

ERRATA #2

December 5, 2003

The definition of "rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems" relative to Section 7(3) of the *HCNRA Act* has been clarified in the final documents for the *Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Comprehensive Management Plan Forest Plan Amendment #29*.

Clarified Definition

Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith are represented by plant associations and plant community types that are biologically unique to the HCNRA. The plant associations and plant community types chosen to represent rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems are botanically and ecologically unique within the HCNRA because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else, are found in limited amounts within the HCNRA, or may be relatively abundant in the HCNRA but limited in distribution within the three neighboring ecoregions (Columbia Basin, Northern Rocky Mountains, Northern Great Basin). A feature has limited distribution in the three neighboring ecoregions if its distribution or extent is substantially less than its extent within the HCNRA.

Plant associations and plant community types provide useful measures of the ecological integrity of ecosystem components. The explicit management of biologically unique rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith, as expressed in the goals, objectives, standards and guidelines found in **Appendix C**, is an example of a fine-filter component of ecosystem management in the FEIS. The coarse-filter components of ecosystem management are exemplified by the Forested, Grasslands, and Forest Understory management direction found in **Appendix C**, which address common ecosystem attributes represented by common vegetation types. The rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems, represented by biologically unique plant associations and plant community types described in **Appendix G** of the FEIS, are managed through the fine-filter strategy of ecosystem management. The FEIS manages ecosystems using both fine-filter and coarse-filter ecosystem management strategies.

The following lists the documents and page numbers where the text has been clarified:

Record of Decision

Page 22, 6th bulleted paragraph:

- **Replace** – Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems are plant community types and associations (16) that are biologically unique because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else or occur in limited amounts within the HCNRA (**Appendix C, Table C-1, page 90; Appendix G**).
- **Clarification** – Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith are represented by plant associations and plant community types that are biologically unique to the HCNRA. The plant associations and plant community types chosen to represent rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems are botanically and ecologically unique within the HCNRA because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else, are found in limited amounts within the HCNRA, or may be relatively abundant in the HCNRA but limited in distribution within the three neighboring ecoregions (Columbia Basin, Northern Rocky Mountains, Northern Great Basin). A feature has limited distribution in the three neighboring ecoregions if its distribution or extent is substantially less than its extent within the HCNRA (**Appendix C, Table C-1, page 90; Appendix G**).

Page 59, 3rd paragraph:

- **Replace** – Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith as expressed by Section 7(3) of the *HCNRA Act* are plant associations and plant community types that are biologically unique to the HCNRA or isolated within the HCNRA. The plant associations and plant community types represent rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and are biologically unique in the HCNRA because they occur nowhere else or occur in limited amounts within the HCNRA (**Chapter 3, pages 259-260; Appendix G, pages 10-17**).
- **Clarification** – Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith as expressed by Section 7(3) of the *HCNRA Act* are represented by plant associations and plant community types that are biologically unique to the HCNRA. The plant associations and plant community types chosen to represent rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems are botanically and ecologically unique within the HCNRA because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else, are found in limited amounts within the HCNRA, or may be relatively abundant in the HCNRA but limited in distribution within the three neighboring ecoregions (Columbia Basin, Northern Rocky Mountains, Northern Great Basin). A feature has limited distribution in the three neighboring ecoregions if its distribution or extent is substantially less than its extent within the HCNRA (**Chapter 3, pages 259-260; Appendix G, pages 10-17**).

Final Environmental Impact Statement

Volume 1, pages 2-19 and 20, Alternative E-modified:

- **Replace** – Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith are plant community types and associations (16) that are biologically unique because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else or occur in limited amounts within the HCNRA
- **Clarification** - Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith are represented by plant associations and plant community types that are biologically unique to the HCNRA. The plant associations and plant community types chosen to represent rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems are botanically and ecologically unique within the HCNRA because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else, are found in limited amounts within the HCNRA, or may be relatively abundant in the HCNRA but limited in distribution within the three neighboring ecoregions (Columbia Basin, Northern Rocky Mountains, Northern Great Basin). A feature has limited distribution in the three neighboring ecoregions if its distribution or extent is substantially less than its extent within the HCNRA.

Volume 1, page 2-82, 3rd paragraph:

- **Replace** – Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith are biologically unique to the HCNRA or isolated within the HCNRA, but they may be common elsewhere. Sixteen plant associations and plant community types represent rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else or are in limited amounts within the HCNRA. Refer to **Appendix G** for more complete descriptions.
- **Clarification** - Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith are represented by plant associations and plant community types that are biologically unique to the HCNRA. The plant associations and plant community types chosen to represent rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems are botanically and ecologically unique within the HCNRA because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else, are found in limited amounts within the HCNRA, or may be relatively abundant in the HCNRA but limited in distribution within the three neighboring ecoregions (Columbia Basin, Northern Rocky Mountains, Northern Great Basin). A feature has limited distribution in the three neighboring ecoregions if its distribution or extent is

substantially less than its extent within the HCNRA. Refer to **Appendix G** for more complete descriptions.

Volume 1, page 3-260, 4th paragraph:

- **Replace** – Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith are plant associations and plant community types that are biologically unique to the HCNRA or isolated within the HCNRA, but may be common elsewhere. The plant associations and plant community types that were chosen to represent rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems are botanically and ecologically unique within the HCNRA because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else or are in limited amounts within the HCNRA.
- **Clarification** - Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith are represented by plant associations and plant community types that are biologically unique to the HCNRA. The plant associations and plant community types chosen to represent rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems are botanically and ecologically unique within the HCNRA because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else, are found in limited amounts within the HCNRA, or may be relatively abundant within the HCNRA but limited in their distribution in the three neighboring ecoregions (Columbia Basin, Northern Rocky Mountains, Northern Great Basin). A feature has limited distribution in the three neighboring ecoregions if its distribution or extent is substantially less than its extent within the HCNRA.

Volume 1, page 3-287, 1st paragraph:

- **Replace** - Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith are plant associations and plant community types that are biologically unique to the HCNRA or isolated within the HCNRA, but may be common elsewhere. The plant associations and plant community types that were chosen to represent rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems are botanically and ecologically unique within the HCNRA because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else or occur in limited amounts within the HCNRA.
- **Clarification** - Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith are represented by plant associations and plant community types that are biologically unique to the HCNRA. The plant associations and plant community types chosen to represent rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems are botanically and ecologically unique within the HCNRA because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else, are found in limited amounts within the HCNRA, or may be relatively abundant within the HCNRA but limited in their distribution in the three neighboring ecoregions (Columbia Basin, Northern Rocky Mountains, Northern Great Basin). A feature has limited distribution in the three neighboring ecoregions if its distribution or extent is substantially less than its extent within the HCNRA.

Volume 1, Glossary, page 28:

- **Replace** - Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems - Plant community types and plant associations that occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else or occur in limited amounts in the HCNRA. Refer to **Appendix G** for a complete description.
- **Clarification** - Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith are represented by plant associations and plant community types that are biologically unique to the HCNRA. The plant associations and plant community types chosen to represent rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems are botanically and ecologically unique within the HCNRA because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else, are found in limited amounts within the HCNRA, or may be relatively abundant within the HCNRA but limited in their distribution in the three neighboring ecoregions (Columbia Basin, Northern Rocky Mountains, Northern Great Basin). A feature has limited distribution in the three neighboring ecoregions if its distribution or extent is substantially less than its extent within the HCNRA. Refer to **Appendix G** for a complete description.

Volume 2, Appendix G, page G-2, Figure G-1:

- **Replace** - Plant associations or community types that are biologically unique because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else or occur in limited amounts in the HCNRA.
- **Clarification** – Represented by plant associations and plant community types that are biologically unique to the HCNRA; botanically and ecologically unique within the HCNRA because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else, are found in limited amounts within the HCNRA, or may be relatively abundant in the HCNRA but limited in distribution within the three neighboring ecoregions (Columbia Basin, Northern Rocky Mountains, Northern Great Basin). A feature has limited distribution in the three neighboring ecoregions if its distribution or extent is substantially less than its extent within the HCNRA.

Volume 2, Appendix G, page G-10, Definition:

- **Replace** - Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith are plant associations and plant community types that are biologically unique to the HCNRA or isolated within the HCNRA, but may be common elsewhere. The plant associations and plant community types that were chosen to represent rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems are botanically and ecologically unique within the HCNRA because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else or are in limited amounts within the HCNRA.
- **Clarification** - Rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith are represented by plant associations and plant community types that are biologically unique to the HCNRA. The plant associations and plant community types chosen to represent rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems are botanically and ecologically unique within the HCNRA because they occur in the HCNRA and nowhere else, are found in limited amounts within the HCNRA, or may be relatively abundant within the HCNRA but limited in their distribution in the three neighboring ecoregions (Columbia Basin, Northern Rocky Mountains, Northern Great Basin). A feature has limited distribution in the three neighboring ecoregions if its distribution or extent is substantially less than its extent within the HCNRA.

Plant associations and plant community types provide useful measures of the ecological integrity of ecosystem components. The explicit management of biologically unique rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems and parts of ecosystems associated therewith, as expressed in the goals, objectives, standards and guidelines found in **Appendix C**, is an example of a fine-filter component of ecosystem management in the FEIS. The coarse-filter components of ecosystem management are exemplified by the Forested, Grasslands, and Forest Understory management direction found in **Appendix C**, which address common ecosystem attributes represented by common vegetation types. The rare combinations of outstanding and diverse ecosystems, represented by biologically unique plant associations and plant community types described in **Appendix G** of the FEIS, are managed through the fine-filter strategy of ecosystem management. The FEIS manages ecosystems using both fine-filter and coarse-filter ecosystem management strategies.