

APPENDIX M—TERRESTRIAL SPECIES

Table M-1. Terrestrial threatened, endangered, candidate, and sensitive (TECS) species; management indicator species (MIS); and State status species with modeled habitat overlapping Idaho Roadless Areas

Species	Status 1	Idaho Status 2	Boise	Caribou	Challis	Clearwater	ID Panhandle	Nez Perce	Payette	Salmon	Sawtooth	Targhee	Wallow
Mammals													
Woodland caribou (<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>)	E	S1					M						
Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) ³	E/EN	S3	X	X	X	M	M	M	X	X	X	M	X
Canada lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)	T	S1	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Grizzly bear (<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>)	T	S1				M	M	M				M	
Northern Idaho ground squirrel (<i>Spermophilus brunneus brunneus</i>)	T	S1	X					X	X				
Southern Idaho ground squirrel (<i>Spermophilus brunneus endemicus</i>) ⁴	C	S1	X					X	X				
Fisher (<i>Martes pennanti</i>)	S	S1	X		X	X	X	M	X	X	X	M	X
Fringed myotis (<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>)	S	S2	X	X			X	X					X
Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	S	S3					M						
Grizzly bear, Yellowstone (<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>)	S	S3				X							
Northern bog lemming (<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>)	S	S1					X						
Pygmy rabbit (<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)	S	S2	X	X	X					X	X	X	
Spotted bat (<i>Euderma maculatum</i>)	S	S3	X								X		
Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	S	S3	X				X	X				M	X
Wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>)	S	S2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	X
Elk (<i>Cervus canadensis</i>)	M		X	X	X	M	M	M	X	X	X	M	X
Pine Marten (<i>Martes americana</i>)	M		X	X	X	M	M	M	X	X	X	M	X
Moose (<i>Alces alces</i>)	M		X	X	X	M	M	M	X	X	X	X	X
Red squirrel (<i>Sciurus spp.</i>)	M		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	X
White-tailed deer (<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>)	M		X	X	X	M	M	X	X	X	X	X	X
Birds													
Yellow billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>) ⁵	C	S2B	X										
American peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	S	S2B	X	X	X	M	X	M	X	X	X	M	X
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	S	S3, S4	X	X	X	M	M	M	X	X	X	M	X
Black-backed woodpecker (<i>Picoides arcticus</i>)	S	S3	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	X
Black swift (<i>Cypseloides niger</i>)	S	S1B	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Boreal owl (<i>Aegolius funereus</i>)	S	S1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	X
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse (<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>)	S	S1	X	X			X		X		X	X	

Species	Status 1	Idaho Status 2	Boise	Caribou	Challis	Clearwater	ID Panhandle	Nez Perce	Payette	Salmon	Sawtooth	Targhee	Wallow
Common loon (<i>Gavia immer</i>)	S	S1B S2N	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	M	
Flammulated owl (<i>Otus flammeouulus</i>)	S	S3B	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	X
Great gray owl (<i>Strix nebulosa</i>)	S	S3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	X
Greater sage grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	S	S2		M	M					M	M		
Harlequin duck (<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>)	S	S1B		X		X	X	X		X	X	M	
Mountain plover (<i>Charadrius montanus</i>)	S	SNA											
Mountain quail (<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>)	S	S1	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Northern goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentiles</i>)	S	S3	X	M	X	M	M	M	X	X	X	M	X
Pygmy nuthatch (<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>)	S	S1	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Three-toed woodpecker (<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>)	S	S2	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	X
Trumpeter swan (<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>)	S	S1B S2		X								M	
White-headed woodpecker (<i>Picoides alborlarvatus</i>)	S	S2	M		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Belted kingfisher (<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>)	M		X	X	X	M	X	X	M	X	X	X	X
Downy woodpecker (<i>Picoides pubescens</i>)	M		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	
Hairy woodpecker (<i>Picoides villosus</i>)	M		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	X
Northern flicker (<i>Colaptes auratus</i>)	M		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	X
Pileated woodpecker (<i>Dryocopus pileatus</i>)	M		M		M	M	M	M	M	M	M	X	X
Red-napped sapsucker (<i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>)	M		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	X
Williamson's sapsucker (<i>Sphyrapicus thyroideus</i>)	M		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M	X
Reptiles													
Ringneck Snake (<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>)	S	S2	X	X				X					X

¹ Status

E = Federal endangered; **EN** = experimental, nonessential population; **T** = Federal threatened; **S** = Forest Service sensitive; **X** = known occurrences and/or range overlaps Idaho Roadless Area; **M** = known occurrences and/or range overlaps Idaho Roadless Area and is also a MIS on that forest.

² State Status

S1=State critically imperiled: at high risk because of extreme rarity, rapidly declining numbers, or other factors that make it particularly vulnerable to extirpation in the State.

S1B=breeding: conservation status refers to the breeding population of the species.

S2B=non-breeding: conservation status refers to the non-breeding population of the species.

S2=State imperiled: at risk because of restricted range, few populations, rapidly declining numbers, or other factors that make it vulnerable to range-wide extinction or extirpation.

S3=State vulnerable: at moderate risk because of restricted range, relatively few populations, recent and widespread declines, or other factors that make it vulnerable to range-wide extinction or extirpation. **SNA**=not applicable: a conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation.

³ The gray wolf is listed as endangered north of Interstate 90 and a non-essential, experimental population south of Interstate 90.

⁴ Predicted distribution for the southern Idaho ground squirrel was not extricable from that reported for the northern Idaho ground squirrel.

⁵ Only includes occurrences for yellow-billed cuckoo.

Table M-2. Acres and percentage of National Forest System (NFS) lands and Idaho Roadless Areas in each ecosection and ecoregion of Idaho

Ecoregion	Ecosection	Acres (%) National Forest System lands in ecosection	Acres (%) of ecosection in Idaho Roadless Areas
Canadian Rocky Mountains			
	Okanogan Highlands	508,400 (31)	173,900 (10)
	Flathead Valley	405,100 (80)	124,900 (25)
	Bitterroot Mountains	2,727,800 (58)	1,278,500 (27)
Middle Rocky Mountains—Blue Mountains			
	Blue Mountains	866,700 (32)	240,900 (9)
	Idaho Batholith	8,808,000 (88)	3,376,000(34)
	Challis Volcanics	2,567,900 (72)	1,430,500 (40)
	Beaverhead Mountains	1,928,200 (47)	1,371,500 (34)
Columbia Plateau			
	Palouse Prairie	24,900 (1)	100 (0.01)
	Owyhee Uplands	5,000 (<1)	900 (0.01)
	Snake River Basalts	81,300 (1)	9,500 (0.12)
	Northwestern Basin and Range	561,300 (15)	182,600 (5)
Utah—Wyoming Rocky Mountains			
	Yellowstone Highlands	441,900 (66)	14,700 (2.2)
	Overthrust Mountains	1,475,900 (45)	1,100,400 (34)
Wyoming Basins			
	Bear Lake	0	0

Table M-3. Forest cover types for State of Idaho and national forests (acres)¹

Forest type	State	National forest
Pinyon/juniper	739,000	143,000
Douglas-fir	6,543,000	5,296,000
Ponderosa pine	1,539,000	1,076,000
Spruce/fir	3,826,000	3,426,000
Lodgepole pine	2,273,000	2,095,000
Grand fir/cedar/hemlock	3,182,000	1,792,000
Western larch	167,000	100,000
Other softwoods	470,000	458,000
Aspen/birch/cottonwood	862,000	541,000
Other hardwoods	207,000	106,000
Non-stocked	1,621,000	1,348,000

¹ Forest Inventory and Analysis database (Miles 2007)

Table M-4. Predicted distribution and occurrences of endangered, threatened, and candidate terrestrial wildlife species in Idaho Roadless Areas

Species	State ranking/ species of greatest conservation need	Habitat description	Acres of predicted distribution*		Percent of predicted distribution within Idaho Roadless Areas	Known occurrences of species in Idaho Roadless Areas
			In Idaho	In Idaho Roadless Areas		
Endangered mammals						
Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>)	S3-Yes	Variety of habitats at various elevations with abundant ungulate prey	231,520 north of I-90	13,400	6	Two documented wolf activity/packs roadless areas north of I-90.
Woodland caribou (<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>)	S1-Yes	Mature forests dominated by subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce	446,300	128,500	29	One known occurrence in one roadless area of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Threatened mammals						
Canada lynx (<i>Lynx canadensis</i>)	S1-Yes	Montane and subalpine mixed coniferous forests of lodgepole, typically above 4,000 feet with deep snow and abundant snowshoe hares	12,364,800	3,741,000	30	39 Idaho Roadless Areas with known lynx occurrences on 10 national forests
Grizzly bear (<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>)**	S1-Yes	Variety of habitats at various elevations at different times of the year	640,400	61,200	27	Known occurrences in four roadless areas on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Northern Idaho ground squirrel (<i>Spermophilus brunneus brunneus</i>)	S1-Yes	Dry mountain meadows of grasses and forbs surrounded by Ponderosa pine or Douglas-fir at elevations between 3,280 and 5,600 feet	847,300	220,900	26	Occurs on the Payette National Forest. Known locations are not in Idaho Roadless Areas.
Gray wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>) 10j experimental, nonessential population	S3-Yes	Variety of habitats at various elevations with abundant ungulate prey	16,423,400 south of I-90	5,655,700	34	80 documented wolf activity/packs in roadless areas south of I-90.

Species	State ranking/ species of greatest conservation need	Habitat description	Acres of predicted distribution*		Percent of predicted distribution within Idaho Roadless Areas	Known occurrences of species in Idaho Roadless Areas
			In Idaho	In Idaho Roadless Areas		
Canidate species						
Yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>coccyzus americanus</i>)	S1-Yes	Riparian habitats, willow and cottonwood forests with dense understory	488,400	128,900	26	One known occurrence in the Oxford Mountain Roadless Area on the Caribou National Forest.
Southern Idaho ground squirrel (<i>Speermophilus burnneus endemicus</i>)	S1-Yes	Rolling foothills and valleys in low-elevation shrub-steppe composed ideally of native shrubs and forms	Not available	Not available	Not available	None.***

*Predicted distribution information is approximate and derived from Scott et al. (2002).

** Only reports acres for the federally listed northern population of grizzly bears. Does not include the Yellowstone distinct population segment because it has been delisted.

*** Based on Wolmack pers. com. 2008

S1=State critically imperiled:at high risk because of extreme rarity, rapidly declining numbers, or other factors that make it particularly vulnerable to extirpation in the State.

S3=State vulnerable:at moderate risk because of restricted range, relatively few populations, recent and widespread declines, or other factors that make it vulnerable to rangewide extinction or extirpation.

Table M-5. Idaho Roadless Areas that overlap the South Selkirk Ecosystem caribou recovery area

Roadless area	#	Acres overlapping caribou recovery area	Percent overlap with caribou recovery area
Continental Mountain	004	7,530	100
Kootenai Peak	126	940	19
Little Grass Mountain	121	2,320	59
Saddle Mountain	154	7,770	100
Salmo/Priest	981	20,020	100
Selkirk	125	84,570	86
Upper Priest	123	8,670	68
Total		131,820	

Table M-6. Mapped lynx habitat, overlap of habitat with Idaho Roadless Areas, and likelihood of occupancy on national forests in Idaho

National forest	Mapped lynx habitat	Mapped lynx habitat in IRA	%	Likelihood of occupancy ¹
Bitterroot	193,604 ²	0	0	
Boise	601,752	434,200	72	Undetermined ³
Clearwater	933,050	578,710	62	Likely
Idaho-Panhandle	700,800 ²	305,600	63	Likely
Kootenai	36,405 ²	25,850	71	Likely
Nez Perce	805,048	217,170	27	Not likely ⁴
Payette	831,251	377,950	45	Undetermined ³
Salmon-Challis	1,803,502	798,760	44	Not likely
Sawtooth	555,207	384,470	69	Undetermined ³
Targhee ³	868,582	380,560	44	Likely
Wallowa-Whitman	25,555 ²	40	.16	Not likely
Total	7,354,755	3,503,310	48	

¹Based on criteria described in USDA Forest Service and USDI Fish and Wildlife Service (2006).

²Does not include mapped lynx habitat on national forest outside Idaho.

³Lynx included on FWS 90-day species list (1/10/08), but current presence of the species on the forest is unlikely based on criteria of 'occupancy' applied by USDA Forest Service and USDI Fish and Wildlife Service (2006).

⁴Status could change pending results of surveys to be completed during winter, 2008.

Table M-7. The status of known greater sage grouse leks within Idaho Roadless Areas in Southeast Idaho¹

Roadless area	Forest	Lek status ²		
		Active	Inactive	Unknown
Cottonwood	Sawtooth	4	0	0
Fifth Fork Rock Creek	Sawtooth	1	2	2
Italian Peak	Targhee	0	1	0
Lone Cedar	Sawtooth	0	1	0
Mahogany Butte	Sawtooth	1	10	2
Red Mountain	Caribou	0	0	1
Third Fork Rock Creek	Sawtooth	2	1	1

¹Based on IDFG/CDC 2005.

²Lek status based on counts conducted sometime between 2000 and 2007, depending on the lek.

Table M-8. Predicted distribution and occurrences of Forest Service sensitive terrestrial wildlife species in Idaho Roadless Areas

Species	State ranking/ species of greatest conservation need	Habitat description	Acres of predicted distribution*		Percent of predicted distribution within Idaho Roadless Areas	Known occurrences of species in Idaho Roadless Areas
			In Idaho	In Idaho Roadless Areas		
Sensitive Mammals						
Fisher (<i>Martes pennanti</i>)	S1-Yes	Dense, mesic old growth, especially spruce/fir associated with riparian areas that have greater than 50 percent crown closure and abundant snags and downed woody debris	11,889,600	3,601,600	30	Known occurrences in 37 roadless areas on eight national forests
Fringed myotis (<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>)	S2-Yes	Low-and mid-elevation mines in steep river valleys, large canyons, or other sites having steep and rock terrain	3,621,800	122,900	3	One known occurrence in the Caribou City Roadless Area of the Caribou National Forest
Grizzly bear (<i>Ursus arctos horribilis</i>)**	S3-Yes	Large tracts of undisturbed habitat with a variety of aspects, elevations, and vegetative communities	2,009,300	61,200	18	Known occurrences in four roadless areas of the Targhee National Forest
Northern bog lemming (<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>)	S1-No	Sphagnum moss dominated fens/bogs in or adjacent to conifer forests often in alpine zones	547,900	132,200	24	Known occurrences in two roadless areas of the Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Pygmy rabbit (<i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>)	S2-Yes	Tall stands of big sagebrush growing on deep soils with grasses and forbs	13,948,900	961,500	7	Four roadless areas with known occurrences on the Salmon and Challis National Forests
Spotted bat (<i>Euderma maculatum</i>)	S3-Yes	Xeric and riparian habitats in deep, narrow canyons with cliffs and rocky outcrops	5,755,800	109,600	2	Three national forests with occurrences, but none in Idaho Roadless Areas.
Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>)	S3-Yes	A wide variety of habitats from arid sagebrush and juniper breaks to high-elevation forests including caves, mines, and rock crevices	3,604,100	120,400	3	Eight roadless areas on four national forests with known occurrences

Species	State ranking/ species of greatest conservation need	Habitat description	Acres of predicted distribution*		Percent of predicted distribution within Idaho Roadless Areas	Known occurrences of species in Idaho Roadless Areas
			In Idaho	In Idaho Roadless Areas		
Wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>)	S2-Yes	Wide-ranging species that prefers extensive tracts of remote wilderness, coniferous forests, and riparian areas in winter; often associated with talus and downed woody debris for denning	13,746,000	5,755,400	42	48 roadless areas with known occurrences on 10 national forests
Sensitive birds						
American peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	S2B-Yes	Cliff habitat over 200 feet high with ledges suitable for nesting; usually associated with river corridors, reservoirs, or lake basins	34,165,500	7,716,500	23	Known occurrences in 13 roadless areas on six national forests
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	S3B-Yes; S4-No	Large trees for nesting near fish-bearing aquatic ecosystems	9,067,100	2,704,900	5	Known occurrences in 15 roadless areas on eight national forests
Black-backed woodpecker (<i>Picoides arcticus</i>)	S3-No	Mature coniferous forests with abundant dead and dying fire-killed or insect-infested trees for foraging and nesting	16,780,100	5,223,900	31	One known occurrence in the Mallard Roadless Area of the Nez Perce National Forest
Black swift (<i>Cypseloides niger</i>)	S1B-Yes	Rock ledges associated with waterfalls	11,371,600	3,280,600	29	Two known locations on Idaho Panhandle National Forest; no known locations in roadless area
Boreal owl (<i>Aegolius funereus</i>)	S1-Yes	Mature, mixed stands of subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce with cavities	18,584,500	6,111,900	33	Known occurrences in 33 roadless areas
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse (<i>Tympanuchus phasianellus</i>)	S1-Yes	Mid-tall prairie grasslands, upland sagebrush and montane scrub during breeding and riparian scrub and open coniferous forests in winter	8,771,700	531,900	6	Known occurrences in four roadless areas on the Sawtooth National Forest; one known occurrence on the Caribou National Forest

Species	State ranking/ species of greatest conservation need	Habitat description	Acres of predicted distribution*		Percent of predicted distribution within Idaho Roadless Areas	Known occurrences of species in Idaho Roadless Areas
			In Idaho	In Idaho Roadless Areas		
Common loon (<i>Gavia immer</i>)	S1B-Yes; S2N- No	Clear, fish-bearing lakes greater than 22 acres in size	566,700	13,800	2	Known occurrences in three roadless areas: Winegar Hole (Targhee National Forest), Upper Priest, and Blacktail Mtn.#122 (Idaho Panhandle National Forest)
Flammulated owl (<i>Otus flammeolus</i>)	S3B-Yes	Open ponderosa pine or mixed conifer forests with cavities for nesting intermixed with grassy openings and dense thickets	9,136,900	2,395,300	26	Known occurrences in 18 roadless areas on 10 national forests
Great gray owl (<i>Strix nebulosa</i>)	S3-No	Mixed coniferous forests bordering small openings	18,909,400	5,940,700	31	Known occurrences in 10 roadless areas on six national forests
Greater sage grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	S2-Yes	Sagebrush grasslands	21,424,200	1,294,900	6	
Harlequin duck (<i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>)	S1B-Yes	Low-gradient streams with boulders and downed logs and streamside vegetation	1,560,100	420,800	27	Known occurrences in 11 roadless areas on three national forests
Mountain plover (<i>Charadrius montanus</i>)	SNA-Yes	Short-grass prairie; bare ground or prairie dog towns	Not available at this time	Not available at this time	Not available at this time	Not available at this time
Mountain quail (<i>Oreortyx pictus</i>)	S1-Yes	Shrub-dominated communities of hawthorn, willow, and chokecherry near riparian areas	6,654,300	697,200	10	Known occurrences in eight roadless areas on four national forests
Northern goshawk (<i>Accipiter gentiles</i>)	S3-No	Large tracts of mature, closed-canopy, deciduous, coniferous, and mixed forests with an open understory	19,822,600	6,436,900	32	Known occurrences in 17 roadless areas on seven national forests
Pygmy nuthatch (<i>Sitta pygmaea</i>)	S1-Yes	Associated with mature dry forest types of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir with snag cavities	5,018,700	1,107,800	22	One roadless area with known occurrence: Boulder-White Clouds

Species	State ranking/ species of greatest conservation need	Habitat description	Acres of predicted distribution*		Percent of predicted distribution within Idaho Roadless Areas	Known occurrences of species in Idaho Roadless Areas
			In Idaho	In Idaho Roadless Areas		
Three-toed woodpecker (<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>)	S2-Yes	Mature and over-mature coniferous forests with dead and dying trees infested with insects	7,596,100	2,639,600	35	Ten roadless areas with known occurrences on eight national forests
Trumpeter swan (<i>Cygnus buccinator</i>)	S1B-Yes; S2No	Shallow wetlands and slow-moving streams with emergent and submergent aquatic vegetation	202,300	0	<1	Three roadless areas with known occurrences: Garns Mountain; Winegar Hole, and Reynolds Pass (Targhee National Forest)
White-headed woodpecker (<i>Picoides albolarvatus</i>)	S2-Yes	Multi-storied and open-canopied ponderosa pine and ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir forests with large trees and snags	4,772,000	1,067,400	22	Four roadless areas with known occurrences on the Payette and Wallowa-Whitman National Forests
Sensitive reptiles						
Ringneck snake (<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>)	S2	Variety of habitats including woodlands, grasslands, shrubby areas and rocky canyons	1,533,200	97,800	6	Known occurrences in two roadless areas of the Caribou National Forest

*Predicted distribution information is approximate and derived from Scott et al. (2002).

** Acres associated with the Yellowstone distinct population segment.

S1=State critically imperiled: at high risk because of extreme rarity, rapidly declining numbers, or other factors that make it particularly vulnerable to extirpation in the State.

S1B=breeding: conservation status refers to the breeding population of the species.

S2B=non-breeding: conservation status refers to the non-breeding population of the species.

S2=State imperiled: at risk because of restricted range, few populations, rapidly declining numbers or other factors that make it vulnerable to range-wide extinction or extirpation.

S3=State vulnerable: at moderate risk because of restricted range, relatively few populations, recent and widespread declines, or other factors that make it vulnerable to range-wide extinction or extirpation.

SNA=not applicable: a conservation status rank is not applicable because the species is not a suitable target for conservation.

Table M-9. Terrestrial management indicator species occurring in Idaho national forests

Management indicator species	Boise	Caribou	Challis	Clearwater	Idaho Panhandle	Nez Perce	Payette	Salmon	Sawtooth	Targhee
Mammals										
Elk				X	X	X				X
Fisher						X				X
Gray wolf				X	X	X				X
Grizzly bear				X	X	X				X
Pine marten				X	X	X				X
Moose				X	X	X				
Red squirrel										X
Townsend's big-eared bat										X
White-tailed deer				X	X					
Wolverine										X
Woodland caribou					X					
Birds										
Bald eagle				X	X	X				X
Belted kingfisher				X						
Black-backed woodpecker										X
Boreal owl										X
Common loon										X
Downy woodpecker										X
Flammulated owl										X
Great gray owl										X
Hairy woodpecker										X
Harlequin duck										X
Northern goshawk		X		X	X	X				X
Northern flicker										X
Peregrine falcon				X		X				X
Pileated woodpecker	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Red-napped sapsucker										X
Three-toed woodpecker										X
Sage grouse		X	X					X	X	
Trumpeter swan										X
Williamson's sapsucker										X
White-headed Woodpecker	X						X			

Bolded Species = management indicator species that are NOT threatened, endangered, or sensitive species.

Table M-10. Migratory bird information

Breeding bird survey route name	Dominant land cover type	Forest	Idaho Roadless Area	Number of bird species on route	#S1-S3 priority bird species
Yellow Pine	Evergreen forest	Boise	Horse Heaven	86	Goshawk, sandhill crane, black-backed woodpecker, three-toed woodpecker, olive-sided flycatcher
Pierce	Evergreen forest	Clearwater	Bighorn-Weitas Siwash	80	Vaux's swift, olive-sided flycatcher
Avery	Evergreen forest	Idaho Panhandle	Grandmother Mountain	72	Vaux's swift, olive-sided flycatcher
N Fork Cedar	Evergreen forest	Idaho Panhandle	Spion Kop	79	Bald eagle, Vaux's swift, olive-sided flycatcher
Nez Perce	Evergreen forest	Nez Perce	Ohara-Falls Creek Racliff-Gedney	89	Vaux's swift, Lewis's woodpecker
Nez Perce	Evergreen forest	Nez Perce	Gospel Hump Mallard	75	Olive-sided flycatcher
Challis	Shrubland	Salmon Challis	Taylor Mountain	110	Peregrine falcon, Lewis's woodpecker, sage thrasher Brewer's sparrow
Cobalt	Evergreen forest	Salmon	Deep Creek Perreau Creek	69	Goshawk, Olive-sided flycatcher, Brewer's sparrow
Leadore	Shrubland	Salmon	Goat Mountain	103	Ferruginous hawk, sage grouse, sandhill crane, sage thrasher, Brewer's sparrow, grasshopper sparrow
Sunbeam	Evergreen forest	Challis	Squaw Creek	57	Goshawk, olive-sided flycatcher
Alturas	Evergreen forest; grasslands/herbaceous	Sawtooth	Smoky Mountains	83	Pygmy nuthatch; Brewer's sparrow, Olive-sided flycatcher, sandhill crane
Magic Mountain	Shrubland	Sawtooth	Fifth Fork Rock Creek Third Fork Rock Creek	129	Goshawk, sandhill crane, Lewis's woodpecker, Olive-sided flycatcher, sage thrasher, Brewer's sparrow, sage sparrow, grasshopper sparrow

TableM-10a. Management themes across alternatives for Idaho Roadless Areas that overlap or contain breeding bird survey routes **ADDED**

Alternative ¹	Roadless name	#	Roadless area acres	WLR	Primitive	BCR	BCR CPZ	GFRG	SAHTS	FPSA
Existing Plan	Horse Heaven	925	4,300	0	0	2,200	0	2,100	0	0
Proposed Rule			4,300	0	0	2,200	0	2,100	0	0
Modified Rule			4,300	0	0	1,000	1,200	2,100	0	0
Existing Plan	Squaw Creek	005	99,600	0	0	99,600	0	0	0	0
Proposed Rule			99,600	0	0	99,600	0	0	0	0
Modified Rule			99,600	0	0	83,900	15,700	0	0	0
Existing Plan	Smoky Mountains	914	304,100	0	191,900	102,600	0	0	0	9,600
Proposed Rule			304,100	0	191,900	102,600	0	0	0	9,600
Modified Rule			304,100	0	191,900	76,800	25,800	0	0	9,600
Existing Plan	Bighorn - Weitas	306	254,800	0	5,200	241,800	0	7,400	0	400
Proposed Rule			254,800	0	0	246,400	0	0	8,000	400
Modified Rule			254,800	0	0	246,400	0	0	8,000	400
Existing Plan	Siwash	303	9,000	0	0	4,000	0	5,000	0	0
Proposed Rule			9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	0	0
Modified Rule			9,000	0	0	9,000	0	0	0	0
Existing Plan	Grandmother Mountain	148	24,400	0	10,600	9,200	0	4,200	0	400
Proposed Rule			24,400	6,800	0	17,100	0	100	0	400
Modified Rule			24,400	6,800	0	17,100	0	100	0	400
Existing Plan	Spion Kop	136	22,400	0	2,700	13,900	0	3,000	0	2,800
Proposed Rule			22,400	0	0	19,600	0	0	0	2,800
Modified Rule			22,400	0	0	16,300	3,300	0	0	2,800
Existing Plan	Gospel Hump	921	46,300	0	0	9,800	0	36,500	0	0
Proposed Rule			46,300	0	0	46,300	0	0	0	0
Modified Rule			46,300	0	0	29,700	16,600	0	0	0
Existing Plan	Mallard	847	19,600	0	0	12,700	0	6,900	0	0

¹ 2001 Roadless Rule alternative is not included as all acreages would fall in BCR.

Alternative ¹	Roadless name	#	Roadless area acres	WLR	Primitive	BCR	BCR CPZ	GFRG	SAHTS	FPSA
Proposed Rule			19,600	0	0	19,600	0	0	0	0
Modified Rule			19,600	0	0	16,000	3,600	0	0	0
Existing Plan	O'Hara-Falls Creek	226	33,200	0	0	20,300	0	3,500	0	9,400
Proposed Rule			33,200	0	0	23,800	0	0	0	9,400
Modified Rule			33,200	0	0	23,800	0	0	0	9,400
Existing Plan	Rackliff - Gedney	841	53,600	0	0	51,900	0	0	0	1,700
Proposed Rule			53,600	0	0	51,900	0	0	0	1,700
Modified Rule			53,600	0	0	51,900	0	0	0	1,700
Existing Plan	Deep Creek	509	7,100	0	0	1,000	0	6,100	0	0
Proposed Rule			7,100	0	0	4,200	2,900	0	0	0
Modified Rule			7,100	0	0	0	0	7,100	0	0
Existing Plan	Goat Mountain	944	35,700	0	0	34,700	0	1,000	0	0
Proposed Rule			35,700	0	0	35,700	0	0	0	0
Modified Rule			35,700	0	0	35,300	400	0	0	0
Existing Plan	Perreau Creek	511	8,200	0	0	0	0	8,200	0	0
Proposed Rule			8,200	0	0	0	0	8,200	0	0
Modified Rule			8,200	0	0	0	0	8,200	0	0
Existing Plan	Taylor Mountain	902	46,600	0	0	21,600	0	25,000	0	0
Proposed Rule			46,600	0	0	46,600	0	0	0	0
Modified Rule			46,600	0	0	46,600	0	0	0	0
Existing Plan	Fifth Fork Rock Creek	023	16,600	0	8,600	0	0	8,000	0	0
Proposed Rule			16,600	0	8,600	0	0	8,000	0	0
Modified Rule			16,600	0	8,600	0	0	8,000	0	0
Existing Plan	Third Fork Rock Creek	009	14,300	0	7,900	0	0	6,400	0	0
Proposed Rule			14,300	0	7,900	0	0	6,400	0	0
Modified Rule			14,300	0	7,900	0	0	6,400	0	0

Table M-11. Other species known to occur in Idaho Roadless Areas

Mule deer	Coast mole	Black-crowned night-heron
Mountain lion	Dwarf shrew	Sandhill crane
Black bear	Dark kangaroo mouse	Hooded merganser
Mountain goat	Little pocket mouse	Brewer's sparrow
Big-horn sheep	Idaho pocket gopher	Burrowing owl
Antelope	Merriam's shrew	California gull
Blue grouse	Red-tailed chipmunk	Caspian tern
Spruce grouse	Townsend's pocket gopher	Red-necked grebe
Ruffed grouse	Unita chipmunk	Long-billed curlew
Turkey	Rock squirrel	White-faced ibis
Chukar	Pygmy shrew	Cattle egret
Pika	Pinion mouse	Snowy egret
Beaver	Osprey	Clark's grebe
Bobcat	Golden eagle	Western grebe
Kit fox	Vesper sparrow	Forster's tern
Mink	Great horned owl	Franklin's gull
Muskrat	Varied thrush	Great egret
Weasel	Mountain chickadee	Lesser goldfinch
River otter	Yellow warblers	Yellow-billed cuckoo
Badger	Virginia's warbler	Lewis' woodpecker
Coyote	Pinion jay	Upland sandpiper
Snowshoe hare	Ferruginous hawk	Juniper titmouse
Red-backed vole	Prairie falcon	White-winged crossbill
Meadow vole	Raven	Great basin collared lizard
Southern Idaho ground squirrel	Merlin	Ground snake
Wyoming ground squirrel	Swainson's hawk	Longnose snake
Merriam's ground squirrel	Short-eared owl	Northern alligator lizard
Piute ground squirrel	American white pelican	
Cliff chipmunk	Black tern	

Application of Analytical Filters on Federally Listed, Forest Sensitive, and MIS Species

This section describes the risk of the selected management activities—road construction/reconstruction, timber cutting, and discretionary mining—to terrestrial wildlife species in Idaho that are threatened, endangered, candidate, or sensitive (TECS) species or management indicator species (MIS). A summary of this appendix is included in the Specialist Report and Biological Evaluation for Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitats and Species (USDA Forest Service, 2008e). This evaluation consisted of the applying several analytical filters to each species and its habitat as outlined below.

1. **EXPOSURE**—The degree to which the species might be *exposed* to the selected management activities (improbable, probable). Probable is defined as “likely to occur or prove true; supported generally but not conclusively by evidence.” Exposure is a function of species overlap with Idaho Roadless Areas and where (based on Idaho Roadless Area theme or habitat types, for example) management activities might be expected to occur relative to species distributions and habitat needs. The analysis does not predict exactly where particular management will take place. However, exposure could be probable if the species overlaps Idaho Roadless Area themes where management activities are permitted; and/or if the species is relatively ubiquitous, highly mobile, and/or a habitat generalist. Conversely, exposure may be improbable if a species distribution is limited in Idaho Roadless Areas, particularly those areas where management activities are permitted, if the species is highly endemic and/or if it occurs in habitats that are unlikely to be managed.
2. **RESPONSE**—The severity (low, moderate, high) and likelihood (improbable, probable) of each species’ *response* (at the scale of individuals) to management activities assuming exposure occurs. This filter incorporates the nature of the impact on the species (for example, direct injury or mortality, habitat alteration, disturbance) and the probability that such an effect could occur given there was exposure. As an example, road construction can contribute to mortality of some individuals of a species due to collisions with vehicles. Direct mortality would be considered a high-severity response. The probability of a collision, and thus direct mortality, may be high or low depending on the level of road constructed, where it’s constructed, and the level of use expected. Although different management activities can contribute to a host of wide range of possible effects on terrestrial species, the focus is on the primary or most important effect(s) on each species.
3. **RISK**—An estimate of the *risk* (low, moderate, high) to the species based on exposure and response. Risk is based on the response of individuals and populations to the risk that various activities would pose to the species as a whole. For species that are likely to be both exposed and experience a negative response to roads, timber cutting, or discretionary mining, the risk to the species may be considered moderate to high. Determinations of risk do not take into account existing conservation measures, standards and guidelines, best management practices, and/or mitigations that are currently in place to minimize risks to species.

Determinations made at each juncture were based on current scientific information and analyses conducted as part of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (Wisdom et al. 2000), the Idaho Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy (IDFG 2005), and the Smoky Canyon Mine FEIS (USDI and USDA 2007). Where information was lacking on particular species, we estimated possible effects based on responses of similar species or taxa.

Where management activities could occur

Construction of roads is typically an interrelated activity that is needed to facilitate other activities, such as timber cutting and discretionary mining. Timber cutting, which includes timber harvest, may be proposed to reduce fuels, improve forested conditions, and/or to remove a merchantable product. Based on an evaluation of the condition of forested communities within Idaho, silvicultural treatments to improve stand conditions might target the following forest cover types (see USDA Forest Service 2008o): Douglas-fir (root disease, bark beetle, spruce budworm); lodgepole pine (mountain pine beetle); whitebark pine (white pine blister rust, mountain pine beetle); grand fir (bark beetle, spruce budworm); and subalpine fir (spruce budworm, bark beetle). Most forest cover types could be the target of timber harvest activities because of their commercial value; however, it is not possible to estimate exactly where these activities would occur across the State.

Approximately 50 percent of acres overlapping Idaho Roadless Areas have high geothermal potential. At this time it is difficult to estimate exactly where development of geothermal energy might take place although specific locations would be restricted to sites with less than a 40 percent slope (USDA Forest Service, 2008h). Oil and gas prospects appear very limited, likely to only occur on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. Known phosphate lease areas (KPLAs) – those areas known to contain phosphate deposits but are currently unleased – are also restricted to the Caribou-Targhee National Forest. KPLAs overlap 14,460 acres on 9 roadless areas on the Caribou-Targhee National Forest, most of which are within the Huckleberry Basin (2,120 acres), Meade Peak (2,470 acres) and Sage Creek (2,080 acres), Bald Mountain (1,430 acres), and Bear Creek (5,060 acres) Roadless Areas. Based on the locations of existing phosphate leases, KPLAs are likely to include the following habitat types on the Caribou National Forest (USDI and USDA 2007): mixed conifer (e.g., Douglas-fir, subalpine fir) and aspen forests, mixed forest/brush, sagebrush habitat, and riparian/wet meadow habitats.

Tables M-12, M-13, and M-14 report the findings of our analysis for federally threatened, endangered, and candidate species; Forest sensitive species; and management indicator species, respectively. These findings do not indicate levels of risk to the species under any given alternative. Rather, they provide a qualitative assessment of risk to the species that various management activities could have based on the species exposure and likely response to such activities.

Existing plan direction that addresses specific habitat needs still applies.

Table M-12. Federally threatened, endangered, and candidate species—likelihood of species habitats overlapping with areas expected to be affected by management activities and whether those species and/or their habitats would be vulnerable to any effects

Species	Exposure	Potential response to selected management activities ¹	Level of risk
Canada lynx	Probable ² High overlap, timber harvest activities, and discretionary mining.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – probable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, and fragmentation. Increased mortality from incidental trapping facilitated by roads. Could benefit from some timber cutting regimes that create early successional habitats that support snowshoe hares but could be adversely affected by practices that reduce snowshoe hare habitat.	Moderate
Grizzly bear	Probable High overlap where they occur.	Severity – high, Likelihood – probable Increased mortality due to human-bear encounters facilitated by roads. Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, and fragmentation via behavioral avoidance of human activities. Can benefit from some vegetation treatments that can increase production of soft mast or restore whitebark pine stands.	High
Northern Idaho ground squirrel (NIDGS)	Improbable Although 26 percent of predicted distribution overlaps, there are no known metapopulations. NIDGS unlikely to be found in habitats subject to management.	Severity – low-moderate, Likelihood – improbable Very limited habitat loss and reduction in habitat quality due to roads. Vegetation treatments designed to restore meadows and open forest stands could benefit this species. Mortality due to recreational shooting could be facilitated by roads, but probability of such an effect on individuals is low.	Low
Woodland caribou	Probable 28 percent of predicted distribution; likely overlap with timber cutting.	Severity – moderate-high, Likelihood – probable Habitat loss, fragmentation due to timber cutting and human disturbance. Increased mortality due to collisions with cars, increased poaching facilitated by roads.	Moderate-High
Gray wolf	Probable High overlap, timber cutting and roads.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – improbable Very low chance of increased mortality due to collisions with cars and increased encounters with people facilitated by roads. Human disturbance can contribute to habitat loss/ reduction in habitat quality and fragmentation.	Low
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	Improbable Limited distribution statewide.	Severity – low, Likelihood – improbable Very limited potential for habitat loss due to discretionary mining. Vegetation treatments designed to improve riparian corridors could benefit the species.	Low
Southern Idaho ground squirrel	Improbable Occupies lower elevation habitats and is currently not known to occupy NFS lands.	Severity – low, Likelihood – improbable Very limited habitat loss could occur due to roads. Vegetation treatments designed to restore meadows and open forest stands could benefit this species. Mortality due to recreational shooting could be facilitated by roads, but the probability of such and effect on individuals is low.	Low

¹ Based on Wisdom et al. (2000) and other supporting literature.

² Probable is defined as “likely to occur or prove true; supported generally but not conclusively by the evidence.”

Table M-13. Forest sensitive species – likelihood of species exposure to management activities and the vulnerability of those species and/or their habitats to any effects

Species	Exposure	Potential response to selected management activities ¹	Level of risk
American peregrine falcon	Probable Broad habitat associations.	Severity – low, Likelihood – improbable May be sensitive to human disturbance in more remote areas. Roads facilitate human access, which could lead to targeted shooting; however, this is likely to be extremely infrequent.	Low
Bald eagle	Probable Broadly distributed and high overlap. Possible overlap with timber cutting activities (particularly fuels work).	Severity – low, Likelihood – probable Habitat could be altered (removal of nest/roost trees and snags) and management can disturb nesting and foraging activities of some individuals. Avoidance of nest trees, snag retention measures, and limited operating procedures near known eagle nests can reduce likelihood of these effects.	Low
Black swift	Improbable Generally, habitat is unlikely to overlap with timber cutting, roads, or mining.	Severity – low, Likelihood - improbable May be sensitive to human recreation (rock climbing) that could be facilitated by roads, but few observations supporting this.	Low
Black-backed woodpecker	Probable	Severity – moderate, Likelihood - probable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, fragmentation, and removal of snags, particularly smaller diameter trees where they nest.	Moderate
Boreal owl	Probable High overlap. Likely to overlap with timber cutting activities.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – probable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, and fragmentation contributing to changes to prey base due to timber cutting, removal of snags due to firewood collecting (cavity nester).	Moderate
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse	Probable Potential for overlap on phosphate areas on the Caribou.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood - probable Habitat loss and reduction in habitat quality. Also, sensitive to human disturbances from roads and associated developments particularly during lekking.	Moderate
Common loon	Improbable Habitat will not likely overlap with timber cutting, roads, or mining.	Severity – low, Likelihood - improbable Could be affected by increased recreation around lake environments that might be facilitated by roads.	Low
Fisher	Probable High overlap. Found in habitats likely to be affected by timber cutting.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood - probable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality and fragmentation due to timber cutting, increased trapping, and removal of snags and downed logs for firewood.	Moderate
Flammulated owl	Probable High overlap (26 percent) and overlap with timber cutting activities and discretionary mining.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – probable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality (including changes to prey base), and fragmentation due to timber cutting; and removal of snags due to firewood collecting (cavity nester).	Moderate

Species	Exposure	Potential response to selected management activities ¹	Level of risk
Fringed myotis	Improbable Limited overlap and management activities.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – improbable Habitat loss and reduction in habitat quality, due to timber cutting and loss of snags affecting roost availability. Human disturbance facilitated by roads.	Low
Great gray owl	Probable	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – probable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, and fragmentation due to timber cutting; loss of snags. Timber cutting could be beneficial to maintaining/restoring meadow habitats where conifers are encroaching.	Moderate
Greater sage grouse	Probable 6 percent overlap of distribution with Idaho Roadless Areas. Likely overlap with phosphate development.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – probable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, and fragmentation due to roads and invasion of cheatgrass. Timber cutting might be more limited. Sensitive to human disturbance particularly during lekking.	Moderate. -
Grizzly bear	Probable	Severity – high, Likelihood – probable Increased mortality due to human-bear encounters facilitated by roads and collisions. Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, and fragmentation via behavioral avoidance of human activities. Can benefit from some vegetation treatments that can increase production of soft mast or restore white-bark pine stands.	High
Harlequin duck	Improbable Habitat not likely to overlap activities.	Severity – low, Likelihood – improbable	Low
American marten	Probable 33 percent of predicted distribution in Idaho Roadless Areas.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood - probable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, and fragmentation due to timber cutting; roads facilitate increased trapping and removal of snags and downed logs for firewood.	Moderate
Mountain plover	Probable	Severity - low, Likelihood - undetermined No available data on occurrence in Idaho Roadless Areas.	Undetermined
Mountain quail	Improbable Only 10 percent of predicted distribution overlaps.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – improbable Habitat reduction in habitat quality, increased mortality facilitated by roads.	Low
Northern bog lemming	Probable	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – probable Habitat disturbance from timber harvest and roads. Very limited distribution in Idaho, of which 26 percent overlaps Idaho Roadless Areas.	Moderate
Northern goshawk	Probable Occur throughout forested areas. 32 percent of species distribution overlaps.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – probable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, and fragmentation due to timber cutting. Existing conservation measures should protect nesting habitat, but reduction in habitat quality and loss of foraging habitat, as well as fragmentation still possible.	Moderate

Species	Exposure	Potential response to selected management activities ¹	Level of risk
Pygmy nuthatch	Probable	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – probable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, and fragmentation due to timber cutting.	Moderate
Ring-necked snake	Improbable Low overlap.	Severity – High, Likelihood – improbable Increased mortality due to crushing on roads.	Low
Pygmy rabbit	Improbable Somewhat low overlap.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – probable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, and fragmentation due to roads and invasion of cheatgrass. Roads could facilitate coyote movement and increase predation rates.	Low-moderate
Spotted bat	Improbable Very limited overlap (2 percent).	Severity – unknown, Likelihood – improbable	Low
Three-toed woodpecker	Probable 35 percent overlap.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – probable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, and fragmentation. In particular, loss of snags—due to timber cutting, salvage, fuels reduction, firewood collection—may negatively affect.	Moderate
Townsend's big-eared bat	Improbable Very limited overlap (3 percent).	Severity – low, Likelihood – improbable Human disturbance from roads, mining, or timber cutting nears roost sites and nursery colonies.	Low
Trumpeter swan	Improbable Habitat not likely to overlap with management activities.	Severity – low, Likelihood – improbable	Low
White-headed woodpecker	Probable Occurs in ponderosa pine and mixed conifer where timber cutting and roads likely.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood - probable Loss of snags due to timber cutting, firewood collection, facilitated by roads. However, some vegetation treatment to reduce stand-replacing fires in old ponderosa pine and to enhance development of ponderosa pine could improve conditions for this species.	Moderate
Wolverine	Probable High overlap (42 percent).	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – probable Loss of snags and logs due to timber cutting, salvage, etc.; incidental trapping (facilitated by roads); and sensitive to human disturbance.	Moderate

¹ Based on Wisdom et al. (2000) and other supporting literature.

Table M-14. MIS species other than those addressed under TECS – likelihood of species exposure to management activities and the vulnerability of those species and/or their habitats to any effects

Species	Exposure	Potential response to selected management activities ¹	Risk to species
Belted kingfisher	Improbable Habitat not likely to overlap with activities.	Severity – low, Likelihood – improbable	Low
Downy woodpecker	Probable	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – improbable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, fragmentation, and removal of snags.	Moderate
Elk	Probable High overlap.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – improbable. Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, increased mortality facilitated by roads. This species can also benefit from timber-cutting activities.	Moderate
Hairy woodpecker	Probable	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – improbable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, fragmentation, and removal of snags.	Moderate
Moose	Probable Species considered relatively common, habitat could overlap management activities.	Severity - moderate , Likelihood – improbable Habitat reduction in habitat quality, disturbance, increased mortality facilitated by roads.	Moderate
Northern Flicker	Probable Species considered relatively common, habitat could overlap management activities.	Severity – low, Likelihood – improbable Potential reduction in habitat quality via timber cutting and vegetation management. Habitat generalist, so it is unlikely that impact on individuals would be significant.	Low
Red Squirrel	Probable Species considered relatively common, habitat could overlap management activities.	Severity – low , Likelihood – improbable Reduction in habitat quality via timber cutting. Habitat generalist, so unlikely that impact on individuals would be significant.	Low
Red-naped sapsucker	Probable Species considered relatively common, habitat could overlap management activities.	Severity – moderate, Likelihood – probable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, fragmentation, and removal of snags.	Moderate
White-tailed deer	Probable Species considered relatively common, habitat could overlap management activities.	Severity – low-moderate, Likelihood – probable Habitat loss, reduction in habitat quality, fragmentation, and disturbance. Increased mortality facilitated by roads. Habitat generalist, so unlikely that impact on individuals will be significant.	Low-moderate

¹ Based on Wisdom et al. (2000) and other supporting literature.

Table M-15a. Species-specific habitat or recovery areas for Canada lynx, northern Idaho ground squirrel, woodland caribou, and grizzly bear by alternative

Species (status) (total acres)	Alternative	WLR	PRIM	BCR	BCR CPZ	GFRG	SAHTS	FPSA
		-----Acres (percent of total acres)-----						
Woodland Caribou (E) Recovery Area (959,900 ac) ¹	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	131,900 (13.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0
	Existing Plan	38,800 (4.1)	26,700 (2.8)	51,600 (5.4)	0 (0.0)	500 (0.05)	0 (0.0)	14,300 (1.5)
	Proposed Rule	43,800 (4.6)	10,700 (1.1)	58,400 (6.1)	0 (0.0)	4,700 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	14,300 (1.5)
	Modified Rule	54,500 (5.7)	0 (0.00)	58,500 (6.1)	0 (0.0)	4,600 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	14,300 (1.5)
Gray wolf ² (E) north of I-90	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	13,400 (5.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3,000 (1.3)	700(.31)	9,500 (4.1)	0 (0.0)	70 (.03)
	Proposed Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	9,700 (4.2)	3,600 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	70 (.03)
	Modified Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	9,700 (4.2)	3600 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	70 (.03)
Gray wolf ² (EN) south of I-90	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5,655,700 (34)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	860,700 (5.2)	1,288,700 (7.9)	2,494,700 (15.2)	211,800 (1.3)	605,700 (3.7)	0 (0.0)	194,100 (1.2)
	Proposed Rule	887,200 (5.4)	1,156,900 (7.0)	3,007,100 (18.3)	253,100 (1.5)	87,800 (.5)	69,500 (0.5)	194,100 (1.2)
	Modified Rule	969,500 (5.9)	1,243,800 (7.6)	2,831,800 (17.2)	251,200 (1.5)	117,100 (.71)	48,300 (.29)	194,100 (1.2)
Grizzly bear ³ core habitat in the Cabinet-Yaak (T) (929,600 ac)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	108,900 (11.7)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	9,400 (1.0)	45,500 (4.9)	49,700 (5.3)	0 (0.0)	1,400 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	2,900 (0.3)
	Proposed Rule	10,300 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	93,300 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	2,400 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	2,900 (0.3)
	Modified Rule	10,300 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	83,000 (9.0)	11,700 (1.3)	1,000 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	2,900 (0.3)

Species (status) (total acres)	Alternative	WLR	PRIM	BCR	BCR CPZ	GFRG	SAHTS	FPSA
Grizzly bear ³ core habitat in the Selkirk (T) (325,500 ac)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	136,900 (42.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	37,400 (11.0)	29,300 (9.0)	51,300 (15.8)	0 (0.0)	4,500 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	14,400 (4.4)
	Proposed Rule	44,200 (13.6)	9,900 (3.1)	60,400 (18.60)	0 (0.0)	8,000 (2.5)	0 (0.0)	14,400 (4.4)
	Modified Rule	54,100 (16.6)	0 (0.0)	59,900 (18.4)	500 (0.1)	8,000 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	14,400 (4.4)
Mapped lynx habitat (T) (7,354,800 ac) ⁴	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3,503,400 (47.6)	0 (0.0)	0	0 (0.0)	0
	Existing Plan	504,100 (6.9)	677,000 (9.2)	1,710,300 (23.2)	0 (0.0)	496,700 (6.8)	0 (0.0)	115,300 (1.6)
	Proposed Rule	516,100 (7.0)	588,500 (8.0)	2,113,000 (28.7)	0 (0.0)	125,900 (1.7)	44,400 (0.6)	115,300 (1.6)
	Modified Rule	549,100 (7.5)	649,000 (8.8)	1,885,000 (25.6)	152,400 (2.1)	115,800 (1.6)	36,500 (0.5)	115,300 (1.6)
Northern Idaho ground squirrel (T) probable historic distribution (843,400)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	47,300 (5.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.00)
	Existing Plan	0 (0.0)	42,800 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2,700 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	1,800 (0.2)
	Proposed Rule	0(0.0)	42,800 (5.1)	1.5 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2,000 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	1,800 (0.2)
	Modified Rule	30 (0.0)	42,800 (5.1)	0 (0.0)	1.5 (0.0)	2,700 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	1,800 (0.2)
Southern Idaho ground squirrel (C), predicted habitat (847,300)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	220,900 (26.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	21,700 (2.6)	97,000 (11.5)	85,800 (10.1)	0 (0.0)	900 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	15,400 (1.8)
	Proposed Rule	21,700 (2.6)	108,000 (12.8)	74,900 (8.9)	0 (0.0)	800 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	15,400 (1.8)
	Modified Rule	39,000 (4.6)	90,700 (10.7)	69,200 (8.2)	5,800 (0.7)	800 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	15,400 (1.8)

Species (status) (total acres)	Alternative	WLR	PRIM	BCR	BCR CPZ	GFRG	SAHTS	FPSA
Yellow-billed cuckoo (C) predicted habitat (488,400)	2001 Rule	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	128,900 (26.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	6,700 (1.4)	12,500 (2.6)	68,000 (13.9)	0 (0.0)	33,800 (6.9)	0 (0.0)	7,900 (1.6)
	Proposed Rule	6,700 (1.4)	12,500 (2.6)	68,000 (13.9)	0 (0.0)	33,800 (6.9)	0 (0.0)	7,900 (1.6)
	Modified Rule	6,700 (1.4)	12,500 (2.6)	78,200 (16.0)	9,600 (2.0)	14,000 (2.9)	0 (0.0)	7,900 (1.6)

¹Total area encompassed by the South Selkirk Recovery Area for woodland caribou, including Canada.

² For gray wolves, percentages are those of the total acres occurring either north or south of I-90 rather than of the Statewide total.

³Totals for core habitat, encompass all core within the entire recovery ecosystems (i.e., Cabinet-Yaak and Selkirk) in the U.S. portion of the range.

⁴Total mapped lynx habitat in Idaho.

WLR – Wild Land Recreation; PRIM – Primitive; BCR – Backcountry/Restoration; BCR CPZ – Backcountry/Restoration community protection zone; GFRG – General Forest, Rangeland, and Grassland; SAHTS – Special Areas of Historic and Tribal Significance; FPSA – forest plan special areas.

E – endangered; EN – experimental non-essential T – threatened; C – candidate species under the Endangered Species Act.

Table M-15b. Acres and percentage of each sensitive and MIS species' predicted distributions that overlap with Idaho Roadless Areas for each theme and alternative*

Species (NFS acres in Idaho)	Alternative	WLR	PRIM	BCR	BCR CPZ	GFRG	SAHTS	FPSA
Sensitive species								
American peregrine falcon (34,165,500)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7,716,500 (22.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	1,007,400 (3.0)	1,661,800 (4.9)	3,692,300 (10.8)	0 (0.0)	1,076,200 (3.2)	0 (0.00)	278,800 (0.8)
	Proposed Rule	1,044,000 (3.0)	1,565,900 (4.6)	4,225,400 (12.3)	0 (0.0)	581,400 (1.7)	21,000(0.1)	278,800 (0.8)
	Modified Rule	1,112,400 (3.3)	1,507,200 (4.4)	3,996,400 (11.7)	414,000 (1.2)	386,600 (1.1)	21,000 (0.1)	278,800 (0.8)
Bald eagle (9,067,100)	2001 Rule	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2,704,900 (29.8)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	Existing Plan	351,600 (3.9)	567,600 (6.7)	1,268,100 (14.0)	0 (0.00)	343,500 (3.8)	0 (0.00)	174,200 (1.9)
	Proposed Rule	357,900 (4.0)	472,500 (5.2)	1,572,600 (17.3)	0 (0.00)	105,000 (1.2)	22,600 (0.3)	174,200 (1.9)
	Modified Rule	391,600 (4.3)	499,000 (5.5)	1,396,000 (15.0)	144,000 (1.6)	87,000 (1.0)	13,000 (0.1)	174,200 (1.9)
Black swift (11,371,600)	2001 Rule	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3,280,600 (28.9)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	Existing Plan	468,800 (4.1)	468,200 (4.1)	1,828,000 (16.1)	0 (0.00)	391,200 (3.4)	0 (0.00)	124,400 (1.1)
	Proposed Rule	508,000 (4.5)	297,500 (2.6)	2,268,400 (20.0)	0 (0.00)	19,700 (0.2)	63,000 (0.6)	124,400 (1.1)
	Modified Rule	587,900 (5.2)	353,600 (3.1)	1,960,000 (17.2)	184,800 (1.6)	25,100 (0.2)	44,900 (0.4)	124,400 (1.1)
Black-backed woodpecker (16,780,100)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5,223,900 (31.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	716,600 (4.3)	1,107,100 (6.6)	2,577,200 (15.4)	0 (0.0)	643,700 (3.8)	0 (0.0)	179,300 (1.1)
	Proposed Rule	743,200 (4.4)	925,700 (5.5)	3,219,900 (19.3)	0 (0.0)	84,200 (0.5)	63,200 (0.4)	179,300 (1.1)
	Modified Rule	824,400 (4.9)	977,800 (5.8)	2,813,300 (16.8)	259,200 (1.5)	125,900 (0.8)	44,000 (0.3)	179,300 (1.1)

Species (NFS acres in Idaho)	Alternative	WLR	PRIM	BCR	BCR CPZ	GFRG	SAHTS	FPSA
Boreal owl (18,584,500)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6,111,900 (32.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	841,900 (4.5)	1,196,500 (6.4)	3,012,000 (16.2)	0 (0.0)	840,200 (4.5)	0 (0.0)	221,300 (1.2)
	Proposed Rule	871,200 (4.7)	1,005,300 (5.4)	3,679,900 (19.8)	0 (0.0)	270,000 (1.5)	64,200 (0.4)	221,300 (1.2)
	Modified Rule	952,700 (5.1)	1,060,000 (5.7)	3,305,800 (17.8)	302,000 (1.6)	225,400 (1.2)	44,700 (0.3)	221,300 (1.2)
Columbian sharp-tailed grouse (8,771,700)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	531,900 (6.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	7,700 (0.1)	39,600 (0.5)	286,000 (3.3)	0 (0.0)	179,100 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	19,500 (0.2)
	Proposed Rule	7,600 (0.1)	38,700 (0.5)	287,800 (3.3)	0 (0.0)	178,300 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	19,500 (0.2)
	Modified Rule	7,700 (0.1)	38,600 (0.5)	310,600 (3.5)	37,500 (0.4)	118,000 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	19,500 (0.2)
Common loon (566,700)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	13,800 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	5,100 (0.9)	2,500 (0.4)	4,800 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	100 (0.01)	0 (0.0)	1,400 (0.2)
	Proposed Rule	4,900 (0.9)	2,000 (0.4)	5,500 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	100 (0.01)	0 (0.0)	1,400 (0.2)
	Modified Rule	5,100 (0.9)	1,800 (0.3)	5,200 (0.9)	300 (0.1)	100 (0.01)	0 (0.0)	1,400 (0.2)
Fisher (11,889,600)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3,601,600 (30.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	484,400 (4.1)	840,000 (7.1)	1,726,900 (14.5)	0 (0.0)	417,000 (3.5)	0 (0.0)	133,300 (1.1)
	Proposed Rule	486,300 (4.1)	671,800 (5.6)	2,173,900(18.3)	0 (0.0)	72,500 (0.6)	63,800 (0.5)	133,300 (1.1)
	Modified Rule	546,200 (4.6)	745,500 (6.3)	1,851,700 (15.6)	187,300 (1.6)	93,300 (0.8)	44,200 (0.4)	133,300 (1.1)
Flammulated owl (9,136,900)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2,395,300 (26.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	233,800 (2.6)	527,800 (5.8)	1,091,900 (12.0)	0 (0.0)	435,600 (4.8)	0 (0.0)	106,200 (1.2)
	Proposed Rule	242,600 (2.7)	477,000 (5.2)	1,351,600 (14.87)	0 (0.0)	201,800 (2.2)	16,000 (0.2)	106,200 (1.2)
	Modified Rule	276,300 (3.0)	490,900 (5.4)	1,235,700 (13.5)	150,000 (1.6)	123,800 (1.4)	12,500 (0.1)	106,200 (1.2)

Species (NFS acres in Idaho)	Alternative	WLR	PRIM	BCR	BCR CPZ	GFRG	SAHTS	FPSA
Fringed myotis (3,621,800)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	122,900 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	0 (0.0)	57,800 (1.6)	51,500 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	6,300 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	7,300 (0.2)
	Proposed Rule	0 (0.0)	49,900 (1.4)	65,700 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.0)	7,300 (0.2)
	Modified Rule	0 (0.0)	49,900 (1.4)	50,800 (1.4)	14,900 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7,300 (0.2)
Great gray owl (18,909,400)	2001 Rule	0 (0.00)	0 (0.0)	5,940,700 (31.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	856,800 (4.5)	1,025,700 (5.4)	2,954,700 (15.6)	0 (0.0)	876,400 (4.6)	0 (0.0)	227,200 (1.2)
	Proposed Rule	885,300 (4.6)	834,000 (4.4)	3,602,500 (19.0)	0 (0.0)	326,100 (1.7)	65,600 (0.35)	227,200 (1.2)
	Modified Rule	972,100 (5.1)	887,600 (4.7)	3,250,100 (17.2)	305,600 (1.6)	252,500 (1.3)	45,600 (0.2)	227,200 (1.2)
Greater sage grouse (21,424,200)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,294,900 (6.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	104,600 (0.5)	284,000 (1.3)	636,200 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	237,400 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	32,600 (0.2)
	Proposed Rule	132,400 (0.6)	261,100 (1.2)	665,800 (3.1)	0 (0.0)	202,900 (1.0)	0 (0.0)	32,600 (0.2)
	Modified Rule	133,800 (0.6)	259,800 (1.2)	675,200 (3.2)	78,300 (0.4)	115,100 (0.5)	0 (0.0)	32,600 (0.2)
Grizzly bear, Yellowstone (640,400)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	61,200 (9.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	13,200 (2.1)	28,500 (4.4)	14,000 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5,500 (0.9)
	Proposed Rule	10,700 (1.7)	30,800 (4.8)	14,200 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5,500 (0.9)
	Modified Rule	10,700 (1.7)	31,000 (4.8)	5,300 (0.8)	6,500(1.0)	2,200 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	5,500 (0.9)
Harlequin duck (1,560,100)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	420,800 (27.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	53,600 (3.4)	60,600 (3.9)	222,600 (14.3)	0 (0.0)	54,200 (3.5)	0 (0.0)	29,700 (1.9)
	Proposed Rule	55,700 (3.6)	30,500 (2.0)	273,200 (17.5)	0 (0.0)	19,100 (1.2)	12,500 (0.8)	29,700 (1.9)
	Modified Rule	60,100 (3.9)	52,700 (3.4)	246,600 (15.8)	15,100 (1.0)	7,600 (0.5)	8,800 (0.6)	29,700 (1.9)

Species (NFS acres in Idaho)	Alternative	WLR	PRIM	BCR	BCR CPZ	GFRG	SAHTS	FPSA
Mountain quail (6,654,300)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	697,200 (10.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	114,600 (1.8)	335,300 (5.0)	187,600 (2.8)	0 (0.0)	17,500 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	42,200 (0.6)
	Proposed Rule	116,600 (1.8)	360,700 (5.4)	172,900 (2.6)	0 (0.0)	4,700 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	42,200 (0.6)
	Modified Rule	156,700 (2.4)	321,800 (4.8)	150,100 (2.3)	21,700 (0.3)	4,600 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	42,200 (0.6)
Northern bog lemming (547,900)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	132,200 (24.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	28,200 (5.2)	23,700 (4.3)	57,700 (10.5)	(0.0)	8,800 (1.6)	0 (0.0)	13,700 (2.5)
	Proposed Rule	36,800 (6.7)	6,000 (1.1)	63,700 (11.6)	0 (0.0)	12,100 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	13,700 (2.5)
	Modified Rule	42,700 (7.8)	0 (0.0)	62,700 (11.4)	2,100 (0.4)	11,000 (2.0)	0 (0.0)	13,700 (2.5)
Northern goshawk (19,822,600)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6,436,900 (32.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	876,900 (4.4)	1,229,400 (6.2)	3,180,200 (16.0)	0 (0.0)	917,500 (4.6)	0 (0.0)	232,800 (1.2)
	Proposed Rule	905,100 (4.6)	1,037,800 (5.2)	3,850,600 (19.4)	0 (0.0)	346,200 (1.8)	64,400 (0.3)	232,800 (1.2)
	Modified Rule	989,200 (5.0)	1,094,000 (5.5)	3,511,800 (17.7)	310,900 (1.6)	255,700 (1.3)	44,900 (0.2)	232,800 (1.2)
Pygmy nuthatch (5,018,652)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1,107,800 (22.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	99,200 (2.0)	308,900 (6.2)	464,200 (9.3)	0 (0.0)	176,600 (3.5)	0 (0.00)	58,900 (1.2)
	Proposed Rule	103,600 (2.1)	281,100 (5.6)	627,600 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	35,600 (0.7)	1,000 (0.02)	58,900 (1.2)
	Modified Rule	127,400 (2.5)	259,600 (5.2)	526,800 (10.5)	92,600 (1.9)	41,600 (0.8)	900 (0.02)	58,900 (1.2)
Pygmy rabbit (13,948,900)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	961,500 (6.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	40,000 (0.3)	182,300 (1.3)	526,400 (3.8)	0 (0.0)	201,500 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	11,200 (0.1)
	Proposed Rule	71,100 (0.5)	158,200 (1.1)	550,400 (4.0)	0 (0.0)	170,700 (1.2)	0 (0.0)	11,200 (0.1)
	Modified Rule	71,100 (0.5)	158,200 (1.1)	590,000 (4.2)	41,000 (0.3)	90,000 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	11,200 (0.1)

Species (NFS acres in Idaho)	Alternative	WLR	PRIM	BCR	BCR CPZ	GFRG	SAHTS	FPSA
Ringneck snake (1,533,200)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	97,800 (6.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	1,200 (0.1)	4,600 (0.3)	52,600 (3.4)	0 (0.0)	35,800 (2.3)	0 (0.0)	3,600 (0.2)
	Proposed Rule	1,200 (0.1)	4,700 (0.3)	54,000 (3.5)	0 (0.0)	34,400 (2.2)	0 (0.0)	3,600 (0.2)
	Modified Rule	1,200 (0.1)	4,600 (0.3)	49,400 (3.2)	16,600 (1.1)	22,400 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	3,600 (0.2)
Spotted bat (5,755,800)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	109,600 (1.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	0 (0.0)	52,200 (0.9)	16,300 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	40,800 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	400 (0.0)
	Proposed Rule	0 (0.0)	52,200 (0.9)	16,300 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	40,800 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	400 (0.0)
	Modified Rule	0 (0.0)	52,200 (0.9)	16,300 (0.3)	0 (0.0)	40,800 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	400 (0.0)
Three-toed woodpecker (7,596,100)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2,639,600 (34.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	368,100 (4.8)	612,300 (8.0)	1,269,000 (16.7)	0 (0.0)	306,900 (4.0)	0 (0.0)	83,500 (1.1)
	Proposed Rule	379,200 (5.0)	538,900 (7.0)	1,547,800 (20.4)	0 (0.0)	53,800 (0.7)	36,400 (0.5)	83,500 (1.1)
	Modified Rule	422,700 (5.6)	538,600 (7.0)	1,362,600 (17.9)	127,500 (1.7)	75,100 (1.0)	29,600 (0.4)	83,500 (1.1)
Townsend's big-eared bat (3,604,100)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	120,400 (3.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	0 (0.0)	56,400 (1.6)	50,900 (1.4)	0 (0.0)	5,900 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	7,200 (0.2)
	Proposed Rule	0 (0.0)	49,000 (1.4)	64,100 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7,200 (0.2)
	Modified Rule	0 (0.0)	49,000 (1.4)	49,300 (1.4)	14,800 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	7,200 (0.2)
Trumpeter swan (202,300)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Proposed Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Modified Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)

Species (NFS acres in Idaho)	Alternative	WLR	PRIM	BCR	BCR CPZ	GFRG	SAHTS	FPFA
White-headed woodpecker (4,772,000)	2001 Rule	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1,067,500 (22.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.00)
	Existing Plan	109,100 (2.3)	360,600 (7.6)	467,200 (9.8)	0 (0.0)	72,800 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	57,800 (1.2)
	Proposed Rule	108,600 (2.3)	355,400 (7.5)	520,900 (10.9)	0 (0.0)	18,400 (0.4)	6,300 (0.1)	57,800 (1.2)
	Modified Rule	133,000 (2.8)	333,500 (7.0)	447,800 (9.4)	71,300 (1.5)	17,800 (0.4)	6,200 (0.1)	57,800 (1.2)
Wolverine (13,746,000)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5,755,400 (41.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	996,900 (7.3)	1,131,000 (8.2)	2,762,900 (20.1)	0 (0.0)	692,400 (5.0)	0 (0.0)	172,200 (1.3)
	Proposed Rule	1,020,800 (7.4)	984,400 (7.2)	3,339,600 (24.3)	0 (0.0)	179,400 (1.3)	59,000 (0.4)	172,200 (1.3)
	Modified Rule	1,103,300 (8.0)	1,007,300 (7.3)	3,034,300 (22.0)	236,400 (1.7)	159,700 (1.2)	42,200 (0.3)	172,200 (1.3)
Management indicator species that are not threatened, endangered, or sensitive								
Belted kingfisher (303,300)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	36,100 (11.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	3,600 (1.2)	6,600 (2.2)	14,500 (4.8)	0 (0.0)	3,300 (1.1)	0 (0.0)	8,000 (2.7)
	Proposed Rule	3,700 (1.2)	6,100 (2.0)	16,200 (5.4)	0 (0.0)	2,000 (0.7)	0 (0.0)	8,000 (2.7)
	Modified Rule	3,700 (1.2)	6,200 (2.0)	15,500 (5.1)	1,600 (0.5)	1,100 (0.4)	0 (0.0)	8,000 (2.7)
Downy woodpecker (19,569,100)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5,784,400 (29.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	760,000 (3.9)	1,205,900 (6.2)	2,782,400 (14.2)	0 (0.0)	819,200 (4.2)	0 (0.0)	216,900 (1.1)
	Proposed Rule	790,300 (4.0)	1,020,600 (5.2)	3,416,500 (17.5)	0 (0.0)	277,200 (1.4)	62,900 (0.3)	216,900 (1.1)
	Modified Rule	870,200 (4.5)	1,077,600 (5.5)	3,037,500 (15.5)	298,400 (1.5)	238,900 (1.2)	44,900 (0.2)	216,900 (1.1)
Elk (36,990,600)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8,869,200 (24.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	1,171,200 (3.2)	1,853,700 (5.0)	4,332,900 (11.7)	0 (0.0)	1,192,200 (3.2)	0 (0.0)	319,200 (0.9)
	Proposed Rule	1,235,900 (3.3)	1,604,200 (4.3)	5,090,800 (13.7)	0 (0.0)	549,600 (1.5)	69,500 (0.2)	319,200 (0.9)
	Modified Rule	1,332,900 (3.6)	1,676,500 (4.5)	4,680,800 (12.7)	432,000 (1.7)	379,400 (1.0)	48,300 (0.1)	319,200 (0.9)

Species (NFS acres in Idaho)	Alternative	WLR	PRIM	BCR	BCR CPZ	GFRG	SAHTS	FPSA
Hairy woodpecker (20,243,500)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6,461,100 (31.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	880,100 (4.4)	1,233,400 (6.1)	3,193,700 (15.8)	0 (0.0)	920,700 (4.6)	0 (0.0)	233,100 (1.2)
	Proposed Rule	907,900 (4.5)	1,041,100 (5.1)	3,867,300 (19.1)	0 (0.0)	346,800 (1.7)	64,700 (0.3)	233,100 (1.2)
	Modified Rule	989,800 (4.9)	1,097,700 (5.4)	3,526,200 (17.4)	312,000 (1.5)	257,100 (1.3)	45,000 (0.2)	233,100 (1.2)
Moose (19,657,700)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6,466,200 (32.9)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	891,600 (4.5)	1,228,200 (6.3)	3,199,700 (16.3)	0 (0.0)	904,800 (4.6)	0 (0.0)	241,900 (1.2)
	Proposed Rule	920,400 (4.7)	1,035,100 (5.3)	3,873,800 (19.7)	0 (0.0)	330,500 (1.7)	64,500 (0.3)	241,900 (1.2)
	Modified Rule	1,002,100 (5.1)	1,091,900 (5.6)	3,523,800 (17.9)	313,500 (1.6)	248,000 (1.3)	44,900 (0.2)	241,900 (1.2)
Northern flicker (51,744,300)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8,955,000 (17.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	1,160,800 (2.2)	1,874,800 (3.6)	4,354,000 (8.4)	0 (0.0)	1,247,200 (2.4)	0 (0.0)	318,100 (0.6)
	Proposed Rule	1,225,000 (2.4)	1,626,200 (3.1)	5,111,500 (9.9)	0 (0.0)	604,600 (1.2)	69,500 (0.1)	318,100 (0.6)
	Modified Rule	1,322,000 (2.6)	1,698,600 (3.3)	4,726,700 (9.1)	436,400 (0.9)	404,900 (0.8)	48,400 (0.1)	318,100 (0.6)
Pileated woodpecker (17,266,400)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5,535,400 (32.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	793,900 (4.6)	1,145,500 (6.3)	2,704,000 (15.7)	0 (0.0)	699,500 (4.0)	0 (0.0)	192,500 (1.1)
	Proposed Rule	823,900 (4.8)	952,300 (5.5)	3,373,700 (19.5)	0 (0.0)	128,600 (0.7)	64,400 (0.4)	192,500 (1.1)
	Modified Rule	905,600 (5.2)	1,008,000 (5.9)	2,991,400 (17.3)	262,100 (1.5)	131,000 (0.8)	44,800 (0.3)	192,500 (1.1)
Pine marten (18,361,800)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6,098,500 (33.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	868,800 (4.7)	1,206,000 (6.6)	3,018,700 (16.4)	0 (0.0)	779,600 (4.3)	0 (0.0)	225,500 (1.2)
	Proposed Rule	896,900 (4.9)	1,014,600 (5.5)	3,688,600 (20.1)	0 (0.0)	208,700 (1.1)	64,400 (0.4)	225,500 (1.2)
	Modified Rule	978,500 (5.3)	1,070,600 (5.8)	3,323,200 (18.1)	294,300 (1.6)	161,600 (0.9)	44,800 (0.2)	225,500 (1.2)

Species (NFS acres in Idaho)	Alternative	WLR	PRIM	BCR	BCR CPZ	GFRG	SAHTS	FPSA
Red squirrel (19,001,700)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6,302,400 (33.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.00)
	Existing Plan	868,200 (4.6)	1,209,400 (6.4)	3,115,200 (16.4)	0 (0.00)	882,800 (4.6)	0 (0.00)	226,800 (1.2)
	Proposed Rule	897,500 (4.7)	1,017,800 (5.4)	3,783,900 (19.9)	0 (0.00)	312,100 (1.6)	64,400 (0.3)	226,800 (1.2)
	Modified Rule	979,000 (5.2)	1,072,800 (5.7)	3,439,600 (18.1)	302,600 (1.6)	236,600 (1.2)	44,800 (0.2)	226,800 (1.2)
Red-napped sapsucker (20,152,400)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	6,442,100 (32.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	876,900 (4.4)	1,229,800 (6.1)	3,181,600 (15.8)	0 (0.0)	920,900 (4.6)	0 (0.0)	232,800 (1.2)
	Proposed Rule	905,100 (4.5)	1,038,200 (5.2)	3,854,400 (19.1)	0 (0.0)	347,100 (1.7)	64,400 (0.3)	232,800 (1.2)
	Modified Rule	986,800 (4.9)	1,094,400 (5.4)	3,513,400 (17.4)	310,900 (1.5)	259,000 (1.3)	44,800 (0.2)	232,800 (1.2)
White-tailed deer (23,210,600)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5,842,400 (25.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	843,800 (3.6)	1,176,500 (5.1)	2,888,100 (12.4)	0 (0.0)	698,600 (3.0)	0 (0.0)	235,500 (1.0)
	Proposed Rule	868,700 (3.7)	958,200 (4.1)	3,552,700 (15.3)	0 (0.0)	157,800 (0.7)	69,500 (0.3)	235,500 (1.0)
	Modified Rule	960,600 (4.1)	1,034,900 (4.5)	3,115,600 (13.4)	293,000 (1.3)	154,500 (0.7)	48,300 (0.2)	235,500 (1.0)
Williamson's sapsucker (15,595,900)	2001 Rule	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4,888,800 (31.4)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
	Existing Plan	593,600 (3.8)	1,065,700 (6.8)	2,275,700 (14.6)	0 (0.0)	775,000 (5.0)	0 (0.00)	178,700 (1.2)
	Proposed Rule	599,200 (3.8)	975,200 (6.3)	2,789,100 (17.9)	0 (0.0)	322,200 (2.1)	24,400 (0.2)	178,700 (1.2)
	Modified Rule	658,300 (4.2)	1,673,700 (10.7)	2,565,800 (16.5)	295,400 (1.9)	238,100 (1.5)	20,800 (0.1)	178,700 (1.2)

* Figures for the mountain plover were not available.

WLR – Wild Land Recreation

PRIM – Primitive

BCR – Backcountry/Restoration

BCR CPZ – Backcountry/Restoration community protection zone

GFRG – General Forest, Rangeland, and Grassland

SAHTS – Special Areas of Historic and Tribal Significance

FPSA – forest plan special areas

