

Errata

The following errors have been found in the final documents for the Southwest Idaho Forest Plan Revision.

Final Environmental Impact Statement

Chapter 1, Page 1-6: Changed Conditions, first bullet statement, second sentence reads: “(Since 1996 an additional 19 percent of the Payette National Forest has been affected by wildfire, for a total of 32 percent since the original Plan.)”

Change to: “(Since 1996 an additional 6 percent of the Boise Forest, and 19 percent of the Payette Forest have been affected by wildfire, for totals of 20 and 32 percent, respectively, since the original Plans were released.)” to reflect change in Boise burned acres as well.

Chapter 1, Page 1-20: First paragraph, first sentence reads: “Re-evaluation of rangeland capability and suitability during forest plan revision effects where livestock may be grazed under a specific alternative (i.e. on suited rangelands).”

Change to: Re-evaluation of rangeland capability and suitability during forest plan revision effects where livestock may be grazed under a specific alternative (i.e. on suitable rangelands).

Chapter 2, Page 2-34, Alternative 5 Description: Management Prescription 5.1 reads: “Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Shrubland and Grassland Landscapes (18 percent).”

Change to: “Restoration and Maintenance Emphasis within Forested Landscapes (18 percent).”

Chapter 2, Page 2-40, Alternative 7 Description: Third bullet statement reads: “Alternative 6 provides a high level of protection for Inventoried Roadless Areas, but does not balance this with the need to reduce fuel hazards, especially within interface areas. It also provides little opportunity for active restoration of terrestrial and aquatic habitats where degraded conditions require management intervention in order to be restored. In addition, providing a high degree of protection on nearly 1 million acres of unroaded areas 1,000 acres and greater, in addition to Inventoried Roadless Areas and designated wilderness that covers nearly 50 percent of the Ecogroup, does not balance the needs for commodity and motorized recreation interests. Finally, similar to concerns raised about Alternative 3, this alternative also unnecessarily restricts opportunities to support commodity interests for timber and rangelands, especially in developed areas outside Inventoried Roadless Areas.”

Change to: “Alternative 6 provides a high level of protection for Inventoried Roadless Areas (nearly 50 percent of the acres within the Ecogroup fall within IRAs), but does not balance this with the need to reduce fuel hazards, especially within interface areas. It also provides little opportunity for active restoration of terrestrial and aquatic habitats where degraded conditions require management intervention in order to be restored.

In addition to providing a high level of protection within IRAs, Alternative 6 also provides a high degree of protection on nearly 1 million acres of unroaded areas 1,000 to 5000 acres (i.e., MPC 4.1b). Adding these million acres to the acres within IRAs, recommended wilderness and designated wilderness results in nearly 77 percent, or 5.1 million acres, of the Ecogroup being managed in an unroaded and/or undeveloped condition. This level of unroaded/undeveloped management does not balance the needs of other interests and uses, such as timber production, fuels and wildfire hazard reduction, active watershed and habitat restoration, developed recreation, and some forms of recreational access.

Finally, similar to concerns raised about Alternative 3, Alternative 6 also unnecessarily restricts opportunities to support commodity interests for timber and rangelands, especially in developed areas outside Inventoried Roadless Areas.”

Chapter 2, Page 2-76, Botanical Resources: Fifth paragraph that starts with: Threatened Species - *Spiranthes diluvialis* (Ute ladies’-tresses orchid).

Replace this paragraph with the following paragraph to summarize effects on water howellia, listed as threatened under the ESA, and having similar habitat as Ute ladies’-tresses orchid:

Threatened Species - *Spiranthes diluvialis* (Ute ladies’-tresses orchid) and *Howellia aquatilis* (water howellia): These species are not known to occur within the Ecogroup area, but potential habitat for them exists on all three National Forests. For all alternatives, there is potential for moderate to high levels of impact to potential habitat of this species, with Alternative 5 posing the highest risk and Alternative 6 the lowest risk. However, habitat occurs in riparian areas within RCAs/RHCAs. Within these areas, management emphasis for any Proposed Action is to achieve riparian and aquatic objectives. Therefore, only those actions that would benefit riparian resources over the long term are permitted, and impacts to habitat may be minimal.

Chapter 2, Page 2-77, Botanical Resources: Before the first paragraph, insert the following paragraph to summarize effects on slick spot peppergrass, proposed as threatened under the ESA:

Proposed Threatened Species - *Lepidium papilliferum* (Slick spot peppergrass) - No occupied habitat for this species has been located on National Forest System lands, but potential habitat may exist on the Mountain Home Ranger District, Boise National Forest. The MPCs that would allow the type and intensity of management activities that could potentially threaten habitat or populations of this species are 5.1, 5.2, and 6.2. Alternative 5 poses the greatest potential impacts based on the high proportion of the potential habitat area assigned to MPCs 6.2 and 5.2. Alternative 5 would be followed in descending order of potential effects by Alternatives 2, 3, 1B, 6, 4, and 7.

Chapter 2, Page 2-88, Vegetation Diversity: Before the paragraph that begins, “Effects to Climax Aspen”, insert the following paragraph to summarize effects on pinyon-juniper vegetation:

Effects to Non-forested Vegetation, Pinyon-Juniper: One thing to note is that Alternatives 5 and 1B appear to be the best alternatives for meeting the DCs for pinyon-juniper. However, the

DCs for these alternatives required less acreage in the larger size classes than the DCs for other alternatives. Pinyon-juniper was modeled alone (when canopy cover is greater than 10 percent), and together with mountain big sagebrush or Wyoming big sagebrush that contained pinyon-juniper, but with less than 10 percent canopy cover of the pinyon-juniper. It was assumed that these were stands in the process of conversion to pinyon-juniper. The alternatives that appeared to minimize the conversion of either one of the sagebrush types to pinyon-juniper (or maximized the conversion back to sagebrush from pinyon-juniper) were ranked in the following order: 7, 3, 4, 2, 5, 1B, and 6. Although Alternative 7 was the best alternative for minimizing conversion, it was not the best alternative for moving the pinyon-juniper to its DC. There is almost an inherent conflict in the DC; it is difficult to increase size classes of juniper at the same time that it is being thinned through various treatments to allow for more sagebrush, grasses, and forbs. This modeling points out the importance of the habitat types at the project level and the need to design treatments that are appropriate for the habitat type. If the habitat type is pinyon-juniper, then having a more even distribution of tree size classes may be more appropriate. If the habitat type is sagebrush and it is early enough in the conversion process, then trying to get more sagebrush into the system, at the expense of pinyon-juniper, may be the appropriate course of action.

Chapter 2, Page 2-97, Rangeland Resources: First paragraph, issue statement reads: “Forest Plan management strategies may affect rangeland resources, including lands considered suitable for livestock grazing and the level of livestock grazing authorized under permit for the Forests.”

Change to: “Forest Plan management strategies may affect rangeland resources, including lands considered suitable for livestock grazing and the form of livestock grazing management authorized under permit for the Forests.”

Chapter 2, Page 2-116, Table 2-66: The numbers for Recommended Wilderness are by Lead Forest rather than Administrative Boundary. To be consistent with the analysis in Chapter 3, this table should be replaced with Table IRA-8 on page 3-843. This replacement would change acres for Alternative 7 from 166,000 to 183,900 on the Boise NF, from 277,000, to 263,900 on the Sawtooth NF, and from 211,000 to 207,300 on the Payette NF. However, the 207,300 acres for the Payette need to be changed to 211,300 to reflect 4,000 acres of formerly state-owned lands acquired by the Forest in a recent land exchange.

Chapter 2, Page 2-119, Table 2-69: The numbers in this table are reported by lead Forest, rather than by administrative boundary, as in Chapter 3, Table IRA-13. In order for the numbers in these tables to match, replace Table 2-69 with the Table IRA-13 on page 3-849.

Chapter 2, Page 2-127, Socio-Economic Environment: Paragraph 3, sentence 3 reads: “For example, McCall-Donnelly has 672 jobs (Table SO-31) linked to Forest Service outputs.”

Change to: “For example, McCall-Donnelly has 672 jobs (Table 2-76) linked to Forest Service outputs” to reference correct table number.

Paragraph 4, sentence 1 reads: “The alternative that has the largest employment impact in the region is Alternative 5 (Tables SO-31 and SO-35).”

Change to: “The alternative that has the largest employment impact in the region is Alternative 5 (Tables 2-76 and 2-79)” to reference correct table numbers.

Chapter 2, Page 2-131, Table 2-82. Present Net Value for Alternative 7 reads “\$481”.

Change to: “\$225” to reflect that costs have been subtracted from benefits.

Chapter 3, SWRA Resources, Pages 3-91 to 3-254: The header reads: “Soil, Water, Riparian, and Water Resources.”

Change to: “Soil, Water, Riparian, and Aquatic Resources”.

Chapter 3, Page 3-811, Table RO-1. Total road miles shown for Payette NF are “3,143”.

Change to: “3,139”.

Chapter 3, Pages 3-826, 3-829, and 3-858. Remove the phrase, “resistance to control” wherever it appears, as this criterion was not used in the Final EIS analysis of Issue #2.

Chapter 3, Page 3-843, Table IRA-8: The Net Acres Recommended for Wilderness for the Payette NF need to be changed to reflect 4,000 acres of formerly state-owned lands acquired by the Forest in a recent land exchange.

Change from 207,300 to 211,300.

Chapter 3, Page 3-873, South Fork Salmon River: The last two sentences read: “The last 13 miles of the river are within the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness. The length of the river potentially suitable for Wild and Scenic River designation is 93 miles, with a river area of 26,900 acres.”

Change to: “About 8 miles of the river are within the Frank Church – River of No Return Wilderness. The length of the river potentially suitable for Wild and Scenic River designation is 90 miles, with a river area of 27,000 acres.

Chapter 3, Page 3-879: Second paragraph; second, third, and fourth sentences read: “Due to existing developments, these designations would include 85 miles of Wild, and 162 miles of Recreational classifications (see Table SWR-3). These alternatives would recommend a total of 247 miles of rivers be placed into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This decision would eliminate the opportunity for major water resource development projects over the entire 247 miles of corridors and protect the free-flowing characteristics of all five rivers for perpetuity.”

Change to: “Due to existing developments, these designations would include 117 miles of Wild, and 127 miles of Recreational classifications (see Table WSR-3). These alternatives would recommend a total of 244 miles of rivers be placed into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This decision would eliminate the opportunity for major water resource development

projects over the entire 244 miles of corridors and protect the free-flowing characteristics of all five rivers for perpetuity.”

Chapter 3, Page 3-879, Table WSR-3: Replace with the following table numbers:

Table WSR-3. Eligible Wild and Scenic River Miles and Acres by Alternative

Classification	Miles/Acres	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Wild	River Miles	0	117	117	117	0	68	28
	Corridor Acres	0	37,000	37,000	37,000	0	21,000	9,000
Scenic	River Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Corridor Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreational	River Miles	0	127	127	127	0	176	107
	Corridor Acres*	0	37,000	37,000	37,000	0	56,000	34,000

*Recreational corridors have much more private and state lands within them than Wild corridors. Private and state land acreage has been subtracted from the total river corridor area. Acres are rounded to the nearest 1,000.

Chapter 3, Page 3-880: First paragraph; second, third, and fourth sentences read: “These designations would include 70 miles of Wild, and 177 miles of Recreational classifications (see Table SWR-3). These alternatives would recommend a total of 247 miles of rivers be placed into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This decision would eliminate the opportunity for major water resource development projects over the entire 247 miles of corridors and protect the free-flowing characteristics of all five rivers for perpetuity.”

Change to: “These designations would include 68 miles of Wild, and 176 miles of Recreational classifications (see Table WSR-3). These alternatives would recommend a total of 244 miles of rivers be placed into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This decision would eliminate the opportunity for major water resource development projects over the entire 244 miles of corridors and protect the free-flowing characteristics of all five rivers for perpetuity.”

Chapter 3, Page 3-880: Second paragraph, second sentence reads: “This alternative would recommend a total of 138 miles of rivers be placed into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; 15 miles under a Wild classification, and 123 miles under a Recreational classification.”

Change to: “This alternative would recommend a total of 135 miles of rivers be placed into the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; 28 miles under a Wild classification, and 107 miles under a Recreational classification (see Table WSR-3).”

Chapter 3, Page 3-885, Table SWR-12: Replace with the following table numbers:

Table WSR-12. Cumulative Eligible WSR Miles and Acres by Alternative

Classification	Miles/Acres*	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2	Alt. 3	Alt. 4	Alt. 5	Alt. 6	Alt. 7
Wild	River Miles	279	396	396	396	279	347	307
	Corridor Acres	89,000	127,000	127,000	127,000	89,000	111,000	98,000
Scenic	River Miles	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
	Corridor Acres	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Recreational	River Miles	375	502	502	502	375	551	482
	Corridor Acres*	120,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	120,000	176,000	154,000

*River mileage is rounded to the nearest mile. Acreage is based on 320 acres per river mile and rounded to the nearest 1,000 acres. These are maximum acres without deductions for other land ownership.

Chapter 3, Page 3-969, Table SO-33. Present Net Value for Alternative 7 reads “\$481”.

Change to: “\$225” to reflect that costs have been subtracted from benefits.

Appendix C to the FEIS

Introduction, Page C-11, Table C-4: The Net Acres Recommended for Wilderness for the Payette NF need to be changed to reflect 4,000 acres of formerly state-owned lands acquired by the Forest in a land exchange. The Secesh acres change from 115,400 to 117,300, the Needles acres change from 91,900 to 94,000, and the total acres change from 207,300 to 211,300.

Introduction, Page C-12, Table C-5: The Net Acres Recommended for Wilderness for the Payette NF need to be changed to reflect 4,000 acres of formerly state-owned lands acquired by the Forest in a land exchange. The Secesh acres change from 115,400 to 117,300, the Needles acres change from 91,900 to 94,000, and the total acres change from 207,300 to 211,300.

Appendix J to the FEIS

Chapter II, Page J-19: Next to last paragraph, first sentence reads: “Segment 1 (78 miles, 22,789 acres).”

Change to: “Segment 1 (77 miles, 22,789 acres).”

Chapter II, Page J-22: Second paragraph, first sentence reads: “Segment 2 (15 miles/4,111 acres).”

Change to: “Segment 2 (13 miles, 3,900 acres).”

Chapter II, Page J-22: Second paragraph, fourth sentence reads: “About 10 miles of Segment 2 are contained within the FCRONR Wilderness.”

Change to: “About 8 miles of Segment 2 are contained within the FCRONR Wilderness.”

Boise National Forest Revised Plan

Chapter I, Page I-23, Table I-5: The 1.2 – Recommended Wilderness acreage under The Revised Plan Management Prescriptions reads “183,000”.

Change to: “184,000”. This number should have been rounded up from 183,900.

Chapter I, Page I-23, Table I-5: The 1.2 – Recommended Wilderness acreage under The 1990 Plan Management Prescriptions reads “181,000”.

Change to: “179,000*” and add a footnote to the table that reads, “*The 179,000 acres shown in this table is different than the 185,000 acres shown in the 1990 Forest Plan Record of Decision (ROD) due to use of improved mapping and calculation tools currently available.”

Chapter II, Page II-34, Table II-3: The Acres Recommended for Wilderness need to be changed to reflect the most recent calculations. The Red Mountain acres change from 88,024 to 84,300, the Ten Mile/Black Warrior acres change from 78,785 to 77,100, the Hanson Lakes acres change from 14,194 to 13,500, the Needles acres change from 3,970 to 4,000, and the total acres change from 184,973 to 179,000.

Payette National Forest Revised Plan

Chapter I, Page I-21, Table I-5: The 1.2 – Recommended Wilderness acreage under The Revised Plan Management Prescriptions reads “215,000”.

Change to: “211,000”. This number is rounded down from the 211,300 acres described in the Record of Decision, which include 4,000 acres acquired by the Forest in a recent land exchange.

Chapter I, Page I-21, Table I-5: The 1.2 – Recommended Wilderness acreage under The 1988 Plan Management Prescriptions reads “215,000”.

Change to: “211,000”. This correction includes adjustments due to improved data and measuring technology, as well as 4,000 acres acquired by the Forest in a recent land exchange.

Chapter II, Page II-34, Table II-4: The Acres Recommended for Wilderness need to be changed to reflect the most recent calculations, including 4,000 acres of formerly state-owned lands acquired by the Forest in a recent land exchange. The Secesh acres change from 116,189 to 117,300, the Needles acres change from 95,816 to 94,000, and the total acres change from 212,005 to 211,300.

Chapter III, Management Area 12, Page III-242: Fourth paragraph, third sentence: Change “50.5 miles” to “50” miles.

Chapter III, Management Area 14, Page III-269: Last paragraph, fourth and fifth sentences read: “Segment 2 lies within the management area. Segment 2 is 10 miles, 2,700 acres, and classified as ‘Wild’.”

Change to: “A portion of Segment 2 lies within the management area. This portion is about 8 miles long, with a corridor of 2,700 acres, and is classified as ‘Wild’.”

Sawtooth National Forest Revised Plan

Chapter II, Page II-31, Table II-3: The Acres Recommended for Wilderness need to be changed to reflect the most recent calculations. The Boulder/White Cloud acres change from 190,350 to 186,100, the Pioneer Mountains acres change from 61,911 to 61,000, the Hanson Lakes acres change from 18,445 to 18,500, and the total acres change from 270,706 to 265,600.

Chapter III, page III-140, Rangeland Resources, Standard 03109: The standard reads “Forage utilization for riparian areas will not exceed 30 percent use of most palatable forage species, or must retain a minimum 6-inch stubble height of hydric greenline species.”

Change to: “Forage utilization for riparian areas shall not exceed 30 percent use of most palatable forage species, or must retain a minimum 6 inch stubble height of hydric greenline species, whichever occurs first, when riparian goals and objectives are not being met.”

EIS Summary

Page S-114, Table S-32: The numbers for Recommended Wilderness are by Lead Forest rather than Administrative Boundary. To be consistent with the analysis in the FEIS, this table should be replaced with Table IRA-8 on page 3-843 in Chapter 3 of the FEIS. This replacement would change acres for Alternative 7 from 166,000 to 183,900 on the Boise NF, from 277,000, to 263,900 on the Sawtooth NF, and from 211,000 to 207,300 on the Payette NF. However, the 207,300 acres for the Payette need to be changed to 211,300 to reflect 4,000 acres of formerly state-owned lands acquired by the Forest in a recent land exchange.

Alternative Maps in Map Packet

Alternative 7 Map, Pole Canyon RNA on SNF. This RNA has a 3.2 MPC that should be 2.2.