State GRSG Approved RMP Amendment	Soft Trigger	Response	Hard Trigger	Response	Other Factors
Colorado Triggers based on Habitat Loss and/or Population Decline (25 percent quartile of the high male count in each population)	Intermediate threshold indicating mngmnt changes are needed at the project level to address habitat and population loss; evaluation of the minimization, mitigation, and location of permitted activities for restrictive mngmnt actions	Change mngmnt to a more conservative or restrictive implementation conservation measure to mitigate for the casual factor in the decline of the population or habitat with consideration of local knowledge and conditions	Threshold indicating that immediate action is necessary to stop a severe deviation from GRSG conservation objectives in the ARMPA; set at or below the normal range of variation to provide a threshold of last resort in the event of a catastrophe ; Hard Trigger = 30% cumulative loss of PHMA and reaching a percentile of male population decline simultaneously	BLM will immediately defer issuance of discretionary authorizations for a new action for a period of 90 days, within 14 days, Sage Grouse Implementation team will convene to develop an interim response strategy and initiate an assessment to determine causal factor	Disturbance Cap Trigger: Habitat loss or degradation measured as the 3% disturbance cap in PHMA; If tripped, no further anthro disturbances would be permitted by BLM in PHMA until disturbance has been reduced to below cap

State GRSG Approved RMP Amendment	Soft Trigger	Response	Hard Trigger	Response	Other Factors
Idaho/ SW Montana Triggers based on Habitat Loss and/or Population Decline	10% loss of Key habitat within BSU of the PHMA of a Conservation Area when compared to 2011 Baseline or 10% loss of Key Habitat within BSU of the IHMA of a Conservation Area when compared to the 2011 Baseline; Or 10% Decline in the current 3-year average of total maximum number of males counted compared to the 2011 maximum male baseline and a finite rate of change below 1.0 within the PHMA or IHMA within a Conservation Area of the same time period	Implementation team will evaluate causal factors and recommend additional potential implementation level activities	20% loss of Key habitat within BSU of the PHMA of a Conservation Area when compared to 2011 Baseline or 20% loss of Key Habitat within BSU of the IHMA of a Conservation Area when compared to the 2011 Baseline; OR 20% Decline in the current 3-year average of total maximum number of males counted compared to the 2011 maximum male baseline and a finite rate of change significantly (if 90% confidence interval around the current 3-year finite rate of change is less than and does not include 1.0) below 1.0 within the PHMA or IHMA within a Conservation Area of the same time period	All PHMA mngmnt actions will be applied to the IHMA within that conservation area and the Implementation Team will evaluate causal factors and recommend additional potential implementation level activities;	Disturbance Cap Trigger: Habitat loss or degradation measured as the 3% disturbance cap in PHMA; If tripped, no further anthro disturbances would be permitted by BLM in PHMA or IHMA until disturbance has been reduced to below cap

State GRSG Approved RMP Amendment	Soft Trigger	Response	Hard Trigger	Response	Other Factors
Oregon Triggers based on Habitat Loss and/or Population Decline	When an area of at least 5% sagebrush canopy cover and <5% tree cover drops to between 30-65% of the sagebrush capable area within PAC; OR the annual population drops by 40% or greater in a single year or 10% or greater for three consecutive years or 5-year running mean population drops below the lower 95% confidence interval value	BLM will convene an adaptive mngmnt team at district level within 1 month, determine cause, and follow list of adaptive responses within the PAC	When an area of at least 5% sagebrush canopy cover and <5% tree cover drops below 30% of the sagebrush capable area within PAC; or When an area of at least 5% sagebrush canopy cover and <5% tree cover drops 5% or more in one year in the sagebrush capable area within PAC; OR (in areas of adequate population data) 5-year running mean population drops below lower standard deviation value or (in areas of inadequate population data), the annual population declines by a total of 60% or more over two consecutive years; OR When a soft trigger for both population and habitat are met in the same PAC	BLM will convene an adaptive mngmnt team at district level within 1 month, determine cause and will implement list of restrictive conservation actions within the PAC Exceptions: Pending and new authorizations could continue if disturbance cap has not been reached and project has no direct or indirect impact on GRSG population or habitat or project has been modified to fulfill the prior requirement	

State GRSG Approved RMP Amendment	Soft Trigger	Response	Hard Trigger	Response	Other Factors
Utah Triggers based on Habitat Loss and/or Population Decline	~4 consecutive years of 10% or greater annual decline in average males per lek in each year OR 6 consecutive years of declining average males per lek in each year OR 40% or greater decline in average males per lek in any single year OR 50% or greater decline in average males per lek in a 4 consecutive year period ~ AND lambda of <1 in 4 consecutive years based on all leks in PHMA; OR 10% loss of total GRSG habitat in PHMA or 10% loss of habitat within the nesting areas on PHMA or 5% loss of habitat within UDWR mapped winter areas in PHMA or any one fire that burns 5% of total GRSG habitat in PHMA	BLM will determine specific cause; if natural variation, no action; if caused by management actions, BLM would apply measures to mitigate the decline to the area where the trigger has been met, and may require adjustment of future project level/plan implementation activities	4 consecutive years of 20% or greater annual decline in average males per lek in each year or average males per lek drops 75% below the 10-year rolling average males per lek in any single year or lambda of <1 in six consecutive years based on all leks in the PHMA or Lambda of <1 in 8 years of a 10 year window based on all leks in PHMA; OR 20% loss of total GRSG habitat in PHMA or 20% loss of habitat within the nesting areas on PHMA or 20% loss of habitat within UDWR mapped winter areas in PHMA	The ARMPA includes a hard wired plan level response (Table 1-1) that requires a more restrictive alternative or appropriate component of a more restrictive alternative analyzed in the EIS to be implemented without further action by the BLM; BLM will determine causal factors and implement a corrective strategy in the area where the trigger has been met; if all else fails, the BLM will immediately implement a formal directive to protect GRSG and its habitat and to ensure that it is supported scientifically	

State GRSG Approved RMP Amendment	Soft Trigger	Response	Hard Trigger	Response	Other Factors
Wyoming Triggers based on Habitat Loss and/or Lek Loss/ and/or Population Decline	Any deviation from normal trends in habitat or population in any given year such as annual lek counts, wing counts, aerial surveys, habitat monitoring, and DDCT evaluations calculated as a 5-year running mean	BLM will apply more conservative or restrictive conservation measures to mitigate for the specific causal factor in the decline with consideration of local knowledge and conditions	When two of a three year metric exceeds 60% of normal variability for the area under mngmnt in a single year or when any of the three metrics (habitat loss, lek loss, or population decline) exceeds 40% 0f normal variability for a 3-year time period within a five0year range of analysis	BLM will immediately defer issuance of discretionary authorizations for new actions for a period of 90 days, within 14 days, the Adaptive Management Working Group will convene to develop an interim response strategy and determine causal factors	