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Errata for the 2013 Idaho Panhandle National Forests Land Management Plan



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Errata Overview

The following errata to the Idaho Panhandle National Forests Land Management Plan represent corrections related to technical errors, omissions, or clarifications per instructions provided through the pre-decisional review.

Chapter 1—Introduction

Page 1: Plan Elements

Add the word “**Goals**” before the first indented paragraph under the Plan Elements section heading.

Page 7: About the Idaho Panhandle National Forests

Replace the second paragraph of this section as follows:

The IPNF is divided into five ranger districts: Bonners Ferry, Coeur d’Alene River, Priest Lake, Sandpoint, and St. Joe. Together they consist of more than 2.5 million acres of public lands in the panhandle of north Idaho, with small areas extending into eastern Washington and western Montana (figure 1). Of the total 2,497,700 acres, about 2,351,100 acres are located in Idaho, about 31,200 acres are located in Montana, and about 118,400 acres are located in Washington. Access into the Forest is via Interstate 90, U.S. Highways 95 and 2, and Idaho State Highways 200, 57, 1, 3 and 6.

Chapter 2—Forestwide Direction

Page 12: Vegetation: Desired Conditions

Replace FW-DC-VEG-03 with the following:

FW-DC-VEG-03. The amount of old growth increases at the forestwide scale. At the finer scale of the biophysical setting, old growth amounts increase for the Warm/Dry and Warm/Moist settings while staying close to the current level for the Subalpine setting. Relative to other tree species, there is a greater increase in old growth stands that contain substantial amounts (i.e., 30% or more of the total species composition) of one or more of the following tree species: ponderosa pine, western larch, western white pine, and whitebark pine. Old growth stands are more resistant and resilient to disturbances and stressors such as wildfires, droughts, insects and disease, and potential climate change effects. The size of old growth stands (or patches of multiple contiguous old growth stands) increase and they are well- distributed across the five Geographic Areas on the Forest.

Page 13: Vegetation; Desired Conditions

Replace table 1 with the following:

Table 1. Desired Range of Snags across all Forested Acres on the IPNF by Diameter, Biophysical Setting, and Dominance Group (Range per Acre by Diameter Class)

Dominance Group	Biophysical Setting	Greater than 10 inches DBH	Greater than 15 inches DBH	Greater than 20 inches DBH
All except lodgepole pine	Warm/Dry	4.1 to 13.2	0.5 to 6.4	0.4 to 2.2
	Warm/ Moist	8.6 to 15.9	2.9 to 6.3	1.3 to 3.0
	Subalpine	7.2 to 14.0	2.2 to 5.3	0.6 to 2.3
Lodgepole pine	All	1.8 to 13.7	0.3 to 4.4	0.1 to 0.7

Page 20: Vegetation; Guidelines

Replace FW-GDL-VEG-04 with:

FW-GDL-VEG-04. Vegetation management activities should retain snags greater than 20 inches DBH and at least the minimum number of snags and live trees (for future snags) that are displayed in table 4. Where snag numbers do not exist to meet the recommended ranges, the difference would be made up with live replacement trees. Exceptions occur for issues such as human safety and instances where the minimum numbers are not present prior to the management activities.

Page 21: Vegetation; Guidelines

Replace FW-GDL-VEG-05 with:

FW-GDL-VEG-05. Where vegetation management activities occur and snags (or live trees for future snags) are retained, the following direction should be followed:

- Group snags where possible;
- Retain snags far enough away from roads or other areas open to public access to reduce the potential for removal (generally more than 150 feet);

- Emphasize retention of the largest snags and live trees as well as those species that tend to be the most persistent, such as ponderosa pine, larch, and cedar; and
- Favor snags or live trees with existing cavities or evidence of use by woodpeckers or other wildlife.

Page 21: Vegetation; Guidelines

Replace FW-GDL-VEG-08 with:

FW-GDL-VEG-08. All silvicultural practices may be used to manage forest vegetation. This includes silvicultural systems (e.g., even-aged, two-aged or uneven-aged), regeneration methods (e.g., clearcutting, seed-tree, shelterwood, and group or single-tree selection), as well as other practices such as improvement cutting, commercial or pre-commercial thinning, use of planned or unplanned ignitions, planting, pruning, invasive terrestrial plant species control, cone collection, tree improvement, insect or disease control, site-preparation, and fuel reduction. Appropriate practices for a given situation depend on numerous factors, including the current and desired forest vegetation conditions at the stand and landscape scales, the biophysical setting, and the management direction and emphasis for the area. Silvicultural practices should generally trend the forest vegetation towards conditions that are more resistant and resilient to disturbances and stressors, including climate change.

Page 24: Soils: Desired Conditions

Replace FW-DC-SOIL-03 with:

FW-DC-SOIL-03. Soil impacts are minimized and previously activity areas that have incurred detrimental soil disturbance recover through natural processes and/or restoration activities. Organic matter and woody debris, including large diameter logs, tops, limbs, and fine woody debris, remain on site after vegetation treatments in sufficient quantities to retain moisture, maintain soil quality, and enhance soil development and fertility by periodic release of nutrients as they decompose (refer to FW-GDL-VEG-03).

Page 29: Wildlife; Goals

Replace GOAL-WL-01 with:

GOAL-WL-01. The IPNF manages wildlife habitat through a variety of methods (e.g., vegetation alteration, prescribed burning, invasive species treatments, etc.) to promote the diversity of species and communities and to contribute toward the recovery of threatened and endangered terrestrial wildlife species.

Chapter 3—Management Area Direction

Page 55: MA2—Wild and Scenic Rivers; Desired Conditions

Replace MA2a-DC-AR-03 with the following:

MA2a-DC-AR-03. Wild/Recreational. Several structures are located within the recreational river portion of this MA and are maintained and utilized. Those structures associated with the St. Joe Lodge are located within the wild portion of the MA and are used and maintained under a special use permit. Historic properties (and prehistoric sites) are recognized elements of wild, scenic, or recreational river areas (St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Development and Management Plan).

Page 58: MA2—Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers; Description

Replace table 11 with the following:

Table 2. Eligible Rivers

River/Outstandingly Remarkable Value	District	Status	Preliminary Classification	NFS Miles	NFS Acres
Upper Priest River - Recreation, Scenery, Wildlife, Fisheries, Geology, and Botany					
Seg. 1	Priest Lake	Eligible	Wild	19.8	5,096
Little North Fork Clearwater River - Recreation, Fisheries, Wildlife, and Scenery					
Seg.1	St. Joe	Eligible	Recreational	7.9	2,443
Seg. 2	St. Joe	Eligible	Wild	18.3	5,852
Seg. 3	St. Joe	Eligible	Recreational	0.4	39
Coeur d'Alene (CDA) River – Recreation, Historic, Wildlife, and Fish					
Seg. 1 (all non-Forest Service)	CDA River	Eligible	Recreational	0.0	0.0
Seg. 2	CDA River	Eligible	Recreational	0.3	395
Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene River - Fisheries					
Seg. 1	CDA River	Eligible	Recreational	37.8	11,338
North Fork Coeur d'Alene (CDA) River - Scenery, Fisheries, Geology, Wildlife, Botany, and Other					
Seg. 1	CDA River	Eligible	Recreational	9.2	2,904
Seg. 2	CDA River	Eligible	Wild	15.6	4,454
Seg. 3	CDA River	Eligible	Recreational	35.0	11,268
Pack River - Fisheries					
Seg. 1	Sandpoint	Eligible	Recreational	13.7	4,262

River/Outstandingly Remarkable Value	District	Status	Preliminary Classification	NFS Miles	NFS Acres
Long Canyon Creek – Geology, Wildlife and Other					
Seg. 1	Bonnors Ferry	Eligible	Wild	14.1	4,488
Hughes Fork - Scenery, Recreation, Wildlife, History, and Botany					
Seg. 1	Priest Lake	Eligible	Wild	4.8	1,562
Seg. 2	Priest Lake	Eligible	Recreational	9.9	2,410
Kootenai River – Scenery, Recreation, Fisheries, and History					
Seg. 6	Bonnors Ferry	Eligible	Recreational	6.5	1,213
Total ¹				193.3	57,724

¹ Total acres are more than those shown in table 7 because of overlapping management areas. As noted with table 7, several management areas are higher in the hierarchy than MA2b. There are 6,900 acres of MA2b in MA 1b, 500 acres in MA1e, and 400 acres in MA4a

Page 64: MA3–Botanical, Geological, Pioneer, Recreational, or Scenic Areas; Timber

The second **MA3-GDL-TBR-01** should be **MA3-GDL-TBR-02** as follows:

MA3-GDL-TBR-02. Timber harvest is allowed to meet specific resource objectives other than timber growth and yield within the Emerald Creek Recreational Area. Timber harvest is not scheduled and does not contribute towards the allowable sale quantity.

Chapter 5—IPNF Monitoring Program

Page 101: Table 22: Vegetation

Resource	Monitoring Question	Reference to Forest Plan Direction	Indicator(s)	Frequency of Measure/Precision
Vegetation	MON-VEG-02: Have management activities met Plan objectives and trended towards desired conditions for invasive terrestrial plant species?	FW-DC-VEG-10, FW-OBJ-VEG-02	MON-VEG-02-01: Acres of non-native invasive plants treated MON-VEG-02-02: Number of sites of new non-native invasive plant species and number of acres treated	Annual/Class A Annual/Class A

Page 104: Table 22; Federally Listed Species

Remove parenthetical reference to INFISH monitoring requirements from indicator MON-FLS-01-03.

Page 105: Table 22; Access and Recreation

Change MON-AR-02-03 precision to Class B

Page 105: Table 22; Access and Recreation

Change MON-AR-03-05 precision to Class B

Glossary

Page 115: Glossary

Add the following term and definition:

Hydrological stability Condition where the potential for road failure and sedimentation is expected to be reduced.

Page 116: Invasive species

Replace the invasive species definition with the following:

Invasive Species Executive Order 13112 defines an invasive species as “an alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.” The Forest Service relies on Executive Order 13112 to provide the basis for labeling certain organisms as invasive. Based on this definition, the labeling of a species as “invasive” requires closely examining both the origin and effects of the species. The key is that the species must cause, or be likely to cause, harm and be exotic to the ecosystem it has infested before we can consider labeling it as “invasive”. Thus, native pests are not considered “invasive”, even though they may cause harm. Invasive species infest both aquatic and terrestrial areas and can be identified within any of the following four taxonomic categories: Plants, Vertebrates, Invertebrates, and Pathogens.

Page 118: Noxious weeds

Replace the noxious weeds definition with:

Noxious weeds Any plant or plant product that can directly or indirectly injure or cause damage to crops (including nursery stock or plant products), livestock, poultry, or other interests of agriculture, irrigation, navigation, the natural resources of the United States, the public health, or the environment. The term typically describes species of plants that have been determined to be undesirable or injurious in some capacity. Federal noxious weeds are regulated by USDA-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service under the Plant Protection Act of 2000, which superseded the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974. State statutes for noxious weeds vary widely, with some States lacking any laws defining or regulating noxious weeds. Depending on the individual State law, some plants listed by a State statute as “noxious” may be native plants which that State has determined to be undesirable. When the species are native, they are not considered invasive species by the Federal Government. However, in most cases, State noxious weed lists include only exotic (non-native) species.

Appendix A—Possible Actions

Page 131: Vegetative Management

Change the noxious weeds to invasive terrestrial plant species in the seventh bullet.

Page 132: Watershed, Soils, Riparian, Aquatic Habitat, and Aquatic Species

Change the noxious weeds to invasive terrestrial plant species in the first bullet.