

**Sensitive Species Supplement to
The Master Memorandum of Understanding
Between the
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
and the
Bureau of Land Management**

Whereas there are species of plants and animals in Idaho whose populations are consistently small and widely dispersed, or whose ranges are restricted to a few locations such that any appreciable reduction in number, habitat availability, or habitat condition might lead towards extinction; and

Whereas there are species of plants and animals in Idaho whose numbers have or are declining to the point that official listing via the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-205) could become necessary should such declines not be curtailed; and

Whereas the Department and the Bureau mutually agree the plant and animal species listed in the following attachments meet one or both of the following criteria previously discussed;

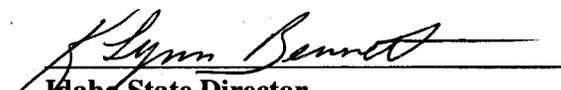
Therefore the Department and the Bureau agree to:

1. Designate the animal species listed on Attachment 1 and the plant species listed on Attachment 2 as BLM "sensitive species."
2. Ensure, to the best of their abilities, that critical habitats and populations of sensitive species occurring on lands administered by the Bureau will be managed and/or conserved to minimize the need for listing these animals as threatened or endangered by either Federal or State governments in the future.
3. Include sensitive vascular plants, lichens, and mosses in the list, even though technically under authority of the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation (IDP&R), due to an agreement between the Department and the IDP&R, and invertebrates, even though no State agency has clear authority for the invertebrates not identified as agricultural pests.
4. BLM sensitive animal list will be cooperatively reviewed and updated every other year. BLM sensitive plant list will be updated annually consistent with the Idaho Native Plant Society rankings.
5. Include Attachment 3 of current Federally-listed threatened and endangered species for reference and management emphasis, and Attachment 4, a BLM "watch list" for species whose populations and/or habitat appear to be in downward trends, but information is lacking as to the cause or if the species trends are indeed downward.
6. Use the cooperatively developed protocol to identify BLM sensitive species and further categorize based on rarity and endangerment factors (Attachment 5).



Director
Idaho Department of Fish and Game

3-31-03
Date



Idaho State Director
Bureau of Land Management

March 3, 2003
Date

SENSITIVE SPECIES LIST - ANIMALS

Rangewide/ Globally Imperiled Species (Type 2)

Mammals

Pygmy Rabbit (*Brachylagus idahoensis*)

Birds

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)

Greater Sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*)

Amphibians

Boreal Toad (*Bufo boreas boreas*) - Southeast Idaho population only

Northern Leopard Frog (*Rana pipiens*)

Fish

Pacific Lamprey (*Lampetra tridentata*)

White Sturgeon - Snake River population above Hells Canyon Complex (*Acipenser transmontanus*)

Redband Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri*)

Westslope Cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarki lewisi*)

Bonneville Cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarki utah*)

Yellowstone Cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarki bouvieri*)

Bear Lake Cutthroat (*Oncorhynchus clarki ssp.*)

Bear Lake Whitefish (*Prosopium abyssicola*)

Bonneville Whitefish (*Prosopium spilonotus*)

Bonneville Cisco (*Prosopium gemmiferum*)

Bear Lake Sculpin (*Cottus extensus*)

Shoshone Sculpin (*Cottus greenei*)

Wood River Sculpin (*Cottus leiopomus*)

Invertebrates

Shortface Lanx (*Fisherola nuttalli*)

Marbled Disc (*Discus marmorensis*)

Mission Creek Oregonian (*Cryptomastix magnidentata*)

Striate Mountainsnail (*Orehelix strigosa goniogyra*)

Idaho Banded Mountainsnail (*Orehelix idahoensis idahoensis*)

Lava Rock Mountainsnail (*Orehelix waltoni*)

Whorled Mountainsnail (*Orehelix vortex*)

Idaho Point-headed Grasshopper (*Acrolophitus pulchellus*)

St. Anthony Sand Dunes Tiger Beetle (*Cicindela arenicola*)

Bruneau Dunes Tiger Beetle (*Cicindela waynei waynei*)

Columbia River Tiger Beetle (*Cicindela columbica*)

Blind Cave Leiodid Beetle (*Glacivicola bathyscoides*)

Regional / State Imperiled Species (Type 3)

Mammals

Fringed Myotis (*Myotis thysanodes*)

Spotted Bat (*Euderma maculatum*)

Townsend's Big-eared Bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*)

Piute Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus mollis*)

Fisher (*Martes pennanti*)

Wolverine (*Gulo gulo luscus*)

California Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis californiana*)

Birds

Trumpeter Swan (*Cygnus buccinator*)

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)

Prairie Falcon (*Falco mexicanus*)

Northern Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)

Ferruginous Hawk (*Buteo regalis*)

Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse (*Tympanuchus phasianellus columbianus*)

Mountain Quail (*Oreotyx pictus*)

Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*)

Flammulated Owl (*Otus flammeolus*)

Calliope Hummingbird (*Stellula calliope*)

Lewis' Woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*)

Williamson's Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus throideus*)

Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailii*)

Hammond's Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondi*)

Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus borealis*)

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

Brewer's Sparrow (*Spizella breweri*)

Sage Sparrow (*Amphispiza belli*)

Reptiles

Mojave Black-collared Lizard (*Crotaphytus bicinctores*)

Longnose Snake (*Rhinocheilus lecontei*)

Western Ground Snake (*Sonora semiannulata*)

Common Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*)

Amphibians

Coeur d'Alene Salamander (*Plethodon idahoensis*)

Idaho Giant Salamander (*Dicamptodon aterrimus*)

Western Toad (*Bufo boreas*) -(Northern Rocky Mountain Group only)

Woodhouse Toad (*Bufo woodhousii*)

Fish

Leatherside Chub (*Cila copei*)

Sand Roller (*Percopsis transmontana*)

Burbot (*Lota lota*)

Invertebrates

Boulder Pile Mountainsnail (*Oreohelix jugalis*)

California Floater (*Anodonta californiensis*)

Columbia Pebblesnail (*Fluminicola fuscus*)

Idaho Peripheral Species (Type 4)

Mammals

Coast Mole (*Scapanus orarius*)

California Mvotis (*Mvotis californicus*)

Cliff Chipmunk (*Tamias dorsalis*)

Uinta Chipmunk (*Tamias umbrinus*)

Meriam's Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus canus vigilis*)

Wyoming Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus elegans nevadensis*)

Little Pocket Mouse (*Perognathus longimembris*)

Dark Kangaroo Mouse (*Microdipodops megacephalus*)

Kit Fox (*Vulpes macrotis*)

Northern Bog Lemming (*Synaptomys borealis*)

Birds

White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)

Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*)

Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*)

Black Swift (*Cypseloides niger*)

White-headed Woodpecker (*Picoides albolarvatus*)

Black-throated Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*)

Sensitive Species List - Plants

Rangewide /Globally Imperiled Species - High Endangerment (Type 2)

<i>Allium aaseae</i>	Aase's onion
<i>Aster jessicae</i>	Jessica's aster
<i>Astragalus anserinus</i>	Goose Creek milkvetch
<i>Astragalus aquilonius</i>	Lemhi milkvetch
<i>Astragalus cusickii</i> var. <i>packardiae</i>	Packard's milkvetch
<i>Astragalus ieiunus</i> var. <i>ieiunus</i>	Starveling milkvetch
<i>Astragalus mulfordiae</i>	Mulford's milkvetch
<i>Calamagrostis tweedyi</i>	Cascade reedgrass
<i>Calochortus macrocarpus</i> var. <i>maculosus</i>	Green-band mariposa lily
<i>Calochortus nitidus</i>	Broad-fruit mariposa lily
<i>Camissonia palmeri</i>	Palmer's evening-primrose
<i>Cardamine constancei</i>	Constance's bittercress
<i>Carex arboriginum</i>	Indian Valley sedge
<i>Carex parryana</i> ssp. <i>idaho</i>	Idaho sedge
<i>Chaenactis cusickii</i>	Cusick's false yarrow
<i>Crepis bakeri</i> ssp. <i>idahoensis</i>	Idaho hawkbeard
<i>Cryptantha caespitosa</i>	Tufted cryptantha
<i>Eriogonum capistratum</i> var. <i>welshii</i>	Welsh's buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum shockleyi</i> var. <i>packardiae</i>	Cowpie buckwheat
<i>Haplopappus liatridiformis</i> (= <i>Pyrrocoma liatridiformis</i>)	Palouse goldenweed
<i>Lomatium packardiae</i>	Packard's desert parsley
<i>Lomatium salmoniflorum</i>	Salmon River biscuitroot
<i>Mentzelia mollis</i>	Smooth stickleaf
<i>Mimulus ampliatus</i>	Spacious monkey-flower
<i>Mimulus patulus</i>	Stalk-leaved monkey-flower
<i>Oenothera psammophila</i>	Saint Anthony evening-primrose
<i>Phacelia inconspicua</i>	Obscure phacelia
<i>Phacelia minutissima</i>	Least phacelia
<i>Physaria didymocarpa</i> var. <i>lyrata</i>	Salmon twin-bladderpod
<i>Primula alcalina</i>	Alkali primrose
<i>Scirpus rollandii</i> (= <i>Trichophorum pumilum</i>)	Rolland's bulrush
<i>Stanleya confertiflora</i>	Malheur princesplume

Texosporium sancti-jacobi (lichen)

Woven-spore lichen

Trifolium douglasii

Douglas= clover

Trifolium owyheense

Owyhee clover

Trifolium plumosum ssp. *amplifolium*

Plumed clover

Xanthoparmelia idahoensis (lichen)

Idaho range lichen

Rangewide /Global Imperilment - Moderate Endangerment (Type 3)

Allium anceps

Two-headed onion

Allium tolmiei var. *persimile*

Tolmie=s onion

Angelica kingii

King=s angelica

Astragalus amblytropis

Challis milkvetch

Astragalus amnis-amissi

Lost River milkvetch

Astragalus atratus var. *inseptus*

Mourning milkvetch

Astragalus diversifolius

Meadow milkvetch

Astragalus gilviflorus

Tufted milkvetch

Astragalus microcystis

Least bladdery milkvetch

Astragalus oniciformis

Picabo milkvetch

Astragalus paysonii

Payson=s milkvetch

Astragalus sterilis

Barren milkvetch

Astragalus tetrapterus

Four-wing milkvetch

Astragalus yoder-williamsii

Mud Flat milkvetch

Blechnum spicant

Deer fern

Blepharidachne kingii

King=s desertgrass

Bouteloua gracilis

Blue gramma

Carex comosa

Bristly sedge

Carex occidentalis

Western sedge

Ceanothus prostratus

Mahala mat

Cleomella plocasperma

Alkali cleomella

Collema curtisporum (lichen)

Short-spored jelly lichen

Corydalis caseana ssp. *hastata*

Case=s corydalis

Cryptantha breviflora

Uinta Basin cryptantha

Cuscuta denticulata

Sepal-tooth dodder

Cymopterus acaulis var. *greeleyorum*

Greeley=s wavewing

Dermatocarpon lorenzianum (lichen)

Silver-skin lichen

Dimeresia howellii

Dimeresia

Downingia insignis

Harlequin calicoflower

<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>	Chatterbox orchid
<i>Eriogonum capistratum</i> var. <i>welshii</i>	Welsh= buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum desertorum</i>	Great Basin desert buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum ochrocephalum</i> var. <i>calcareum</i>	Calcareous buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum shockleyi</i> var. <i>shockleyi</i>	Shockley= matted buckwheat
<i>Hackelia cronquistii</i>	Cronquist= forget-me-not
<i>Hackelia ophiobia</i>	Rattlesnake forget-me-not
<i>Haplopappus insecticruris</i> (= <i>Pyrrocoma insecticruris</i>)	Bug-leg goldenweed
<i>Haplopappus radiatus</i> (= <i>Pyrrocoma radiata</i>)	Snake River goldenweed
<i>Hypericum majus</i>	Large Canadian St. John= wort
<i>Ipomopsis polycladon</i>	Spreading gilia
<i>Lepidium davisii</i>	Davis peppergrass
<i>Leptodactylon glabrum</i>	Bruneau River prickly phlox
<i>Leptodactylon pungens</i> ssp. <i>hazeliae</i>	Hazel= prickly phlox
<i>Lomatogonium rotatum</i>	Marsh felwort
<i>Orthotrichum hallii</i> (moss)	Hall= orthotrichum
<i>Oxytropis besseyi</i> var. <i>salmonis</i>	Challis crazyweed
<i>Penstemon idahoensis</i>	Idaho penstemon
<i>Penstemon janishiae</i>	Janish= penstemon
<i>Penstemon lemhiensis</i>	Lemhi penstemon
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> ssp. <i>triangularis</i>	Goldenback fern
<i>Peraphyllum ramosissimum</i>	Indian apple
<i>Phacelia lutea</i> var. <i>calva</i>	Malheur phacelia
<i>Piptatherum micranthum</i>	Small-flowered ricegrass
<i>Psathyrotes annua</i>	Turtleback
<i>Salix pseudomonticola</i>	False mountain willow
<i>Spiranthes porrifolia</i>	Western ladies-tresses
<i>Sporobolus asper</i>	Tall dropseed
<i>Stipa viridula</i> (= <i>Nassella viridula</i>)	Green needlegrass
<i>Teucrium canadense</i> var. <i>occidentale</i>	American wood sage
<i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i>	Purple meadowrue
<i>Thelypodium repandum</i>	Wavy-leaf thelypody
<i>Thelypteris nevadensis</i>	Nevada wood-fern
<i>Townsendia scapigera</i>	Scapose townsendia
<i>Waldsteinia idahoensis</i>	Idaho strawberry

Species of Concern (Type 4)

<i>Agoseris lackschewitzii</i>	Pink agoseris
<i>Aster junciformis</i>	Rush aster
<i>Astragalus bisulcatus</i> var. <i>bisulcatus</i>	Two-grooved milkvetch
<i>Astragalus drummondii</i>	Drummond=s milkvetch
<i>Astragalus newberryi</i> var. <i>castoreus</i>	Newberry=s milkvetch
<i>Botrychium minganense</i>	Mingan moonwort
<i>Camissonia pterosperma</i>	Winged-seed evening-primrose
<i>Carex livida</i>	Pale sedge
<i>Carex tumulicola</i>	Foothill sedge
<i>Catapyrenium congestum</i> (lichen)	Earth lichen
<i>Chaenactis stevioides</i>	Desert pincushion
<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	Bulb-bearing waterhemlock
<i>Coryphantha vivipara</i> (= <i>Escobaria vivipara</i>)	Cushion cactus
<i>Downingia bacigalupii</i>	Bacigalupi=s downingia
<i>Draba globosa</i>	Globe-fruited draba
<i>Eatonella nivea</i>	White eatonella
<i>Glyptopleura marginata</i>	White-margined wax plant
<i>Haplopappus uniflorus</i> var. <i>howelli</i>	Howell=s one-flowered goldenweed
<i>Hymenoxys cooperi</i> var. <i>canescens</i>	Cooper=s rubber-plant
<i>Lupinus uncialis</i>	Inch-high lupine
<i>Nemacladus rigidus</i>	Rigid threadbush
<i>Peteria thompsoniae</i>	Spine-noded milkvetch
<i>Picea glauca</i>	White spruce
<i>Salicornia rubra</i>	Red glasswort
<i>Salix candida</i>	Hoary willow
<i>Scirpus subterminalis</i>	Water clubrush

**Type 1: THREATENED (T), ENDANGERED (E), PROPOSED (P) AND
CANDIDATE (C) SPECIES LIST**

(U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service)

Animals

		ESA Status
Mammals		
Northern Idaho Ground Squirrel (<i>Spermophilus brunneus brunneus</i>)		T
Southern Idaho Ground Squirrel (<i>Spermophilus brunneus endemicus</i>)		C
Gray Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)		T
Grizzly Bear (<i>Ursus arctos</i>)		T
Canada Lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)		T
Birds		
Bald Eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)		T
Yellow-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>)		C
Amphibians		
Columbia Spotted Frog (<i>Rana luteiventris</i>) - Great Basin Population only		C
Fish		
White Sturgeon - Kootenai River (<i>Acipenser transmontanus</i>)		E
Sockeye Salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus nerka</i>)		E
Chinook Salmon (<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>)		T
Steelhead (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>)		T
Bull Trout (<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>)		T
Invertebrates		
Utah Valvata Snail (<i>Valvata utahensis</i>)		E
Bliss Rapids Snail (<i>Taylorconcha serpenticola</i>)		T
Idaho Springsnail (<i>Pyrgulopsis idahoensis</i>)		E
Banbury Springs Limpet (<i>Lanx</i> sp.)		E
Snake River Physa Snail (<i>Physa natricina</i>)		E
Bruneau Hot Springsnail (<i>Pyrgulopsis bruneauensis</i>)		E

Plants

		ESA Status
<i>Botrychium lineare</i>	Slender moonwort	C
<i>Lepidium papilliferum</i>	Slickspot peppergrass	P
<i>Mirabilis macfarlanei</i>	Macfarlane's four-o'clock	T
<i>Silene spaldingii</i>	Spalding's silene	T
<i>Spiranthes diluvialis</i>	Ute ladies-tresses	T

WATCH LIST

Animals

Mammals

- Yuma Myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*)
- Long-eared Myotis (*Myotis evotis*)
- Long-legged Myotis (*Myotis volans*)
- Western Small-footed Mvotis (*Mvotis ciliolabrum*)
- Western Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus hesperus*)
- Rock Squirrel (*Spermophilus variegatus*)

Birds

- Barrow's Goldeneye (*Bucephala islandica*)
- Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)
- Blue Grouse (*Dendragapus obsurus*)
- Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius americanus*)
- Wilson's Phalarope (*Phalaropus tricolor*)
- Northern Pygmy-owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*)
- Great Gray Owl (*Strix nebulosa*)
- Boreal Owl (*Aegolius funereus*)
- Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*)
- Western Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto cunicularia*)
- Vaux's Swift (*Chaetura vauxi*)
- Red-naped Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus nuchalis*)
- Black-backed Woodpecker (*Picoides arcticus*)
- Cordilleran Flycatcher (*Empidonax occidentalis*)
- Pinyon Jay (*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*)
- Pygmy Nuthatch (*Sitta pygmaea*)
- Sage Thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*)
- Virginia's Warbler (*Vermivora virginiae*)
- Green-tailed Towhee (*Pipilo chlorurus*)
- Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)
- Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)
- Cassin's Finch (*Carpodacus cassinii*)

Reptiles

- Northern Alligator Lizard (*Elgaria coerulea*)
- Ringneck Snake (*Diadophis punctatus*)

Night Snake (*Hypsiglena torquata*)

Amphibians

Wood Frog (*Rana sylvatica*)

Fish

Shorthead Sculpin (*Cottus confusus*)

Torrent Sculpin (*Cottus rhotheus*)

Plants (Type 5)

Agastache cusickii

Aspicilia fruticulosa

Astragalus conjunctus

Astragalus leptaleus

Astragalus purshii var. *ophiogenes*

Astragalus riparius

Calandrinia ciliata

Carex buxbaumii

Carex hendersonii

Cercocarpus montanus

Chrysothamnus nauseosus ssp. *nanus*

Cryptantha propria

Cryptantha sericea

Cymopterus ibapensis

Damasonium californicum

Epilobium palustre

Eryngium articulatum

Halimolobos perplexa var. *perplexa*

Haplopappus bloomeri

Juncus hallii

Juncus tweedyi

Mentzelia congesta

Mimulus clivicola

Mimulus evanescens

Mimulus hymenophyllus

Muhlenbergia racemosa

Pediocactus simpsonii

Penstemon seorsus

Potamogeton diversifolius

Primula cusickiana *Acomplex*®

Cusick's horse-mint

Corral lichen

Stiff milkvetch

Park milkvetch

Snake River milkvetch

Piper's milkvetch

Fringed redmaids

Buxbaum's sedge

Henderson's sedge

Birchleaf mountain-mahogany

Dwarf gray rabbitbrush

Malheur cryptantha

Silky cryptantha

Ibapah springparsley

Star waterplantain

Swamp willow-herb

Bee thistle

Puzzling halimolobos

Rabbitbrush goldenweed

Hall's rush

Tweedy's rush

United blazingstar

Bank monkey-flower

Disappearing monkey-flower

Thin-sepal monkey-flower

Wild timothy

Simpson's hedgehog cactus

Short-lobed penstemon

Diverse-leaved pondweed

Cusick's primrose

Silene scaposa var. *lobata*

Solidago spectabilis

Thelypodium laciniatum var. *streptanthoides*

Scapose silene

Basin goldenrod

Purple thick-leaved thelypody

Idaho BLM Special Status Species Ranking Protocols 2003

Introduction

Conservation management for native special status species is becoming increasingly important for public land management agencies in order to avoid the need to list species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Early management efforts to conserve habitats important for candidate and BLM sensitive species prior to formal listing are now common interagency efforts (e.g., Bonneville cutthroat trout and Townsend's big-eared bat conservation strategies). In the past Idaho BLM has not attempted to rank or categorize special status species based on extinction risks. However, today we need this information to help establish conservation priorities for special status species and associated habitats. A protocol for classifying special status species based on their potential for extinction was clearly needed. With this new protocol we hope to have a system that:

- \$ Can be applied consistently and objectively by a variety of people.
- \$ Is consistent with State, National and Global ranking systems.
- \$ Provides guidance for determining rarity and degree of endangerment.
- \$ Provides better understanding of how Idaho BLM special status species are determined.
- \$ Complements the Idaho Species of Special Concern list.
- \$ Complements the criteria used by the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) for listing priorities.

BLM Special Status Species

BLM includes the following as special status species:

1. Species officially listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered under the ESA or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the ESA.
2. Species listed by a State in a category such as threatened or endangered implying potential endangerment or extinction.
3. Species designated by the BLM State Director as sensitive.

National policy directs State Directors to designate BLM sensitive species in cooperation with the State fish and wildlife agency (BLM Manual 6840). As such, Idaho BLM includes appropriate Idaho Species of Special Concern addressed in Item 2 as BLM sensitive species. The sensitive species designation is normally used for species that occur on BLM public lands and for which BLM has the capability to significantly affect the conservation status of the species through management. Generally a native species may be listed as sensitive when it:

1. Could become endangered or extirpated from a state, or within a significant portion of its range in the foreseeable future,
2. Is under status review by the FWS and/or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS),
3. Is undergoing significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capability that would reduce a species-existing distribution,

4. Has typically small and widely dispersed populations,
5. Inhabits ecological refugia, specialized or unique habitats or
6. Is listed by the State and a sensitive species designation by BLM would help in conservation efforts.

Rarity and Endangerment

All special status species lists, whether they are global or local lists attempt to identify and rank species based on risk of extinction through all or a portion of their range (Master 1991, IUCN 1994, Idaho CDC 1994, U.S. Forest Service 1999, Ginsberg 2002). Extinction risks for a species of concern are associated with two primary factors: species rarity and species endangerment (Morse 1996). Rarity is an expression of the intrinsic pattern of distribution and abundance of a species at a given time. Endangerment refers to factors (typically anthropogenic) that may make a species more susceptible to decline or extinction (Morse 1996). Habitat loss or degradation and population exploitation (e.g., hunting, trapping and collecting) are common anthropogenic factors although disease and predation, exclusive of human interference, may also be endangerment factors.

Rarity and endangerment must be evaluated for species of concern using consistent criteria designed to accommodate the differences between species. There are some endemic species that are naturally rare, occupying small, unique habitats. In many cases these species are not threatened by habitat loss or other endangerment factors. However, even with low endangerment risks there is a certain amount of extinction risk due solely to the extreme natural rarity of these species. Conversely, there are wide-ranging species whose habitats are becoming more constricted, fragmented and isolated - they may not be as rare as the above endemic species but they are highly endangered based on habitat trends. Thus, rarity and endangerment are important concepts for ranking special status species but these concepts must be applied on a species-specific basis acknowledging the vast distribution and habitat scale differences between species.

Ranking Protocols

We tried to use the same protocol for plants and animals as much as possible. However, most of the special status plants are locally endemic and globally rare, unlike many of the animals. In addition, the Idaho Native Plant Society (INPS) has extinction risk categories for plants that provide greater detail than information available for animals and they annually reviews threats to sensitive species using the criteria developed by the FWS for determining listing priorities. In order to effectively use this status information for plants some differences between the ranking categories for plants and animals had to be acknowledged. Therefore, two protocols were developed, one for plants and one for animals.

These protocols provide a framework for identifying species that are at risk of extinction over all or a significant portion of their range and occur on BLM-administered public lands in Idaho. They are modeled after a similar protocol developed by Region 1 of the U.S. Forest Service, and rely on an international system for ranking species imperilment originally set up by the Nature Conservancy for the Natural Heritage Programs and Conservation Data Centers in North and South America (we will refer to this system as the CDC Network). State and provincial government agencies continue to use the CDC Network to assess species status and extinction risks. Other sources of information used to determine and categorize Idaho BLM special status species included:

- \$ 2001 IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.
- \$ Idaho Department of Fish and Game Species of Special Concern List.
- \$ The Idaho Native Plant Society's rankings and list.
- \$ Partner-s In Flight national and state rankings for birds.
- \$ Association for Biodiversity Information website (NatureServe.org)
- \$ Idaho Conservation Data Center
- \$ Species experts in Idaho

Terms and Definitions Referenced in Protocols

CDC Network Categories

- G** = Global rank indicator; denotes rank based on rangewide status.
- T** = Trinomial rank indicator; denotes range wide status of variety or subspecies.
- S** = State rank indicator; denotes rank based on status within Idaho.
- 1** = Critically imperiled because of extreme rarity or because of some factor of its biology making it especially vulnerable to extinction.
- 2** = Imperiled because of rarity or because of other factors demonstrably making it very vulnerable to extinction.
- 3** = Rare or uncommon, but not imperiled.
- 4** = Not rare and apparently secure, but with cause for long-term concern.
- 5** = Demonstrably widespread, abundant, and secure.

INPS Categories

State Priority 1 (S1) = Taxa in danger of becoming extinct or extirpated from Idaho in the foreseeable future if identifiable factors contributing to their decline continue to operate; these are taxa whose populations are present only at critically low levels or whose habitats have been degraded or depleted to a significant degree.

State Priority 2 (S2) = Taxa likely to be classified as Priority 1 within the foreseeable future in Idaho, if factors contributing to their population decline or habitat degradation or loss continue.

Sensitive (S) = Taxa with small populations or localized distributions within Idaho that presently do not meet the criteria for classifications as Priority 1 or 2 but whose populations and habitats might be jeopardized without active management or removal of threats.

Monitor (M) = Taxa common within a limited range as well as those taxa which are uncommon but have no identifiable threats.

Review (R) = Taxa which may be of conservation concern in Idaho, but lack sufficient data to base a recommendation regarding their appropriate classification.

Animal Special Status Species Protocol

Type 1. Threatened, Endangered, Proposed and Candidate Species

Species are listed by the FWS or NMFS as threatened or endangered, or they are proposed or candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

Type 2. Rangewide / Globally Imperiled Species

These are species that are experiencing significant declines throughout their range with a high likelihood of being listed in the foreseeable future due to their rarity and/or significant endangerment factors.

This includes species ranked by the CDC Network with global ratings of G1-G3 or T1-T3 or recent data indicate species is at significant rangewide risk and this is not currently reflected by CDC Network global rankings.

Type 3. Regional/ State Imperiled Species

These are species that are experiencing significant declines in population or habitat and are in danger of regional or local extinctions in Idaho in the foreseeable future if factors contributing to their decline continues.

This includes Idaho BLM sensitive species that (a) are not in Type 2, (b) have an S1 or S2 State ranking (exception being a peripheral or disjunct species), or (c) score high (18 or greater) using the Criteria for Evaluating Animals for Sensitive Species Status (Table 1) or (d) other regional/national status evaluations (e.g., Partners-in-Flight scores) indicate significant declines.

Type 4. Peripheral Species

These are species that are generally rare in Idaho with the majority of the breeding range largely outside the state (Idaho CDC 1994).

This includes sensitive species that have an S1 or S2 state ranking but are peripheral species to Idaho.

Type 5. Watch List

Watch list species are not considered BLM sensitive species and associated sensitive species policy guidance does not apply. Watch list species include species that may be added to the sensitive species list depending on new information concerning threats, species biology or statewide trends.

The Watch List include species with insufficient data on population or habitat trends or the threats are poorly understood. However, there are indications that these species may warrant special status species designation and appropriate inventory or research efforts should be a management priority.

Table 1. Criteria for evaluating animals for special status species designation.

I. Abundance (refer to CDC Network rankings)	Score (circle)
Extremely Rare (G1-G2, T1-T2, S1-S2)	9
Rare (G3, T3, S3)	6
Uncommon (G4, T4, S4)	3
Common (G5, T5, S5)	0
II. Distribution	
Endemic: Idaho represents at least 75% of the species distribution.	6
Disjunct: Population in Idaho is outside of primary range of species.	4
Peripheral: Population in Idaho is on the edge of its primary range.	2
Widespread: None of the above	0
III. Degree of Threat of Habitat Loss	
High: Habitat substantially threatened by human or natural disturbances.	9
Moderate: Habitat moderately threatened by human or natural disturbances.	6
None: Habitat not threatened.	0
IV. Population Impacts	
Species potentially impacted significantly by extrinsic factors such as predation, disease or direct exploitation.	3
Species potentially moderately impacted by extrinsic factors such as predation, disease or direct exploitation.	2
Species not affected or only slightly by predation, disease or direct exploitation.	0
V. Specialized Habitat / Ecological Amplitude	
Narrow: Species is restricted to a unique or limited habitat or combination of habitats, and/or species has a high degree of habitat specificity.	3
Intermediate: Species is restricted to a relatively unique habitat or combination of habitats, and/or species has a moderate degree of habitat specificity.	1
No Specialization: Species is not restricted to unique habitats.	0
VI. Population Trends	
Known Downward Trend: Known or strongly suspected that species has had serious population declines.	6
Possible: Information is lacking, but downward trend a possibility.	3
Static: No indication that species has had population declines.	0
Species Overall Score	

Plant Special Status Species Protocol

Type 1. Threatened, Endangered, Proposed and Candidate Species

These species are listed by the FWS as threatened or endangered, or they are proposed or candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

Type 2. Rangelwide / Globally Imperiled Species - High Endangerment

These are species that have a high likelihood of being listed in the foreseeable future due to their global rarity and significant endangerment factors.

Species ranked by the CDC Network with global ratings of G1-G3 or T1-T3 with a threat priority of 1-9 using the FWS Listing Priority Criteria (Table 2).

Type 3. Rangelwide / Globally Imperiled Species - Moderate Endangerment

These are species that are globally rare with moderate endangerment factors. Their global rarity and inherent risks associated with rarity make them imperiled species.

Idaho BLM sensitive species that (a) are ranked by the CDC Network with global ratings of G1-G3 or T1-T3 with (a) a threat priority of 10-12 using the FWS Listing Priority Criteria or (b) an INPS ranking of Priority 1-2 or Sensitive (INPS sensitive species with the majority of the population on BLM-administered lands).

Type 4. Species of Concern

These are species that are generally rare in Idaho with small populations or localized distribution and currently have low threat levels. However, due to the small populations and habitat area, certain future land uses in close proximity could significantly jeopardize these species.

INPS sensitive species that are not Type 3.

Type 5. Watch List

Watch list species are not considered BLM sensitive species and associated sensitive species policy guidance does not apply. Watch list species include species that may be added to the sensitive species list depending on new information concerning threats and species biology or statewide trends.

This includes (a) INPS Monitor and Review species and (b) INPS Sensitive species (Types 2, 3, or 4) that are only suspected to occur in a resource area.

Table 2. Threatened and endangered species listing priority criteria used by the FWS.

Listing Priority	Taxonomic Status	Extinction Threats	
		Magnitude	Immediacy
1	Monotypic genus	HIGH	Imminent
2	Species		
3	Subspecies/Variety		
4	Monotypic genus		Non-imminent
5	Species		
6	Subspecies/Variety		
7	Monotypic genus	LOW	Imminent
8	Species		
9	Subspecies/Variety		
10	Monotypic genus		Non-imminent
11	Species		
12	Subspecies/Variety		

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