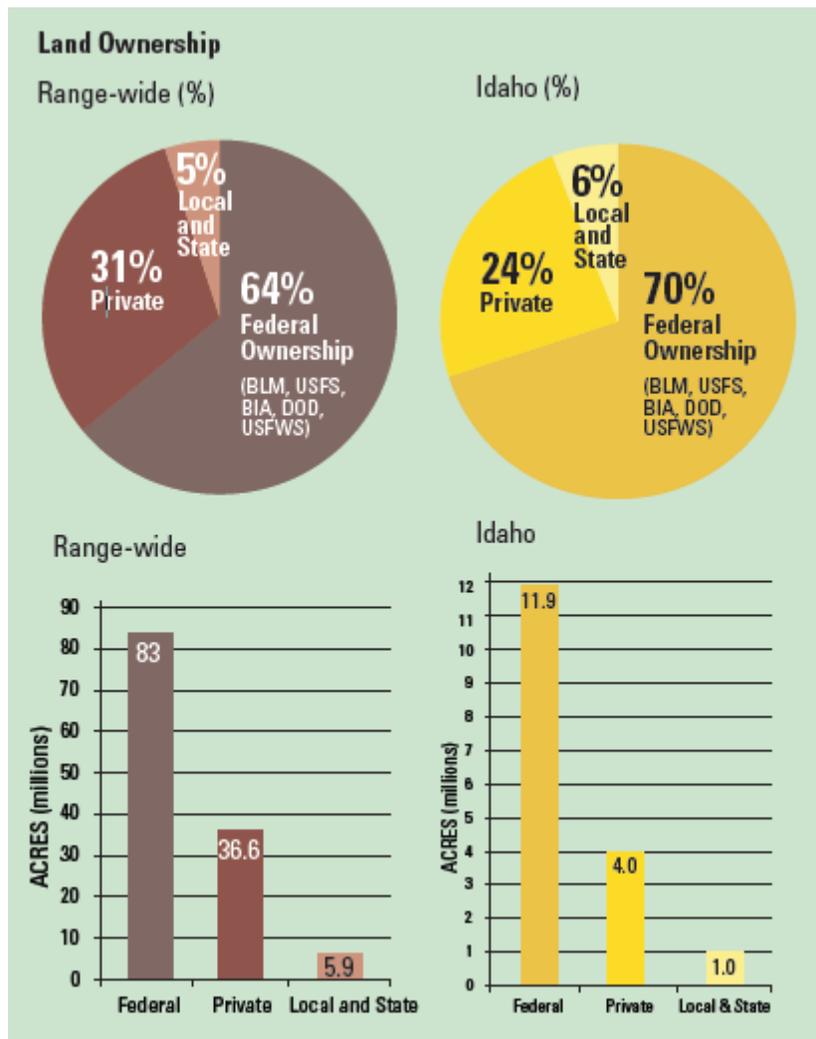


Idaho

Facts and Figures for BLM-USFS Conservation Plans for Greater Sage-Grouse

About the plans: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) are amending land use plans in Idaho to address threats to the greater sage-grouse and its habitat such that protections under the Endangered Species Act are no longer warranted. The BLM-USFS plan provides a layered management approach that focus protections on priority areas identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service where additional loss of habitat would reduce long-term viability of sage-grouse populations.

Management of Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat



Definitions:

- **Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA)**
 - **Definition:** BLM-USFS administered lands identified as having the highest value to maintaining sustainable greater sage-grouse populations. Priority habitat closely tracks Priority Areas for Conservation (PACs), identified in the Conservation Objectives Team report and based on state-mapped key greater sage-grouse habitats.
 - **Management approach:** The plans seek to limit or eliminate new surface disturbance.
- **Sagebrush Focal Areas (SFA)**
 - **Definition:** Areas within priority habitat that have been identified by the Service as “stronghold” areas essential for the species’ survival.
 - **Management approach:** The plans offer the highest protections in these anchor areas, seeking to limit or eliminate new surface disturbance.
- **Important Habitat Management Areas (IHMA)**
 - **Definition:** BLM-administered and National Forest System lands that provide a management buffer for PHMA and connect patches of PHMA. IHMA encompasses areas of generally moderate to high conservation value habitat and/or populations, but that are not as important as PHMA. These lands serve a critical role in the adaptive management strategy developed by the State of Idaho and adopted in the Proposed Plan.
 - **Management approach:** The plans seek to limit new surface disturbance.
- **General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA)**
 - **Definition:** BLM-USFS administered lands where special management would apply to sustain greater sage-grouse populations, but that are not as important as priority habitat.
 - **Management approach:** The plans seek to minimize disturbance.

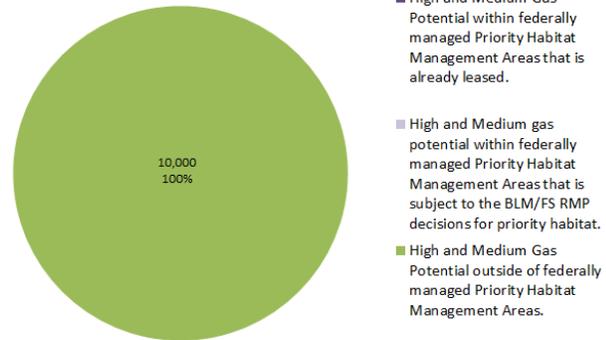
Habitat Management Areas in Idaho in Final Proposed Plan

Area	Acres	Percent of Idaho
State of Idaho	53,530,880	100%
BLM-USFS planning area	22,505,200	42%
PHMA	4,518,400	8%
SFA (within PHMA)	3,842,900	7%
IHMA	3,153,300	6%
GHMA	2,295,600	4%

Current Development - Statistics below demonstrate the extent to which federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas have existing energy development. The plans recognize all valid, existing rights.

- **Overall:** Less than 1% of PHMAs on federal lands and minerals are covered by existing leases and ROWs for coal, oil and gas, solar and wind energy.
- **Oil and Gas Leases:** Less than 1% of PHMAs on federal lands and minerals are leased, with none of these held by production.
- **Coal Leases:** There are no coal leases in PHMAs on federal lands.
- **Solar Rights Of Ways (ROW):** There are no approved solar ROWs in PHMAs on federal lands.
- **Wind ROWs:** Less than 1% of PHMAs on federal lands are covered by approved wind ROWs.

All of the approximately 10 thousand acres of high and medium gas potential in Idaho is outside of BLM/FS RMP priority habitat.



Energy potential within habitat - Statistics below depict the amount of energy potential estimated to exist *within* federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas.

- **Oil:** 100% of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs have low oil potential.
- **Natural Gas:** 100% of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs have low natural gas potential.
- **Wind:** Approximately 99% of federal lands within PHMAs are in low to medium wind speed categories.

Energy potential outside of habitat – Statistics below depict the amount of energy potential estimated to exist *outside* of federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas.

- **Oil:** No lands within the state have medium to high oil potential.
- **Natural Gas:** 100% of lands that have medium to high natural gas potential within the state are outside of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs.
- **Wind:** Approximately 97% of lands in the high wind speed category within the state are outside of federal lands within PHMAs.

Hard Rock Mining Locations (A surrogate for hard rock mineral potential) outside of Sagebrush Focal Areas - Approximately 99% of hard rock mining locations within the state occur outside of federal lands and minerals within SFAs.

Analysis Details

PHMAs are summarized in this document for all topics except for mineral potential, which refer to SFAs. The extent of this analysis was defined by the area within the political state boundaries and the surface or subsurface estate as applicable to the subject as follows:

1. Oil, Gas, Coal and Minerals related analyses were limited to the federal subsurface estate within PHMA for MT, ND, SD, WY, CO, UT, and portions of ID. The federal surface estate (including BIA lands) was used as a surrogate for subsurface estate within PHMA for NV, CA, Northern ID and OR. Total oil and gas potential includes all lands within the political state boundaries.
2. Wind analysis was limited to the federal surface estate (including BIA lands) within PHMA and total potential for all lands within the political state boundaries.
3. Solar PEIS analysis extent was determined by the initial study, which included BLM administered lands within the political states of CA, NV, UT, CO, AZ, and NM. Only CA, CO, NV, and UT are summarized in these statistics.

Data Sources

1. **Oil and Gas Potential:** Inventory of Onshore Federal Oil and Natural Gas Resources and Restrictions to Their Development - Phase III Inventory – Onshore United States 2008. Detailed analysis was performed in defined basins, with an extrapolation model applied to all other areas.
2. **Solar PEIS Land Use Allocations:** Downloaded from <http://solareis.anl.gov/maps/gis/index.cfm> and modified for analysis by the Wildlife Habitat Spatial Analysis Lab with input from Argonne National Laboratory in April 2015.
3. **Wind data:** AWS Truepower, LLC acquired from the BLM.
4. **Metallic Mineral (Hard-Rock) Locations:** Extracted from the USGS Mineral Resource Data System (2012) database.
5. **Oil and Gas Leases, Coal Leases, Wind & Solar ROWs:** BLM submissions compiled by the Wildlife Habitat Spatial Analysis Lab in 2012.