
Errata

The following items were inadvertently left out of the Final EIS during the document compilation and printing process. Insertions need to be made in Literature Citations, List of Preparers, List of persons receiving the EIS, and Appendix A.

Literature Citations

Within the Silviculture, Vegetation Management and Fire section of Literature Citations, add the following references for old growth:

- Arno, S.F. and C.E. Fiedler. 2005. *Mimicking Nature's Fire: Restoring Fire Prone Forests in the West*. Island Press. Pg. 75.
- Arno S.F.; Scott J.H.; Hartwell, M.G. 1995. *Age Class Structure of Old Growth Ponderosa Pine / Douglas-fir Stands and its relationship to Fire History*. Res. Pap. INT-RP-481. Ogden, Utah: USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station. 25 pages.
- Behrens, P. 1999. *Prescription for Silvicultural Certification*. Idaho Panhandle National Forests, Bonners Ferry Ranger District. Pgs. 10-12.
- Biondi, F. 1996. *Decadal-scale Dynamics at the Gus Pearson Natural Area: Evidence for Inverse (A)symmetric Competition?* *Canadian Journal of Forest Research* 26: 13917-1406. In: Arno, S.F. and C.E. Fiedler. 2005. *Mimicking Nature's Fire: Restoring Fire Prone Forests in the West*. Island Press. Pg. 147.
- Chew, J.D., K. Moeller, C. Stalling, E.M. Bella, and R.S. Ahl. 2002. *User Guide for SIMPPLLE (Draft)*. Version 2.2. USDA Forest Service, Region One, Missoula, Montana.
- Fiedler, C.E.; Becker, R.R. and Haglund, S.A. 1988. *Preliminary Guidelines for Uneven-aged Silvicultural Prescriptions in Ponderosa Pine*. Pgs. 235-241.
- Fiedler, C.E. 2000. *Silvicultural Treatments* Pgs. 19-20 in H.Y. Smith, ed. *The Bitterroot Ecosystem Management Project: What We Have Learned*. USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Proceedings 17. In: Arno, S.F. and C.E. Fiedler. 2005. *Mimicking Nature's Fire: Restoring Fire Prone Forests in the West*. Island Press. P. 75.
- Green, P.; J. Joy. D. Sirucek, A. Zack, and B. Nauman. 1992. *Old Growth Forest Types of the Northern Region* (errata corrected September 2004. R-1 SES; USDA Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana.
- Sala, A. and R. Calloway. 2001. *Physiological Responses of Old-Growth Ponderosa Pine and Western Larch Restoration Cutting and Burning Treatments*. In: Arno, S.F. and C.E. Fiedler. 2005. *Mimicking Nature's Fire: Restoring Fire Prone Forests in the West*. Island Press. P. 147.
- Schmid, J.M.; and G.D. Amman. 1992. *Dendroctonus* Beetles and Old-Growth Forests in the Rockies, Pp. 51-59. In: Kaufman, M.R., W.H. Moir, and R.L. Basset (tech. coord.) *Old-Growth Forests in the Southwest and Rocky Mountain Regions, Proceedings of a Workshop*. USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. Gen. Tech. Report RM-213, 201 p. Ft. Collins, Colorado.
- Schmid, J.M., and S.A. Mata. 1992. *Stand Density and Mountain Pine Beetle-caused Tree Mortality in Ponderosa Pine Stands*. USDA Forest Service, Res. Note RM-515, 4 p. Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.. Ft. Collins, Colorado.
- Smith, J.K., and W.C. Fisher. 1997. *Fire Ecology of Forest Habitat Types of Northern Idaho*. Gen. Tech. Rpt. INT-GRT-363. USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Research Station. Ogden, Utah.
- Sutherland, E.K. 1983. *The Effects of Fire Exclusion on Growth in Mature Ponderosa Pine in Northern Arizona*. M.S. Thesis. University of Arizona, Tucson. In: Stone, J.E., T.E. Kolb, W.W. Covington. 1999. *Effects of Restoration Thinning on Presettlement *Pinus ponderosa* in Northern Arizona*. *Restoration Ecology* Vol. 7 No. 2, pg. 179. June 1999.
- Stone, J.E., T.E. Kolb, W.W. Covington. 1999. *Effects of Restoration Thinning on Presettlement *Pinus ponderosa* in Northern Arizona*. *Restoration Ecology* Vol. 7 No. 2, pg. 172-182. June 1999.
- USDA. 2005. *2004 IPNF Old Growth Forest Plan Monitoring Report*, pgs. 1-10.
- Zack, A.C. 1994 USDA Forest Service, personal communication.

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List of Preparers – add the following IDT members and contributors to the FEIS:

Pat Hart	Recreation
Anna Hammet	Botanist

List of Persons and Agencies

Add the following office to the list of persons receiving the Final EIS:

US Congressman Bill Sali – Coeur d’Alene office staff

Make the following notation:

C.L. Otter was serving as US Congressman during most of the Myrtle Creek Working Group meetings, which were attended by members of his staff. Otter is currently Governor of the State of Idaho.

Appendix A – add the following information to the **Biodiversity** discussion of noxious weeds and plants:

Noxious Weeds

Federal legislation, regulations, policy and direction require development and coordination of programs for the control of noxious weeds and evaluation of noxious weeds in the planning process. The proposed Myrtle Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project was analyzed for potential effects on the introduction and spread of noxious weeds. A detailed noxious weeds report is in the project file. The following discussion summarizes the findings in the report.

Spotted knapweed, goatweed, oxeye daisy, meadow hawkweed, orange hawkweed, common tansy, sulfur cinquefoil and Canada thistle occur in the project area, mostly along Forest roads. Seeding and mulching of burned areas and excavator and hand lines following the 2003 Myrtle Fire was successful in preventing the spread of most weed species. However, in 2005, goatweed was noted as having spread in several areas of the Myrtle Creek watershed. Forest roads in the project area were first treated for noxious weeds in 1995; follow-up treatments, including release of biological control agents, have occurred in the Myrtle and/or Snow Creek watershed every year since then. Weed infestations on these roads have decreased since treatment first began.

The activities proposed under Alternative 2 or Alternative 5 carry a risk of weed spread relative to ground disturbance and tree canopy removal. In general, the risk of weed spread is higher where irregular shelterwood and seed tree harvest are proposed than where commercial thinning is proposed; risk of weed spread would be mixed where group selection is proposed. With regard to ground disturbance, risk of weed spread is highest where tractor yarding is proposed, lower where skyline yarding would occur and lowest where helicopter yarding would occur. Risk of weed spread is mixed where a combination of tractor/skyline harvest is proposed.

Alternative 5 would treat fewer acres than Alternative 2, so there would be a lower short-term risk of weed spread with Alternative 5 than with Alternative 2. Alternative 1 (No Action) would carry a lower short-term risk of weed spread than either action alternative. However, the long-term risk of no action may be higher in the context of an increased risk of stand-replacing wildfires if accumulated fuels are not treated.

Cumulative effects with regard to noxious weeds from proposed activities are generally described as follows:

- very low = no measurable effect on existing weed infestations or susceptible habitat
- low = existing weed infestations and/or susceptible habitat not likely affected
- moderate = existing weed infestations or susceptible habitat affected, with the potential for expansion into uninfested areas and/or establishment of new invaders
- high = weed infestations and/or susceptible habitat affected, with a high likelihood of expansion into uninfested areas and/or establishment of new invaders

Given the required mitigation measures, and in consideration of the ecology of the noxious weed species potentially affected, the following effects determinations were made:

Noxious Weed Determinations

Species	Alternative 1 (direct/indirect/cumulative)	Alternative 2 or Alternative 5 (direct/indirect/cumulative)
oxeye daisy	none / low-high / low-high*	low / low-moderate / low-moderate*
sulfur cinquefoil	none / low-high / low-high*	low / low-moderate / low-moderate*

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Species	Alternative 1 (direct/indirect/cumulative)	Alternative 2 or Alternative 5 (direct/indirect/cumulative)
common tansy	none / low-high / low-high*	low / low-moderate / low-moderate*
Canada thistle	none / low-high / low-high*	low / low-moderate / low-moderate*
hawkweeds	none / low-high / low-high*	low / low-moderate / low-moderate*
spotted knapweed	none / low-high / low-high*	moderate / moderate / moderate*
goatweed	none / low-high / low-high*	moderate / moderate / moderate*
new weed invaders	none / low / low	low / low / low

*The range of cumulative effects shown for implementation of the alternatives reflects the potential for future stand-replacing fires in the project area. The occurrence, extent, and intensity of such fires are difficult to predict.

Plants

Federal legislation, regulations, policy and direction require protection of species and population viability, evaluation and planning-process consideration of threatened, endangered and other rare plant species. The Myrtle Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project was analyzed for potential effects to threatened, endangered and sensitive plants and Forest species of concern (rare plants). A detailed botanist's report is in the project file. The following discussion summarizes the findings in the report.

No federally listed endangered plant species are suspected to occur in the Idaho Panhandle National Forests (USDI 2006). No federally listed threatened plant species are suspected to occur in Boundary County, which encompasses the project area (USDI 2006). Under any alternative, there would be no effect to federally listed plant species.

No rare plants were identified in proposed activity areas under either action alternative; however, the project area and some proposed activity areas contain suitable habitat for clustered lady's slipper (*Cypripedium fasciculatum* Kell.) and pine broomrape (*Orobancha pinorum* Geyer), and marginal habitat for rare moonworts (*Botrychium* Sw. species) and green bug-on-a-stick moss (*Buxbaumia viridis* [DC.] Moug. & Nestl.).

Cumulative effects to rare plant species and suitable habitat from proposed activities are generally described as very low, low, moderate or high, with the following definitions:

- very low = no measurable effect on individuals, populations or habitat
- low = individuals, populations and/or habitat not likely affected
- moderate = individuals and/or habitat may be affected, but populations would not be affected, and habitat capability would not be reduced over the long term below a level which could support sensitive plant species
- high = populations would likely be affected and/or habitat capability may be reduced over the long term below a level which could support sensitive plant species

Given the required project design features, and in consideration of the ecology of the rare plant species and/or suitable habitat potentially affected by implementation of the No Action alternative (Alternative 1), the proposed action (Alternative 2) or Alternative 5, the following effects determinations were made:

Plants Determinations

Species	Alternative 1 (direct/indirect/cumulative)	Alternative 2 or Alternative 5 (direct/indirect/cumulative)
clustered lady's slipper	none / low-high / low-high*	none / very low-low / very low-low*
rare moonworts	none / low-high / low-high*	low-moderate / low-moderate / low-moderate*
green bug-on-a-stick moss	none / low-high / low-high*	low-moderate / low-moderate / low-moderate*

*The range of cumulative effects shown for implementation of the alternatives reflects the potential for future stand-replacing fires in the project area. The occurrence, extent and intensity of such fires are difficult to predict.

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Sensitive Species Biological Evaluation Summary Of Conclusion Of Effects**

Project Name: Myrtle Hazardous Fuels Reduction

Alternatives: 2 and 5

Species	No Impact	May Impact Individuals Or Habitat, But Will Not Likely Contribute To A Trend Toward Federal Listing Or Loss Of Viability To The Population Or Species	Will Impact Individuals Or Habitat With A Consequence That The Action May Contribute To A Trend Toward Federal Listing Or Cause A Loss Of Viability To The Population Or Species*	Beneficial Impact
1. Aquatic species	X			
2. Deciduous Riparian species	X			
3. Wet Forest species	X			
4. Peatland species	X			
5. Subalpine species	X			
6. Cold Forest species	X			
7. Moist Forest species, except #8 and #9...	X			
8. <i>Botrychium</i> species		X		
9. <i>Buxbaumia viridis</i>		X		
10. Dry Forest species, except #11 and #12...	X			
11. <i>Cypripedium fasciculatum</i>		X		
12. <i>Orobanche pinorum</i>		X		

Comments: Rationale is contained within the NEPA document; a detailed sensitive plants report is located in the Project File.

Prepared by: /s/ Anna E. Hammet
IPNF North Zone Botanist

Date: 3 November 2006

*Considered a trigger for a significant action in NEPA

**Note: The rationale for the conclusion of effects is contained the NEPA document

Form 1 (R1/4/6-2670-95)