



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Beaverhead-Deerlodge
National Forest

420 Barrett Street
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File Code: 1920

Date: September 12, 2014

Dear Forest Plan Revision Participant:

Please insert the enclosed "Forest Plan Errata" sheet as the third page (behind Forest Plan Errata 1 and 2) in printed copies of the Forest Plan and replace Forest Plan pages 295-296. Adding a definition to the glossary is an administrative change to the Forest Plan as described in 36 CFR 219.13(c).

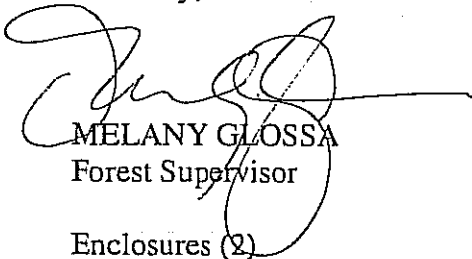
This letter serves as public notice of the administrative change described in the errata sheet (36 CFR 219.16(c)(6)). The enclosed correction to the Forest Plan becomes effective tomorrow.

An electronic copy of the Forest Plan (with corrected pages) is available on the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest webpage at: <http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/bdnf/forest-plan>. An electronic copy of this letter and the enclosed corrected pages are available at the same site (scroll to bottom of the page).

This letter also informs you of the availability of the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS) to Comply with a District of Montana Court Order (Temporary Roads) and the court ordered Explanation of Prior Decision. These documents explain why the definition for "Open Motorized Road and Trail Density" is being added to the Forest Plan glossary. The FSEIS and Explanation are electronically available at the above webpage. Scroll to the bottom of the page and click on "Link to environmental impact statement..." These are not large documents and should readily download to most computers.

Thanks you for your continued interest in the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest. If you have questions about the attached document or this letter, please call Peri-Suenram at 406/683-3900 or Jan Bowey at 406/842-5432.

Sincerely,



MELANY GLOSSA
Forest Supervisor

Enclosures (2)



CORRECTED FOREST PLAN

REPLACEMENT PAGES

This package of replacement pages provides administrative changes for the Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Please insert this errata page as the third page (behind Forest Plan Errata 1 and 2) in printed copies of the Forest Plan and replace Forest Plan pages 295-296.

The Forest Plan has been updated on the web at http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/bdnf/forest_plan and the corrected pages are also posted separately at the bottom of the list of Forest Plan sections.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES

Page 295

- A definition for Open Motorized Road and Trail Density (OMRTD) has been added to the Forest Plan Glossary.

Page 296

- No changes.

N

National Forest Management Act (NFMA): A law passed in 1976 as amendments to the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act that requires the preparation of regional and forest plans and the preparation of regulations to guide that development.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA): The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, requires environmental analysis and public disclosure of federal actions.

National Forest Scenic Byway: A road on National Forest System Land that has been designated by the Chief of the Forest Service for its exceptional scenic, historic, cultural, recreational, or natural resources.

National Forest System Road: A forest road other than a road which has been authorized by a legally documented right-of-way held by a state, county, or other local public road authority. (36 CFR 212.1; 36 CFR 251.51; 36 CFR 261.2)

Natural Appearing Landscape Character: Landscape character resulting from human activities, yet appears natural, such as historic conversion of native forests into farmlands, pastures, and hedgerows that have reverted back to forests through reforestation activity or natural regeneration.

O

Objective - A concise, time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to pre-established goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals (36 CFR 219.3).

Occupied Grizzly Bear Habitat: Areas where there is high likelihood person will encounter a grizzly bear with her cubs of the year.

Occupied mapped Lynx Habitat: All mapped lynx habitat on an entire national forest is considered “occupied” by lynx when:

- 1-There are at least 2 verified lynx observations or records since 1999 on the national forest unless they are verified to be transient individuals; or
- 2-There is evidence of lynx reproduction (dens) on the national forest.

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV). Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-county travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain. (36 CFR 212.1; FSM 2353.05)

Old Growth: The definition of Old Growth as found in Green, et. al., Old-Growth Forest Types of the Northern Region, R-1 SES 4/92: USDA Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, MT 59807.

Open Motorized Road and Trail Density (OMRTD): A measurement of motorized routes open to use, measured at the completion of project implementation in miles per square mile. It consists of motorized roads and trails that fall within the external forest boundary and are (1) open to public motorized use, (2) open for permitted and/or administrative use and remain on the landscape, (3) temporary unless obliterated at project completion, and (4) motorized routes on private inholdings.

Outstandingly Remarkable Value: Characteristic of a river segment that is judged to be a rare, unique, or exemplary feature that is significant at a regional or natural scale. Values can be recreational, scenic, geological, historical, cultural, biological, botanical, ecological, heritage, hydrological, paleontological, scientific, or research-related.

P

PSU Dominance Type:

If the dominance type is single species; the species comprises $\geq 60\%$,

If dominance type is 2 species, the 1st species comprises roughly 80-40%,

If the dominance type is 3 species, the 1st species comprises roughly 60-20%

If no 3 species can be assigned, the 1st species is a MIX, For the BDNF this is either tolerant mix (TASH), or intolerant mix (IMXS)

Pastoral Landscape Character: Landscape character that is the result of human activities, containing positive cultural elements such as historic conversion of native forests into farmlands, pastures, and hedgerows, plus some remnants of native forests.

Pattern: The spatial arrangement of landscape elements (patches, corridors, matrix) that determines the function of a landscape as an ecological system.

Play: A known or possible accumulation of oil or gas sharing similar geologic properties.

Prescribed Fire: Any fire ignited by management action to meet specific objectives. All prescribed fires are conducted in accordance with prescribed fire plans.

Properly Functioning Condition (PFC): Ecosystems are in PFC when they function within their historic range of variability.

Proposed Action: A project or set of activities that a federal agency intends to implement, as defined in NEPA regulations.

Public Involvement: Any process designed to broaden the information base upon which agency decisions are made by informing the public about Forest Service activities, plans, and decisions to encourage public understanding about and participation in the planning processes which lead to final decision-making.

Q

R

Rangeland: Land on which the potential natural plant community is predominantly grass, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing.

Reach: A segment of stream. Segment length will vary based on resource values being considered. For example, if trout over-wintering habitat is a consideration for analysis and over-wintering pools are confined to $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of stream; the reach analyzed for fisheries may be defined as $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Similarly, if hydrologic function of the channel is being evaluated on a stream with 1.5 miles of the same type of channel conditions, the reach analyzed for hydrology may be 1.5 miles.