

IDAHO AND SW MONTANA BLM MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND FOREST SERVICE PLAN COMPONENTS – A CROSSWALK

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>MA-OBJ-1 (Management Area – Objective): Maintain a resilient population of GRSG in Idaho and Southwestern Montana.</p>	<p>GRSG-GEN-DC-001-Desired Condition – The landscape for greater sage-grouse encompasses large contiguous areas of native vegetation, approximately 6 to 62 square miles in area, to provide for multiple aspects of species life requirements. Within these landscapes, a variety of sagebrush-community compositions exist without invasive species, which have variations in subspecies composition, co-dominant vegetation, shrub cover, herbaceous cover, and stand structure, to meet seasonal requirements for food, cover, and nesting for greater sage-grouse.</p> <p>GRSG-GEN-DC-002-Desired Condition – Anthropogenic disturbance is focused in non-habitat areas outside of priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas. Disturbance in general habitat management areas are limited, and there is little to no disturbance in priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas except for valid existing rights and existing authorized uses.</p>
<p>MA-OBJ-2: Designate GRSG management areas and associated management to maintain a resilient population and to designate strategically located adjacent areas to provide a buffer from unpredictable habitat loss such as wildfire to the resilient population areas.</p>	<p>GRSG-GEN-DC-001-Desired Condition – The landscape for greater sage-grouse encompasses large contiguous areas of native vegetation, approximately 6 to 62 square miles in area, to provide for multiple aspects of species life requirements. Within these landscapes, a variety of sagebrush-community compositions exist without invasive species, which have variations in subspecies composition, co-dominant vegetation, shrub cover, herbaceous cover, and stand structure, to meet seasonal requirements for food, cover, and nesting for greater sage-grouse.</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
	<p>GRSG-GEN-DC-002-Desired Condition – Anthropogenic disturbance is focused in non-habitat areas outside of priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas. Disturbance in general habitat management areas are limited, and there is little to no disturbance in priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas except for valid existing rights and existing authorized uses.</p>
<p>MA-OBJ-3: Identify and strategically protect larger intact sagebrush areas and areas of lower fragmentation to maintain GRSG population persistence.</p>	<p>GRSG-GEN-DC-001-Desired Condition – The landscape for greater sage-grouse encompasses large contiguous areas of native vegetation, approximately 6 to 62 square miles in area, to provide for multiple aspects of species life requirements. Within these landscapes, a variety of sagebrush-community compositions exist without invasive species, which have variations in subspecies composition, co-dominant vegetation, shrub cover, herbaceous cover, and stand structure, to meet seasonal requirements for food, cover, and nesting for greater sage-grouse.</p> <p>GRSG-GEN-DC-002-Desired Condition – Anthropogenic disturbance is focused in non-habitat areas outside of priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas. Disturbance in general habitat management areas are limited, and there is little to no disturbance in priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas except for valid existing rights and existing authorized uses.</p>
<p>HM-OBJ-1 (Habitat Management): Maintain or make progress toward at least 70 percent of lands within PHMAs and IHMAs capable of producing sagebrush at 10 to 25 percent canopy cover and conifers absent to uncommon within 1.86 miles of occupied leks.</p>	<p>GRSG-GEN-DC-001-Desired Condition – The landscape for greater sage-grouse encompasses large contiguous areas of native vegetation, approximately 6 to 62 square miles in area, to provide for multiple aspects of species life requirements. Within these landscapes, a variety of sagebrush-community compositions exist without invasive species, which have variations in subspecies composition, co-dominant vegetation, shrub cover, herbaceous cover, and stand structure, to meet seasonal requirements for food, cover, and nesting for greater sage-grouse.</p>

BLM Management Actions

Forest Service Plan Components

HM-OBJ-2:Incorporate GRSG Seasonal Habitat Objectives (Table 2-3) into the design of projects or activities, as appropriate, based on site conditions and ecological potential, unless achievement of fuels management objectives require additional reduction in sagebrush cover to meet strategic protection of GRSG habitat and conserve habitat quality for the species or at least one of the following conditions can be demonstrated and documented in the NEPA analysis associated with the specific project:

- A specific objective is not applicable to the site-specific conditions of the project or activity;
- An alternative objective is determined to provide equal or better protection for GRSG or its habitat (based on appropriate scientific findings); or
- Analysis concludes that following a specific objective would provide no more protection to GRSG or its habitat than not following it, for the project being proposed.
- These habitat objectives in Table 2-3 summarize the characteristics that research has found represent the seasonal habitat needs for GRSG. The specific seasonal components identified in the table were adjusted based on local science and monitoring data to define the range of characteristics used in this sub-region. Thus, the habitat objectives provide the broad vegetative conditions we strive to obtain across the landscape that indicate the seasonal habitats used by GRSG. These habitat indicators are consistent with the rangeland health indicators used by the BLM.
- The habitat objectives will be part of the GRSG habitat assessment

GRSG-GEN-DC-002-Desired Condition – Anthropogenic disturbance is focused in non-habitat areas outside of priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas. Disturbance in general habitat management areas are limited, and there is little to no disturbance in priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas except for valid existing rights and existing authorized uses.

GRSG-GEN-DC-003-Desired Condition – In all greater sage-grouse seasonal habitats, including all seasonal habitats, 70% of lands capable of producing sagebrush have 10 to 30% sagebrush canopy cover and less than 10% conifer canopy cover. In addition, within breeding and nesting habitat, sufficient herbaceous vegetation structure and height provides overhead and lateral concealment for nesting and early brood rearing life stages. Within brood rearing habitat, wet meadows and riparian areas sustain a rich diversity of perennial forb species relative to site potential. Within winter habitat, sufficient sagebrush height and density provides food and cover for greater sage-grouse during this seasonal period. Specific desired conditions for greater sage-grouse based on seasonal habitat requirements are in table 2-6.

GRSG-GRSGH-ST-028-Standard – Design habitat restoration projects to move towards desired conditions (Table 2-6) and incorporate the concepts outlined in Appendix D - *Using resistance and resilience concepts to reduce impacts of invasive annual grasses and altered fire regimes on the sagebrush ecosystem and greater sage-grouse: A strategic multi-scale approach.*

GRSG-GRSGH-GL-029-Guideline – Sagebrush removal in GRSG breeding and nesting and wintering habitats should be avoided unless necessary to support attainment of desired habitat conditions (Table 2-6).

GRSG-GRSGH-GL-032-Guideline - To facilitate safe and effective fire management actions, in PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA and SFAs, fuels treatments in high-risk areas (i.e., areas likely to experience wildfire at

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>to be used during land health evaluations (see Monitoring Framework, Appendix E). These habitat objectives are not obtainable on every acre within the designated GRSG habitat management areas. Therefore, the determination on whether the objectives have been met will be based on the specific site's ecological ability to meet the desired condition identified in the table.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All BLM use authorizations will contain terms and conditions regarding the actions needed to meet or progress toward meeting the habitat objectives. If monitoring data show the habitat objectives have not been met nor progress being made towards meeting them, there will be an evaluation and a determination made as to the cause. If it is determined that the authorized use is a cause, the use will be adjusted by the response specified in the instrument that authorized the use. 	<p>an intensity level that might result in movement away from the GRSG desired conditions in Table 2-6) should be designed to reduce the spread and/or intensity of wildfire or the susceptibility of GRSG values to move away from desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p> <p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-034-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, vegetation treatment projects should only be conducted if they restore, enhance, or maintain desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>CC-1: Collaborate, coordinate and utilize cooperative planning efforts to implement and monitor activities to achieve desired conditions and to maximize the utilization of available funding opportunities. Coordination efforts could include: adjacent landowners, federal and state agencies, local governments, tribes, communities, other agencies, resource advisory groups, public lands permit holders and non-governmental organizations.</p>	<p>No similar management direction.</p>
<p>CC-2: Develop a cooperative MOU between the BLM, Forest Service and State of Idaho to establish the State of Idaho as a cooperating agency during implementation of the final decision. The MOU would identify responsibilities, role and interaction of the BLM, Forest Service and State of Idaho. Montana BLM will participate as appropriate on Montana's Sage-grouse Oversight Team to facilitate coordination and implementation of BLM's final decision and Montana's Executive Order No. 10-2014.</p>	<p>No similar management direction.</p>
<p>CC-3: The BLM and Forest Service would consider any recommendations from the Governor of Idaho as a result of evaluation completed by the Sage-Grouse Implementation Task Force.</p>	<p>No similar management direction.</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>CC-4: Idaho: The BLM would coordinate with the State of Idaho and the Idaho Sage-Grouse Implementation Task Force regarding proposed management changes, the implementation of conservation measures, mitigation, and site-specific monitoring, related to adaptive management, anthropogenic disturbance and livestock grazing (Appendix M).</p>	<p>No similar management direction.</p>
<p>CC-5: Montana: The BLM would coordinate with the State of Montana and the Montana Sage-grouse Oversight Team regarding proposed management changes, the implementation of conservation measures, mitigation, and site-specific monitoring, related to adaptive management and anthropogenic disturbance (Appendix M).</p>	<p>No similar management direction.</p>
<p>CC-6: At the state level, BLM and Forest Service would coordinate with IDFG, MFWP, USFWS, and other conservation partners in collaborative efforts with adjacent states (Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Montana, Wyoming) in GRSG MZs IV and II to evaluate GRSG habitat and population status and trends and make appropriate regional recommendations for GRSG conservation at broader scales.</p>	<p>Included in BLM management action.</p>
<p>CC-7: At the state level, BLM and Forest Service would coordinate with the appropriate WAFWA Sage-grouse Technical Committee to develop consistent population and habitat monitoring approaches that facilitate GRSG conservation at the MZ scale.</p>	<p>Include in BLM management action.</p>
<p>MA-1 (Management Area): Designate five GRSG Conservation Areas (see Chapter 8, Glossary) within the sub-region to form the geographic basis for achieving population objectives; evaluating the disturbance density and adaptive regulatory triggers; and tailor adaptive management responses. These conservation areas are depicted in Figure 2-1. These areas are referred to as Mountain Valleys, Desert, West Owyhee, Southern and Southwestern Montana Conservation Areas.</p> <p>Conservation Area Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mountain Valleys Conservation Area – generally located north of the Snake River Plain, including GRSG habitat in the Salmon and Challis areas, and habitat in west-central population area. It 	<p>No similar management direction.</p>

BLM Management Actions

Forest Service Plan Components

extends west from Rexburg, north and west of Highway 33 to Howe, north and west of Highway 33/22 to Arco, north and west of Highway 26/20/93 to Carey, north and west of Highway 20 west to Hill City, north and west of Highway 20 to the Dylan Karaus Road, west to Canyon Creek. Canyon Creek to the confluence with the Snake River form the western boundary.

- Desert Conservation Area – located north of the Snake River and south of the Mountain Valleys Conservation Area. It extends from the confluence of Canyon Creek and the Snake River, eastward to Idaho Falls. The Snake River and Henry’s Fork form the eastern boundary.
- West Owyhee Conservation Area – located south of the Snake River and west of the Bruneau River.
- Southern Conservation Area – located south of the Snake River and east of the Bruneau River, including East Idaho uplands and Bear Lake Plateau, and the Utah portion of the Sawtooth National Forest in Box Elder County.
- Southwestern Montana – located in southwestern Montana - encompassing the Dillon Butte BLM Field Office and Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest boundaries (the Butte RMP is not being amended and since there are limited GRSF federal GHMAs, management actions do not apply in the Butte Field Office).
- In general, GRSF habitats in the Desert and West Owyhee CAs are relatively contiguous, while those in the Mountain Valleys and Southern CAs tend to be more fragmented due to more complex topography, and elevational differences and/or effects from wildfires, agriculture, urbanization or other factors.

MA-2: Within each Conservation Area designate GRSF Habitat Management Areas: Priority, Important and General Habitat Management Areas (Figure 2-2). Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMAs) focus on conserving the two key meta-populations in the sub-region. PHMA encompasses areas with the highest conservation value to GRSF, based on the presence of larger leks, habitat extent, important movement and connectivity corridors and winter habitat.

No similar management direction.

BLM Management Actions**Forest Service Plan Components**

PHMAs include adequate area to accommodate continuation of existing land uses and landowner activities. Important Habitat Management Areas (IHMAs) contain additional habitat and populations that provide a management buffer for the PHMA and to connect patches of PHMA. IHMA encompasses areas of generally moderate to high conservation value habitat and/or populations and in some Conservation Areas includes areas beyond those identified by USFWS as necessary to maintain redundant, representative and resilient populations (Priority Areas for Conservation (PACs)). IHMAs are typically adjacent to PHMAs but generally reflect somewhat lower GRSG population status and/or reduced habitat value due to disturbance, habitat fragmentation or other factors. There are no IHMAs designated within the Southwestern Montana Conservation Area. General Habitat Management Areas (GHMAs) encompass habitat that is outside of PHMAs or IHMAs. GHMAs contain approximately 10 percent of the occupied leks that are also of relatively low male attendance compared to leks in PHMA or IHMA. GHMAs are generally characterized by lower quality disturbed or patchy habitat of low lek connectivity.

MA-3: In Idaho, Designate PHMA and IHMA to encompass 90 percent of the breeding males in Idaho. In Montana, designate PHMA to encompass Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks 2009 Greater Sage Grouse Core Area designations.

No similar management direction.

MA-4: Annually prioritize Conservation Areas at the state scale considering results of the annual adaptive regulatory trigger evaluations relative to implementation of restoration and mitigation activities.

No similar management direction.

MA-5: Prioritize activities and mitigation to protect, enhance and restore GRSG habitats (i.e., fire suppression activities, fuels management activities, vegetation treatments, invasive species treatments etc.) first by Conservation Area, if appropriate (Conservation Area under adaptive management or at risk of engaging adaptive management), followed by PHMAs, then IHMAs then GHMAs within the Conservation Areas. Local priority areas within these areas will be further refined as a result of completing the GRSG Wildfire and

Direction will be included in the Implementation Guide.

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>Invasive Species Habitat Assessments as described in Appendix D. This could include projects outside GRSG habitat when those projects would provide a benefit to GRSG habitat.</p>	
<p>MA-6: The management area map and Biologically Significant Unit (BSU) baseline map would be re-evaluated in conjunction with plan evaluation processes (i.e. approximately every 5 years). This re-evaluation could indicate the need to adjust PHMA, IHMA or GHMA or the habitat baseline. These adjustments could occur upon completion of the appropriate analysis (plan amendment) to review the allocation decisions based on the map. Results from the Wildfire and Invasive Species Assessments, such as identified focal or emphasis areas would also be used to help inform mapping adjustments during this evaluation.</p>	<p>Direction will be included in either the Implementation Guide or the Record of Decision.</p>
<p>MA-7: GRSG habitat within the project area would be assessed during project-level NEPA analysis within the management area designations (PHMA, IHMA, GHMA). Project proposals and their effects would be evaluated based on the habitat and values affected</p>	<p>No similar management direction.</p>
<p>MA-8: Idaho BLM will annually update the Key Habitat map as described in Appendix F, in order to reflect habitat changes resulting from wildfire, succession, and vegetation treatments that occurred or were observed since the last update. Key habitat includes areas of generally intact sagebrush that provide sage-grouse habitat during some portion of the year. This map also identifies potential restoration areas (perennial grassland annual grasslands, conifer encroachment and recent burns). This map a broad scale current vegetation map that changes as habitat is lost or restored. The Key Habitat Map is not an allocation decision such as PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA. Updates to the map will also occur if it is determined that mapping errors or omissions have occurred, or that radio-telemetry studies indicate that GRSG are consistently utilizing an area. Updates are also intended to capture recommendations by the field offices, GRSG Local Working Groups, or agency partners in GRSG conservation. Project-level evaluations of GRSG habitat during the NEPA process may also be used to inform the annual update.</p>	<p>No similar management direction.</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>MA-9: Areas of habitat outside of delineated management areas identified during the Key habitat update process would be evaluated during site specific NEPA for project level activities and GRSG required design features (Appendix B), seasonal timing restrictions (Appendix C) and buffers (Appendix B) would be included as part of project design. These areas would be further evaluated during plan evaluation and the 5-year update to the management areas, to determine whether they should be included as PHMAs, IHMAs, or GHMAs.</p>	<p>No similar management direction.</p>
<p>MA-10: Designate Sagebrush Focal Areas (SFA) as shown on Figure 2-3. SFAs will be managed as PHMA, with the following additional management:</p> <p>Recommended for withdrawal from the General Mining Act of 1872, as amended, subject to valid existing rights.</p> <p>Managed as NSO, without waiver, exception, or modification, for fluid mineral leasing.</p> <p>Prioritized for management and conservation actions in these areas, including, but not limited to review of livestock grazing permits/leases (see livestock grazing section for additional actions).</p> <p>Areas of non-PHMA mapped within the SFA boundary will not be managed as SFA, except for the Donkey Hills ACEC and three Forest Service parcels in the Lost River Range, Idaho (Borah Peak, Big Flat Top Mountain, and Copper Basin Knob).</p>	<p>Sagebrush focal areas on National Forest System lands are mapped and will be included in the Record of Decision.</p> <p>GRSG-M-FMUL-ST-079-Standard – In sagebrush focal areas, there will be no surface occupancy and no waivers, exceptions, or modifications for fluid mineral leasing.</p> <p>GRSG-M-FML-GL-086-Guideline – On existing Federal leases in priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, when surface occupancy cannot be restricted due to valid existing rights or development requirements, disturbance and surface occupancy should be limited to areas least harmful to greater sage-grouse based on vegetation, topography, or other habitat features.</p>
<p>AM-1 (Adaptive Management): Idaho: Use hard and soft population and habitat triggers to determine an appropriate management response as described in AM-6 to AM-16. Hard and soft triggers responses are applied at the Conservation Area (MA-1) scale (Appendix G).</p>	<p>GRSG-AM-ST-010-Standard – If a hard trigger is identified, immediate action is necessary to stop a severe deviation from GRSG conservation objectives. Upon reaching a hard trigger, an appropriate component of a more restrictive alternative analyzed in the environmental impact statement will be implemented. The Forest Service will review available and pertinent data in coordination with greater sage-grouse biologists from multiple agencies (Appendix G).</p> <p>GRSG-AM-ST-011-Standard – If a soft trigger is identified, apply more conservative or restrictive implementation measures (e.g.,</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
	extending seasonal restrictions for seasonal surface disturbing activities, modifying seasons of use for livestock grazing, and applying additional restrictions on discretionary activities) for the specific causal factor in the decline of populations and/or habitats, considering and conditions (Appendix G).
AM-2: Utilize monitoring information collected through the Monitoring Framework (Appendix E) to determine when adaptive regulatory triggers have been met.	Direction will be included in the Implementation Guide.
AM-3: Idaho: BLM and Forest Service would maintain GRSG habitat information, through use of the Key Habitat map or latest sagebrush/vegetation map, which would be used to track and identify habitat changes to assess the habitat trigger in the adaptive management approach. Key habitat map updates are made each winter by BLM in coordination with the Forest Service and IDFG, using the process described in Appendix F.	Direction will be included in the Implementation Guide.
AM-4: Idaho: BLM would coordinate with the IDFG regarding population information collected and maintained by the IDFG to track and identify population changes to assess the population trigger in the adaptive management approach.	Standard operating procedure.
AM-5: Idaho: Twice each year the applicable monitoring information would be reviewed to determine if any adaptive management triggers have been met.	Direction will be included in the Implementation Guide.
AM-6: Idaho: Adaptive habitat regulatory triggers would be individually calculated across all ownerships within the BSUs (Appendix G). The BSU is defined as the IDFG modeled nesting and wintering habitat (IDFG 2013, unpublished data) within PHMAs and IHMAs within a Conservation Area. The sagebrush component of the BSU is represented by the Key habitat within the BSU present during the 2011 baseline and as mapped during subsequent annual Key habitat map updates. Key habitat is defined as areas of generally intact sagebrush that provide GRSG habitat during some portion of the year (ISAC 2006).	Direction will be included in the Implementation Guide.

BLM Management Actions

Forest Service Plan Components

AM-7: Adaptive Regulatory Criteria for Habitat Hard Triggers are defined as:

- A 20 percent loss of Key Habitat within the BSU of the PHMA of a Conservation Area when compared to the 2011 baseline, inclusive of all land ownerships or
- A 20 percent loss of Key Habitat within the BSU of the IHMA of a Conservation Area when compared to the 2011 baseline.

AM-8: Adaptive Regulatory Criteria for Habitat Soft Triggers are defined as:

A 10 percent loss of Key Habitat within the BSU of the PHMA of a Conservation Area when compared to the 2011 baseline; or

A 10 percent loss of Key Habitat within the BSU of the IHMA of a Conservation Area when compared to the 2011 baseline.

GRSG-AM-ST-010-Standard – If a hard trigger is identified, immediate action is necessary to stop a severe deviation from greater sage-grouse conservation objectives. Upon reaching a hard trigger, an appropriate component of a more restrictive alternative analyzed in the environmental impact statement will be implemented. The Forest Service will review available and pertinent data in coordination with greater sage-grouse biologists from multiple agencies (Appendix Z - Adaptive Management Guidance and Sideboards).

GRSG-AM-ST-011-Standard – If a soft trigger is identified, apply more conservative or restrictive implementation measures (e.g., extending seasonal restrictions for seasonal surface disturbing activities, modifying seasons of use for livestock grazing, and applying additional restrictions on discretionary activities) for the specific causal factor in the decline of populations and/or habitats, considering local knowledge and conditions (Appendix Z - Adaptive Management Guidance and Sideboards).

GRSG-AM-ST-010-Standard – If a hard trigger is identified, immediate action is necessary to stop a severe deviation from greater sage-grouse conservation objectives. Upon reaching a hard trigger, an appropriate component of a more restrictive alternative analyzed in the environmental impact statement will be implemented. The Forest Service will review available and pertinent data in coordination with greater sage-grouse biologists from multiple agencies (Appendix Z - Adaptive Management Guidance and Sideboards).

GRSG-AM-ST-011-Standard – If a soft trigger is identified, apply more conservative or restrictive implementation measures (e.g., extending seasonal restrictions for seasonal surface disturbing activities, modifying seasons of use for livestock grazing, and applying additional restrictions on discretionary activities) for the specific causal factor in the decline of populations and/or habitats, considering local knowledge and conditions (Appendix Z - Adaptive Management Guidance and Sideboards).

BLM Management Actions

AM-9: Adaptive Regulatory Criteria for Population Hard Triggers are defined as:

A 20 percent decline in the current 3-year average of total maximum number of males counted compared to the 2011 maximum male baseline and a finite rate of change (λ) significantly below 1.0 within PHMA within a Conservation Area over the same 3-year period; or

A 20 percent decline in the current 3-year average of total maximum number of males counted compared to the 2011 maximum male baseline and a finite rate of change (λ) significantly below 1.0 within IHMA within a Conservation Area over the same 3-year period.

Significance is defined by the 90 percent confidence interval around the current 3-year finite rate of change. If the 90 percent confidence interval is less than, and does not include 1.0, then the finite rate of change is considered significant. The finite rate of change and variance will be calculated following Garton et al. (2011).

AM-10: Adaptive Regulatory Criteria for Population Soft Triggers are defined as:

A 10 percent decline in the current 3-year average of total maximum number of males counted compared to the 2011 maximum male baseline and a finite rate of change (λ) below 1.0 within PHMA within a Conservation Area over the same 3-year period; or

A 10 percent decline in the current 3-year average of total maximum number of males counted compared to the 2011 maximum male baseline and a finite rate of change (λ) below 1.0 within IHMA within a Conservation Area over the same 3-year period.

Forest Service Plan Components

GRSG-AM-ST-010-Standard – If a hard trigger is identified, immediate action is necessary to stop a severe deviation from greater sage-grouse conservation objectives. Upon reaching a hard trigger, an appropriate component of a more restrictive alternative analyzed in the environmental impact statement will be implemented. The Forest Service will review available and pertinent data in coordination with greater sage-grouse biologists from multiple agencies (Appendix Z - Adaptive Management Guidance and Sideboards).

GRSG-AM-ST-011-Standard – If a soft trigger is identified, apply more conservative or restrictive implementation measures (e.g., extending seasonal restrictions for seasonal surface disturbing activities, modifying seasons of use for livestock grazing, and applying additional restrictions on discretionary activities) for the specific causal factor in the decline of populations and/or habitats, considering local knowledge and conditions (Appendix Z - Adaptive Management Guidance and Sideboards).

GRSG-AM-ST-010-Standard – If a hard trigger is identified, immediate action is necessary to stop a severe deviation from greater sage-grouse conservation objectives. Upon reaching a hard trigger, an appropriate component of a more restrictive alternative analyzed in the environmental impact statement will be implemented. The Forest Service will review available and pertinent data in coordination with greater sage-grouse biologists from multiple agencies (Appendix Z - Adaptive Management Guidance and Sideboards).

GRSG-AM-ST-011-Standard – If a soft trigger is identified, apply more conservative or restrictive implementation measures (e.g., extending seasonal restrictions for seasonal surface disturbing activities, modifying seasons of use for livestock grazing, and applying additional restrictions on discretionary activities) for the specific causal factor in the decline of populations and/or habitats, considering local knowledge and conditions (Appendix Z - Adaptive Management Guidance and Sideboards).

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>AM-11: When any of the Adaptive Regulatory Criteria for Soft Triggers have been met the Implementation Team would evaluate causal factors and recommend additional potential implementation level activities (Appendix G).</p>	<p>GRSG-AM-ST-011-Standard – If a soft trigger is identified, apply more conservative or restrictive implementation measures (e.g., extending seasonal restrictions for seasonal surface disturbing activities, modifying seasons of use for livestock grazing, and applying additional restrictions on discretionary activities) for the specific causal factor in the decline of populations and/or habitats, considering local knowledge and conditions (Appendix G).</p>
<p>AM-12: When any of the Adaptive Regulatory Criteria for Hard Triggers have been met then all PHMA management actions would be applied to the IHMA within that Conservation Area and the Implementation Team would evaluate causal factors and recommend additional potential implementation level activities.</p>	<p>GRSG-AM-ST-010-Standard – If a hard trigger is identified, immediate action is necessary to stop a severe deviation from GRSG conservation objectives. Upon reaching a hard trigger, an appropriate component of a more restrictive alternative analyzed in the environmental impact statement will be implemented. The Forest Service will review available and pertinent data in coordination with greater sage-grouse biologists from multiple agencies (Appendix G). Included in Appendix G.</p>
<p>AM-13: If an adaptive regulatory trigger is tripped and livestock grazing is identified as a probable limiting factor then adjustments would follow the Adaptive Grazing Management Response described in Appendix G.</p>	<p>Included in Appendix G.</p>
<p>AM-14: Remove any adaptive management response when the habitat or maximum male population count (i.e. 3-year average) returns to or exceeds the 2011 baseline levels within the associated Conservation Area in accordance with the Adaptive Management Strategy (Appendix G). In such a case, changes in management allocations resulting from a tripped trigger would revert back to the original allocation (AM-12).</p>	<p>Included in Appendix G.</p>
<p>AM-15: Montana: Follow the NPT Adaptive Management Guidance and Sideboards. When a hard trigger is hit in a BSU, the designated response will be put in place in that BSU. Triggers and responses have been developed with local state and USFWS experts (Appendix I).</p>	<p>GRSG-AM-ST-010-Standard – If a hard trigger is identified, immediate action is necessary to stop a severe deviation from GRSG conservation objectives. Upon reaching a hard trigger, an appropriate component of a more restrictive alternative analyzed in the environmental impact statement will be implemented. The Forest Service will review available and pertinent data in coordination with greater sage-grouse biologists from multiple agencies (Appendix G).</p>
<p>AM-16: Idaho and Montana: When a hard trigger is hit in a BSU within a PAC that has multiple BSUs, including those that cross state lines, the WAFWA Management Zone Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation</p>	<p>GRSG-AM-ST-010-Standard – If a hard trigger is identified, immediate action is necessary to stop a severe deviation from GRSG conservation objectives. Upon reaching a hard trigger, an appropriate</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>Team will convene to determine the causal factor, put project-level responses in place, as appropriate and discuss further appropriate actions to be applied. The team will also investigate the status of the hard triggers in other BSUs within the PAC and will invoke the appropriate plan response.</p>	<p>component of a more restrictive alternative analyzed in the environmental impact statement will be implemented. The Forest Service will review available and pertinent data in coordination with greater sage-grouse biologists from multiple agencies (Appendix G).</p>
<p>AD-1 (Anthropogenic Disturbance): For Idaho and Montana, if the 3 percent anthropogenic disturbance cap is exceeded on lands (regardless of land ownership) within GRSG PHMA (or IHMA in Idaho) Habitat Management Areas in any given BSU, then no further discrete anthropogenic disturbances (subject to applicable laws and regulations, such as the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, valid existing rights, etc.) will be permitted by BLM within GRSG PHMAs and IHMAs in any given BSU until the disturbance has been reduced to less than the cap. As measured according to the Monitoring Framework (Appendix G) for the intermediate scale.</p>	<p>GRSG-GEN-ST-004-Standard –In PHMA, IHMA and SFA, do not issue new discretionary written authorizations unless all existing discrete anthropogenic disturbances cover less than 3 percent of the total GRSG habitat within the BSU and the proposed project area, regardless of ownership, and the new use will not cause exceedance of the 3 percent cap (Appendix G).</p>
<p>For Idaho, if the 3 percent disturbance cap is exceeded on all lands (regardless of land ownership) within a proposed project analysis area (Appendix G) in a PHMA (or IHMA in Idaho), then no further anthropogenic disturbance will be permitted by BLM until disturbance in the proposed project analysis area has been reduced to maintain the area under the cap (subject to applicable laws and regulations, such as the General Mining Law of 1872, as amended, valid existing rights, etc.).</p>	
<p>For Montana, if the 3 percent disturbance cap is exceeded on lands (regardless of land ownership) or if anthropogenic disturbance and habitat loss associated with conversion to agricultural tillage or fire exceed 5% within a project analysis area in PHMAs, then no further discrete anthropogenic disturbances (subject to applicable laws and regulations, such as the 1872 Mining Law, valid existing rights, etc.) will be permitted by BLM within PHMA in a project analysis area until the disturbance has been reduced to less than the cap. If the BLM determines that the State of Montana has adopted a GRSG Habitat Conservation Program that contains comparable components to those</p>	

BLM Management Actions**Forest Service Plan Components**

found in the State of Wyoming's Core Area Strategy including an all lands approach for calculating anthropogenic disturbances, a clear methodology for measuring the density of operations, and a fully operational Density Disturbance Calculation Tool, the 3% disturbance cap will be converted to a 5% cap for all sources of habitat alteration within a project analysis area.

For Idaho the BSU (Figure 2-3) is defined as the currently mapped nesting and wintering habitat within PHMA and IHMA within a Conservation Area, inclusive of all ownerships for evaluation. For Montana the BSU is defined as the PHMA in Montana. Anthropogenic disturbance excludes habitat disturbance from wildfire and fuels management activities and includes activities described in Table 2-4. For Idaho this disturbance is measured by direct footprint or by ROW width for linear features (powerlines, pipelines and roads). For Montana disturbance is measured similar to the Wyoming Disturbance Density Calculation Tool process described in Appendix G.

Subject to applicable laws and regulations and valid existing rights, if the average density of one energy and mining facility per 640 acres (the density cap) is exceeded on all lands (regardless of land ownership) in the Priority Habitat Management Area within a proposed project analysis area, then no further disturbance from energy or mining facilities will be permitted by BLM: (1) until disturbance in the proposed project analysis area has been reduced to maintain the limit under the cap; or (2) unless the energy or mining facility is co-located into an existing disturbed area.

AD-2: New anthropogenic disturbances within PHMA or IHMA within a Conservation Area where the disturbance cap is already exceeded from any source or where the proposed development would result in the cap being exceeded would not be allowed in within that Conservation Area until enough habitat has been restored within that Conservation Area to maintain the area under this cap (subject to valid existing rights).

GRSG-GEN-ST-004-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFA, do not issue new discretionary written authorizations unless all existing discrete anthropogenic disturbances cover less than 3 percent of the total GRSG habitat within the BSU and the proposed project area, regardless of ownership, and the new use will not cause exceedance of the 3 percent cap (Appendix G).

BLM Management Actions

AD-3: PHMA (Idaho only): Anthropogenic Disturbance Screening Criteria. In order to avoid surface-disturbing activities in PHMA, priority will be given to development (including ROWs, fluid minerals and other mineral resources subject to applicable stipulations) outside of PHMA. When authorizing development in PHMA, priority will be given to development in non-habitat areas first and then in the least suitable habitat for GRSG. In addition to the PHMA and IHMA Anthropogenic Disturbance Development Criteria (AD-4), the following criteria must all be met in the project screening and assessment process:

- a. The population trend for the GRSG within the associated Conservation Area is stable or increasing over a three-year period and the population levels are not currently engaging the adaptive management triggers (this applies strictly to new authorizations; renewals and amendments of existing authorizations would not be subject to this criteria when it can be shown that long-term impacts from those renewals or amendments would be substantially the same as the existing development);
- b. The development with associated mitigation would not result in a net loss of GRSG Key habitat and mitigation would provide a net conservation benefit to the respective PHMA;
- c. The project and associated impacts would not result in a net loss of GRSG Key habitat or habitat fragmentation or other impacts causing a decline in the population of the species within the relevant Conservation Area (the project would be outside Key habitat in areas not meeting desired habitat conditions or the project would provide a benefit to habitat areas that are functioning in a limited way as habitat);
- d. Cannot be reasonably accomplished outside of the PHMA; or can be either: 1) developed pursuant to a valid existing authorization; or 2) is co-located within the footprint of existing infrastructure (proposed actions would not increase the 2011 authorized footprint and associated impacts more than 50 percent, depending

Forest Service Plan Components

GRSG-M-FML-GL-086-Guideline – On existing Federal leases in priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, when surface occupancy cannot be restricted due to valid existing rights or development requirements, disturbance and surface occupancy should be limited to areas least harmful to greater sage-grouse based on vegetation, topography, or other habitat features.

GRSG-GEN-ST-005-Standard - In priority and important management areas and sagebrush focal areas, only allow new authorized land uses if the residual impacts to greater sage-grouse or their habitats are fully offset by compensatory mitigation projects that provide a net conservation gain to the species, which will be achieved by avoiding, minimizing, and compensating for impacts by applying beneficial mitigation actions. Any compensatory mitigation will be durable, timely, and in addition to what would have resulted without the compensatory mitigation as addressed in the Mitigation Framework (Appendix X).

GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-020-Standard – In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, co-locate new infrastructure (e.g., high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, roads, distribution lines, and cellular towers) with existing infrastructure to limit disturbance to the smallest footprint, or where it best limits impacts to greater sage-grouse or their habitats. If co-location of new infrastructure cannot be accomplished, locate it adjacent to existing infrastructure, roads, or already disturbed areas.

GRSG-LR-SUA-GL-021-Guideline – In priority management areas and sagebrush focal areas, outside of existing designated corridors and rights-of-way, new transmission lines and pipelines should be buried to limit disturbance to the smallest footprint unless explicit rationale is provided that the biological impacts to greater sage-grouse and its habitat are being avoided. When new transmission lines and pipelines are not buried, locate them adjacent to existing transmission lines and pipelines

BLM Management Actions

- on industry practice.
- e. Development could be implemented adhering to the required design features (RDF) described in Appendix B;
 - f. The project would not exceed the disturbance cap (AD-1).
 - g. The project has been reviewed by the State Implementation Team and recommended for consideration by the Idaho Governor.

AD-4: The following Anthropogenic Disturbance Development Criteria must be met in the screening and assessment process for proposals in PHMA and IHMA to discourage additional disturbance in PHMAs and IHMAs (as described in LR-1 and LR-2; applies to Idaho only):

- a. Through coordination with the USFWS and State of Idaho (as described in CC-1), it is determined that the project cannot be achieved, technically or economically, outside of this management area; and
- b. The project siting and/or design should best reduce cumulative impacts and/or impacts on GRSG and other high value natural, cultural, or societal resources; this may include co-location within the footprint for existing infrastructure, to the extent practicable; and
- c. The project results in a net conservation gain to GRSG Key habitat or with beneficial mitigation actions reduces habitat fragmentation or other threats within the Conservation Area; and
- d. The project design mitigates unavoidable impacts through

Forest Service Plan Components

GRSG-GEN-DC-002-Desired Condition – Anthropogenic disturbance is focused in non-habitat areas outside of priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas. Disturbance in general habitat management areas are limited, and there is little to no disturbance in priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas except for valid existing rights and existing authorized uses.

GRSG-GEN-ST-004-Standard – In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, do not issue new discretionary written authorizations unless all existing discrete anthropogenic disturbances cover less than 3% of the total greater sage-grouse habitat within the Biologically Significant Unit and the proposed project area, regardless of ownership, and the new use will not cause exceedance of the 3% cap (Appendix Z – Disturbance Cap Guidance).

GRSG-M-FML-GL-086-Guideline – On existing Federal leases in priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, when surface occupancy cannot be restricted due to valid existing rights or development requirements, disturbance and surface occupancy should be limited to areas least harmful to greater sage-grouse based on vegetation, topography, or other habitat features.

GRSG-GEN-ST-005-Standard - In priority and important management areas and sagebrush focal areas, only allow new authorized land uses if the residual impacts to greater sage-grouse or their habitats are fully offset by compensatory mitigation projects that provide a net conservation gain to the species, which will be achieved by avoiding, minimizing, and compensating for impacts by applying beneficial mitigation actions. Any compensatory mitigation will be durable, timely, and in addition to what would have resulted without the compensatory mitigation as addressed in the Mitigation Framework (Appendix X).

GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-020-Standard – In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, co-locate

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>appropriate compensatory mitigation; and</p> <p>e. Development could be implemented adhering to the RDFs described in Appendix B.</p> <p>f. The project would not exceed the disturbance cap (AD-I).</p> <p>In Montana, the BLM would apply the project/action screen and mitigation process (Appendix I).</p>	<p>new infrastructure (e.g., high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, roads, distribution lines, and cellular towers) with existing infrastructure to limit disturbance to the smallest footprint, or where it best limits impacts to greater sage-grouse or their habitats. If co-location of new infrastructure cannot be accomplished, locate it adjacent to existing infrastructure, roads, or already disturbed areas.</p> <p>GRSG-LR-SUA-GL-021-Guideline – In priority management areas and sagebrush focal areas, outside of existing designated corridors and rights-of-way, new transmission lines and pipelines should be buried to limit disturbance to the smallest footprint unless explicit rationale is provided that the biological impacts to greater sage-grouse and its habitat are being avoided. When new transmission lines and pipelines are not buried, locate them adjacent to existing transmission lines and pipelines</p> <p>GRSG-GEN-DC-002-Desired Condition – Anthropogenic disturbance is focused in non-habitat areas outside of priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas. Disturbance in general habitat management areas are limited, and there is little to no disturbance in priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas except for valid existing rights and existing authorized uses.</p> <p>GRSG-GEN-ST-004-Standard – In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, do not issue new discretionary written authorizations unless all existing discrete anthropogenic disturbances cover less than 3% of the total greater sage-grouse habitat within the Biologically Significant Unit and the proposed project area, regardless of ownership, and the new use will not cause exceedance of the 3% cap (Appendix Z – Disturbance Cap Guidance).</p>
<p>AD-5: Co-locating new infrastructure within existing ROWs and maintaining and upgrading ROWs is preferred over the creation of new ROWs or the construction of new facilities in all management</p>	<p>GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-020-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, co-locate new infrastructure (e.g., high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, roads, distribution lines, and cellular towers) with existing infrastructure to limit disturbance to the smallest footprint, or</p>

BLM Management Actions

area. Colocation for various activities is defined as:

Communication Sites – The installation of new equipment/facilities on or within or adjacent to existing authorized equipment/facilities or within a communication site boundary as designated in the Communication Site Plan.

Electrical Lines – Installation of new ROWs adjacent to current ROWs boundaries, not necessarily placed on the same power poles.

Other Rights-of-Way – The installation of new ROWs within the existing footprint of an approved ROW boundary or adjacent to an approved ROW boundary.

Designated Corridors – The installation of new rights-of-way within the existing corridor or adjacent to the existing corridor.

AD-6: Incorporate RDFs as described in Appendix B in the development of project or proposal implementation, reauthorizations or new authorizations and suppression activities, as conditions of approval (COAs) into any post-lease activities and as best management practices for locatable minerals activities, to the extent allowable by law, unless at least one of the following conditions can be demonstrated and documented in the NEPA analysis associated with the specific project:

- a. A specific RDF is not applicable to the site-specific conditions of the project or activity;
- b. A proposed design feature or BMP is determined to provide equal or better protection for GRSG or its habitat; or
- c. Analysis concludes that following a specific RDF would provide no more protection to GRSG or its habitat than not following it, for the project being proposed.

Forest Service Plan Components

where it best limits impacts to greater sage-grouse or their habitats. If co-location of new infrastructure cannot be accomplished, locate it adjacent to existing infrastructure, roads, or already disturbed areas.

GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-013-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, restrict issuance of new lands special use authorizations for infrastructure, such as high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, hydropower, distribution lines, and cellular towers. Exceptions must be limited and based on rationale (e.g., monitoring, modeling, or best available science) that explicitly demonstrates that adverse impacts to GRSG will be avoided by the exception. Existing authorized uses will continue to be recognized.

GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-014-Standard – In GHMA, new lands special use authorizations may be issued for infrastructure, such as high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, hydropower, distribution lines, and cellular towers, if they can be located within existing designated corridors or ROWs and the authorization includes stipulations to protect GRSG and their habitats. Existing authorized uses will continue to be recognized.

GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-016-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, require protective stipulations (e.g., noise, tall structure, guy wire removal, perch deterrent installation) when issuing new authorizations or during renewal, amendment, or reissuance of existing

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
	<p>authorizations that authorize infrastructure (e.g., high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, roads, distribution lines, and cellular towers).</p> <p>GRSG-LR-SUA-GL-021-Guideline – In PHMA and SFA, outside of existing designated corridors and ROWs, new transmission lines and pipelines should be buried to limit disturbance to the smallest footprint unless explicit rationale is provided that the biological impacts to GRSG and its habitat are being avoided. When new transmission lines and pipelines are not buried, locate them adjacent to existing transmission lines and pipelines.</p>
<p>AD-7: Conduct implementation and project activities, including construction and short-term anthropogenic disturbances consistent with seasonal habitat restrictions described in Appendix C.</p>	<p>GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-015-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, do not authorize temporary lands special uses (i.e., facilities or activities) that result in loss of habitat or would have long-term (i.e., greater than 5 years) negative impact on GRSG or their habitats.</p> <p>GRSG-GEN-GL-006-Standard – During lekking (March 1 to April 30) restrict surface disturbing and disruptive activities, including noise at 10dB above ambient (not to exceed 20-24 dB) measured at the perimeter of an occupied lek, to lekking birds from 6 pm to 9 am within a buffer distance of 3.1 miles.</p> <p>GRSG-GEN-GL-007-Guideline – During breeding and nesting (March 1 to June 15), surface disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting birds should be avoided.</p> <p>GRSG-RT-ST-070-Standard – Do not conduct or allow road and trail maintenance activities within 2 miles from the perimeter of active leks during lekking (March 1 to April 30) from 6 pm to 9 am.</p>
<p>AD-8: RDFs and seasonal habitat restrictions would not be required for emergency or short-term activities necessary to protect and preserve human life or property.</p>	<p>No similar management direction.</p>
<p>AD-9: In undertaking BLM management actions, and consistent with valid and existing rights and applicable law in authorizing third-party actions, the BLM will apply the lek buffer-distances identified in the USGS Report Conservation Buffer Distance Estimates for Greater</p>	<p>Plan buffer distances, reflecting lower-interpreted range from Manier, D.J., Bowen, Z.H., Brooks, M.L., Casazza, M.L., Coates, P.S., Deibert, P.A., Hanser, S.E., and Johnson, D.H., 2014, Conservation buffer distance estimates for Greater Sage-Grouse—A review: U.S.</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
Sage-Grouse – A Review (Open File Report 2014-1239) in accordance with Appendix B.	Geological Survey Open-File Report 2014–1239, 14 p., http://dx.doi.org/10.3133/ofr20141239 , are included as Guidelines.
AD-10: Incorporate appropriate conservation measures for slickspot peppergrass (<i>Lepidium papilliferum</i>) as described in the 2014 Conservation Agreement (as updated, amended or reauthorized) into implementation and project design within slickspot peppergrass habitat in the Jarbidge and Four Rivers Field Offices to avoid and minimize impacts to slickspot peppergrass. The 2014 Conservation Agreement is included as Appendix P.	No similar management direction.
MIT-1 (Mitigation): BLM would establish an inter-agency State GRSG Conservation Team at the state level (both Idaho and Montana) to help guide conservation of GRSG through compensatory mitigation, within 90 days of the issuance of the Record of Decision.	No similar management direction.
MIT-3: In all GRSG habitat, in undertaking BLM management actions, and, consistent with valid existing rights and applicable law, in authorizing third-party actions that result in habitat loss and degradation (Appendix G, Table G-1), the BLM will require and ensure mitigation that provides a net conservation gain to the species including accounting for any uncertainty associated with the effectiveness of such mitigation. This will be achieved by avoiding, minimizing, and compensating for impacts by applying beneficial mitigation actions.	GRSG-GEN-ST-005-Standard - In PHMA, SFA, and IHMA, only allow new authorized land uses if the residual impacts to GRSG or their habitats are fully offset by compensatory mitigation projects that provide a net conservation gain to the species, which will be achieved by avoiding, minimizing, and compensating for impacts by applying beneficial mitigation actions. Any compensatory mitigation will be durable, timely, and in addition to what would have resulted without the compensatory mitigation, as addressed in the Mitigation Framework (Appendix J).
MIT-4: Mitigate anthropogenic development (Appendix G, Table G-1) impacts to GRSG habitat through application of appropriate mitigation in accordance with the Mitigation Framework (Appendix J).	GRSG-GEN-ST-005-Standard - In PHMA, SFA, and IHMA, only allow new authorized land uses if the residual impacts to GRSG or their habitats are fully offset by compensatory mitigation projects that provide a net conservation gain to the species, which will be achieved by avoiding, minimizing, and compensating for impacts by applying beneficial mitigation actions. Any compensatory mitigation will be durable, timely, and in addition to what would have resulted without the compensatory mitigation, as addressed in the Mitigation Framework (Appendix J).

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>MIT-5: Consistent with regulations for minerals activities, require a full reclamation bond specific to the site when surface disturbing activities are proposed. Ensure reclamation bonds are sufficient to cover costs to fully rehabilitate lost GRSG habitat. Base the reclamation costs on the assumption that contractors for the BLM will perform the work. Areas are considered fully rehabilitated when they meet the conditions described in Table 2-3.</p>	<p>Standard operating procedure.</p>
<p>MON-1 (Monitoring): Once FIAT Assessments are complete, annually complete a review of FIAT Assessment implementation efforts within GRSG habitat with appropriate USFWS and state agency personnel.</p>	<p>Direction will be included in the Implementation Guide.</p>
<p>MON-2: Monitor the effectiveness of projects (e.g., fuel breaks, fuels treatments) until objectives have been met or until it is determined that objectives cannot be met, according to the monitoring schedule identified for project implementation.</p>	<p>Standard operating procedure and will be included in the Implementation Guide.</p>
<p>MON-3: Monitor invasive vegetation post vegetation management treatment</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-031-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, actions and authorizations should include design features to limit the spread and effect of non-native undesirable plant species.</p> <p>GRSG-RT-GL-076-Guideline - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, road and road-way maintenance activities should be designed and implemented to reduce the risk of vehicle or human-caused wildfires and the spread of invasive plants. Such activities include but are not limited to the removal or mowing of vegetation a car-width off the edge of roads; use of weed-free earth-moving equipment, gravel, fill, or other materials; and blading or pulling roadsides and ditches that are infested with noxious weeds only if required for public safety or protection of the roadway.</p>
<p>MON-4: Monitor project construction areas for noxious weed and invasive species for at least 3 years, unless control is achieved earlier.</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-031-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, actions and authorizations should include design features to limit the spread and effect of non-native undesirable plant species.</p> <p>GRSG-RT-GL-076-Guideline - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, road and road-way maintenance activities should be designed and implemented to reduce the risk of vehicle or human-caused wildfires</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
	and the spread of invasive plants. Such activities include but are not limited to the removal or mowing of vegetation a car-width off the edge of roads; use of weed-free earth-moving equipment, gravel, fill, or other materials; and blading or pulling roadsides and ditches that are infested with noxious weeds only if required for public safety or protection of the roadway.
MON-5: Use lek, nesting and winter habitat maps and key habitat map (updates) to annually assess GRSG population and habitat status in the context of the adaptive management triggers.	No similar habitat.
MON-6: Continue to support updates to the Key Habitat map to track vegetation changes in relation to GRSG habitat on a yearly basis, until such a time this process is replaced. The process used to update the Key Habitat Map is described in Appendix F.	Direction will be included in the Implementation Guide.
MON-7: Monitor GRSG habitat as described in the monitoring framework plan (Appendix E) in coordination with IDFG and MT FWP.	Is included in the Monitoring Appendix.
VEG-OBJ-1 (Vegetation): Reconnect and expand areas of higher native plant community integrity/rangeland health to increase the extent of high quality habitat and, where possible, to accommodate the future effects of climate change.	GRSG-GEN-DC-001-Desired Condition – The landscape for greater sage-grouse encompasses large contiguous areas of native vegetation, approximately 6 to 62 square miles in area, to provide for multiple aspects of species life requirements. Within these landscapes, a variety of sagebrush-community compositions exist without invasive species, which have variations in subspecies composition, co-dominant vegetation, shrub cover, herbaceous cover, and stand structure, to meet seasonal requirements for food, cover, and nesting for greater sage-grouse.
VEG-OBJ-2: Increase the amount and functionality of seasonal habitats by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Increasing or enhancing canopy cover and average patch size of sagebrush. b. Increasing the amount, condition and connectivity of seasonal habitats. c. Protecting or improving GRSG migration/movement corridors. d. Reducing conifer encroachment within GRSG seasonal habitats. e. Improving understory (grass, forb) and/or riparian condition within 	GRSG-GRSGH-O-027-Objective – Every 10 years for the next 50 years, improve GRSG habitat by removing invading conifers and other undesirable species based upon the number of acres shown in Table 2-7.

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>breeding and late brood-rearing habitats.</p> <p>f. Reducing the extent of annual grasslands within and adjacent to PHMA and IHMA.</p> <p>Decadal treatment objectives by population area are identified in Table 2-5.</p>	
<p>VEG-OBJ-3: In all SFAs and PHMAs, the desired condition is to maintain a minimum of 70 percent of lands capable of producing sagebrush with 10 to 30 percent sagebrush canopy cover. The attributes necessary to sustain these habitats are described in Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health (BLM Tech Ref 1734-6).</p>	<p>GRSG-GEN-DC-003-Desired Condition – In all GRSG seasonal habitats, including all seasonal habitats, 70 percent of lands capable of producing sagebrush have 10 to 30 percent sagebrush canopy cover and less than 10 percent conifer canopy cover. In addition, within breeding and nesting habitat, sufficient herbaceous vegetation structure and height provides overhead and lateral concealment for nesting and early brood rearing life stages. Within brood rearing habitat, wet meadows and riparian areas sustain a rich diversity of perennial forb species relative to site potential. Within winter habitat, sufficient sagebrush height and density provides food and cover for GRSG during this seasonal period. Specific desired conditions for GRSG based on seasonal habitat requirements are in Table 2-6.</p> <p>GRSG-GRSGH-O-027-Objective – Every 10 years for the next 50 years, improve GRSG habitat by removing invading conifers and other undesirable species based upon the number of acres shown in Table 2-7.</p>
<p>VEG-I: Implement habitat rehabilitation or restoration projects in areas that have potential to improve GRSG habitat using a full array of treatment activities as appropriate, including chemical, mechanical and seeding treatments.</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-ST-028-Standard – Design habitat restoration projects to move towards desired conditions (Table 2-6) and incorporate the concepts outlined in Appendix D - <i>Using resistance and resilience concepts to reduce impacts of invasive annual grasses and altered fire regimes on the sagebrush ecosystem and greater sage-grouse: A strategic multi-scale approach.</i></p> <p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-034-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, vegetation treatment projects should only be conducted if they restore, enhance, or maintain desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>VEG-2: Implement vegetation rehabilitation or manipulation projects to enhance sagebrush cover or to promote diverse and healthy grass and forb understory to achieve the greatest improvement in GRSG habitat based on FIAT Assessments, HAF assessments, other vegetative assessment data and local, site specific factors that indicate sagebrush canopy cover or herbaceous conditions do not meet habitat management objectives (i.e. is minimal or exceeds optimal characteristics). This may necessitate the use of prescribed fire as a site preparation technique to remove annual grass residual growth prior to the use of herbicides in the restoration of certain lower elevation sites (e.g., Wyoming big sagebrush) but such efforts will be carefully planned and coordinated to minimize impacts to GRSG seasonal habitats.</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-ST-028-Standard – Design habitat restoration projects to move towards desired conditions (Table 2-6) and incorporate the concepts outlined in Appendix D - <i>Using resistance and resilience concepts to reduce impacts of invasive annual grasses and altered fire regimes on the sagebrush ecosystem and greater sage-grouse: A strategic multi-scale approach.</i></p> <p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-034-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, vegetation treatment projects should only be conducted if they restore, enhance, or maintain desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>VEG-3: Require use of native seeds for restoration based on availability, adaptation (ecological site potential), and probability of success (Richards et al. 1998). Non-native seeds may be used as long as they support GRSG habitat objectives (Pyke 2011) to increase probability of success, when adapted seed availability is low or to compete with invasive species especially on harsher sites.</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-033-Guideline - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, native plant species should be used, when possible, to restore, enhance, or maintain desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>VEG-4: Implement management changes in restoration and rehabilitation areas, as necessary, to maintain suitable GRSG habitat, improve unsuitable GRSG habitat and to ensure long-term persistence of improved GRSG habitat (Eiswerth and Shonkwiler 2006). Management changes could be considered during livestock grazing permit renewals, travel management planning, and renewal or reauthorization of ROWs.</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-034-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, vegetation treatment projects should only be conducted if they restore, enhance, or maintain desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>VEG-5: Consider establishing seed harvest areas that are managed for seed production (Armstrong 2007) to provide a reliable source of locally adapted seed to use during rehabilitation and restoration activities.</p>	<p>No similar management direction.</p>
<p>VEG-6: Allocate use of native seed to GRSG or ESA listed species habitat in years when preferred native seed is in short supply. This may require reallocation of native seed from ESR (BLM) and/or BAER (Forest Service) projects outside of PHMA or IHMA to those inside it.</p>	<p>Direction will be included in the Implementation Guide.</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>Where probability of success or native seed availability is low, nonnative seeds may be used as long as they meet GRSG habitat conservation objectives (Pyke 2011). Re-establishment of appropriate sagebrush species/subspecies and important understory plants, relative to site potential, shall be the highest priority for rehabilitation efforts.</p>	
<p>VEG-7: During land health assessments, evaluate the relative value of existing nonnative seeding within GRSG habitat as: 1) a component of a grazing system allowing improvement of adjacent native vegetation, 2) development of a forage reserve, 3) incorporation into a fuel break system (Davies et al. 2011) or 4) restoration/diversification for GRSG habitat improvement. Where appropriate and feasible, diversify seedings, or restore to native vegetation when potential benefits to GRSG habitat outweigh the other potential uses of the non-native seeding, with emphasis on PHMA and IHMA. Allow recolonization of seedings by sagebrush and other native vegetation.</p>	<p>Forest Service does not complete land health assessments.</p> <p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-031-Guideline – In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, actions and authorizations should include design features to limit the spread and effect of undesirable non-native plant species.</p> <p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-033-Guideline - In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, native plant species should be used, when possible, to restore, enhance, or maintain desired conditions (table 1).</p> <p>GRSG-LG-GL-038-Guideline – In priority, important, and general habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, consider closure of grazing allotments, pastures, or portions of pastures, or managing the allotment as a forage reserve as opportunities arise under applicable regulations, where removal of livestock grazing would enhance the ability to achieve desired habitat conditions (table 1).</p>
<p>VEG-8: Remove conifers encroaching into sagebrush habitats. Prioritize treatments closest to occupied GRSG habitats and near occupied leks, and where juniper encroachment is phase 1 or phase 2. Use of site-specific analysis and tools like VDDT and the FIAT report (Chambers et. al., 2014) will help refine the location for specific areas to be treated.</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-030-Guideline – When removing conifers that are encroaching into GRSG habitat, avoid persistent woodlands (i.e., old growth relative to the site or more than 100 years old).</p> <p>GRSG-GRSGH-ST-028-Standard – Design habitat restoration projects to move towards desired conditions (Table 2-6) and incorporate the concepts outlined in Appendix D - <i>Using resistance and resilience concepts to reduce impacts of invasive annual grasses and altered fire regimes on the sagebrush ecosystem and greater sage-grouse: A strategic multi-scale approach.</i></p>
<p>INV-1 (Invasive Species): Incorporate results of the FIAT Assessments into projects and activities addressing invasive species.</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-ST-028-Standard – Design habitat restoration projects to move towards desired conditions (Table 2-6) and incorporate the concepts outlined in Appendix D - <i>Using resistance and</i></p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
	<i>resilience concepts to reduce impacts of invasive annual grasses and altered fire regimes on the sagebrush ecosystem and greater sage-grouse: A strategic multi-scale approach.</i>
INV-2: Implement noxious weed and invasive species control using integrated vegetation management actions per national guidance and local weed management plans for Cooperative Weed Management Areas in cooperation with State and Federal agencies, affected counties, and adjoining private lands owners.	
INV-3: Conduct integrated weed management actions for noxious and invasive weed populations that are impacting or threatening GRSG habitat quality using a variety of eradication and control techniques including chemical, mechanical and other appropriate means.	Standard operating procedure (FSM 2080).
INV-4: Require project proponent (projects described in Table 2-4 and which are included in the anthropogenic disturbance cap evaluation) to ensure that noxious weeds and invasive species caused as a result of the project are treated to eliminate establishment on the disturbed project construction areas for at least 3 years and monitored and treated during the life of the project.	GRSG-GRSGH-GL-031-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, actions and authorizations should include design features to limit the spread and effect of non-native undesirable plant species.
FUEL-OBJ-1: Design fuel treatments to restore, enhance, or maintain GRSG habitat.	<p>GRSG-FM-GL-047-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, when reseeding in fuel breaks, fire resistant native plant species should be used if available, or consider using fire resistant non-native species to meet resource objectives, if analysis demonstrates that non-native plants will not damage GRSG habitat in the long term.</p> <p>GRSG-FM-GL-048-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, fuel treatments should be designed to restore, enhance, or maintain GRSG habitat.</p>
FUEL-OBJ-2: Manage wildfires to minimize loss of sagebrush and protect GRSG habitat.	GRSG-FM-DC-043-Desired Condition – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, the extent and spread of wildfire resulting in loss of sagebrush is minimized, considering firefighter and public safety and other high priority values.
WFP-1 (Wildfire Preparedness): Support development and implementation of Rangeland Fire Protection Associations (RFPAs) in coordination with the State of Idaho.	Will likely be in the Record of Decision.

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>WFP-2: Develop a consistent approach to fire restrictions within GRSG habitat through the existing coordinated inter-agency approach to fire restrictions based upon National Fire Danger Rating System thresholds (fuel conditions, drought conditions, and predicted weather patterns).</p>	<p>Standard operating procedure.</p>
<p>WFP-3: Annually incorporate into existing fire management plans results and updates from the Wildfire and Invasive Species Habitat Assessments (FIAT Assessments) described in Appendix D, to communicate/explain the resource value of GRSG habitat, including fire prevention messages and actions to reduce human-caused ignitions.</p>	<p>Standard operating procedure.</p>
<p>WFP-4: Continue to participate with the Wildland Fire Leadership Council, a cooperative, interagency organization dedicated to achieving consistent implementation of the goals, actions, and policies in the National Fire Plan and the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy.</p>	<p>Standard operating procedure.</p>
<p>WFP-5: Continue annual coordination meetings held between cooperating agencies that have fire suppression responsibilities. Incorporate Rangeland Fire Protection Associations and other stakeholders into this coordination. Discuss priority suppression areas and distribute maps showing priority suppression areas at both the Conservation Area and the local office levels as based on the adaptive management strategy and FIAT Assessments.</p>	<p>GRSG-FM-GL-056-Guideline – Localized maps of PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA should be provided to dispatch officers and extended attack incident commanders to use when prioritizing wildfire suppression resources and designing suppression tactics.</p> <p>GRSG-FM-GL-055-Guideline - Unit-specific GRSG fire management toolboxes containing maps, lists, contact information for qualified resource advisors, local guidance, and relevant information should be developed and used.</p>
<p>WFP-6: Ensure firefighter personnel receive annual orientation regarding GRSG habitat and sagebrush management issues as related to wildfire suppression.</p>	<p>GRSG-FM-GL-055-Guideline - Unit-specific GRSG fire management toolboxes containing maps, lists, contact information for qualified resource advisors, local guidance, and relevant information should be developed and used.</p>
<p>WFP-7: As part of the FIAT Assessments, identify roads, trails, and recreational use areas with high frequency of human caused fires within or adjacent to the PHMA or IHMA. Consider these areas during annual fire restriction evaluations, and as appropriate, through site specific management.</p>	<p>GRSG-FM-GL-053-Guideline - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, roads and natural fuel breaks should be incorporated into fuel break design to improve effectiveness and minimize loss of existing sagebrush habitat.</p>
<p>WFP-8: Coordinate with Federal, State and local jurisdictions on fire and litter prevention programs to reduce human caused ignitions.</p>	<p>Standard operating procedure.</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>WFP-9: Implement activities identified within the FIAT Assessments</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-ST-028-Standard – Design habitat restoration projects to move towards desired conditions (Table 2-6) and incorporate the concepts outlined in Appendix D - <i>Using resistance and resilience concepts to reduce impacts of invasive annual grasses and altered fire regimes on the sagebrush ecosystem and greater sage-grouse: A strategic multi-scale approach.</i></p>
<p>WFS-1: Complete Wildland Fire and Invasive Species Assessments (FIAT Assessments) as described within Appendix D and incorporate results into appropriate Fire Management Plans as they are completed. FIAT Assessments are interdisciplinary evaluations of the threats posed by wildfire and invasive species, as well as identification of focal and emphasis habitats/treatment opportunities for fuels management, fire management, and restoration. These FIAT Assessments identify focal and emphasis habitats and describe strategies for fuels management, suppression and restoration activities. Focal and Emphasis Habitats identified through the FIAT Assessment to further refine priority areas for treatments to reduce the threats posed by wildfire, invasive annual grass and conifer expansion.</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-032-Guideline - To facilitate safe and effective fire management actions, in PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA and SFAs, fuels treatments in high-risk areas (i.e., areas likely to experience wildfire at an intensity level that might result in movement away from the GRSG desired conditions in Table 2-6) should be designed to reduce the spread and/or intensity of wildfire or the susceptibility of GRSG values to move away from desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>WFS-2: As part of the FIAT Assessments incorporate a wildfire response time analysis focusing on response time to identified priority areas within PHMA and IHMA or on those fires that have the potential to impact PHMA and IHMA. Incorporate findings into Unit Initial Attack program that determines initial attack resources.</p>	<p>No similar management direction.</p>
<p>WFS-3: As part of the FIAT Assessment incorporate a water capacity analysis for suppression purposes, including potential private water sources. Utilized the analysis to ensure water availability for response to fire in or threatening PHMA and IHMA during initial attack.</p>	<p>Standard operating procedure and no similar management direction.</p>
<p>WFS-4: During high fire danger conditions, stage initial attack and secure additional resources closer to priority areas identified in the FIAT Assessments, based on anticipated fires and weather conditions, with particular consideration of the West Owyhee, Southern and Desert Conservation Areas to ensure quicker response times in or near GRSG habitat after considerations and placement of resources to protect human life and property.</p>	<p>GRSG-FM-GL-058-Guideline – On critical fire weather days, protection of GRSG habitat should receive high consideration, along with other high values, when positioning resources</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>WFS-5: Utilize a full range of fire management strategies and tactics through strategic wildfire suppression planning consistent with appropriate management response and within acceptable risk levels, to achieve resource objectives for GRSG habitat consistent with land use plan direction. Utilizing both direct and indirect attack as appropriate to limit the overall amount of GRSG habitat burned. This could include suppressing fires in intact sagebrush habitats; limiting fire growth in GHMA when suppression resources are available or managing wildfire for resource benefit in areas of conifer (juniper) encroachment.</p>	<p>GRSG-FM-GL-051-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, use fire management tactics and strategies that seek to minimize loss of existing sagebrush habitat. The safest and most practical means to do so will be determined by fireline leadership and incident commanders.</p> <p>GRSG-FM-GL-060-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, consider using fire retardant and mechanized equipment only if it is likely to result in minimizing burned acreage</p> <p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-032-Guideline - To facilitate safe and effective fire management actions, in PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA and SFAs, fuels treatments in high-risk areas (i.e., areas likely to experience wildfire at an intensity level that might result in movement away from the GRSG desired conditions in Table 2-6) should be designed to reduce the spread and/or intensity of wildfire or the susceptibility of GRSG values to move away from desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>WFS-6: Suppression priorities: Firefighter and public safety followed by property are the highest priority for protection during suppression activities. Maintaining GRSG habitat will be the highest natural resources priority immediately after human life and property, commensurate with threatened and endangered species habitat or other critical habitats to be protected.</p>	<p>GRSG-FM-DC-043-Desired Condition – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, the extent and spread of wildfire resulting in loss of sagebrush is minimized, considering firefighter and public safety and other high priority values</p>
<p>WFS-7: Ensure close coordination with federal and state firefighters including the Rangeland Fire Protection Associations during suppression activities.</p>	<p>Standard operating procedure.</p>
<p>FM-I: Design and implement fuels treatments that would reduce the potential start and spread of unwanted wildfires and provide anchor points or control lines for the containment of wildfires during suppression activities with an emphasis on maintaining, protecting, and expanding sagebrush ecosystems and successfully rehabilitated areas and strategically and effectively reduce wildfire threats in the greatest area.</p>	<p>GRSG-FM-GL-048-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, fuel treatments should be designed to restore, enhance, or maintain GRSG habitat.</p> <p>GRSG-FM-GL-053-Guideline - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, roads and natural fuel breaks should be incorporated into fuel break design to improve effectiveness and minimize loss of existing sagebrush habitat.</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>FM-2: Enhance (or maintain/retain) sagebrush canopy cover and community structure to match expected potential for the ecological site and consistent with GRSG habitat objectives unless fuels management objectives requires additional reduction in sagebrush cover to meet strategic protection of GRSG habitat. Closely evaluate the benefits of the fuel management treatments against the additional loss of sagebrush cover on the local landscape in the NEPA process.</p>	<p>GRSG-FM-GL-048-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, fuel treatments should be designed to restore, enhance, or maintain GRSG habitat.</p> <p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-032-Guideline - To facilitate safe and effective fire management actions, in PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA and SFAs, fuels treatments in high-risk areas (i.e., areas likely to experience wildfire at an intensity level that might result in movement away from the GRSG desired conditions in Table 2-6) should be designed to reduce the spread and/or intensity of wildfire or the susceptibility of GRSG values to move away from desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>FM-3: Apply appropriate seasonal restrictions for implementing vegetation and fuels management treatments according to the type of seasonal habitats present. Allow no treatments in known winter range unless the treatments are designed to strategically reduce wildfire risk around and/or in the winter range and would protect, maintain, increase, or enhance winter range habitat quality. Ensure chemical applications are utilized where they would assist in success of fuels treatments. Strategically place treatments on a landscape scale to prevent fire from spreading into PHMA or WVUI.</p>	<p>GRSG-FM-GL-046-Guideline – In wintering or breeding and nesting habitat, sagebrush removal or manipulation, including prescribed fire, should be restricted unless the removal strategically reduces the potential impacts from wildfire.</p> <p>GRSG-GEN-GL-007-Guideline – During breeding and nesting (March 1 to June 15), surface disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting birds should be avoided.</p>
<p>FM-4: Develop a fuels continuity and management strategy to expand, enhance, maintain and protect GRSG habitat informed by the FIAT Assessments completed as described in Appendix D.</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-032-Guideline - To facilitate safe and effective fire management actions, in PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA and SFAs, fuels treatments in high-risk areas (i.e., areas likely to experience wildfire at an intensity level that might result in movement away from the GRSG desired conditions in Table 2-6) should be designed to reduce the spread and/or intensity of wildfire or the susceptibility of GRSG values to move away from desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>FM-5: When developing the fuels management strategy as part of the FIAT Assessment described in Appendix D consider up-to-date fuels profiles; land use plan direction; current and potential habitat fragmentation; sagebrush and GRSG ecological factors; active vegetation management steps to provide critical breaks in fuel continuity where appropriate; incorporate a comparative risk analysis with regard to the risk of increased habitat fragmentation from a</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-032-Guideline - To facilitate safe and effective fire management actions, in PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA and SFAs, fuels treatments in high-risk areas (i.e., areas likely to experience wildfire at an intensity level that might result in movement away from the GRSG desired conditions in Table 2-6) should be designed to reduce the spread and/or intensity of wildfire or the susceptibility of GRSG values to move away from desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>proposed action versus the risk of large scale fragmentation posed by wildfires if the action is not taken.</p>	
<p>FM-6: Fuel treatments will be designed through an interdisciplinary process to expand, enhance, maintain, and protect GRSG habitat which considers a full range of cost effective fuel reduction techniques, including: chemical, biological (including grazing and targeted grazing), mechanical and prescribed fire treatments.</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-032-Guideline - To facilitate safe and effective fire management actions, in PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA and SFAs, fuels treatments in high-risk areas (i.e., areas likely to experience wildfire at an intensity level that might result in movement away from the GRSG desired conditions in Table 2-6) should be designed to reduce the spread and/or intensity of wildfire or the susceptibility of GRSG values to move away from desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>FM-7: Existing and proposed linear ROWs could be considered for use and maintenance as vegetated fuel breaks in appropriate areas (this activity may or may not be part of the ROW permit or the responsibility of the permit holder, in cases where this activity is considered part of mitigation for project design then it would be appropriately included as part of the ROW permit and the responsibility of the permit holder for development and maintenance).</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-032-Guideline - To facilitate safe and effective fire management actions, in PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA and SFAs, fuels treatments in high-risk areas (i.e., areas likely to experience wildfire at an intensity level that might result in movement away from the GRSG desired conditions in Table 2-6) should be designed to reduce the spread and/or intensity of wildfire or the susceptibility of GRSG values to move away from desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p> <p>GRSG-FM-GL-053-Guideline - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, roads and natural fuel breaks should be incorporated into fuel break design to improve effectiveness and minimize loss of existing sagebrush habitat</p>
<p>FM-8: Fuel breaks would incorporate existing vegetation treatments (seedings), rocky areas or other appropriate topography or features or be located adjacent to existing linear disturbance areas where appropriate. Fuel breaks should be placed in areas with the greatest likelihood of compartmentalizing a fire and/or to foster suppression options to protect existing intact habitat.</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-032-Guideline - To facilitate safe and effective fire management actions, in PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA and SFAs, fuels treatments in high-risk areas (i.e., areas likely to experience wildfire at an intensity level that might result in movement away from the GRSG desired conditions in Table 2-6) should be designed to reduce the spread and/or intensity of wildfire or the susceptibility of GRSG values to move away from desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p> <p>GRSG-FM-GL-053-Guideline - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, roads and natural fuel breaks should be incorporated into fuel break design to improve effectiveness and minimize loss of existing sagebrush habitat</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>FM-9: Strategically pre-treat areas to reduce fine fuels consistent with areas and results identified within the Wildfire and Invasive Species Assessments.</p>	<p>No similar management direction.</p>
<p>FM-10: Protect vegetation restoration and rehabilitation efforts/projects from subsequent fire events.</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-032-Guideline - To facilitate safe and effective fire management actions, in PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA and SFAs, fuels treatments in high-risk areas (i.e., areas likely to experience wildfire at an intensity level that might result in movement away from the GRSG desired conditions in Table 2-6) should be designed to reduce the spread and/or intensity of wildfire or the susceptibility of GRSG values to move away from desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p> <p>GRSG-FM-GL-048-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, fuel treatments should be designed to restore, enhance, or maintain GRSG habitat.</p>
<p>FM-11: Targeted grazing as a fuels treatment to adjust the vegetation conditions to reduce the potential start and spread of wildfires may be implemented within existing grazing authorizations if feasible such as through temporary non-renewable authorizations, or through contracts, agreements or other appropriate means separate from existing grazing authorizations and permits.</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-GL-032-Guideline - To facilitate safe and effective fire management actions, in PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA and SFAs, fuels treatments in high-risk areas (i.e., areas likely to experience wildfire at an intensity level that might result in movement away from the GRSG desired conditions in Table 2-6) should be designed to reduce the spread and/or intensity of wildfire or the susceptibility of GRSG values to move away from desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>FM-12: Targeted grazing to achieve fuels management objectives should conform to the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Targeted grazing should be implemented strategically on the landscape, and directly involve the minimum footprint and grazing intensity required to meet fuels management objectives. b. Conform to the applicable Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management (Idaho or Montana) at the assessment scale (pasture/watershed). c. Where feasible and applicable coordinate with the grazing permittee to strategically reduce fuels through livestock management within the Mandatory Terms and Conditions of the applicable grazing authorizations 	<p>No similar management direction.</p>

BLM Management Actions

FM-13: Prioritize the use of native seeds for fuels management treatment based on availability, adaptation (site potential), and probability of success. Where probability of success or native seed availability is low or non-economical, nonnative seeds may be used to meet GRSG habitat objectives to trend toward restoring the fire regime. When reseeding, use fire resistant native and nonnative species, as appropriate, to provide for fuel breaks.

FM-15: If prescribed fire is used in GRSG habitat, the NEPA analysis for the Burn Plan will address:

why alternative techniques were not selected as a viable options;

how GRSG goals and objectives would be met by its use;

how the COT Report objectives would be addressed and met;

a risk assessment to address how potential threats to GRSG habitat would be minimized.

- a. Allow prescribed fire as a vegetation or fuels treatment in Wyoming big sagebrush sites or other xeric sagebrush species sites, or in areas with a potential for post-fire exotic annual dominance only after the NEPA analysis for the Burn Plan has addressed the four bullets outlined above. Prescribed fire could be used to meet specific fuels objectives that would protect Greater Sage-Grouse habitat in PHMAs (e.g., creation of fuel breaks that would disrupt the fuel continuity across the landscape in stands where annual invasive grasses are a minor component in the understory, burning slash piles from conifer reduction treatments, used as a component with other treatment methods to combat annual grasses and restore native plant communities).
- b. Allow prescribed fire in known winter range only after the NEPA

Forest Service Plan Components

GRSG-GRSGH-GL-033-Guideline - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, native plant species should be used, when possible, to restore, enhance, or maintain desired conditions (Table 2-6).

GRSG-FM-GL-047-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, when reseeding in fuel breaks, fire resistant native plant species should be used if available, or consider using fire resistant non-native species to meet resource objectives, if analysis demonstrates that non-native plants will not damage GRSG habitat in the long term.

GRSG-FM-GL-048-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, fuel treatments should be designed to restore, enhance, or maintain GRSG habitat.

GRSG-FM-ST-044-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, do not use prescribed fire, except for pile burning, in 12-inch or less precipitation zones unless necessary to facilitate site preparation for restoration of GRSG habitat consistent with desired conditions in Table 2-6.

GRSG-FM-ST-045-Standard – In PHMA, SFA, GHMA, if it is necessary to use prescribed fire to facilitate site preparation for restoration of greater sage-grouse habitat consistent with desired conditions in Table 2-6, the associated NEPA analysis must identify how the project would move towards GRSG desired conditions, why alternative techniques were not selected, and how potential threats to GRSG habitat would be minimized.

GRSG-FM-GL-046-Guideline – In wintering or breeding and nesting habitat, sagebrush removal or manipulation, including prescribed fire, should be restricted unless the removal strategically reduces the potential impacts from wildfire

GRSG-FM-GL-048-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, fuel treatments should be designed to restore, enhance, or maintain GRSG habitat.

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>analysis for the Burn Plan has addressed the four bullets outlined above. Any prescribed fire in winter habitat would need to be designed to strategically reduce wildfire risk around and/or in the winter range and designed to protect winter range habitat quality.</p>	
<p>ESR-1: Utilize the findings and Restoration/Rehabilitation Strategy developed as part of the FIAT Assessment process described in Appendix D to determine if GRSG rehabilitation actions are needed, based on ecological potential, and direct emergency stabilization and rehabilitation (ESR) (BLM) or Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) (Forest Service) actions after fire.</p>	<p>GRSG-GRSGH-ST-028-Standard – Design habitat restoration projects to move towards desired conditions (Table 2-6) and incorporate the concepts outlined in Appendix D - <i>Using resistance and resilience concepts to reduce impacts of invasive annual grasses and altered fire regimes on the sagebrush ecosystem and greater sage-grouse: A strategic multi-scale approach.</i></p>
<p>ESR-3: Provide adequate rest from livestock grazing to allow natural recovery of existing vegetation and successful establishment of seeded species within burned/ESR areas. All new seedings of grasses and forbs should not be grazed until at least the end of the second growing season, and longer as needed to allow plants to mature and develop robust root systems which will stabilize the site, compete effectively against cheatgrass and other invasive annuals, and remain sustainable under long-term grazing management. Adjust other management activities, as appropriate, to meet ESR objectives.</p>	<p>GRSG-LG-DC-035-Desired Condition – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, livestock grazing is managed to ensure adequate nesting cover and does not conflict with the attainment of other vegetation attributes (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>ESR-4: Adjust, as appropriate, livestock management on adjacent unburned areas to mitigate the effect of the burn on local GRSG populations.</p>	<p>GRSG-LG-DC-035-Desired Condition – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, livestock grazing is managed to ensure adequate nesting cover and does not conflict with the attainment of other vegetation attributes (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>ESR-5: Following seedling establishment, modify grazing management practices if needed to achieve long-term vegetation and habitat objectives.</p>	<p>GRSG-LG-DC-035-Desired Condition – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, livestock grazing is managed to ensure adequate nesting cover and does not conflict with the attainment of other vegetation attributes (Table 2-6).</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>RM-1 (Range Management): Maintain existing areas designated as available or unavailable for livestock grazing. Existing active AUMs for livestock grazing within the planning area would not be changed at the broad scale, though the number of AUMs available on an allotment may be adjusted based on site-specific conditions to meet management objectives during term permit renewals, AMP development, or other appropriate implementation planning. Additionally, temporary adjustments can be made annually to livestock numbers, the number of AUMs, and season of use in accordance with applicable regulations.</p>	<p>Direction will be included in the Implementation Guide.</p>
<p>RM-2: Prioritize BLM land health assessments and processing of BLM grazing permits consistent with management area prioritization (MA-3), unless other higher priority considerations exist (RM-16) or other factors such as threatened, endangered and proposed species habitat that livestock grazing could affect. Where possible, conduct land health assessments at the watershed, or other meaningful landscape-scale.</p>	<p>Forest Service does not complete land health assessments. Direction will be included in the Record of Decision.</p>
<p>RM-3: Where opportunities exist, coordinate with other land managers to encourage livestock operations that utilize mixed federal, private and/or state land to be managed at the landscape scale to benefit GRSG and their habitat across land ownerships.</p>	<p>Standard operating procedure.</p>
<p>RM-4: PHMA & IHMA: During the land health assessment process, identify the type(s) of seasonal habitat the assessed areas are capable of supporting. Utilize the habitat assessment framework, (Stiver et al. 2014 as amended/replaced) or other BLM or Forest Service approved methodology, in accordance with current policy and guidance to determine whether vegetation structure, condition and composition are meeting GRSG habitat objectives including riparian and lentic areas (HM-OBJ-2; Table 2-3). Use appropriate Ecological Site Descriptions, reference sheets and state and transition models to inform desired habitat conditions and expected responses to management changes for the land unit being assessed.</p>	<p>Forest Service does not complete land health assessments. Direction will be in the Implementation Guide.</p>
<p>RM-5: When modifying grazing management, analyze indirect effects to habitat, including changes in fuel loading and wildfire behavior.</p>	<p>Standard operating procedure.</p>
<p>RM-6: When livestock management practices are determined to not be compatible with meeting or making progress towards achievable</p>	<p>GRSG-LG-GL-038-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, consider closure of grazing allotments, pastures, or portions of</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>habitat objectives following appropriate consultation, cooperating and coordination, implement changes in grazing management through grazing authorization modifications, or allotment management plan implementation. Potential modifications include, but are not limited to, changes in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Season or timing of use; 2) Numbers of livestock; 3) Distribution of livestock use; 4) Duration and/or level of use; 5) Kind of livestock (e.g., cattle, sheep, horses, or goats) (Briske et al. 2011); and 6) Grazing schedules (including rest or deferment). 	<p>pastures, or managing the allotment as a forage reserve as opportunities arise under applicable regulations, where removal of livestock grazing would enhance the ability to achieve desired habitat conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>RM-7: Where opportunities exist, establish forage reserves to facilitate restoration and rehabilitation efforts in GRSG habitat areas. A forage reserve is an area that is set aside for use as needed by various permittees who might be displaced by wildfire, ESR, restoration efforts, etc. rather than having a term permit issued for grazing like a regular allotment.</p>	<p>GRSG-LG-GL-038-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, consider closure of grazing allotments, pastures, or portions of pastures, or managing the allotment as a forage reserve as opportunities arise under applicable regulations, where removal of livestock grazing would enhance the ability to achieve desired habitat conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>RM-9: PHMA & IHMA - Where practical, design pasture rotations to utilize non-native perennial grass seedings and/or annual grasslands, during GRSG nesting season annually or periodically.</p>	<p>GRSG-LG-DC-035-Desired Condition – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, livestock grazing is managed to ensure adequate nesting cover and does not conflict with the attainment of other vegetation attributes (Table 2-6).</p> <p>GRSG-LG-GL-038-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, consider closure of grazing allotments, pastures, or portions of pastures, or managing the allotment as a forage reserve as opportunities arise under applicable regulations, where removal of livestock grazing would enhance the ability to achieve desired habitat conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>RM-10: Evaluate the locations where salt/supplements are placed, coordinate salt/supplements placement to reduce impacts to GRSG habitat (e.g., existing disturbed areas).</p>	<p>GRSG-LG-DC-035-Desired Condition – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, livestock grazing is managed to ensure adequate nesting cover and does not conflict with the attainment of other vegetation attributes (Table 2-6).</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>RM-11: Incorporate RDFs into Terms and Conditions for crossing permits to limit disturbance of occupied leks when trailing livestock across BLM- and Forest Service -administered lands in the spring. Work with permittees in locating over-nighting, watering and bedding locations to minimize impacts to seasonal habitats.</p>	<p>GRSG-LG-GL-039-Guideline – Bedding sheep and placing camps within 1.2 miles from the perimeter of a lek during lekking (March 1 to April 30) should be restricted.</p> <p>GRSG-LG-GL-040-Guideline – During the breeding and nesting season (March 1 to June 15), trailing livestock through breeding and nesting habitat should be minimized. Specific routes should be identified, existing trails should be used, and stopovers on active leks should be avoided.</p>
<p>RM-12: Design any new structural range improvements, following appropriate cooperation, consultation and coordination, to minimize and/or mitigate effects to GRSG habitat. Any new structural range improvements should be placed along existing disturbance corridors or in unsuitable habitat, to the extent practical, and are subject to RDFs (Appendix B). Structural range improvement in this context, include, but are not limited to: fences, exclosures, corrals or other livestock handling structures; pipelines, troughs, storage tanks (including moveable tanks used in livestock water hauling), windmills, ponds/reservoirs, solar panels and spring developments.</p>	<p>GRSG-LG-GL-041-Guideline – Fences should not be constructed or reconstructed within 1.2 miles from the perimeter of occupied leks, unless the collision risk can be mitigated through design features or markings (e.g., mark, laydown fences, or other design features).</p> <p>GRSG-LG-GL-042-Guideline – New permanent livestock facilities (e.g., windmills, water tanks, corrals) should not be constructed within 1.2 miles from the perimeter of occupied leks.</p> <p>GRSG-LG-ST-036-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, do not approve construction of water developments unless beneficial to GRSG habitat.</p>
<p>RM-13: During the land health assessment and grazing permit renewal process, evaluate existing livestock management range improvements with respect to their effect on GRSG habitat. Consider removal of projects that are not needed for effective livestock management, are no longer in working condition, and/or negatively affect GRSG habitat, with the exception of functional projects needed for management of habitat for other threatened, endangered or proposed species or other sensitive resources.</p>	<p>Forest Service does not complete land health assessments. Direction will be included in the Record of Decision.</p>
<p>RM-14: Prioritize removal, modification or marking of fences or other structures in areas of high collision risk following appropriate cooperation, consultation and coordination to reduce the incidence of GRSG mortality due to fence strikes (Stevens et al. 2012).</p>	<p>GRSG-LG-GL-041-Guideline – Fences should not be constructed or reconstructed within 1.2 miles from the perimeter of occupied leks, unless the collision risk can be mitigated through design features or markings (e.g., mark, laydown fences, or other design features).</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>RM-15: In response to weather conditions (i.e. drought) adjust grazing management (i.e., delay turnout, adjust pasture rotations, adjust the amount and/or duration of grazing) as appropriate to provide for adequate food and cover for GRSG.</p>	<p>GRSG-LG-DC-035-Desired Condition – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, livestock grazing is managed to ensure adequate nesting cover and does not conflict with the attainment of other vegetation attributes (Table 2-6).</p> <p>GRSG-LG-GL-038-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, consider closure of grazing allotments, pastures, or portions of pastures, or managing the allotment as a forage reserve as opportunities arise under applicable regulations, where removal of livestock grazing would enhance the ability to achieve desired habitat conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>RM-16: The BLM will prioritize (1) the review of grazing permits/leases, in particular to determine if modification is necessary prior to renewal, and (2) the processing of grazing permits/leases in Sagebrush Focal Areas (SFAs) followed by PHMAs outside of the SFAs. In setting workload priorities, precedence will be given to existing permits/leases in these areas not meeting Land Health Standards, with focus on those containing riparian areas, including wet meadows. The BLM may use other criteria for prioritization to respond to urgent natural resource concerns (ex., fire) and legal obligations</p>	<p>Forest Service will be modifying grazing permits as a result of this decision. A transition period will be identified in the Record of Decision.</p>
<p>RM-17: The NEPA analysis for renewals and modifications of livestock grazing permits/leases that include lands within SFAs and PHMAs will include specific management thresholds, based on GRSG Habitat Objectives Table, Land Health Standards (43 CFR 4180.2) and ecological site potential, and one or more defined responses that will allow the authorizing officer to make adjustments to livestock grazing that have already been subjected to NEPA analysis.</p>	<p>Standard operating procedure.</p>
<p>RM-18: Allotments within SFAs, followed by those within PHMAs, and focusing on those containing riparian areas, including wet meadows, will be prioritized for field checks to help ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the grazing permits. Field checks could include monitoring for actual use, utilization, and use supervision.</p>	<p>Forest Service will be modifying grazing permits as a result of this decision. A transition period will be identified in the Record of Decision.</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>RM-19: At the time a permittee or lessee voluntarily relinquishes a permit or lease, the BLM will consider whether the public lands where that permitted use was authorized should remain available for livestock grazing or be used for other resource management objectives, such as reserve common allotments or fire breaks.</p>	<p>GRSG-LG-GL-038-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, consider closure of grazing allotments, pastures, or portions of pastures, or managing the allotment as a forage reserve as opportunities arise under applicable regulations, where removal of livestock grazing would enhance the ability to achieve desired habitat conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>WHB-1: Manage herd management areas (HMAs) in GRSG habitat within established AML ranges to achieve and maintain GRSG habitat objectives (Table 2-3).</p>	<p>GRSG-HB-GL-062-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, wild horse and burro populations should be managed within established appropriate management levels to restore, enhance, or maintain GRSG desired habitat conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>WHB- 2: Complete rangeland health assessments for HMAs containing GRSG habitat using an interdisciplinary team of specialists (e.g. range, wildlife, and riparian). The priorities for conducting assessments are: 1) HMAs Containing SFA; 2) HMAs containing PHMA; 3) HMAs containing IHMA; 4) HMAs containing GHMA; 5) HMAs containing sagebrush habitat outside of PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA mapped habitat; 6) HMAs without GRSG Habitat.</p>	<p>GRSG-HB-GL-063-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, appropriate management levels should be adjusted if GRSG management standards are not met due to degradation that can be at least partially be attributed to wild horse or burro populations.</p>
<p>WHB-3: Prioritize gathers and population growth suppression techniques in HMAs in GRSG habitat, unless removals are necessary in other areas to address higher priority environmental issues, including herd health impacts. Place higher priority on Herd Areas not allocated as HMAs and occupied by wild horses and burros in SFAs followed by PHMA.</p>	<p>GRSG-HB-GL-063-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, appropriate management levels should be adjusted if GRSG management standards are not met due to degradation that can be at least partially be attributed to wild horse or burro populations.</p>
<p>WHB-4: In SFAs and PHMA outside of SFA, assess and adjust AMLs through the NEPA process within HMAs when wild horses or burros are identified as a significant causal factor in not meeting land health standards, even if current AML is not being exceeded.</p>	<p>GRSG-HB-GL-063-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, appropriate management levels should be adjusted if GRSG management standards are not met due to degradation that can be at least partially be attributed to wild horse or burro populations.</p>
<p>WHB-5: In SFAs and PHMA outside of SFA, monitor the effects of wild horse and burro use in relation to GRSG seasonal habitat objectives on an annual basis to help determine future management actions.</p>	<p>Forest Service has no WH&B populations in sage grouse habitat.</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
WHB-6: Develop or amend herd management area plans (HMAPs) to incorporate GRSG habitat objectives and management considerations for all HMAs within GRSG habitat, with emphasis placed on SFAs and other PHMAs.	Forest Service has no WH&B populations in sage grouse habitat.
WHB-7: Consider removals or exclusion of wild horse and burros during or immediately following emergency situations (such as fire, floods, and drought) to facilitate meeting GRSG habitat objectives where HMAs overlap with GRSG habitat.	GRSG-HB-GL-063-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, appropriate management levels should be adjusted if GRSG management standards are not met due to degradation that can be at least partially be attributed to wild horse or burro populations.
WHB-8: When conducting NEPA analysis for wild horse and burro management activities, water developments, or other rangeland improvements for wild horses, address the direct and indirect effects to GRSG populations and habitat. Implement any water developments or rangeland improvements using the criteria identified for domestic livestock.	Forest Service has no WH&B populations in sage grouse habitat.
WHB-9: Coordinate with professionals from other federal and state agencies, researchers at universities, and others to utilize and evaluate new management tools (e.g., population growth suppression, inventory techniques, and telemetry) for implementing the wild horse and burro program.	Forest Service has no WH&B populations in sage grouse habitat.
LR-I (Lands and Realty): PHMA: Designate and manage PHMA as ROW avoidance areas, consistent with AD-3 and subject to RDFs, buffers and seasonal timing restrictions (Appendices B and C). IHMA: Designate and manage IHMA as ROW avoidance areas, consistent with AD-4 and subject to RDFs, buffers and seasonal timing restrictions. GHMA (Idaho and Montana): Designate and manage GHMA as open with proposals subject to RDFs, buffers and seasonal timing restrictions.	<p>GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-013-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, restrict issuance of new lands special use authorizations for infrastructure, such as high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, hydropower, distribution lines, and cellular towers. Exceptions must be limited and based on rationale (e.g., monitoring, modeling, or best available science) that explicitly demonstrates that adverse impacts to GRSG will be avoided by the exception. Existing authorized uses will continue to be recognized.</p> <p>GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-014-Standard – In GHMA, new lands special use authorizations may be issued for infrastructure, such as high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, hydropower, distribution lines, and cellular towers, if they can be located within existing designated corridors or ROWs and the authorization includes stipulations to protect GRSG and their habitats. Existing authorized</p>

BLM Management Actions**Forest Service Plan Components**

uses will continue to be recognized.

GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-016-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, require protective stipulations (e.g., noise, tall structure, guy wire removal, perch deterrent installation) when issuing new authorizations or during renewal, amendment, or reissuance of existing authorizations that authorize infrastructure (e.g., high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, roads, distribution lines, and cellular towers).

GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-017-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, locate upgrades to existing transmission lines within the existing designated corridors or ROWs unless an alternate route would benefit GRSG or their habitats

GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-020-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, co-locate new infrastructure (e.g., high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, roads, distribution lines, and cellular towers) with existing infrastructure to limit disturbance to the smallest footprint, or where it best limits impacts to greater sage-grouse or their habitats. If co-location of new infrastructure cannot be accomplished, locate it adjacent to existing infrastructure, roads, or already disturbed areas.

GRSG-LR-SUA-GL-021-Guideline – In PHMA and SFA, outside of existing designated corridors and ROWs, new transmission lines and pipelines should be buried to limit disturbance to the smallest footprint unless explicit rationale is provided that the biological impacts to GRSG and its habitat are being avoided. When new transmission lines and pipelines are not buried, locate them adjacent to existing transmission lines and pipelines.

GRSG-GEN-GL-007-Guideline – During breeding and nesting (March 1 to June 15), surface disturbing and disruptive activities to nesting birds should be avoided.

BLM Management Actions

LR-2: PHMA: Designate and manage PHMA as exclusion areas for utility scale (20 MW) wind and solar testing and development, nuclear and hydropower energy development. IHMA: Designate and manage IHMA as avoidance areas for wind and solar testing and development, nuclear and hydropower development. GHMA (Idaho): Designate and manage GHMA as open for wind and solar testing and development and nuclear and hydropower development subject to RDFs, buffers and seasonal timing restrictions. GHMA (Montana): Designate and manage GHMA as avoidance for wind and solar testing and development and nuclear and hydropower development.

LR-3: PHMA: Development of commercial service airports and facilities (as defined by FAA 2014 – publically owned airports that have at least 2,500 passenger boardings each calendar year and receive scheduled passenger service) would not be allowed within PHMA. IHMA and GHMA are Avoidance and Open respectively for these types of ROW applications as described in LR-1.

Forest Service Plan Components

GRSG-WS-ST-025-Standard – In PHMA and SFA do not authorize new solar and wind utility-scale and/or commercial energy development except for on-site power generation associated with existing industrial infrastructure (e.g., mine site).

GRSG-WS-GL-026-Guideline – In IHMA, new solar and wind energy utility-scale and/or commercial development should be restricted. If development cannot be restricted due to existing authorized use, adjacent developments, or split estate issues, then ensure that stipulations are incorporated into the authorization to protect GRSG and their habitats.

GRSG-GEN-ST-004-Standard –In PHMA, IHMA and SFA, do not issue new discretionary written authorizations unless all existing discrete anthropogenic disturbances cover less than 3 percent of the total GRSG habitat within the BSU and the proposed project area, regardless of ownership, and the new use will not cause exceedance of the 3 percent cap (Appendix G).

GRSG-GEN-ST-005-Standard - In PHMA, SFA, and IHMA, only allow new authorized land uses if the residual impacts to GRSG or their habitats are fully offset by compensatory mitigation projects that provide a net conservation gain to the species, which will be achieved by avoiding, minimizing, and compensating for impacts by applying beneficial mitigation actions. Any compensatory mitigation will be durable, timely, and in addition to what would have resulted without the compensatory mitigation, as addressed in the Mitigation Framework (Appendix J).

GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-013-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, restrict issuance of new lands special use authorizations for infrastructure, such as high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, hydropower, distribution lines, and cellular towers. Exceptions must be limited and based on rationale (e.g., monitoring, modeling, or best available science) that explicitly demonstrates that adverse impacts to GRSG will be avoided by the exception. Existing authorized uses will continue to be recognized

BLM Management Actions

LR-4: PHMA: Development of new or expansion of existing landfills would not be allowed within PHMA. IHMA and GHMA are Avoidance and Open respectively for these types of ROW applications as described in LR-1.

LR-5: Consistent with LR-2, LR-3 and LR-4, Rights-of-way for development of new or amended ROWs and land use authorizations (including permits and leases) in PHMA would only be considered when consistent with the Anthropogenic Disturbance Screening Criteria (AD-3); Rights-of-way for development of new or amended ROWs and land use authorizations (including permits and leases) in IHMA could be considered consistent with the IHMA Anthropogenic Disturbance Development Criteria (AD-4). GHMA: New ROW and land use authorizations could be considered.

Forest Service Plan Components

GRSG-GEN-ST-004-Standard –In PHMA, IHMA and SFA, do not issue new discretionary written authorizations unless all existing discrete anthropogenic disturbances cover less than 3 percent of the total GRSG habitat within the BSU and the proposed project area, regardless of ownership, and the new use will not cause exceedance of the 3 percent cap (Appendix G).

GRSG-GEN-ST-005-Standard - In PHMA, SFA, and IHMA, only allow new authorized land uses if the residual impacts to GRSG or their habitats are fully offset by compensatory mitigation projects that provide a net conservation gain to the species, which will be achieved by avoiding, minimizing, and compensating for impacts by applying beneficial mitigation actions. Any compensatory mitigation will be durable, timely, and in addition to what would have resulted without the compensatory mitigation, as addressed in the Mitigation Framework (Appendix J).

GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-013-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, restrict issuance of new lands special use authorizations for infrastructure, such as high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, hydropower, distribution lines, and cellular towers. Exceptions must be limited and based on rationale (e.g., monitoring, modeling, or best available science) that explicitly demonstrates that adverse impacts to GRSG will be avoided by the exception. Existing authorized uses will continue to be recognized

GRSG-GEN-ST-004-Standard –In PHMA, IHMA and SFA, do not issue new discretionary written authorizations unless all existing discrete anthropogenic disturbances cover less than 3 percent of the total GRSG habitat within the BSU and the proposed project area, regardless of ownership, and the new use will not cause exceedance of the 3 percent cap (Appendix G).

GRSG-GEN-ST-005-Standard - In PHMA, SFA, and IHMA, only allow new authorized land uses if the residual impacts to GRSG or their habitats are fully offset by compensatory mitigation projects that provide a net conservation gain to the species, which will be achieved

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
	<p>by avoiding, minimizing, and compensating for impacts by applying beneficial mitigation actions. Any compensatory mitigation will be durable, timely, and in addition to what would have resulted without the compensatory mitigation, as addressed in the Mitigation Framework (Appendix J).</p> <p>GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-013-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, restrict issuance of new lands special use authorizations for infrastructure, such as high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, hydropower, distribution lines, and cellular towers. Exceptions must be limited and based on rationale (e.g., monitoring, modeling, or best available science) that explicitly demonstrates that adverse impacts to GRSG will be avoided by the exception. Existing authorized uses will continue to be recognized</p>
<p>LR-6: In PHMA, if a higher voltage transmission line is required adjacent to an existing line (i.e. the project is an incremental upgrade/capacity increase of existing development (i.e. powerline capacity upgrade):</p> <p>the existing transmission line must be removed and area rehabilitated within a specified amount of time after the new line is installed and energized; and the new line must be constructed in the same alignment as the existing line unless an alternate route would benefit GRSG or GRSG habitat.</p>	<p>GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-017-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, locate upgrades to existing transmission lines within the existing designated corridors or ROWs unless an alternate route would benefit GRSG or their habitats.</p>
<p>LR-7: Existing designated corridors, including Section 368 Corridors, will remain Open in all habitat management areas (subject to the ongoing settlement agreement).</p>	<p>Not amended by this decision.</p>
<p>LR-8: Process unauthorized use. If the unauthorized use is subsequently authorized, it would be authorized consistent with direction from this plan including RDFs, buffers and seasonal timing restrictions. If the use is not subsequently authorized the site would be reclaimed by removing these unauthorized (trespass) features and rehabilitating the habitat.</p>	<p>Forest Service policy does not provide for authorizing unauthorized uses.</p>
<p>LR-9: Land use authorizations that are temporary (less than 3 years) in nature and are not otherwise excluded or restricted would be subject</p>	<p>GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-015-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, do not authorize temporary lands special uses (i.e., facilities or activities)</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
to seasonal or timing restrictions and mitigation requirements regarding habitat loss as needed.	that result in loss of habitat or would have long-term (i.e., greater than 5 years) negative impact on GRSG or their habitats.
LR-10: New ROW applications for water facilities (ditches, canals, pipelines), or amendments to existing water facilities which include additional structures to improve fish passage or benefits to fisheries (new diversions, fish screens) would be allowed on a case-by-case basis subject to RDFs to reduce impacts to GRSG habitat and mitigation requirements regarding GRSG habitat loss as needed.	No similar management direction.
LR-11: When a ROW grant expires and is not requested to be renewed, is relinquished, or terminated, the lease holder would be required to reclaim the site by removing overhead lines and other infrastructure and to eliminate avian predator nesting opportunities provided by anthropogenic development on public lands associated with the now void ROW grant (e.g., remove powerline and communication facilities no longer in service).	GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-018-Standard - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, when a lands special use authorization is revoked or terminated and no future use is contemplated, require the authorization holder to remove overhead lines and other infrastructure in compliance with 36 CFR 251.60(i).
LR-12: As opportunities and priorities indicate work with existing ROW holders to retrofit existing towers and structures consistent with RDFs described in Appendix B.	GRSG-LR-SUA-O-012-Objective - In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, retrofit existing tall structures (e.g., power poles, cellular towers) with perch deterrents or other anti-perching devices within 2 years of signing the Record of Decision.
LR-13: PHMA (Idaho and Montana) and IHMA (Idaho), and GHMA (Montana only) are designated as avoidance areas for high voltage transmission line and large pipeline ROWs, except for Gateway West and Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Projects. All authorizations in these areas, other than the excepted projects, must comply with the conservation measures outlined in this proposed plan, including the RDFs and avoidance criteria presented in AD-3 and AD-4 of this document. The BLM is currently processing an application for Gateway West and Boardman to Hemingway Transmission Projects and the NEPA review for this project is well underway. These projects are further discussed in the cumulative effects analysis. The BLM is analyzing GRSG mitigation measures through the projects' NEPA review process.	GRSG-LR-SUA-ST-013-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, restrict issuance of new lands special use authorizations for infrastructure, such as high-voltage transmission lines, major pipelines, hydropower, distribution lines, and cellular towers. Exceptions must be limited and based on rationale (e.g., monitoring, modeling, or best available science) that explicitly demonstrates that adverse impacts to GRSG will be avoided by the exception. Existing authorized uses will continue to be recognized.
LR-14: Lands classified as PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA for GRSG will be retained in federal management unless: (1) the agency can demonstrate	GRSG-LR-LOA-ST-022-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, do not approve landownership adjustments unless the action

BLM Management Actions

that disposal of the lands will provide a net conservation gain to the GRSG or (2) the agency can demonstrate that the disposal of the lands will have no direct or indirect adverse impact on conservation of the GRSG. Land tenure adjustments would be subject to the following disposal, exchange, and acquisition criteria, which include retaining lands with GRSG habitat. Retention of areas with GRSG would reduce the likelihood of habitat conversion to agriculture, urbanization, or other uses that would remove sagebrush habitat and potentially impact sensitive plants. Criteria:

- a. Lands within PHMA, IHMA and GHMA would only be available for disposal through exchange (Appendix K).
- b. Acquire habitat within PHMA and IHMA, when possible (i.e. willing landowner), and retain ownership of habitat within all Areas, except if a land exchange would allow for additional or more contiguous federal ownership patterns.
- c. Lands within PHMA, IHMA and GHMA would be retained unless exchange of those lands would increase the extent or provide for connectivity of PHMA or IHMA.
- d. Evaluate potential land exchanges containing historically low-quality GRSG habitat that may be too costly to restore in exchange for lands of higher quality habitat, lands that connect seasonal GRSG habitats or lands providing for threatened and endangered species. These potential exchanges should lead to an increase in the extent or continuity of or provide for improved connectivity of PHMA. Higher priority will be given to exchanges for those in-tact areas of sagebrush that will contribute to the expansion of sagebrush areas within PHMA currently in public ownership. Lower priority would be given to other lands that would promote enhancement in the PHMA and IHMA (i.e., areas with fragmented or less in-tact sagebrush).
- e. Identify lands for acquisition that increase the extent of or provide for connectivity of PHMA.

Forest Service Plan Components

results in a net conservation gain to GRSG or it will not directly or indirectly adversely impact GRSG conservation.

GRSG-LR-LOA-GL-023-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA with minority federal ownership, consider landownership adjustments to achieve a landownership pattern (e.g., consolidation, reducing fragmentation) that supports improved GRSG population trends and habitats.

BLM Management Actions

FLM-OBJ-1: Priority will be given to leasing and development of fluid mineral resources, including geothermal, outside of PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA. When analyzing leasing and authorizing development of fluid mineral resources, including geothermal, in PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA, and subject to applicable stipulations for the conservation of GRSG, priority will be given to development in non-habitat areas first and then in the least suitable habitat for GRSG. The implementation of these priorities will be subject to valid existing rights and any applicable law or regulation, including, but not limited to, 30 USC 226(p) and 43 CFR 3162.3-1(h).

FLM-OBJ-2: Where a proposed fluid mineral development project on an existing lease could adversely affect GRSG populations or habitat, the BLM will work with the lessees, operators, or other project proponents to avoid, minimize and apply compensatory mitigation to the extent compatible with lessees' rights to drill and produce fluid mineral resources. The BLM will work with the lessee, operator, or project proponent in developing an APD or Geothermal Drilling Permit (GDP) for the lease to avoid, minimize, and apply compensatory mitigation to impacts to GRSG or its habitat and will ensure that the best information about the GRSG and its habitat informs and helps to guide development of such Federal leases.

Forest Service Plan Components

GRSG-M-FMUL-ST-077-Standard - In PHMA, and IHMA any new oil and gas leases must include an NSO stipulation. There will be no waivers or modifications. An exception could be granted by the authorized officer with unanimous concurrence from a team of agency GRSG experts from the USFWS, Forest Service, and State wildlife agency if:

- There would be no direct, indirect, or cumulative effects to GRSG or their habitats or
- Granting the exception provides an alternative to a similar action occurring on a nearby parcel and
- The exception provides a clear net conservation gain to GRSG.

GRSG-M-FMUL-ST-078-Standard – In GHMA, any new leases must include appropriate CSU and TL stipulations to protect GRSG and their habitat.

GRSG-M-FMUL-ST-079-Standard – In SFA, there will be NSO and no waivers, exceptions, or modifications for fluid mineral leasing.

GRSG-M-FML-ST-080-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA, and SFA, when approving the Surface Use Plan of Operation portion of the Application for Permit to Drill on existing leases that are not yet developed, require that leaseholders avoid and minimize surface disturbing and disruptive activities consistent with the rights granted in the lease.

GRSG-M-FML-ST-081-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA, and SFA, when facilities are no longer needed or leases are relinquished, require reclamation plans to include terms and conditions to restore habitat to desired conditions as described in Table 2-6.

GRSG-M-FML-ST-082-Standard – In GHMA, authorize new transmission line corridors, transmission line ROWs, transmission line construction, or transmission line-facility construction associated with fluid mineral leases with stipulations necessary to protect GRSG and their habitats, consistent with the terms and conditions of the permit.

BLM Management Actions**Forest Service Plan Components**

GRSG-M-FML-ST-083-Standard – Locate compressor stations on portions of a lease that are non-habitat and are not used by GRSG, and if there would be no direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on GRSG or their habitat. If this is not possible, work with the operator to use mufflers, sound insulation, or other features to reduce noise, consistent with GRSG-GEN-ST-006-Standard.

GRSG-M-FML-ST-084-Standard – In PHMA, GHMA and SFA, when authorizing development of fluid mineral resources, work with the operator to minimize impacts to GRSG and their habitat, such as locating facilities in non-habitat areas first and then in the least suitable habitat.

GRSG-M-FML-GL-085-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, operators should be encouraged to reduce disturbance to GRSG habitat. At the time of approval of the Surface Use Plan of Operation portion of the Application for Permit to Drill, terms and conditions should be included to reduce disturbance to GRSG habitat, where appropriate and feasible and consistent with the rights granted to the lessee.

GRSG-M-FML-GL-086-Guideline – On existing federal leases in PHMA, IHMA, and SFA, when surface occupancy cannot be restricted due to valid existing rights or development requirements, disturbance and surface occupancy should be limited to areas least harmful to GRSG based on vegetation, topography, or other habitat features.

GRSG-M-FML-GL-087-Guideline - In PHMA, SFA, and GHMA, where the federal government owns the surface and the mineral estate is in non-federal ownership, coordinate with the mineral estate owner/lessee to apply appropriate stipulations, conditions of approval, conservation measures and RDFs to the appropriate surface management instruments to the maximum extent permissible under existing authorities.

FLM-I (Fluid Minerals): Idaho and Montana: Areas within SFAs would be open to fluid mineral leasing and development and

GRSG-M-FMUL-ST-077-Standard - In PHMA, and IHMA any new oil and gas leases must include an NSO stipulation. There will be no

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>geophysical exploration subject to NSO without waiver, exception, or modification. Areas within PHMA and IHMA would be open to mineral leasing and development and geophysical exploration subject to NSO with a limited exception (FLM-3). GHMA would be open to mineral leasing and development and geophysical exploration subject to CSU which includes buffers, seasonal timing restrictions (see Appendix C) and standard stipulations.</p>	<p>waivers or modifications. An exception could be granted by the authorized officer with unanimous concurrence from a team of agency GRSG experts from the USFWS, Forest Service, and State wildlife agency if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There would be no direct, indirect, or cumulative effects to GRSG or their habitats or • Granting the exception provides an alternative to a similar action occurring on a nearby parcel and • The exception provides a clear net conservation gain to GRSG. <p>GRSG-M-FMUL-ST-078-Standard – In GHMA, any new leases must include appropriate CSU and TL stipulations to protect GRSG and their habitat.</p>
<p>FLM-2: In Idaho, parcels nominated for lease in PHMA or IHMA would be evaluated prior to lease offering to determine if development is feasible. In GHMA, parcels would not be offered for lease if buffers and restrictions (including RDFs) preclude development in the leasing area.</p>	<p>No similar management direction. Forest Service makes availability decisions not feasibility decisions.</p>
<p>FLM-3: PHMA and IHMA: No waivers or modifications to a fluid mineral lease NSO stipulation will be granted. The Authorized Officer may grant an exception to a fluid mineral lease NSO stipulation only where the proposed action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Would not have direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on GRSG or its habitat; or, ii. Is proposed to be undertaken as an alternative to a similar action occurring on a nearby parcel, and would provide a clear conservation gain to GRSG. <p>Exceptions based on conservation gain (ii) may only be considered in (a) PHMAs of mixed ownership where federal minerals underlie less than fifty percent of the total surface, or (b) areas of the public lands where the proposed exception is an alternative to an action occurring on a nearby parcel subject to a valid Federal fluid mineral lease existing as of the date of this RMP amendment. Exceptions based on</p>	<p>GRSG-M-FMUL-ST-077-Standard - In PHMA, and IHMA any new oil and gas leases must include an NSO stipulation. There will be no waivers or modifications. An exception could be granted by the authorized officer with unanimous concurrence from a team of agency GRSG experts from the USFWS, Forest Service, and State wildlife agency if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There would be no direct, indirect, or cumulative effects to GRSG or their habitats or • Granting the exception provides an alternative to a similar action occurring on a nearby parcel and • The exception provides a clear net conservation gain to GRSG

conservation gain must also include measures, such as enforceable institutional controls and buffers, sufficient to allow the BLM to conclude that such benefits will endure for the duration of the proposed action's impacts.

Any exceptions to this lease stipulation may be approved by the Authorized Officer only with the concurrence of the State Director. The Authorized Officer may not grant an exception unless the applicable state wildlife agency, the USFWS, and the BLM unanimously find that the proposed action satisfies (i) or (ii). Such finding shall initially be made by a team of one field biologist or other GRSG expert from each respective agency. In the event the initial finding is not unanimous, the finding may be elevated to the appropriate BLM State Director, USFWS State Ecological Services Director, and state wildlife agency head for final resolution. In the event their finding is not unanimous, the exception will not be granted. Approved exceptions will be made publically available at least quarterly.

Waivers, Exceptions and Modifications (WEMs) (Source IM-2008-032):

A waiver is a permanent exemption from a lease stipulation, the stipulation would no longer apply anywhere within the lease. Waivers, by regulation, require a 30-day public review if the authorized officer has determined, prior to lease issuance, that a stipulation involves an issue of major concern to the public (43 CFR 3101.4) and are approved and signed by the State Director.

An exception is a one-time exemption for a particular site within the lease; exceptions are determined on a case-by-case basis; the stipulation continues to apply to all other sites within the lease. An exception is a limited type of waiver.

A modification is a change to the provisions of a lease stipulation, either temporarily or for the term of the lease. Depending on the specific modification, the stipulation may or may not apply to all sites within the lease to which the restrictive criteria are applied.

BLM Management Actions

FLM-4: Incorporate required design features and best management practices appropriate to the management area as COAs when post leasing activity is proposed into any post-lease authorizations.

Forest Service Plan Components

GRSG-M-FMO-ST-088-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFA, do not authorize employee camps.

GRSG-M-FMO-ST-089-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFA, when feasible, do not locate tanks or other structures that may be used as raptor perches. If this is not feasible, use perch deterrents.

GRSG-M-FMO-GL-090-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA and SFA, closed-loop systems should be used for drilling operations with no reserve pits, where feasible.

GRSG-M-FMO-GL-091-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, during drilling operations, soil compaction should be minimized and soil structure should be maintained using the best available techniques to improve vegetation reestablishment.

GRSG-M-FMO-GL-092-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, dams, impoundments and ponds for mineral development should be constructed to reduce potential for West Nile virus. Examples of methods to accomplish this include:

- Increase the depth of ponds to accommodate a greater volume of water than is discharged.
 - Build steep shorelines (greater than 2 feet) to reduce shallow water and aquatic vegetation around the perimeter of impoundments to reduce breeding habitat for mosquitoes.
 - Maintain the water level below that of rooted aquatic and upland vegetation. Avoid flooding terrestrial vegetation in flat terrain or low-lying areas.
 - Construct dams or impoundments that restrict down-slope seepage or overflow by digging ponds in flat areas rather than damming natural draws for effluent water storage or lining constructed ponds in areas where seepage is anticipated.
 - Line the channel where discharge water flows into the pond with crushed rock or use a horizontal pipe to discharge inflow directly into existing open water.
-

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Line the overflow spillway with crushed rock and construct the spillway with steep sides. • Fence pond sites to restrict access by livestock and other wild ungulates. • Remove or re-inject produced water. • Treat waters with larvicides to reduce mosquito production where water occurs on the surface. <p>GRSG-M-FMO-GL-0093-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA to keep habitat disturbance at a minimum, a phased development approach should be applied to fluid mineral operations, wherever possible, consistent with the rights granted under the lease. Disturbed areas should be reclaimed as soon as they are no longer needed for mineral operations.</p>
<p>FLM-5: In Montana, prior to leasing conduct a Master Leasing Plan process when all four of the following criteria are met:</p> <p>A substantial portion of the area to be analyzed in the MLP is not currently leased.</p> <p>There is a majority Federal mineral interest.</p> <p>The oil and gas industry has expressed a specific interest in leasing, and there is a moderate or high potential for oil and gas confirmed by the discovery of oil and gas in the general area.</p> <p>Additional analysis or information is needed to address likely resource or cumulative impacts if oil and gas development were to occur where there are:</p> <p>multiple-use or natural/cultural resource conflicts;</p> <p>impacts to air quality;</p> <p>impacts on the resources or values of any unit of the National Park System, national wildlife refuge, or National Forest wilderness area, as determined after consultation or coordination with the NPS, the</p>	<p>No similar action</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>USFWS, or the Forest Service; or impacts on other specially designated areas. – analyzing likely development scenarios and varying mitigation levels.</p>	
<p>FLM-5: In Idaho, complete a Master Development Plan, consistent with plan development guide on leases where a producing field is proposed to be developed.</p>	<p>Forest Service will work with the BLM to complete Master Development plans.</p>
<p>FLM-6: Encourage unitization when deemed necessary for proper development and operation of an area (with strong oversight and monitoring). The unitization must be designed in a manner to minimize adverse impacts on GRSG according to the Federal Lease Form, 3100-11, Sections 4 and 6.</p>	<p>BLM’s responsibility.</p>
<p>FLM-7: Issue Written Orders of the Authorized Officer (43 CFR 3161.2) requiring reasonable protective measures consistent with the lease terms where necessary to avoid or minimize effects to GRSG populations or habitat.</p>	<p>No similar management direction.</p>
<p>LOC-2: Apply reasonable and appropriate RDFs to locatable minerals consistent with applicable law to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of GRSG habitat when a Plan of Operations is submitted for BLM or Forest Service approval, in accordance with 43 CFR 3809.411(d)(2) (or 36 CFR 228.5(a)(3) on National Forest System lands).</p>	<p>GRSG-M-LM-ST-097-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFA, only approve Plans of Operation if they include mitigation to protect GRSG and their habitats, consistent with the rights of the mining claimant as granted by the General Mining Act of 1872, as amended.</p> <p>GRSG-M-LM-GL-098-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA to keep habitat disturbance at a minimum, a phased development approach should be applied to operations consistent with the rights granted under the General Mining Act of 1872, as amended. Disturbed areas should be reclaimed as soon as they are no longer needed for mineral operations.</p> <p>GRSG-M-LM-GL-099-Guideline - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, abandoned mine sites should be closed or mitigated to reduce predation of GRSG by eliminating tall structures that could provide nesting opportunities and perching sites for predators</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>LOC-3: Recommend SFAs for withdrawal from the General Mining Act of 1872, as amended, subject to valid existing rights.</p>	<p>GRSG-LR-LW-GL-024-Guideline – In priority and important habitat management areas and sagebrush focal areas, use land withdrawals as a tool, where appropriate, to prevent activities that will be detrimental to greater sage-grouse or their habitats.</p>
<p>SAL-1 (Salable Minerals): PHMA: All PHMAs will be closed to mineral materials development. However, existing free use permits and the expansion of existing free use permits may be considered only if the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the project area disturbance cap is not exceeded within a BSU; the activity is subject to the provisions set forth in the mitigation framework [Appendix J]; all applicable required design features are applied; and the activity is permissible under the Idaho exception and development criteria (AD-3 and AD-4) <p>IHMA: All IHMA will be open to mineral materials development, consistent with the Idaho Anthropogenic Disturbance Criteria (AD-4), and subject to RDFs, buffers and seasonal timing restrictions. Sales from existing community pits within IHMA would be subject to seasonal timing restrictions.</p> <p>GHMA: All GHMA will be open to mineral materials development, subject to RDFs, buffers and seasonal timing restrictions. Sales from existing community pits within GHMA would be subject to seasonal timing restrictions.</p>	<p>GRSG-M-MM-ST-0102-Standard – In PHMA and SFA, do not allow new mineral material disposal or development.</p> <p>GRSG-M-MM-ST-103-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFA, free-use mineral material collection permits may be issued and expansion of existing active pits may be allowed, except from March 1 to April 30 between 6 pm and 9 am within 2 miles from the perimeter of occupied leks, within the BSU and proposed project area, if doing so does not exceed the disturbance cap.</p> <p>GRSG-M-MM-ST-104-Standard - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, any permit for existing mineral material operations must include appropriate requirements for operation and reclamation of the site to restore, enhance, or maintain desired habitat conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>SAL-2: Restore salable mineral pits no longer in use to meet GRSG habitat management objectives.</p>	<p>GRSG-M-MM-ST-104-Standard - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, any permit for existing mineral material operations must include appropriate requirements for operation and reclamation of the site to restore, enhance, or maintain desired habitat conditions (Table 2-6).</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>SAL-3: Require reclamation bonding that would require restoration of GRSG habitat on new site authorizations for mineral material pits in IHMA (this would not apply to free use permits issued to a government entity such as a county road district, but would apply to non-profit entities).</p>	<p>GRSG-M-MM-ST-104-Standard - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, any permit for existing mineral material operations must include appropriate requirements for operation and reclamation of the site to restore, enhance, or maintain desired habitat conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>SAL-4: Montana: PHMAs are closed to new mineral material sales. However, these areas remain “open” to free use permits and the expansion of existing active pits, only if the following criteria are met: the activity is within the BSU and project area disturbance cap; the activity is subject to the provisions set forth in the mitigation framework [Appendix J]; all applicable required design features are applied; and the activity is permissible under the Montana screening criteria (AD-4) Appendix I.</p>	<p>GRSG-M-MM-ST-0102-Standard – In PHMA and SFA, do not allow new mineral material disposal or development.</p> <p>GRSG-M-MM-ST-103-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFA, free-use mineral material collection permits may be issued and expansion of existing active pits may be allowed, except from March 1 to April 30 between 6 pm and 9 am within 2 miles from the perimeter of occupied leks, within the BSU and proposed project area, if doing so does not exceed the disturbance cap.</p> <p>GRSG-M-MM-ST-104-Standard - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, any permit for existing mineral material operations must include appropriate requirements for operation and reclamation of the site to restore, enhance, or maintain desired habitat conditions (Table 2-6).</p>
<p>NEL-1 (Nonenergy Leasables): PHMAs are closed to leasing. IHMA and GHMA: Areas within Known Phosphate Leasing Areas (KPLAs) will remain open to leasing subject to standard stipulations. IHMA areas outside of KPLAs are open to prospecting and subsequent leasing provided the Anthropogenic Disturbance Development Criteria (AD-4) and the anthropogenic disturbance cap (AD-1) can be met. RDFs, buffers and seasonal timing restrictions shall be applied to prospecting permits. GHMA: Lands outside KPLAs are available for prospecting and subsequent leasing and initial mine development subject to RDFs, buffers, timing restrictions (seasonal and daily) and standard stipulations.</p>	<p>GRSG-M-NEL-GL-100-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, at the time of issuance of prospecting permits, exploration licenses and leases, or readjustment of leases, the Forest Service should provide recommendations to the BLM for the protection of GRSG and their habitats.</p> <p>GRSG-M-NEL-GL-101-Guideline - In PHMA, SFA, GHMA, the Forest Service should recommend to the BLM that expansion or readjustment of existing leases avoid, minimize, or mitigate the effects to GRSG and their habitat.</p>
<p>NEL-2: Require seasonal and daily timing restrictions in undeveloped nonenergy mineral leases when exploration activities or initial mine development is proposed (e.g. exploration drilling, timber removal, shrub clearing, etc.) as COAs.</p>	<p>GRSG-M-NEL-GL-100-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, at the time of issuance of prospecting permits, exploration licenses and leases, or readjustment of leases, the Forest Service should provide recommendations to the BLM for the protection of</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
	<p>GRSG and their habitats.</p> <p>GRSG-M-NEL-GL-101-Guideline - In PHMA, SFA, GHMA, the Forest Service should recommend to the BLM that expansion or readjustment of existing leases avoid, minimize, or mitigate the effects to GRSG and their habitat.</p>
<p>NEL-3: Include RDFs as COAs to mine plans in undeveloped non-energy mineral leases for exploration activities or initial mine development.</p>	<p>GRSG-M-NEL-GL-100-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, at the time of issuance of prospecting permits, exploration licenses and leases, or readjustment of leases, the Forest Service should provide recommendations to the BLM for the protection of GRSG and their habitats.</p>
<p>MSE-1 (Mineral Split Estate): BLM Owns Mineral Estate – non-federal surface owner: Where the federal government owns the mineral estate in PHMAs, IHMAs, and GHMAs, and the surface is in non-federal ownership, apply the same stipulations, COAs, and/or conservation measures and RDFs applied if the mineral estate is developed on BLM-administered lands in that management area, to the maximum extent permissible under existing authorities, and in coordination with the landowner.</p>	<p>No similar management direction.</p>
<p>MSE-2: BLM owns surface – non-federal mineral estate owner: Where the federal government owns the surface and the mineral estate is in non-federal ownership in PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA, apply appropriate surface use COAs, stipulations, and mineral RDFs through ROW grants or other surface management instruments, to the maximum extent permissible under existing authorities, in coordination with the mineral estate owner/lessee.</p>	<p>GRSG-M-FML-GL-087-Guideline - In PHMA, SFA, and GHMA, where the federal government owns the surface and the mineral estate is in non-federal ownership, coordinate with the mineral estate owner/lessee to apply appropriate stipulations, conditions of approval, conservation measures and RDFs to the appropriate surface management instruments to the maximum extent permissible under existing authorities.</p>
<p>Coal-1 At the time an application for a new coal lease or lease modification is submitted to the BLM, the BLM will determine whether the lease application area is "unsuitable" for all or certain coal mining methods pursuant to 43 CFR 3461.5. PHMA is essential habitat for maintaining GRSG for purposes of the suitability criteria set forth at 43 CFR 3461.5(o)(1).</p>	<p>GRSG-M-CMUL-ST-094-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFA, do not authorize surface disturbances (e.g., appurtenant facilities) for new underground coal mines.</p>

BLM Management Actions**Forest Service Plan Components**

TM-1 (Travel Management): Limit off-highway vehicle travel within Idaho BLM Field Offices to existing roads, primitive roads, and trails in areas where travel management planning has not been completed or is in progress. This excludes areas previously designated as open through a land use plan decision or currently under review for designation as open, currently being analyzed in ongoing RMP revision efforts in the Four Rivers, Jarbidge and Upper Snake Field Offices.

An off-highway vehicle is any motorized vehicle capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding: (1) Any nonamphibious registered motorboat; (2) any military, fire, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle while being used for emergency purposes; (3) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the authorized officer, or otherwise officially approved; (4) Vehicles in official use where official use is use by an employee, agent, or designated representative of the Federal Government or one of its contractors, in the course of his employment, agency, or representation.; and (5) any combat or combat support vehicle when used in times of national defense emergencies (43 CFR 8340.0 5).

TM-2: In PHMA, IHMA, and GHMA, temporary closures will be considered in accordance with 43 CFR subpart 8364 (Closures and Restrictions); 43 CFR subpart 8351 (Designated National Area); 43 CFR subpart 6302 (Use of Wilderness Areas, Prohibited Acts, and Penalties); 43 CFR subpart 8341 (Conditions of Use).

Temporary closure or restriction orders under these authorities are enacted at the discretion of the authorized officer to resolve management conflicts and protect persons, property, and public lands and resources. Where an authorized officer determines that off-highway vehicles are causing or will cause considerable adverse effects upon soil, vegetation, wildlife, wildlife habitat, cultural resources, historical resources, threatened or endangered species, wilderness suitability, other authorized uses, or other resources, the affected areas shall be immediately closed to the type(s) of vehicle causing the adverse effect until the adverse effects are eliminated and measures

GRSG-RT-DC-0068-Desired Condition - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, within the travel management system, GRSG experience minimal disturbance during breeding and nesting (March 1 to June 15) and wintering (November 1 to February 28) periods.

Also 36 CFR 212 subpart B.

36 CFR 261 subpart A

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
<p>implemented to prevent recurrence. (43 CFR 8341.2) A closure or restriction order should be considered only after other management strategies and alternatives have been explored. The duration of temporary closure or restriction orders should be limited to 24 months or less; however, certain situations may require longer closures and/or iterative temporary closures. This may include closure of routes or areas.</p>	
<p>TM-3: Develop Travel Management Plans for each Field Office as described in the BLM Travel Management Handbook 8342.1 and according to the travel management planning guidelines (Appendix L).</p>	<p>36 CFR 212</p>
<p>TM-4: During subsequent travel management planning design and designate a travel system to minimize adverse effects on GRSG. Locate areas and trails to minimize disturbance of GRSG and/or to have a neutral or positive effect on GRSG habitat and populations. Give special attention to protect endangered or threatened species and their habitats. Allow for route upgrade, closure of existing routes, timing restrictions, seasonal closures, and creation of new routes to help protect habitat and meet user group needs, thereby reducing the potential for pioneering unauthorized routes. The emphasis of the comprehensive travel and transportation planning within PHMA would be placed on having a neutral or positive effect on GRSG habitat. Individual route designations would occur during subsequent travel management planning efforts.</p>	<p>36 CFR 212</p>
<p>TM-5: Conduct road construction, upgrades, and maintenance activities to avoid disturbance during the lekking season – see Appendix C.</p>	<p>GRSG-RT-ST-069-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, do not conduct or allow new road or trail construction (does not apply to realignments for resource protection) except when necessary for administrative access, public safety, or to access valid existing rights. If necessary to construct new roads and trails for one of these purposes, construct them to the minimum standard, length, and number and avoid, minimize, and mitigate impacts.</p> <p>GRSG-RT-ST-070-Standard – Do not conduct or allow road and trail maintenance activities within 2 miles from the perimeter of active leks during lekking (March 1 to April 30) from 6 pm to 9 am.</p>

BLM Management Actions	Forest Service Plan Components
	<p>GRSG-RT-ST-071-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, prohibit public access on temporary energy development roads, unless consistent with all other terms and conditions included in the forest plan.</p> <p>GRSG-RT-GL-072-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA and SFAs, new roads and road realignments should be designed and administered to reduce collisions with GRSG.</p> <p>GRSG-RT-GL-073-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, and SFAs, road construction within riparian areas and mesic meadows should be restricted. If not possible to restrict construction within riparian areas and mesic meadows, roads should be designed and constructed at right angles to ephemeral drainages and stream crossings, unless topography prevents doing so.</p> <p>GRSG-RT-GL-074-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, when decommissioning roads and unauthorized routes, restoration activity should be designed to move habitat towards desired conditions (Table 2-6).</p> <p>GRSG-RT-GL-076-Guideline - In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFAs, road and road-way maintenance activities should be designed and implemented to reduce the risk of vehicle or human-caused wildfires and the spread of invasive plants. Such activities include but are not limited to the removal or mowing of vegetation a car-width off the edge of roads; use of weed-free earth-moving equipment, gravel, fill, or other materials; and blading or pulling roadsides and ditches that are infested with noxious weeds only if required for public safety or protection of the roadway.</p>
<p>REC-1: Manage existing recreation uses and sites to minimize adverse effects on GRSG or their habitat through incorporation of RDFs, buffers and seasonal restrictions.</p>	<p>GRSG-R-DC-064-Desired Condition – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, existing and new recreation special use authorizations and expansion of special use authorizations avoids effects to GRSG and their habitats.</p>
<p>REC-2: In PHMA and IHMA, do not construct new recreation facilities (e.g., campgrounds, trails, trailheads, staging areas) unless the</p>	<p>GRSG-R-GL-067-Guideline – In PHMA, SFA, and IHMA, new recreational facilities or expansion of existing recreational facilities</p>

BLM Management Actions

development would have a net conservation gain to GRSG habitat (such as concentrating recreation, diverting use away from critical areas, etc.), or unless the development is required for visitor health and safety or resource protection.

RDFs are means, measures, or practices intended to reduce or avoid adverse environmental impacts. This LUPA/EIS proposes a suite of design features that would establish the minimum specifications for water developments, certain mineral development, and fire and fuels management and would mitigate adverse impacts. These design features would be required to provide a greater level of regulatory certainty than through implementing BMPs.

In general, the design features are accepted practices that are known to be effective when implemented properly at the project level. However, their applicability and overall effectiveness cannot be fully assessed except at the project-specific level when the project location and design are known. Because of site-specific circumstances, some features may not apply to some projects (e.g., when a resource is not present on a given site) or may require slight variations from what is described in the LUPA/EIS (e.g., a larger or smaller protective area). All variations in design features would require appropriate analysis and disclosure as part of future project authorizations. Additional mitigation measures may be identified and required during individual project development and environmental review. The proposed RDFs are presented in Appendix B, Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat Required Design Features and Best Management Practices.

Forest Service Plan Components

(e.g., roads, trails, campgrounds), including special use authorizations for facilities and activities, should not be approved unless the development results in a net conservation gain to GRSG and/or their habitats or the development is required for visitor safety.

GRSG-R-ST-065-Standard – In PHMA, IHMA and SFA, do not authorize temporary recreation uses (i.e., facilities or activities) that result in loss of habitat or would have long-term (i.e., greater than 5 years) negative impacts on GRSG or their habitats.

GRSG-R-GL-066-Guideline – In PHMA, IHMA, GHMA and SFA, terms and conditions that protect and/or restore GRSG habitat within the permit area should be included in new recreation special use authorizations. During renewal, amendment, or reauthorization, terms and conditions in existing permits and operating plans should be modified to protect and/or restore GRSG habitat.

Table 2-1
Seasonal Habitat Desired Conditions for GRSG on BLM-Administered Lands

Attribute	Indicator	Desired Condition	Reference
BREEDING HABITAT (LEK AND NESTING/EARLY BROOD REARING)			
Breeding and Nesting (Seasonal Use Period March 1 – June 15)¹			
Lek Security	Proximity of trees	Trees (i.e., in Idaho mainly juniper, conifers, and does not include old-growth juniper, pinyon pine and mountain mahogany; in Montana mainly Douglas-fir) absent or uncommon on shrub/grassland ecological sites within 1.86 miles (3 km) of occupied leks.	Baruch-Mordo et al. 2013 ⁷ Stiver et al. <i>in press</i> ¹³
	Proximity of sagebrush to leks	Adjacent protective sagebrush cover within 328 ft. (100 m) of an occupied lek	Stiver et al. <i>in press</i> ¹³
NESTING/EARLY BROOD REARING^{1,5,10,12,13,14}			
Cover and Food	Seasonal habitat extent (Percent of Seasonal Habitat Meeting Desired Conditions)	>80% of the nesting habitat meets the recommended vegetation characteristics, where appropriate (relative to ecological site potential, etc.).	Connelly et al. 2000 ⁸
	Sagebrush cover ²	15-25%	Connelly et al. 2000 ⁸ Connelly et al. 2003 ⁹ Hagen et al. 2007 ¹¹
	Sagebrush height		Connelly et al. 2000 ⁸
	Arid sites ³	12-31 inches (30-80cm)	
	Mesic sites ⁴	16-31 inches (40-80cm)	
	Predominant sagebrush shape	Predominantly spreading shape ⁵	Stiver et al. <i>in press</i> ¹³
	Perennial grass cover ²		Connelly et al. 2000 ⁸
	Arid sites ³	≥10%	Stiver et al. <i>in press</i> ¹³
	Mesic sites ⁴	≥15	
Perennial grass (and forb) height	≥ 7 inches	Connelly et al. 2000 ⁸ Connelly et al. 2003 ⁹	

**Table 2-1
Seasonal Habitat Desired Conditions for GRSG on BLM-Administered Lands**

Attribute	Indicator	Desired Condition	Reference
			Hagen et al. 2007 ¹¹
	Perennial forb cover ²		Stiver et al. <i>in press</i> ¹³ Connelly et al. 2000 ⁸
	Arid sites ³	≥5%	
	Mesic sites ⁴	≥10%	
	Perennial forb availability	Preferred forbs are common with several species present ⁶	Stiver et al. <i>in press</i> ¹³
LATE BROOD-REARING/SUMMER^{1, 15} (July-October)¹ Late brood-rearing areas, such as riparian, meadows, springs, higher elevation mesic uplands, etc. may occur within other mapped seasonal habitat areas. Apply late brood rearing/summer habitat desired conditions locally as appropriate.			
Cover and Food	Seasonal habitat extent (Percent of Seasonal Habitat Meeting Desired Condition)	>40% of the summer/brood habitat meets recommended brood habitat characteristics where appropriate (relative to ecological site potential, etc.)	Connelly et al. 2000 ⁸
	Sagebrush cover ²	Uplands 10-25% Riparian/Meadow: Sagebrush cover within 100 m	Connelly et al. 2000 ⁸
	Sagebrush height	16 to 32 inches (40-80cm)	Connelly et al. 2000 ⁸
	Perennial grass and forb cover ²	>15%	
	Upland and riparian perennial forb availability ²	Preferred forbs are common with appropriate numbers of species present ⁶	Stiver et al. <i>in press</i> ¹³
	Riparian and/or meadow habitat condition	Proper Functioning Condition	Stiver et al. <i>in press</i> ¹³

**Table 2-1
Seasonal Habitat Desired Conditions for GRSG on BLM-Administered Lands**

Attribute	Indicator	Desired Condition	Reference
WINTER¹ November-March¹ (Apply to areas of known or likely winter-use)			
Cover and Food	Seasonal habitat extent (Percent of Seasonal Habitat Meeting Desired Condition)	>80% of the wintering habitat meets winter habitat characteristics where appropriate (relative to ecological site, etc.).	Connelly et al. 2000 ⁸
	Sagebrush cover and height above snow.	Sagebrush is at least 10 inches (25 cm) above snow and ≥10% cover ¹⁶	Connelly et al. 2000 ⁸ Stiver et al. <i>in press</i> ¹³

**Table 2-6
Seasonal Habitat Desired Conditions for Greater Sage-grouse**

Attribute	Indicators	Desired Condition
BREEDING AND NESTING^{1,2,3} (Seasonal Use Period March 1-June 15) Apply 6.2 miles from active leks.⁴		
Cover	Proximity of trees ⁵	Trees or other tall structures are absent to uncommon within 1.86 miles of leks ^{6,7}
	Proximity of sagebrush to leks ⁶	Adjacent protective sagebrush cover within 328 feet of lek ⁶
	Seasonal habitat extent ⁷ (Percent of seasonal habitat meeting desired conditions.)	>80% of the breeding and nesting habitat
	Sagebrush canopy cover ^{6,7,8}	15 to 25%
	Sagebrush height ⁷	
	Arid sites ^{6,7,9}	12 to 32 inches
	Mesic sites ^{6,7,10}	16 to 32 inches
	Predominant sagebrush shape ⁶	>50% in spreading ¹¹
Perennial grass canopy cover ^{6,7}		
Arid sites ^{7,9}	≥10%	
Mesic sites ^{7,10}	≥15%	
Perennial grass height ^{6,7,8}	Provide overhead and lateral concealment from predators ^{7, 15}	

**Table 2-6
Seasonal Habitat Desired Conditions for Greater Sage-grouse**

Attribute	Indicators	Desired Condition
	Perennial forb canopy cover ^{6,7,8}	
	Arid sites ⁹	≥5% ^{6,7}
	Mesic sites ¹⁰	≥10% ^{6,7}
BROOD-REARING/SUMMER¹ (Seasonal Use Period June 16-October 31)		
Cover	Seasonal habitat extent ⁷ (Percent of seasonal habitat meeting desired conditions.)	>40% of the brood-rearing/summer habitat
	Sagebrush canopy cover ^{6,7,8}	10 to 25%
	Sagebrush height ^{7,8}	16 to 32 inches
	Perennial grass canopy cover and forbs ^{7,8}	>15%
	Riparian areas/mesic meadows	Proper Functioning Condition ¹²
	Upland and riparian perennial forb availability ^{6,7}	Preferred forbs are common with several preferred species present ¹³
WINTER¹ (Seasonal Use Period November 1-February 28)		
Cover and Food	Seasonal habitat extent ^{6,7,8} (Percent of seasonal habitat meeting desired conditions.)	>80% of the winter habitat
	Sagebrush canopy cover above snow ^{6,7,8}	>10%
	Sagebrush height above snow ^{6,7,8}	>10 inches ¹⁴

¹Seasonal dates can be adjusted; that is, start and end dates may be shifted either earlier or later, but the amount of days cannot be shortened or lengthened by the local unit.

² Doherty, K. 2008. *Sage-grouse and Energy Development: Integrating Science with Conservation Planning to Reduce Impacts*. University of Montana. Missoula, MT.

³ Holloran and Anderson. 2005. *Spatial Distribution of Greater Sage-grouse nests in relatively contiguous sagebrush habitats*. Condor 107:742-752.

⁴ Buffer distance may be changed only if 3 out of 5 years of telemetry studies indicate the 6.2 miles is not appropriate.

⁵ Baruch-Mordo, S. J.S. Evans, J.P Severson, D.E. Naugle, J. D. Maestas, J.M. Kiesecker, M.J. Falkowski. C.A. Hagen, and K.P. Reese. . 2013. *Saving sage-grouse from trees: A proactive solution to reducing a key threat to a candidate species*. Biological Conservation 167: 233-241.

⁶ Stiver, S.J., E.T. Rinkes, D.E. Naugle, P.D. Makela, D.A. Nance, and J.W. Karl, eds. [In press]. *Sage-Grouse Habitat Assessment Framework: A Multiscale Assessment Tool*. Technical Reference 6710-1. Bureau of Land Management and Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Denver, Colorado.

⁷ Connelly, J. M. A. Schroweder, A.R. Sands, and C.E. Braun.2000. Guidelines to manage sage-grouse populations and their habitats. *Wildlife Society Bulletin* 28 (4): 967-985.

⁸ Connelly, J. K. Reese, and M. Schroder. 2003. *Monitoring of Greater sage-grouse habitats and populations*. Station Bulletin 80, Contribution 979. University of Idaho, College of Natural Resources Experiment Station. Moscow, ID.

⁹ 10–12 inch precipitation zone; *Artemisia tridentata wyomingensis* is a common big sagebrush sub-species for this type site (Stiver et al, 2015).

¹⁰ ≥12 inch precipitation zone; *Artemisia tridentata vaseyana* is a common big sagebrush sub-species for this type site (Stiver et al, 2015).

**Table 2-6
Seasonal Habitat Desired Conditions for Greater Sage-grouse**

Attribute	Indicators	Desired Condition
------------------	-------------------	--------------------------

¹¹ Sagebrush plants with a spreading shape provide more protective cover than sagebrush plants that are more tree- or columnar shaped (Stiver et al. 2015).

¹² Existing land management plan desired conditions for riparian areas/wet meadows (spring seeps) may be used in place of properly functioning conditions, if appropriate for meeting greater sage-grouse habitat requirements.

¹³ Preferred forbs are listed in Table III-2 (Stiver et al. 2015). Overall total forb cover may be greater than that of preferred forb cover since not all forb species are listed as preferred in Table III-2.

¹⁴ The height of sagebrush remaining above the snow depends upon snow depth in a particular year. Intent is to manage for tall, healthy, sagebrush stands.

¹⁵ Projects will be designed to provide overhead and lateral concealment of nests on a site specific basis.

**Table 2-2
Estimated Acres of Treatment Needed within a 10-Year Period to Achieve Vegetation Objectives on BLM-Administered Lands¹**

Population Area	Mechanical²	Prescribed Fire (FM-15)³	Grass Restoration (VEG-2)⁴
Bear Lake Plateau	1,000	0	0
East Idaho Uplands	6,000	9,000	1,000
S Central Idaho/N Snake River and Mountain Valleys	18,000	11,000	162,000
Weiser	0	0	13,000
SW Idaho	52,000	10,000	444,000
SW Montana	0	0	0

**Table 2-7
Treatment Acres per Decade on National Forest System Lands**

Forest	Mechanical¹	Prescribed Fire²	Grass Restoration³
Boise	1,000	2,000	0
Caribou-Targhee-Curlew	3,000	2,000	3,000
Salmon-Challis	5,000	1,000	0
Sawtooth	7,000	1,000	7,000
Beaverhead-Deerlodge	0	0	0