. Focal bird species are shown in **Table One**, along with priority species listed by other conservation programs and agencies.

For purposes of coordinated bird conservation, the ecoregional provinces used for planning in the 2000 plans have been replaced by the BCRs mentioned on page 3 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 Partners in Flight.

**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. Eastern Washington is within the shorebird plan's Intermountain West Shorebird Planning Region.

An **Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan (IWRSP)** was also 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.

The IWRSP also recognizes eleven Key Shorebird Areas, none of which are in eastern Washington, as well as 79 Managed Shorebird Sites, 13 of which are in eastern Washington, including National Wildlife Refuges and State Wildlife Areas.

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 Eastern Washington. Shorebird species are shown within their associated critical habitats in **Appendix A**. A revised version of the Intermountain West Plan was released in March 2004.

**North American Waterbird Conservation Plan (NAWCP):** The *North American Waterbird Conservation Plan* 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 Partners in Flight, 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 2004) 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; eastern Washington 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 eastern Washington 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 waterbird species are found in eastern Washington but are classified as **Species Not at Risk** in North America. The status of these species in eastern Washington 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 December 2001 the process was initiated for developing a regional waterbird conservation plan for the Intermountain West/Southwest Desert Practical Planning Unit. 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 Washington and other states of the IWJV, as well as identify and describe habitats and locations of important waterbird habitat in Washington and other Western states. 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 Eastern Washington. 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. In the late 1990s the National Audubon Society became the partner designate of BirdLife International for the IBA Program in the United States. As of January 2004, 45 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 Washington IBA Program was initiated in 1997 as a joint effort of Audubon Washington and the Department of Fish and Wildlife. In 1998, volunteers were trained and data collection began. Between 1998 and 2000, 75 sites were formally nominated and evaluated, and fifty-six of these sites were described in Important Bird Areas of Washington, published in 2001 by Audubon Washington. The IBA program is currently being updated and expanded by Audubon Washington. Audubon Washington is also developing a statewide Washington Birding Trail system, which will reflect and be compatible with the Washington IBA program.

Twenty-nine of the sites in the initial list of Washington IBAs are in eastern Washington and within the boundaries of the Intermountain West Joint Venture. These were considered in delineating landscape-level Bird Habitat Conservation Areas (BHCA) for eastern Washington, shown in **Table Three** of the Coordinated Implementation Plan for Bird Conservation in Eastern Washington.

**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).

Washington falls within nine of TNC's ecoregions. These ecoregional boundaries approximate but do not match the Bird Conservation Region (BCR) boundaries shown in Figure One. Six of the nine ecoregions include parts of eastern Washington (the part within the IWJV), including the Modoc Plateau/East Cascades Ecoregion, North Cascades Ecoregion, Columbia Plateau Ecoregion, Okanogan Ecoregion, Canadian Rockies Ecoregion, and Blue Mountains/Middle Rockies Ecoregion. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and the Washington Department of Natural Resources are working closely with The Nature Conservancy to develop eight Ecoregional Assessments (EA) that will cover the state. The East and West Cascades ecoregions are being combined into one overall assessment. The result of these assessments will be used by TNC, and by each of the state agencies, to direct or influence their own statewide conservation programs. In the case of WDFW, the ecoregional assessments will be one of the main building blocks for its statewide Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, due to be completed in 2005.

Although the ecoregional assessments are not specifically designed for bird conservation, they do identify bird species and habitat "conservation targets", as well as sites which provide important habitat for birds. Birds identified as conservation targets for the five ecoregions in eastern Washington are linked to the portfolio sites in those ecoregional plans. Target Bird Species, listed by for each ecological system group, were obtained from the literature and interviews with acknowledged experts. These target species are listed in **Table One** and again in **Appendix A**.

**State of Washington's Birds Report:** Washington is regularly home to 341 species of birds during all or part of the year. Sixty two percent of these birds are found on both sides of the Cascades; many are only seen in eastern Washington. In 2003, Audubon Washington embarked on a statewide project to assess the conservation status of all 341 species of birds in Washington, and to identify those that are most likely to be detrimentally impacted as our human population continues to grow. The intent is that this information will serve as an early warning system to policy makers, natural resource managers and the public that will lead to better management decisions and reduce detrimental impacts on wildlife habitat. An initial assessment indicates that 104 bird species are considered vulnerable or are identified as priority species for conservation action, 60 of which are found in eastern Washington. Audubon Washington's final State of Washington's Birds Report was completed in 2004 and the results have been integrated into the Coordinated Implementation Plan for Bird Conservation in Eastern Washington.

**Northwest Power and Conservation Council:** The 1980 Northwest Power Planning Act directed the Council to develop a program to protect, mitigate and enhance fish and wildlife of the Columbia River Basin that have been impacted by hydropower dams, and to make annual funding recommendations to the Bonneville Power Administration for projects to implement the program. Planning is being done at the sub-basin level, including those sub-basins that are all or partly within Washington. Using IBIS technology, the Council is producing a map of all the habitats in each sub-basin, as well as associated wildlife species occurrences, including birds. The identification of key habitats and priority species is not yet completed at the sub-basin level; when it is this information will also be considered in an IWJV all-bird implementation plan for Washington. The IBIS data and maps may be accessed via the Council's website: [www.nwccouncil.org/](http://www.nwccouncil.org/)

**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 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 Washington, 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 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:** The Federal Endangered Species Act (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 Washington there are a number of birds listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as Endangered (E), Threatened (T), Proposed Threatened (PT) or Candidate © species under the ESA, including (spp examples). Due to their legal status under the ESA, these species are automatically included in any list of priority bird species for the IWJV in eastern Washington, 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 wildlife which could become Candidate species for ESA listing in the future. This list has apparently been superceded by a new list of Birds of Management Concern, included as an appendix to the Service's 2004 Strategic Plan.

**State Species of Concern List:** Under state law the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission has the authority to designate Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive and Candidate wildlife species. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) maintains a Species of Concern (SOC) List, which includes all wildlife species listed by either the federal government or the State of Washington. In addition to the Species of Concern list, WDFW maintains a Priority Habitats and Species (PHS) list, which includes 140 invertebrate species, considerably more than the SOC list. Both lists may be accessed through the WDFW website at <http://wdfw.wa.gov/> Bird species found in eastern Washington and listed by the State of Washington on either its State Species of Concern or PHS Lists are shown in **Table One**.

## 6. Priority Bird Species in Eastern Washington

A number of the conservation planning programs and agencies described above, along with the federal Endangered Species Act and NAWMP/IWJV, have developed, or will develop, as part of their overall planning process, a list of priority bird species, species of concern, focal species or target species, either for Washington or the Intermountain West region. In addition to the federal ESA list, and the State of Washington's Species of Concern and PHS lists, the USDA Forest Service has their own list of Sensitive Species. **Table One** is a combined list of priority and target bird species from all known agencies and bird conservation programs that apply in eastern Washington. These priority and target species are listed again, in association with various agency and organizational ranking schemes, as **Appendix A**.

## 7. Priority Habitat Types in Eastern Washington

In 2003, the Washington Steering Committee of IWJV ranked 18 major habitat types defined by Wildlife-Habitat Relationships in Oregon and Washington (David Johnson and Thomas O’Neil, 2001) into three categories of priority, defined below. Three ranking criteria were used: 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 habitat types developed by the Washington State Steering Committee of the IWJV is shown as **Table Two**.

## 8. Bird Habitat Conservation Areas

In 2003 two all-day planning workshops were held in Ephrata, Washington to develop a list of priority Bird Habitat Conservation Areas in eastern Washington which should be considered by the Intermountain West Joint Venture for all-bird conservation projects over the next five to seven years. Existing plans and resource conservation maps were consulted, including the Wetland Focus Areas already delineated by the Washington Steering Committee, the IBA Map for Washington, and the various ecoregional maps for Washington already developed by The Nature Conservancy. From these two workshops, involving bird conservation experts from all over Washington, a list of Bird Habitat Conservation Areas was developed, shown here as **Table Three**. These 43 areas were discussed and reviewed to ensure that they were not only important on their own, but that they reflect the range of priority A and B habitats shown in **Table Two**.

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.

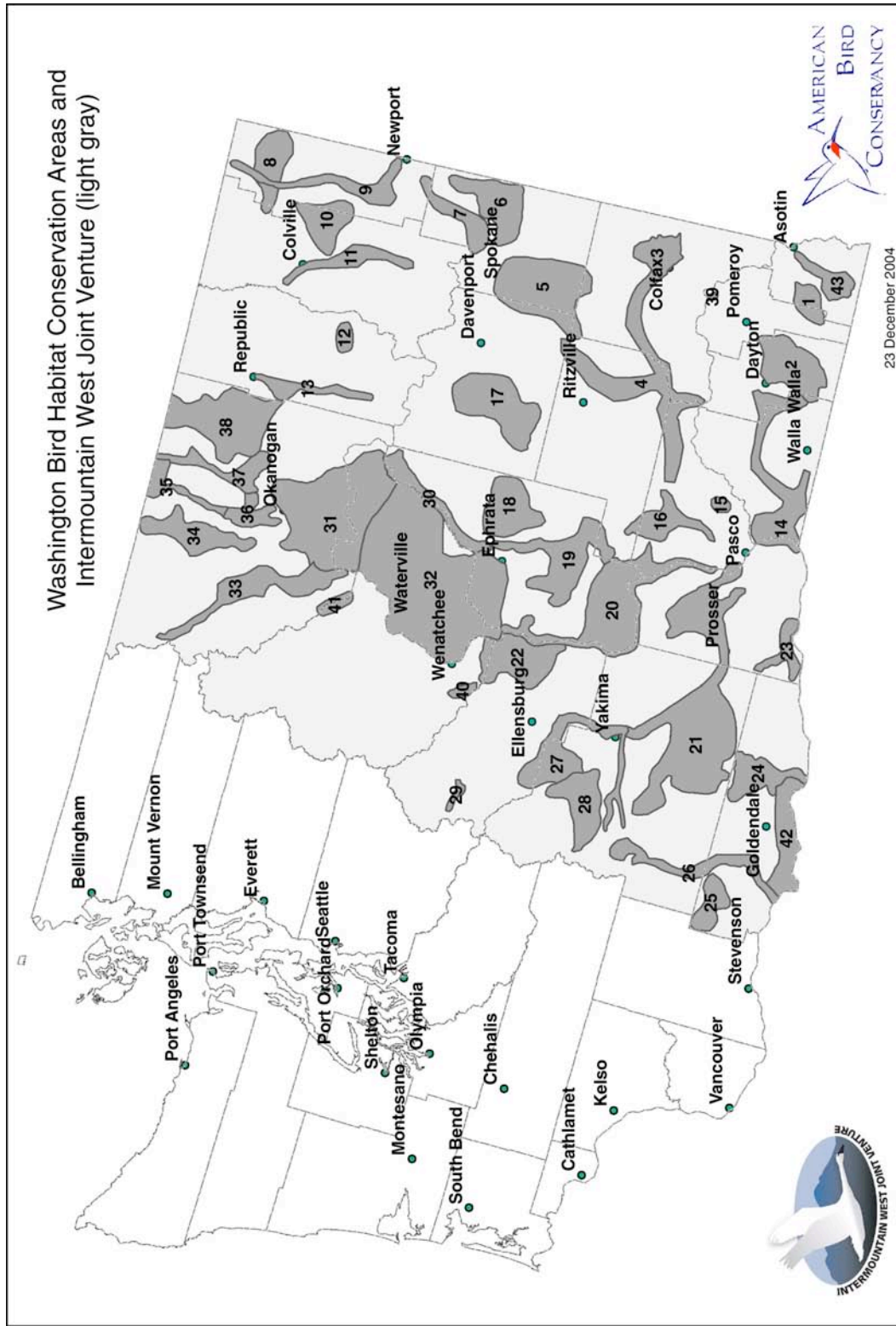
## 9. Bird Species-Habitat Relationships

The Washington Steering Committee of IWJV reviewed and ranked 18 habitat types described in *Wildlife Habitat Relationships in Oregon and Washington; Johnson and O’Neil (2001)*. These habitat types are listed and ranked in **Table Two**. They are listed again and associated with selected priority birds as **Appendix B**.

## 10. Landscape Mapping

The following Statewide digital map of BHCAs depicts the Bird Habitat Conservation Areas as delineated by the Washington Steering Committee and is also listed in **Table Three**.

FIGURE 2 - WASHINGTON BIRD HABITAT CONSERVATION AREAS



## 11. Habitat Conservation Goals and Objectives

In August, 2004, IWJV Steering Committee chairs from 11 Western states met with IWJV staff in Salt Lake City for two days to develop goal and objective criteria for the Priority A and B habitats listed in each state plan. Each steering committee chair was asked to meet with their state steering committee by October 2004 to finalize these goals and objectives. Habitat descriptions and management recommendations provided here are adapted from *Wildlife-Habitat Relationships of Oregon and Washington* (Johnson and O'Neil 2001). These goals and objectives from Washington and other western states will also provide the basis for overall IWJV habitat objectives included in the updated IWJV Coordinated Bird Conservation Plan Plan. Habitat goals and objectives for Eastern Washington follow.

### Priority A Habitats

#### Eastside (Interior) Grasslands

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Idaho fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, Rough fescue, Sandberg bluegrass, other native grasses locally dominant. Palouse prairie of SE Washington is one of most endangered ecosystems in U.S.; highly fragmented, 99% gone, most of remaining is highly fragmented. In other parts of eastern Washington, native grassland communities have been mostly replaced by exotic forbs and annual grasses; over half of native grassland communities are imperiled or critically imperiled. Major influences are dry-land wheat and altered fire regimes in Palouse, irrigated agriculture in Columbia and Yakima Basins and overgrazing in drier grasslands with shallow soils, as well as riparian zones in all areas of eastern Washington.

Major Occurrence in Eastern Washington (BCR 9 and 10): SE Washington, Palouse, Channeled Scablands, Columbia Basin, Upper and Lower Yakima watershed, East Slope Cascades, river valleys of NE and North-central Washington.

Washington Total within BHCAs: 44%

Goal: Slow or stop conversion of native grassland communities wherever possible. Restore native grassland in the Palouse region, in irrigated agricultural areas, in overgrazed dryland shrub-steppe communities, and in riparian zones.

Measurable Objective: Restore 2 million acres (44%) of native grassland communities in Washington between 2005 and 2015

BHCA Opportunities and Strategies: Work to slow or stop the spread of new irrigated agriculture in Columbia Basin. Work closely with DOD, DOE, and other public land management agencies to identify and protect native grassland communities on public land. Expand and promote landowner education and incentive programs to protect and restore grasslands on private land, especially in riparian zones and the Palouse region. Promote CRP and other federal Farm Bill programs that encourage the restoration of native grassland communities. Acquire in fee or easement remaining high-quality native grassland communities and manage them for grassland-dependent wildlife.



### **Shrub Steppe**

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Shrub savanna or shrubland with shrub cover between 10-30%. Dominant and characteristic shrubs are three species of sagebrush (*Artemisia*), bitterbrush and rabbit-brush with understory of native grass species. Native shrub-steppe habitat is considered one of the most threatened in Washington state, with more than half lost due to altered fire regimes, fragmentation, livestock grazing, and the deliberate or accidental introduction of more than 800 exotic plant species.

Major Occurrence in Eastern Washington (BCR 9 and 10): Columbia Basin, Upper and Lower Yakima watershed, East Slope Cascades, Channeled Scablands.

Washington Total within BHCAs: 57%

Goal: Slow or stop loss or conversion of native grassland communities wherever possible. Maintain existing areas of moderate to high quality shrub-steppe habitat. Enhance the habitat quality of existing shrub steppe vegetation. Enhance the size and connectivity of existing shrub steppe habitat areas.

Measurable Objective: Protect and/or enhance 1.2 million acres (57 %) of moderate to high quality shrub-steppe habitat remaining in Washington between 2005 and 2015.

BHCA Opportunities and Strategies: Work to slow or stop the spread of new irrigated agriculture in Columbia Basin. Work closely with DOD, DOE, and other public land management agencies to identify, protect, and enhance remaining shrub-steppe habitat on public land. Identify and acquire fee-title interest or conservation easements on remaining high quality shrub-steppe habitat. Expand and promote landowner education and incentive programs to protect and enhance shrub-steppe habitat on private land, especially in the Columbia Basin.

### **Eastside (Interior) Riparian-Wetlands**

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Shrublands, woodlands and forested communities occurring along streams, seeps and lakes within eastside Mixed Conifer and Ponderosa Pine forests, as well as Western Juniper and Mountain Mahogany Woodlands. Dominant and characteristic riparian trees are black cottonwood, quaking aspen, white alder, peachleaf willow and in northeast Washington, paper birch. A wide variety of native shrubs are found in association with this community including red-osier dogwood, mountain alder, gooseberry, common snowberry and wild rose, as well as many exotic species of both shrubs and understory plants. Riparian shrubland was never extensive in eastern Washington but has declined more than 90% since 1900, to about 2% of the landscape now. The decline has been caused by many factors, including agricultural development, grazing in riparian zones, roading, dams, and other flood control activities; the loss is especially severe at elevations below 3,280 feet elevation.

Major Occurrence in Eastern Washington (BCR 9 and 10): SE Washington, Columbia Basin, Upper and Lower Yakima watershed, East Slope Cascades, Channeled Scablands, and the river valleys of NE and North-central Washington.

Washington Total within BHCAs: 4%

Goal: Maintain existing areas of moderate to high quality riparian habitat, with emphasis on contiguous cottonwood gallery forest. Restore degraded riparian habitat wherever possible. Work to prevent or reduce the infestation of exotic vegetation in riparian habitat areas.

Measurable Objective: Protect and/or restore 45,000 acres (4 %) of moderate to high quality remaining shrub-steppe habitat in Washington between 2005 and 2015.

BHCA Opportunities and Strategies: Acquire fee-title interest or conservation easements on remaining moderate to high quality riparian habitat on private land. Work with public and private landowners to protect riparian zones from disturbance, especially from livestock use. Actively eliminate Russian olive and other invasive plants from riparian zones and promote or replant replacement cover with native riparian plants.

### **Herbaceous Wetlands**

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Mix of emergent herbaceous plants in permanently or seasonally inundated ponds or channels. In eastern Washington herbaceous wetland communities are commonly dominated by cattails, bulrush and a variety of sedges and common grasses. Herbaceous wetlands are maintained by hydraulic regimes that limit or exclude invasion by large woody plants. Although the Columbia Basin irrigation project has resulted in raising the water table and creating new wetland habitats in localized areas, herbaceous wetlands have steadily declined throughout eastern Washington since 1900, due to filling, draining, grazing, farming and trapping of beaver. Herbaceous wetlands are also especially susceptible to exotic, noxious plant invasions. Herbaceous wetlands are considered one of the most endangered habitat types in eastern Washington.

Major Occurrence in Eastern Washington (BCR 9 and 10): Columbia Basin, Upper and Lower Yakima watershed, and the Channeled Scablands.

Washington Total within BHCAs: 7%

Goal: Maintain all existing acreage of herbaceous wetlands in eastern Washington, on both public and private land. Restore wetlands that have been lost or degraded due to agricultural activities or invasive species.

Measurable Objective: Protect 80,000 acres (7 %) of herbaceous wetland habitat in eastern Washington between 2005 and 2015; restore 40,000 acres of wetland habitat on both public and private land.

BHCA Opportunities and Strategies: Promote and apply Farm Bill programs and other landowner incentives to protect and restore wetlands on private agricultural lands. Acquire fee-title interest or conservation easements on remaining high quality herbaceous wetland habitat on private land.

### **Ponderosa Pine Forest and Oak Woodlands**

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Ponderosa pine and dryland Douglas-fir are the most common conifers in this habitat type, with oak dominated woodlands being more limited in distribution. Ponderosa pine, Oregon white oak and dry Douglas-fir/grand fir forests are significantly less in distribution than pre-1900 and 1/3 of remaining forests are considered imperiled or critically imperiled. Forest composition has also changed due to selective harvesting of large trees, fire suppression and grazing practices in oak communities. Late seral, savanna type forests have been replaced by younger and smaller trees, increased density, and an increase in exotic understory plants. These trends have resulted in replacement of Ponderosa pine forests with shade-tolerant species such as Douglas-fir and grand fir and a general reduction in the quantity and quality of this habitat type.

Major Occurrence in Eastern Washington (BCR 9 and 10): General forested habitat type found in the foothills of the Blue Mountains in southeast Washington, along the eastern slope of the Cascades, Okanogan Highlands, Blue Mountains and forested areas of far-east-central Washington.

Washington Total within BHCAs: 24%

Goal: Encourage or manage for mature stands of Ponderosa pine forests on both public and private land through longer harvest cycles, altered fire suppression practices and setting aside of remaining mature stands with preferred structure for associated birds and other wildlife.

Measurable Objective: Protect and manage 900,000 acres (24%) of native Ponderosa pine, dry Douglas-fir, and Oregon white oak habitat for optimum habitat conditions between 2005 and 2015.

BHCA Opportunities and Strategies: Work closely with the Forest Service and other public land management agencies to identify, protect and manage high quality Ponderosa pine and oak woodland habitats for habitat. Use Habitat Conservation Plans, landowner incentives and other non-regulatory tools to protect high quality forested habitat on private land. Acquire fee-title interest or conservation easements on selective, remaining high quality dryland forested habitats.

### **Upland Aspen Forest**

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Upland aspen groves are scattered throughout eastern Washington on well-drained mountain slopes, or canyon walls between 2,000 and 9,500 foot elevation. Although widespread in North America, aspen is a minor but important habitat type in the Pacific Northwest. Fire plays important role in maintenance of aspen habitat and modern fire suppression policies have affected regrowth, as has heavy livestock browsing, especially by sheep. Aspen is not generally considered imperiled in Washington.

Major Occurrence in eastern Washington (BCR 9 and 10): east slope of the Cascades, Blue Mountains, Okanogan Highlands, and Selkirk Mountains of northeast Washington.

Washington Total within BHCAs: 2%

Goal: Protect and manage all remaining stands of aspen on both public and private land through altered fire suppression practices and setting aside of remaining stands for associated birds and other wildlife.

Measurable Objective: Protect and manage 3,500 acres (2%) of aspen communities in eastern Washington's BHCAs between 2005 and 2015. Restore another 2% of aspen on both public and private lands between 2005 and 2015.

BHCA Opportunities and Strategies: Work closely with the Forest Service and other public land management agencies to identify, protect and manage remaining stands of aspen on public land. Use Habitat Conservation Plans, landowner incentives and other non-regulatory tools to protect and manage remaining aspen.

### **Priority B Habitats**

#### **Eastside Canyon Shrublands**

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Generally found in deep canyons surrounded by grasslands or in a mosaic with Ponderosa pine and woodland habitat. Generally a mix of tall to medium shrubs intermixed with bunchgrass or annual grasses. Dominant species include mallowleaf ninebark, bitter cherry, chokecherry. Many of these shrubs sprout following fire and will be maintained with moderate fire frequency. Periods with no fire will potentially result in succession to Ponderosa pine or Douglas-fir forest.

Major Occurrence in eastern Washington: Blue Mountains, on the margins of the Columbia Basin and in isolated patches across the Columbia Basin.

Total within BHCAs: 9%

Goal: Maintain canyon shrubland communities at approximately current levels, through fire management where appropriate.

Measurable Objective: Maintain about 125,000 acres of eastside canyon shrubland communities in Washington between 2005 and 2015

BHCA Opportunities and Strategies: Fire management where appropriate and possible.

#### **Desert Playa and Saltscrub**

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Occupies the lowest elevations in hydrologic basins in the Pacific Northwest, only in the Columbia Basin in Washington. Generally alkali or saline tolerant shrubs in a mosaic of playas, saltgrass meadows, salt desert shrublands and sagebrush shrublands. Often associated with herbaceous wetlands. Agricultural development is generally not feasible in these soils, so little is converted to other uses. The primary influences on this habitat type are climate and livestock grazing. Grazing often results in decreased bunchgrass cover and replacement of native grass and shrub species with undesirable exotics such as Russian thistle, tumbledustard and cheatgrass.

Major Occurrence in eastern Washington: Columbia Plateau

Total within BHCAs: 70%

Goal: Maintain native desert playa and saltscrub habitat by protecting habitat areas from grazing.

Measurable Objective: Maintain about 15,000 acres of desert playa and saltscrub habitat in the Columbia Plateau of Washington between 2005 and 2015

BHCA Opportunities and Strategies: Identify remaining desert playas and high-quality saltscrub habitat. Protect these areas on private land through landowner agreements and/or acquisition of easements or property. On both public and private land, influence grazing leases to protect remaining playas and high-quality desert saltscrub habitat.

### **Agriculture, Pasture and Mixed Environs**

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Widely distributed at low to mid-elevations in river valleys and rolling terrain throughout eastern Washington. Structurally diverse habitats ranging from annual grasses and row crops to mature orchards. Agricultural habitat has steadily increased especially between 1950-1985 and at the expense of native grassland and shrub-steppe habitats, although the Columbia Basin irrigation project has resulted in the creation and maintenance of thousands of acres of wetland habitats in areas that were formerly dry shrub-steppe habitat. Clean farming and single-product farming such as wheat in the Palouse have resulted in larger farms and the removal of important habitat elements, for instance, fencerows, field borders and shelterbelts. Since the 1985 Farm Bill however, the amount of land in agricultural habitat in eastern Washington has stabilized and begun to decline and federal Farm Bill programs such as Conservation Reserve and Wetland Reserve have resulted in wide scale conversion of agriculture back to native habitats.

Major Occurrence in eastern Washington: Palouse, Columbia Basin, Lower Yakima watershed, river valleys on the east slope of the Cascades and the Okanogan Highlands.

Total within BHCAs: 22%

Goal: Encourage the continued conversion of agricultural habitat to native grassland, wetland and shrub-steppe habitat, wherever possible. Increase the amount of fencerows and other edge habitat in areas of clean farming such as the Palouse.

Measurable Objective: There is currently 2 million acres of agricultural land within eastern Washington BHCAs. Work with private landowners and public land management agencies to restore 10% or 200,000 acres of agricultural land within eastern Washington BHCAs to native grasslands and other native habitat between 2005 and 2015.

BHCA Opportunities and Strategies: Promote Federal Farm Bill programs such as Conservation Reserve and Wetland Reserve with willing agricultural landowners. Increase the number and effectiveness of other habitat incentive programs for private landowners. Work with private and public landowners to create more edge habitat for wildlife in agricultural areas.

### **Eastside (Interior) Mixed Conifer Forest**

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Wide variety of tree species and stand dominance patterns in the mountain ranges of eastern Washington, although Douglas-fir is the most common tree species. Ponderosa pine, grand fir, or other tree species may be co-dominant depending on local conditions. This habitat type is more extensive now than before 1900, although the roads, timber harvest, periodic grazing and altered fire regimes have modified and compromised their natural status as wildlife habitat for many birds and other species.

Major Occurrence in eastern Washington: Primarily in the Blue Mountains, East Cascades and Okanogan Highland regions.

Total within BHCAs: 6%

Goal: Reduce the extent of this forest habitat type at the expense of Ponderosa pine and other more desirable habitats in eastern Washington between 2005-2015.

Measurable Objective: Reduce the current 800,000 acres of mixed conifer forest within BHCAs in eastern Washington by 5% or 40,000 acres between 2005 and 2015

BHCA Opportunities and Strategies: Work with the Forest Service, BLM, Washington DNR and private forest landowners to meet the goal of increasing mature stands of Ponderosa and reducing the percentage of mixed conifer forest in the overall forested landscape. Work within the context of the Washington Forest Protection Act, federal forest management plans, and Habitat Conservation Plans (HCP) on private lands to establish favorable policies and harvest cycles to meet these goals.

### **Montane Coniferous Wetlands**

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Occurs along stream courses or in patches, at mid-to high elevations throughout the mountains of eastern Washington. Indicator tree species include conifers such as subalpine fir, Englemann spruce, and western redcedar, as well as aspen and black cottonwood in certain instances. Flooding, debris flow, fire and wind are major natural disturbance factors. Roads and clearcut logging have altered the hydrologic patterns and composition of these riparian forests.

Major Occurrence in eastern Washington: Blue Mountains, East Cascades and Okanogan Highland regions.

Goal: No goals or objectives have been established for this habitat type in eastern Washington between 2005-2015.

**Open Water – Lakes, Rivers, Streams**

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Occurs throughout eastern Washington in the form of natural lakes, reservoirs, streams and rivers, including the Columbia and Yakima Rivers. Rivers and smaller streams provide important cover, feeding and breeding habitat for many bird species. The mainstream Columbia River and many lakes and reservoirs are important resting, and feeding habitat for waterfowl and other migratory birds.

Major Occurrence in eastern Washington: Columbia Basin, upper and lower Yakima watershed, Channeled Scablands, and Selkirks

Goal: No goals or objectives have been established for this habitat type in eastern Washington between 2005-2015.

**TABLE ONE - PRIORITY SPECIES FROM BIRD CONSERVATION PROGRAMS**

**North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP) and the  
Intermountain West Joint Venture (IWJV)**  
(14 species/subspecies in eastern Washington)  
(Ranked 1-3 for priority in Washington)

Mallard (1)	Northern Pintail (1)	Cinnamon Teal (1)
Wood Duck (1)	Canvasback (1)	Redhead (1)
Harlequin Duck (1)	Barrow's Goldeneye (1)	Hooded Merganser (1)
Tundra Swan (2)	Trumpeter Swan (2)	Lesser Scaup (2)
Ruddy Duck (3)	Canada Goose (3)	

**Audubon Washington -- State of Washington's Birds Report (2004)**  
(60 priority species in eastern Washington)

Common Loon	Western Grebe	Clark's Grebe
American White Pelican	American Bittern	Trumpeter Swan
Canvasback	Redhead	Harlequin Duck
Barrow's Goldeneye	Bald Eagle	Cooper's Hawk
Northern Goshawk	Swainson's Hawk	Ferruginous Hawk
Golden Eagle	Peregrine Falcon	Prairie Falcon
Greater Sage-grouse	Blue Grouse	Sharp-tailed Grouse
Mountain Quail	Sandhill Crane	Long-billed Curlew
Wilson's Phalarope	Caspian Tern	Black Tern
Flammulated Owl	Burrowing Owl	Northern Spotted Owl
Great Gray Owl	Short-eared Owl	Black Swift
Vaux's Swift	White-throated Swift	Black-chinned Hummingbird
Calliope Hummingbird	Rufous Hummingbird	Lewis' Woodpecker
Williamson's Sapsucker	Red-naped Sapsucker	White-headed Woodpecker
Black-backed Woodpecker	Pileated Woodpecker	Olive-sided Flycatcher
Willow Flycatcher	Hammond's Flycatcher	Dusky Flycatcher
Loggerhead Shrike	Cassin's Vireo	Pygmy Nuthatch
Western Bluebird	Gray Catbird	Sage Thrasher
Yellow Warbler	MacGillivray's Warbler	Yellow-breasted Chat
Chipping Sparrow	Brewer's Sparrow	Sage Sparrow

**Oregon-Washington Partners in Flight**

**Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the East Slope of the Cascade Mountains**  
(16 focal species listed for North Cascades and Yakima Plateau/Columbia Foothills)

White-headed Woodpecker	Pygmy Nuthatch	Chipping Sparrow
Brown Creeper	Williamson's Sapsucker	Flammulated Owl
Hermit Thrush	Olive-sided Flycatcher	Nashville Warbler
Ash-throated Flycatcher	Lewis' Woodpecker	Black-backed Woodpecker
Clark's Nutcracker	Sandhill Crane	Red-naped Sapsucker
Blue Grouse		



**Oregon-Washington Partners in Flight  
Conservation Strategy for Landbirds in the Columbia Basin**  
(23 focal species listed for Columbia Plateau)

Grasshopper Sparrow	Loggerhead Shrike	Burrowing Owl
Sharp-tailed Grouse	Sage Grouse	Sage Sparrow
Brewer's Sparrow	Sage Thrasher	Lark Sparrow
Black-throated Sparrow	Ferruginous Hawk	Lewis' Woodpecker
Bullock's Oriole	Yellow Warbler	Yellow-breasted Chat
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Willow Flycatcher	Lazuli Bunting
Red-naped Sapsucker	Bobolink	Gray Flycatcher
Prairie Falcon	Virginia's Warbler	

**Oregon-Washington Partners in Flight  
Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the Northern Rocky Mountains**  
(17 species listed for Northern Rocky Mountains)

White-headed Woodpecker	Flammulated Owl	Chipping Sparrow
Lewis' Woodpecker	Vaux's' Swift	Varied Thrush
Townsend's Warbler	MacGillivray's Warbler	Olive-sided Flycatcher
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch	Red-eyed Vireo	Veery
Willow Flycatcher	Hermit Thrush	Upland Sandpiper
Vesper Sparrow	Red-naped Sapsucker	

**U.S. Shorebird Conservation Plan and  
Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan**  
(28 species in Washington)

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

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

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

**Intermountain West Waterbird Conservation Plan  
Bird Conservation Regions (BCR) 9 and 10**

(Draft Species Priorities -- High (H) and Moderate (M) Concern)

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

**State of Washington Species of Concern List, WA Dept. of Fish and Wildlife  
Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, Candidate Species**

(29 species listed as E, T, C or S)

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American White Pelican	Greater Sandhill Crane	Northern Spotted Owl
Upland Sandpiper	Northern Bald Eagle	Ferruginous Hawk
Greater Sage-grouse	Sharp-tailed Grouse	American Coot
Black-backed Woodpecker	Burrowing Owl	Flammulated Owl
Golden Eagle	Lewis' Woodpecker	Loggerhead Shrike
Merlin	Northern Goshawk	Vesper Sparrow
Pileated Woodpecker	Sage Sparrow	Sage Thrasher
White-breasted Nuthatch	Streaked Horned Lark	Vaux's Swift
Western Grebe	White-headed Woodpecker	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Peregrine Falcon	Common Loon	

**State of Washington Priority Habitats and Species List  
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife**

(32 eastern Washington species listed)

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Northern Goshawk	Chukar	Sage Sparrow
Golden Eagle	Burrowing Owl	Upland Sandpiper
Ferruginous Hawk	Greater Sage-grouse	Vaux's Swift
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Pileated Woodpecker	Streaked Horned Lark
Merlin	Peregrine Falcon	Prairie Falcon
Common Loon	Greater Sandhill Crane	Bald Eagle
Loggerhead Shrike	Lewis' Woodpecker	Mountain Quail
Sage Thrasher	Flammulated Owl	Band-tailed Pigeon
American White Pelican	Ring-necked Pheasant	White-headed Woodpecker
Black-backed Woodpecker	Vesper Sparrow	White-breasted Nuthatch
Northern Spotted Owl	Sharp-tailed Grouse	

**State of Washington Natural Heritage Data Base, WA Dept. of Natural Resources  
NatureServe Global (G1-3) and State (S1-3) Rankings**

(39 Eastern Washington species listed)

Northern Goshawk	Clark's Grebe	Western Grebe
Grasshopper Sparrow	Sage Sparrow	Golden Eagle
Upland Sandpiper	Ferruginous Hawk	Greater Sage-grouse
Vaux's Swift	Black Tern	Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Black Swift	Pileated Woodpecker
Willow Flycatcher	Streaked Horned Lark	Merlin
Peregrine Falcon	Common Loon	Greater Sandhill Crane
Bald Eagle	Loggerhead Shrike	Marbled Godwit
Lewis' Woodpecker	Long-billed Curlew	Mountain Quail
Sage Thrasher	Flammulated Owl	Band-tailed Pigeon
American White Pelican	White-headed Woodpecker	Black-backed Woodpecker
Oregon Vesper Sparrow	Western Bluebird	White-breasted Nuthatch
Northern Spotted Owl	Sharp-tailed Grouse	Great Grey Owl

**Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)**

(15 Eastern Washington species listed)

Northern Spotted Owl (T)	Bald Eagle (T)	Northern Goshawk (SC)
Burrowing Owl (SC)	Ferruginous Hawk (SC)	Greater Sage-grouse
Black Tern (SC)	Yellow-billed Cuckoo ©	Olive-sided Flycatcher (SC)
Willow Flycatcher (SC)	Streaked Horned Lark ©	Loggerhead Shrike (SC)
Vesper Sparrow (SC)	White-breasted Nuthatch (SC)	Sharp-tailed Grouse (SC)

**Birds of Conservation Concern – USFWS (34 species)**

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

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

**North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)**

(24 wetland-associated species listed for BCRs 9 and 10)

Marsh Wren	MacGillivray's Warbler	Swainson's Hawk
American White Pelican	Northern Harrier	Sandhill Crane
American Avocet	Solitary Sandpiper	Black-bellied Plover
Whimbrel	Long-billed Curlew	Marbled Godwit
Wilson's Phalarope	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Short-eared Owl
Black Swift	Lewis' Woodpecker	Willow Flycatcher
Yellow Rail	American Golden Plover	Vaux's' Swift
Red-naped Sapsucker	American Dipper	Bobolink

**Species of Concern – USDA Forest Service**

(8 species listed for BCRs 9 and 10)

Upland Sandpiper	Ferruginous Hawk	Greater Sage-grouse
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Peregrine Falcon	Common Loon
Greater Sandhill Crane	Sharp-tailed Grouse	

**Columbia Plateau Ecoregional Assessment**

(24 species in Washington)

Grasshopper Sparrow	Northern Goshawk	Sage Sparrow
Black-throated Sparrow	Greater Sage-grouse	Ferruginous Hawk
Black Tern	Trumpeter Swan	Western Snowy Plover
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	Forster's Tern
Flammulated Owl	American White Pelican	Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse

**Modoc Plateau/East Cascades Ecoregional Assessment**

(Ecoregional Assessment not completed yet)

**Canadian Rocky Mountains Ecoregional Assessment**

(8 species in Washington)

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

**Okanogan Ecoregional Assessment**  
(31 species in Washington)

Northern Goshawk	Grasshopper Sparrow	Golden Eagle
Great Blue Heron	Burrowing Owl	American Bittern
Greater Sage-grouse	Olive-sided Flycatcher	Black Swift
Blue Grouse	Willow Flycatcher	Prairie Falcon
Peregrine Falcon	Common Loon	Greater Sandhill Crane
Bald Eagle	Yellow-breasted Chat	Lewis' Woodpecker
Long-billed Curlew	Sage Thrasher	Flammulated Owl
Wilson's Phalarope	White-headed Woodpecker	Black-backed Woodpecker
Rufous Hummingbird	Pygmy Nuthatch	Williamson's Sapsucker
Brewer's Sparrow	Great Gray Owl	Northern Spotted Owl
Sharp-tailed Grouse		

**Middle Rockies/Blue Mountains Ecoregional Assessment**  
(11 species in Washington)

Upland Sandpiper	Greater Sage-grouse	Peregrine Falcon
Common Loon	Bald Eagle	Mountain Quail
Flammulated Owl	American White Pelican	Black-backed Woodpecker
Pygmy Nuthatch	Sharp-tailed Grouse	

**Gap Analysis (GAP) At-risk Species**  
(30 species in eastern Washington)

Northern Goshawk	Clark's Grebe	Western Grebe
Sage Sparrow	Short-eared Owl	Burrowing Owl
Upland Sandpiper	American Bittern	Ferruginous Hawk
Greater Sage-grouse	Black Tern	Pileated Woodpecker
Prairie Falcon	Peregrine Falcon	Common Loon
Greater Sandhill Crane	Yellow-breasted Chat	Loggerhead Shrike
Lewis' Woodpecker	Long-billed Curlew	Sage Thrasher
Flammulated Owl	White-headed Woodpecker	Western Bluebird
Brewer's Sparrow	Chipping Sparrow	Caspian Tern
Great Grey Owl	Northern Spotted Owl	Sharp-tailed Grouse

## TABLE TWO

### PRIORITIZATION OF 18 MAJOR BIRD HABITATS IN EASTERN WASHINGTON

#### 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.

Eastside (Interior) Grasslands  
Shrub-steppe  
Eastside (Interior) Riparian - Wetlands  
Herbaceous Wetlands  
Ponderosa Pine and Oak Woodlands  
Upland Aspen Forest

#### Priority B Habitats

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

Eastside (Interior) Canyon Shrublands  
Desert Playa and Salt Scrub  
Agriculture, Pasture, and Mixed Environs  
Eastside (Interior) Mixed Conifer Forest  
Montane Coniferous Wetlands  
Open Water-Lakes, Rivers, Streams

#### Priority C Habitats

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

Montane Mixed Conifer Forest  
Lodgepole Pine Forest and Woodlands  
Subalpine Parklands  
Alpine Grasslands and Shrublands  
Western Juniper and Mountain Mahogany Woodlands

\* Habitat classification from *Wildlife Habitat Relationships in Oregon and Washington; Johnson and O'Neil (2001)*. Cross-walked with classifications from three Partners In Flight plans covering eastern Washington, as well as WDFW Priority Habitats and Species.

**TABLE THREE**

**BIRD HABITAT CONSERVATION AREAS IN EASTERN WASHINGTON**

In November, 2003, the Washington Steering Committee met in Ephrata and combined bird habitat conservation areas from three Focus Area maps onto one state base map. A sub-committee met again in December, 2003 and combined and renamed the sites, as listed below:

1. Blue Mountains East
2. Blue Mountains West
3. Palouse Buttes
4. Palouse River/Cow Creek / Washtucna Coulee
5. Scabland Lakes
6. Spokane Area
7. Little Spokane River
8. Selkirks
9. Pend Orielle River
10. Little Pend Orielle National Wildlife Refuge
11. Colville River Valley
12. Twin Lakes
13. San Poil River
14. Walla Walla River
15. Juniper Dunes
16. Eagle Lakes Complex / Esquatzel Coulee
17. Lincoln County Scablands
18. Upper Crab Creek
19. Moses Lake/Potholes
20. Lower Crab Creek / Mid Columbia
21. Lower Yakima Valley
22. Colockum Highlands
23. Umatilla
24. Rock Creek
25. Conboy NWR / Trout Lake
26. Klickitat River
27. Upper Yakima Watershed
28. Tieton / Cowiche
29. Easton Reach-Yakima River
30. Banks Lake
31. Douglas Potholes
32. Douglas County Shrub-steppe
33. Methow Watershed
34. Okanogan Highlands West
35. Palmer Lake
36. Salmon Creek
37. Okanogan River
38. Okanogan Highlands East
39. Lower Casey Creek
40. Devil's Gulch
41. Chelan Ridge
42. Columbia Hills
43. George Creek / Field Springs

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

Species	North American Waterfowl Mgmt Plan (NAWMP) and the IWJV	Audubon WA State of WA's Bird Report (2004)	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the East Slope of the Cascades	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds in the Columbia Basin	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the Northern Rocky Mountains	US Shorebird Conservation Plan and Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan	North American Waterbird Conservation Plan	State of WA Species of Concern List WA DFW Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, Candidate Species	State of WA Priority Habitats and Species List WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife	State of WA Natural Heritage Database WA Dept of Natural Resources NatureServe Global(G1-3) and State (S1-3) Rankings	Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)	North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)	Species of Concern – USDA Forest Service	Columbia Plateau Ecoregional Assessment	Canadian Rocky Mountains Ecoregional Assessment	Okanogan Ecoregional Assessment	Middle Rockies / Blue Mountains Ecoregional Assessment	Gap Analysis (GAP) At-Risk Species
American Avocet						X						X						
American Bittern		X														X		X
American Coot								X										
American Dipper												X						
American Golden Plover						X						X						
American White Pelican		X					X	X	X	X		X		X			X	
American Wigeon																		
Ash-throated Flycatcher			X															
Baird's Sandpiper						X												
Bald Eagle		X						X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Band-tailed Pigeon									X	X								
Barrow's Goldeneye	X	X																
Bells' Vireo																		
Bendire's Thrasher																		
Black Tern		X					X			X	X		X	X				X
Black-backed Woodpecker		X	X					X	X	X						X	X	
Black-bellied Plover						X						X						
Black-chinned Hummingbird		X																
Black-crowned Night-Heron							X											
Black-necked Stilt						X												
Black Rosy-Finch															X			
Black Swift		X								X		X			X	X		
Black-throated Gray Warbler																		
Black-throated Sparrow				X									X	X				
Blue Grosbeak																		



COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN EASTERN WASHINGTON

Species	North American Waterfowl Mgmt Plan (NAWMP) and the IWJV	Audubon WA State of WA's Bird Report (2004)	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the East Slope of the Cascades	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds in the Columbia Basin	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the Northern Rocky Mountains	US Shorebird Conservation Plan and Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan	North American Waterbird Conservation Plan	State of WA Species of Concern List WA DFW Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, Candidate Species	State of WA Priority Habitats and Species List WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife	State of WA Natural Heritage Database WA Dept of Natural Resources NatureServe Global(G1-3) and State (S1-3) Rankings	Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)	North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)	Species of Concern – USDA Forest Service	Columbia Plateau Ecoregional Assessment	Canadian Rocky Mountains Ecoregional Assessment	Okanogan Ecoregional Assessment	Middle Rockies / Blue Mountains Ecoregional Assessment	Gap Analysis (GAP) At-Risk Species
Blue Grouse		X	X													X		
Bobolink				X								X	X	X				
Brewer's Sparrow		X		X												X		X
Broad-tailed Hummingbird																		
Brown Creeper			X															
Bufflehead																		
Bullock's Oriole				X														
Burrowing Owl		X		X				X	X		X			X		X		X
California Condor																		
California Gull							X											
Calliope Hummingbird		X																
Canada Goose	X																	
Canvasback	X	X																
Caspian Tern		X					X											X
Cassin's Vireo		X																
Chipping Sparrow		X	X		X													X
Chukar									X									
Cinnamon Teal	X																	
Clark's Grebe		X					X			X								X
Clark's Nutcracker			X															
Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse		X		X				X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X
Common Loon		X						X	X	X			X		X	X		X
Common Snipe						X												
Common Tern							X											
Common Yellowthroat																		
Cooper's Hawk		X																
Costa's Hummingbird																		
Crissal Thrasher																		
Dunlin						X												

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN EASTERN WASHINGTON

Species	North American Waterfowl Mgmt Plan (NAWMP) and the IWJV	Audubon WA State of WA's Bird Report (2004)	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the East Slope of the Cascades	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds in the Columbia Basin	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the Northern Rocky Mountains	US Shorebird Conservation Plan and Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan	North American Waterbird Conservation Plan	State of WA Species of Concern List WA DFW Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, Candidate Species	State of WA Priority Habitats and Species List WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife	State of WA Natural Heritage Database WA Dept of Natural Resources NatureServe Global(G1-3) and State (S1-3) Rankings	Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)	North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)	Species of Concern – USDA Forest Service	Columbia Plateau Ecoregional Assessment	Canadian Rocky Mountains Ecoregional Assessment	Okanogan Ecoregional Assessment	Middle Rockies / Blue Mountains Ecoregional Assessment	Gap Analysis (GAP) At-Risk Species
Dusky Flycatcher		X																
Ferruginous Hawk		X		X				X	X	X	X		X	X				X
Flammulated Owl		X	X		X			X	X	X				X		X	X	X
Forster's Tern													X					
Fox Sparrow																		
Franklin's Gull							X							X				
Gambel's Quail																		
Golden Eagle		X						X	X	X						X		
Grace's Warbler																	X	
Grasshopper Sparrow				X						X			X	X		X		
Gray Catbird		X																
Gray Flycatcher				X														
Gray-crowned Rosy Finch					X													
Great Blue Heron																	X	
Great Gray Owl		X								X						X		X
Greater Yellowlegs						X												
Green-tailed Towhee													X					
Hammond's Flycatcher		X																
Harlequin Duck	X	X													X			
Hermit Thrush			X		X													
Hooded Merganser	X																	
Juniper Titmouse																		
Killdeer						X												
Lawrence's Goldfinch																		
Lazuli Bunting				X														
Least Bittern																		
Least Sandpiper						X												
Le Conte's Thrasher																		
Lesser Scaup	X																	

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN EASTERN WASHINGTON

Species	North American Waterfowl Mgmt Plan (NAWMP) and the IWJV	Audubon WA State of WA's Bird Report (2004)	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the East Slope of the Cascades	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds in the Columbia Basin	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the Northern Rocky Mountains	US Shorebird Conservation Plan and Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan	North American Waterbird Conservation Plan	State of WA Species of Concern List WA DFW Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, Candidate Species	State of WA Priority Habitats and Species List WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife	State of WA Natural Heritage Database WA Dept of Natural Resources NatureServe Global(G1-3) and State (S1-3) Rankings	Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)	North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)	Species of Concern – USDA Forest Service	Columbia Plateau Ecoregional Assessment	Canadian Rocky Mountains Ecoregional Assessment	Okanogan Ecoregional Assessment	Middle Rockies / Blue Mountains Ecoregional Assessment	Gap Analysis (GAP) At-Risk Species
Lesser Yellowlegs						X												
Lewis's Woodpecker		X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X		X		X		X
Loggerhead Shrike		X		X				X	X	X	X			X				X
Long-billed Curlew		X				X				X		X		X		X		X
Long-billed Dowitcher						X												
Long-eared Owl																		
MacGillivray's Warbler		X			X							X						
Mallard	X																	
Marbled Godwit						X				X		X						
Marsh Wren												X						
Merlin								X	X	X								
Mexican Spotted Owl																		
Mountain Plover						X												
Mountain Quail		X							X	X							X	
Nashville Warbler			X															
Northern Goshawk		X						X	X	X	X			X		X		X
Northern Harrier												X						
Northern Pintail	X																	
Northern Spotted Owl		X						X	X	X	X					X		X
Olive-sided Flycatcher		X	X		X					X	X					X		
Pectoral Sandpiper						X												
Peregrine Falcon		X						X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X
Phainopepla																		
Pileated Woodpecker		X						X	X	X								X
Prairie Falcon		X		X					X							X		X
Pygmy Nuthatch		X	X													X	X	
Redhead	X	X																
Red-eyed Vireo					X													

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN EASTERN WASHINGTON

Species	North American Waterfowl Mgmt Plan (NAWMP) and the IWJV	Audubon WA State of WA's Bird Report (2004)	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the East Slope of the Cascades	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds in the Columbia Basin	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the Northern Rocky Mountains	US Shorebird Conservation Plan and Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan	North American Waterbird Conservation Plan	State of WA Species of Concern List WA DFW Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, Candidate Species	State of WA Priority Habitats and Species List WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife	State of WA Natural Heritage Database WA Dept of Natural Resources NatureServe Global(G1-3) and State (S1-3) Rankings	Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)	North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)	Species of Concern – USDA Forest Service	Columbia Plateau Ecoregional Assessment	Canadian Rocky Mountains Ecoregional Assessment	Okanogan Ecoregional Assessment	Middle Rockies / Blue Mountains Ecoregional Assessment	Gap Analysis (GAP) At-Risk Species
Red-naped Sapsucker		X	X	X	X							X						
Red-necked Phalarope						X												
Ring-necked Pheasant								X										
Ruddy Duck	X																	
Rufous Hummingbird		X														X		
Sage Grouse		X		X				X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X
Sage Sparrow		X		X				X	X	X			X					X
Sage Thrasher		X		X				X	X	X			X			X		X
Sanderling						X												
Sandhill Crane		X	X					X	X	X		X	X			X		X
Saw-whet Owl																		
Scott's Oriole																		
Semipalmated Plover						X												
Semipalmated Sandpiper						X												
Sharp-tailed Grouse																		
Short-eared Owl		X										X			X			X
Snowy Egret							X											
Snowy Plover					X	X								X				
Solitary Sandpiper						X						X						
Southwest Willow Flycatcher																		
Spotted Sandpiper						X												
Stilt Sandpiper						X												
Streaked Horned Lark								X	X	X	X							
Summer Tanager																		
Swainson's Hawk		X										X						
Townsend's Warbler					X													
Trumpeter Swan	X	X												X	X			
Tundra Swan	X																	
Upland Sandpiper					X	X		X	X	X			X	X				

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN EASTERN WASHINGTON

Species	North American Waterfowl Mgmt Plan (NAWMP) and the IWJV	Audubon WA State of WA's Bird Report (2004)	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the East Slope of the Cascades	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds in the Columbia Basin	OR-WA Partners in Flight Conservation Strategy for Landbirds of the Northern Rocky Mountains	US Shorebird Conservation Plan and Intermountain West Regional Shorebird Plan	North American Waterbird Conservation Plan	State of WA Species of Concern List WA DFW Endangered, Threatened, Sensitive, Candidate Species	State of WA Priority Habitats and Species List WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife	State of WA Natural Heritage Database WA Dept of Natural Resources NatureServe Global(G1-3) and State (S1-3) Rankings	Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)	North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA)	Species of Concern – USDA Forest Service	Columbia Plateau Ecoregional Assessment	Canadian Rocky Mountains Ecoregional Assessment	Okanogan Ecoregional Assessment	Middle Rockies / Blue Mountains Ecoregional Assessment	Gap Analysis (GAP) At-Risk Species
Varied Thrush					X													
Vaux's Swift		X			X			X	X	X		X						
Veery					X													
Vermilion Flycatcher																		
Vesper Sparrow					X			X	X	X	X							
Virginia's Warbler				X														
Western Bluebird		X								X								X
Western Grebe		X					X	X		X								X
Western Sandpiper						X												
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo																		
Whimbrel												X						
White-breasted Nuthatch								X	X	X	X							
White-faced Ibis							X											
White-headed Woodpecker		X	X		X			X	X	X						X		X
White-tailed Ptarmigan															X			
White-throated Swift		X																
Willet						X												
Williamson's Sapsucker		X	X													X		
Willow Flycatcher		X		X	X					X	X	X				X		
Wilson's Phalarope		X				X						X				X		
Wood Duck	X																	
Yellow Warbler		X		X														
Yellow Rail												X						
Yellow-billed Cuckoo				X				X	X	X	X	X	X					
Yellow-breasted Chat		X		X												X		X

**APPENDIX B – SELECTED PRIORITY BIRD SPECIES AND HABITAT ASSOCIATIONS**

Species	Ponderosa Pine Forest and Woodlands (eastside oak)	Upland Aspen Forest	Eastside (Interior) Grasslands (inc. basin wild rye)	Shrub-steppe	Herbaceous Wetlands	Eastside (Interior) Riparian – Wetlands	Eastside (Interior) Mixed Conifer Forest	Eastside (Interior) Canyon Shrublands	Dwarf Shrub-steppe	Desert Playa and Salt Scrub	Agriculture, Pasture and Mixed Environs	Open Water-Lakes, Rivers, Streams	Montane Coniferous Wetlands
Acorn Woodpecker		X					X				X		
American Bittern					X						X		
American White Pelican					X							X	
Ash-throated Flycatcher	X												
Bald Eagle	X				X	X						X	
Barrow's Goldeneye					X							X	X
Black Tern					X							X	
Black-backed Woodpecker	X						X						X
Black-crowned Night-Heron					X	X						X	
Black-necked Stilt			X	X		X				X	X	X	
Black Swift	X						X						
Bobolink					X	X					X		
Brewer's Sparrow			X	X					X	X			
Burrowing Owl			X	X					X	X	X		
Caspian Tern					X						X		
Clarke's Grebe					X							X	
Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse	X	X	X	X		X			X		X		
Common Loon					X							X	
Ferruginous Hawk			X	X				X	X	X	X		
Flammulated Owl	X					X	X						
Forster's Tern					X							X	
Golden Eagle	X		X	X		X		X	X		X		

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN EASTERN WASHINGTON

Species	Ponderosa Pine Forest and Woodlands (eastside oak)	Upland Aspen Forest	Eastside (Interior) Grasslands (inc. basin wild rye)	Shrub-steppe	Herbaceous Wetlands	Eastside (Interior) Riparian – Wetlands	Eastside (Interior) Mixed Conifer Forest	Eastside (Interior) Canyon Shrublands	Dwarf Shrub-steppe	Desert Playa and Salt Scrub	Agriculture, Pasture and Mixed Environs	Open Water-Lakes, Rivers, Streams	Montane Coniferous Wetlands
Grasshopper Sparrow			X	X					X		X		
Gray Flycatcher	X			X									
Great Blue Heron					X	X					X	X	X
Great Gray Owl	X				X		X						X
Green-tailed Towhee	X	X	X	X		X	X						
Harlequin Duck						X						X	
Lewis's Woodpecker	X					X	X				X		
Loggerhead Shrike			X	X					X	X	X		
Long-billed Curlew			X	X	X				X	X	X		
Marbled Godwit										X		X	
Merlin												X	
Mountain Quail	X					X	X	X					
Northern Goshawk	X	X			X	X	X						X
Northern Spotted Owl	X						X						
Olive-sided Flycatcher	X					X	X						X
Peregrine Falcon	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X
Pileated Woodpecker	X					X	X						X
Prairie Falcon			X	X						X	X		
Pygmy Nuthatch	X					X							
Sage Grouse			X	X					X	X	X		
Sage Sparrow				X					X				
Sage Thrasher				X					X				
Sandhill Crane			X		X	X					X		
Short-eared Owl			X	X	X						X		
Snowy Plover												X	

COORDINATED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR BIRD CONSERVATION IN EASTERN WASHINGTON

Species	Ponderosa Pine Forest and Woodlands (eastside oak)	Upland Aspen Forest	Eastside (Interior) Grasslands (inc. basin wild rye)	Shrub-steppe	Herbaceous Wetlands	Eastside (Interior) Riparian – Wetlands	Eastside (Interior) Mixed Conifer Forest	Eastside (Interior) Canyon Shrublands	Dwarf Shrub-steppe	Desert Playa and Salt Scrub	Agriculture, Pasture and Mixed Environs	Open Water-Lakes, Rivers, Streams	Montane Coniferous Wetlands
Streaked Horned Lark			X	X					X	X	X		
Swainson's Hawk			X	X	X	X			X	X	X		
Trumpeter Swan					X						X	X	
Upland Sandpiper			X		X								
Vaux's Swift							X					X	X
Western Bluebird	X		X			X	X				X		
Western Grebe					X							X	
White-headed Woodpecker	X						X						
Williamson's Sapsucker	X	X					X						
Yellow-billed Cuckoo						X							

Source: Wildlife Habitat Relationships of Washington and Oregon; David Johnson and Tom O'Neil (2001)