Appendix 4

Errata

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Appendix 4

Errata

Introduction

This appendix documents the corrections (known as errata) to the Prince of Wales Landscape Level Analysis Project Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). Errata are entered chronologically by chapter and page number from the FEIS.

Various Errata by Chapter and Page Numbers

Summary

Page Summary-V, fourth sentence in fourth paragraph in "Issue 1, Invasive Plant Management" section

Correct the reference in sentence:

> The Syracuse Environmental Research Associates, Incorporated (SERA, Inc.) risk assessments (SERA 2007, 2011a and 2011b (Durkin 2007 and 2011)) used for this analysis conservatively evaluated chronic exposure scenarios that would involve the public, including repeated drinking of contaminated water, repeated consumption of contaminated berries, and repeated consumption of contaminated fish (Krosse 2018b).

With the following:

> The Syracuse Environmental Research Associates, Incorporated (SERA, Inc.) risk assessments (SERA 2007c, SERA 2011a, and SERA 2011b) used for this analysis conservatively evaluated chronic exposure scenarios that would involve the public, including repeated drinking of contaminated water, repeated consumption of contaminated berries, and repeated consumption of contaminated fish (Krosse 2018b).

Chapter 2

Page 2-21, third paragraph in "Regulatory Changes" section

Correct the paragraph:

> The Alaska Roadless Rules will not make any changes to the 2016 Forest Plan or projects currently being implemented or proposed for implementation. Since no on-the-ground actions would be authorized through the rulemaking process, the Responsible Official determined that it would be unnecessary and inefficient to delay moving forward on the POW LLA Project until a potential Alaska Roadless Rules is reached.

With the following:

> The Alaska Roadless rulemaking process would determine whether currently designated roadless areas should have a different management designation that may allow for activity which is currently prohibited. It will not authorize any specific project. Any projects would still need to comply with the 2016 Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan). Following a final decision on a state-specific roadless rule, the Forest Plan could be amended or revised to reflect any management designations established by the state-specific rule. Since no on-the-ground actions would be authorized through the rulemaking process,

> the Responsible Official determined that it would be unnecessary and inefficient to delay moving forward on the POW LLA Project until a potential Alaska Roadless Rule is reached.

Page 2-25, first paragraph in "Watershed Restoration" section

Correct the paragraph:

> Watershed restoration activities would improve watershed condition and restore aquatic habitat degraded by past management. A 2015 assessment identified about 30 watersheds in the project area with known restoration needs (High Potential Restoration Watersheds spreadsheet in the project record). Public involvement recommended stream restoration activities in twenty of these watersheds. The Watershed Classification and Assessment Tracking Tool (WCATT) scores with large numbers indicate poorer watershed conditions. Watersheds with a score of 1 indicate that essential projects have been completed. The 22 watersheds with the highest potential for restoration in the project area are listed in Table 3.

With the following:

> Watershed restoration activities would improve watershed condition and restore aquatic habitat degraded by past management. The USFS Watershed Condition Framework defines "degraded" condition or "degraded" habitat as similar to "severely altered" or "impaired" relative to natural potential condition (USDA Forest Service, 2011, Watershed Condition Framework FS-977, page 3). Following national guidance (USDA Forest Service, 2011, Watershed Condition Classification Technical Guide FS-978), a series of spreadsheets were developed to assign Watershed Condition scores for attributes that link management activities (e.g., riparian harvest) and other indicators to watershed function. These spreadsheets identified 30 watersheds (with a score of 1.4 or higher) in the project area with known restoration needs. Public involvement recommended stream restoration activities in twenty of these watersheds. The Watershed Classification and Assessment Tracking Tool (WCATT) scores with larger numbers indicate poorer watershed conditions. Watersheds with a score of 1 indicate that essential projects have been completed. The 22 watersheds with the highest potential for restoration in the project area are listed in Table 3.

Page 2-27, bullet points in "Other Activities" section

Add missing bullet point:

- Catastrophic blowdown and insect or disease breakout events will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine if it is within the FEIS effects analysis, and if it should be included as part of the planned volume from this project. Timber from these events within non-development LUDs will be reviewed to consider both resource protection and useable products while meeting LUD objectives;

Page 2-28, first sentence in fourth bullet under "Vegetation Management" in the Alternative 2 – Proposed Action section

Correct the sentence:

> Old- and young-growth commercial harvests would use various prescriptions and logging systems, and would provide material to local mill operators through large sales, small sales, salvage sales, and microsales.

With the following:

> Old- and young-growth commercial harvests would use various prescriptions and logging systems, and would provide material to purchasers through large sales, small sales, salvage sales, and microsales.

Page 2-30, first sentence in fourth bullet under "Vegetation Management" in the Alternative 3 section

Correct the sentence:

> Old- and young-growth commercial harvests would use various prescriptions and logging systems, and would provide material to local mill operators through large sales, small sales, salvage sales, and microsales.

With the following:

> Old- and young-growth commercial harvests would use various prescriptions and logging systems, and would provide material to purchasers through large sales, small sales, salvage sales, and microsales.

Page 2-32, first sentence in third bullet under "Vegetation Management" in the Alternative 5 section

Correct the sentence:

> Old- and young-growth commercial harvests would use various prescriptions and logging systems, and would provide material to local mill operators through large sales, small sales, salvage sales, and microsales.

With the following:

> Old- and young-growth commercial harvests would use various prescriptions and logging systems, and would provide material to purchasers through large sales, small sales, salvage sales, and microsales.

Page 2-36, bullet points in "4. An alternative, initially introduced as Alternative 4, which would:" section

Add missing bullet points:

- adopt interagency configuration for OGRs. This would require a Forest Plan amendment;
- modify karst management guidelines to allow for the Karst Vulnerability Assessment to guide the management of the moderate vulnerability second growth karstlands. This would require a Forest Plan amendment;
- new telecommunication sites would be considered. Additions would require a Forest Plan amendment;

Page 2-36, paragraph after bullets points in "4. An alternative, initially introduced as Alternative 4, which would:" section

Correct the paragraph:

> This alternative was introduced during the comment period on Issues and Alternatives in December 2017 as Alternative 4, primarily designed in response to address public comments

> requesting that we maximize the available productive timber stands for harvest by expanding the potential timber base into areas not available for commercial harvest under the Forest Plan, such as Inventoried Roadless Areas, Tongass 77 Watersheds, and The Nature Conservancy/Audubon Conservation Priority Areas. This would require a Forest Plan amendment in addition to changes to existing legislation or rulemaking. The Responsible Official decided to not amend the Forest Plan through this project to narrow the scope of analysis. This matches the corrected Notice of Intent published in the Federal Register for this project. All other proposed activities within Alternative 4, besides the expanded timber base and additional telecommunication sites that require a Forest Plan amendment, are included within one of the other alternatives being analyzed in detail. Therefore, Alternative 4 was eliminated from detailed consideration.

With the following:

> This alternative was introduced during the comment period on Issues and Alternatives in December 2017 as Alternative 4. It primarily was designed in response to public comments requesting that we maximize the available productive timber stands for harvest by expanding the potential timber base into areas not available for commercial harvest under the Forest Plan, such as Inventoried Roadless Areas, Tongass 77 Watersheds, and The Nature Conservancy/Audubon Conservation Priority Areas. This would require a Forest Plan amendment in addition to changes to existing legislation or rulemaking. Alternative 4 also included a modification to karst management guidelines to allow for the Karst Vulnerability Assessment to guide the management of the moderate vulnerability second growth karstlands; new telecommunication sites; and adopt interagency biologically preferred configuration for OGRs. All of these components would require a Forest Plan amendment. All other proposed activities within Alternative 4 are included within one of the other alternatives being analyzed in detail. The Responsible Official decided to not amend the Forest Plan through this project to narrow the scope of analysis. This matches the corrected Notice of Intent published in the Federal Register for this project. Therefore, Alternative 4 was eliminated from detailed consideration.

Chapter 3

Page 3-65, fourth sentence in second paragraph under “Climate Change” in the Air Quality and Climate Change section

Correct the citation:

> Products resulting from the harvest are primarily lumber and other building materials; therefore, there is potential that the carbon held within these products would be stored for long period of time, such as the life of a building or longer (Marmon et al. 1990).

With the following:

> Products resulting from the harvest are primarily lumber and other building materials; therefore, there is potential for the carbon held within these products to be stored for long periods of time, such as the life of a building or longer (Harmon et al. 1990).

Page 3-65, second sentence in third paragraph under “Climate Change” in the Air Quality and Climate Change section

Appendix 4

Correct the citation:

> Predictions include increased temperature and precipitation, increased flooding, reduced snowpack, changes and timing of stream flow, and shifts in anadromous salmon distribution and productivity, among many others (Shanley et al. 2005).

With the following:

> Predictions include increased temperature and precipitation, increased flooding, reduced snowpack, changes and timing of stream flow, and shifts in anadromous salmon distribution and productivity, among many others (Shanley et al. 2015).

Page 3-79, last sentence in sixth paragraph under "Direct and Indirect Effects to the Public" in the Issue 1: Invasive Plant Management section

Correct the citation:

> Based on the chronic bioassays and several additional sub-chronic bioassays in mice, rats, dogs, and rabbits, there is no basis for asserting that Aminopyralid would cause adverse effects on the immune system or endocrine function (SERA 2007 (Durkin 2007)).

With the following:

> Based on the chronic bioassays and several additional sub-chronic bioassays in mice, rats, dogs, and rabbits, there is no basis for asserting that Aminopyralid would cause adverse effects on the immune system or endocrine function (SERA 2007c and SERA 2011a).

Page 3-100, last sentence in first paragraph in Issue 2: Subsistence section

Correct the sentence:

> These measures would limit the effects to deer habitat capability (Alternatives 3 and 5) or both limit the effects to deer habitat capability and increase availability of deer in the vicinity of subsistence communities (Alternative 2).

With the following:

> These measures could limit the effects to deer habitat capability (Alternatives 3 and 5) or both limit the effects to deer habitat capability and increase availability of deer in the vicinity of subsistence communities (Alternative 2).

Page 3-102, last sentence in third bullet point under "management objectives" in Issue 3: Timber Supply and Timber Sale Economics section

Correct the sentence:

> The Old Growth Small Sales Strategy would not be included in any sale offer exceeding 10 MMBF.

With the following:

> The Old Growth Small Sales Strategy would be included in any sale offer exceeding 10 MMBF.

FEIS, page 3-107, seventh sentence in third paragraph under "POW LLA Project and the Tongass Timber Program" in Issue 3: Timber Supply and Timber Sale Economics section

Correct the sentence and citation:

> Grewe, 2018 displays the most recent annual demand calculation and the factors used in these calculations in the document Briefing Paper April 2018 FY18 Annual TNF Timber Demand-Grewe-Final which is located in the project record.

With the following:

> The Tongass National Forest: Updated Timber Sale Procedures (Grewe 2017) and the "Briefing Paper April 2018 – Fiscal Year 2018 Annual Tongass National Forest Timber Demand" (Grewe et al. 2018) displays the most recent annual demand calculation and the factors used in these calculations, which are located in the project record.

Page 3-136, eighth sentence in first paragraph under "Large Woody Debris" in the Issue 4: Watershed Function section

Correct the citation:

> LWD has been found to increase spawning habitat and use for both coho salmon and steelhead (House and Boehne 1985).

With the following:

> LWD has been found to increase spawning habitat and use for both coho salmon and steelhead (House and Boehne 1987).

Page 3-170, first paragraph under Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Add missing species in list:

> Issue 5 includes discussion of Region 10 Forest Service sensitive species (Queen Charlotte goshawk), and other selected wildlife species including Sitka black-tailed deer, Alexander Archipelago wolf, black bear, American marten, marbled murrelet, brown creeper, and endemic species including the Prince of Wales flying squirrel, Prince of Wales spruce grouse, and Keen's myotis.

With the following:

> Issue 5 includes discussion of Region 10 Forest Service sensitive species (Queen Charlotte goshawk), and other selected wildlife species including Sitka black-tailed deer, Alexander Archipelago wolf, black bear, American marten, marbled murrelet, brown creeper, and endemic species including the Prince of Wales flying squirrel, Prince of Wales spruce grouse, insular dusky shrew, and Keen's myotis.

Page 3-174 after the second paragraph under "Tongass Old-growth Habitat Conservation Strategy" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Add clarifying paragraphs:

When it was developed in 1997, the Conservation Strategy was based on the assumption that it would maintain a functional and interconnected old-growth forest ecosystem without the additional habitat quality contribution of previously harvested areas, either as young growth or over time as these stands matured to old-growth condition (2016 Forest Plan Amendment FEIS, Appendix D). For this reason, harvest of young growth in these areas will pose a very low risk to the function and integrity of the Conservation Strategy.

The conservation strategy includes two major components: (1) a forest-wide network of large, medium and small OGRs allocated to the Old-Growth Habitat LUD and other non-Development LUDs plus all islands less than 1,000 acres, and (2) a series of standards and guidelines applicable to lands where timber harvest is permitted (the matrix; USDA Forest Service 2008a, 2008b).

The system of OGRs was designed to maintain habitats of the species that have the most viability concerns (USDA Forest Service 2008b). Other forested non-development LUDs such as Wilderness, LUD II, Remote Recreation, and Semi-Remote Recreation contribute in a substantial way to the old growth ecosystem. The intent of the reserve system was to ensure the maintenance of well-distributed, viable populations of all old-growth associated wildlife species across the Tongass, with focus on those species that are most sensitive to habitat loss and fragmentation. In general, the home range and dispersal capabilities of old-growth associated species were considered in determining the size, number and spacing of reserves. For the most recent complete review of the Forest Plan Conservation Strategy, including assumptions underlying the design of the OGR system, refer to Appendix D of the 2008 Forest Plan Final EIS (USDA Forest Service 2008b).

Within the matrix (areas outside of reserves), components of the old-growth ecosystem are maintained through standards and guidelines designed to provide for important ecological functions such as dispersal of organisms, movement between forest stands, and maintenance of ecologically valuable structural components such as down logs, snags, and large trees (USDA Forest Service 2008b). Matrix management complements the reserve system by providing habitat at finer spatial scales, enhancing the effectiveness of reserves, and providing for landscape connectivity (USDA Forest Service 2008b). Wildlife standards and guidelines from the Forest Plan provides additional protection to wildlife species' habitat.

Page 3-175, last paragraph under "Wildlife Habitat" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Add missing species in list:

> Issue 5 includes discussion of Region 10 Forest Service sensitive species (Queen Charlotte goshawk), and other selected wildlife species including Sitka black-tailed deer, Alexander Archipelago wolf, black bear, American marten, marbled murrelet, brown creeper, and endemic species including the Prince of Wales flying squirrel, Prince of Wales spruce grouse, and Keen's myotis.

With the following:

> Issue 5 includes discussion of Region 10 Forest Service sensitive species (Queen Charlotte goshawk), and other selected wildlife species including Sitka black-tailed deer, Alexander Archipelago wolf, black bear, American marten, marbled murrelet, brown creeper, and endemic species including the Prince of Wales flying squirrel, Prince of Wales spruce grouse, insular dusky shrew, and Keen's myotis.

Page 3-177, last sentence in second paragraph under "Non-Winter Deer Habitat" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the citation:

> Migratory deer may be less affected by loss of carrying capacity within logged stands, which tend to be concentrated at low elevations (Brinkman 2013).

With the following:

> Migratory deer may be less affected by loss of carrying capacity within logged stands, which tend to be concentrated at low elevations (Person and Brinkman 2013).

Page 3-177, last sentence in fourth paragraph under "Non-Winter Deer Habitat" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the citations:

> On Prince of Wales Island, resident deer generally select clearcuts less than 20 years old and open-canopy forest stands during summer and mild winters (Yeo and Peek 1992; Farmer 2002; Doerr et al. 2005; Person 2009).

With the following:

> On Prince of Wales Island, resident deer generally select clearcuts less than 20 years old and open-canopy forest stands during summer and mild winters (Yeo and Peek 1992; Farmer et al. 2001; Doerr et al. 2005; Person et al. 2009).

Page 3-178, last sentence in second paragraph under "Conclusion" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the sentence:

> Effects may be greater in WAAs on islands (WAAs 1003, 1525, and 1531), or WAAs with a greater effects that are adjacent to each other: WAAs 1315 and 1420.

With the following:

> Effects may be greater in WAAs on islands (WAAs 1003, 1106, 1525, and 1531), or WAAs with a greater effects that are adjacent to each other: WAAs 1315 and 1318.

Page 3-179, second sentence in third paragraph under "POG" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the citation:

> Research by Mikusinski and Angelstram (2000) indicated a habitat threshold for bears (brown) of about 50 percent habitat remaining.

With the following:

> Research by Mikusinski and Angelstam (2001) indicated a habitat threshold for bears (brown) of about 50 percent habitat remaining.

Page 3-179, fourth sentence in fourth paragraph under "POG" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Appendix 4

Correct the citation:

> Timber harvest and road construction lead to habitat fragmentation (ADF&G 2005a Alaska Species Ranking System Summary Report – Dusky shrew, Queen Charlotte Islands).

With the following:

> Timber harvest and road construction lead to habitat fragmentation (Alaska Natural Heritage Program 2012 - Alaska Species Ranking System Summary Report – Dusky shrew, Queen Charlotte Islands).

Page 3-179, sixth sentence in fourth paragraph under "POG" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct sentence and citation:

> While no habitat thresholds have been identified for shrews specifically, research has been conducted on other small rodents with a range of habitat thresholds indicated; Research by Heinen (1998) in southern Ontario, Canada indicated that mice did not show a habitat threshold while this same research showed that chipmunks had a habitat threshold of about 30 percent habitat remaining.

With the following:

> While no habitat thresholds have been identified for shrews specifically, research has been conducted on other small rodents with a range of habitat thresholds indicated. Research by Heinen et al 1998 in southern Ontario, Canada indicated that mice did not show a habitat threshold while this same research showed that chipmunks had a habitat threshold of about 30 percent habitat remaining.

Page 3-179, first and second sentences in sixth paragraph under "POG" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the citations:

> Research by Mikusinski and Angelstram (2000) indicated a habitat threshold for bears (brown) of about 50 percent habitat remaining. Research by Heinen (1998) indicated that mice did not show a habitat threshold; however, this same research showed that chipmunks had a habitat threshold of about 30 percent habitat remaining.

With the following:

> Research by Mikusinski and Angelstam (2001) indicated a habitat threshold for bears (brown) of about 50 percent habitat remaining. Research by Heinen et al 1998 indicated that mice did not show a habitat threshold; however, this same research showed that chipmunks had a habitat threshold of about 30 percent habitat remaining.

Page 3-179, fourth sentence in fourth paragraph under "POG" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the citation:

> Timber harvest and road construction lead to habitat fragmentation (ADF&G 2005a Alaska Species Ranking System Summary Report – Dusky shrew, Queen Charlotte Islands).

With the following:

> Timber harvest and road construction lead to habitat fragmentation (ADF&G 2012 Alaska Species Ranking System Summary Report – Dusky shrew, Queen Charlotte Islands).

Page 3-180, first sentence in second paragraph under "POG" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the citations:

> The levels of tolerance to habitat change determined by research of 30 (Heinen 1998 and Estavillo et al. 2013) and 50 percent (Mikusinski and Angelstram 2000) of the original habitat remaining are dependent in part on the dispersal capabilities of the species associated with that habitat type.

With the following:

> The levels of tolerance to habitat change determined by research of 30 (Heinen et al 1998 and Estavillo et al. 2013) and 50 percent (Mikusinski and Angelstam 2001) of the original habitat remaining are dependent in part on the dispersal capabilities of the species associated with that habitat type.

Page 3-183, second sentence in fourth paragraph in "POG on the Landscape" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Removal of citation:

> This transplantation was made without knowledge of the underlying morphological and genetic variation that exists across the region (Elkins and Nelson 1954; Burris and McKnight 1973; MacDonald and Cook 1996).

With the following:

> This transplantation was made without knowledge of the underlying morphological and genetic variation that exists across the region (Burris and McKnight 1973; MacDonald and Cook 1996).

Page 3-185, last sentence in first paragraph in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the sentence:

> WAA 1531 includes both legacy retention and peak flow rate measures.

With the following:

> WAA 1422 includes the mitigation measures of wildlife-centric prescriptions around communities, the legacy standard and guideline, and peak flow measures.

Page 3-186, last sentence in second paragraph in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the sentence:

> WAA 1531 includes both the legacy retention guideline and the peak flow rate measures.

With the following:

> WAA 1531 includes both legacy retention and peak flow rate measures; however, the POW LLA does not propose any activities in this WAA.

Page 3-186, last sentence in third paragraph in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the sentence:

> WAAs 1106, 1211, 1214, 1318, 1332, and 1527 all include measures covered in Alternatives 3 and 5; however, on NFS lands these WAAs are retain at least 56 percent of the estimated original average snow habitat.

With the following:

> WAAs 1106, 1214, 1318, and 1527 all include measures covered in Alternatives 3 and 5; however, on NFS lands these WAAs are retain at least 56 percent of the estimated original average snow habitat.

Page 3-194, fourth sentence in third paragraph under "High Volume POG (HPOG)" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the citations:

> Mikusinski and Angelstram 2000 found, at the scale of about 19 by 19 miles, a habitat threshold of about 15 percent habitat remaining for squirrels while Angelstram 2001b found, at a smaller scale of about 2 by 2 miles, a habitat threshold of 70 percent remaining.

With the following:

> Mikusinski and Angelstam 2001 found, at the scale of about 19 by 19 miles, a habitat threshold of about 15 percent habitat remaining for squirrels while Angelstam and Breuss 2001 found, at a smaller scale of about 2 by 2 miles, a habitat threshold of 70 percent remaining.

Page 3-194, sixth paragraph under "High Volume POG (HPOG)" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the citation:

> Research on grouse (Angelstam 2001b) indicated a habitat threshold of about 70 percent while Angelstam 2001 showed a habitat threshold of about 16 percent for black grouse and 30 percent for Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus).

With the following:

> Research on grouse (Angelstam and Breuss 2001) indicated a habitat threshold of about 70 percent while Angelstam 2001 showed a habitat threshold of about 16 percent for black grouse and 30 percent for Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus).

Page 3-195, eighth paragraph under "Direct and Indirect Effects" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the sentence:

> WAAs with between 30 and 70 percent HPOG habitat remaining on NFS lands after implementation of the POW LLA Project include WAAs 1003 (34 percent remaining), 1214 (56 percent), 1317 (40 percent remaining), 1319 (52 percent), 1332 (61 percent), 1421 (50 percent remaining), 1422 (32 percent remaining), 1525 (37 percent remaining), 1528 (67 percent), 1529 (64 percent) and 1531 (41 percent remaining).

With the following:

> WAAs with between 30 and 70 percent HPOG habitat remaining on NFS lands after implementation of the POW LLA Project include WAAs 1003 (34 percent remaining), 1214 (56 percent), 1317 (40 percent remaining), 1319 (52 percent), 1332 (61 percent), 1421 (44 percent remaining), 1422 (32 percent remaining), 1525 (37 percent remaining), 1528 (67 percent), 1529 (64 percent) and 1531 (41 percent remaining).

Page 3-201, first sentence in fourth paragraph under "High Volume POG (HPOG)" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the citation:

> WAAs with more than 20 percent HPOG habitat should be capable of providing habitat for the Prince of Wales flying squirrel (Mikusinski and Angelstram 2000) and spruce grouse (Angelstam 2001).

With the following:

> WAAs with more than 20 percent HPOG habitat should be capable of providing habitat for the Prince of Wales flying squirrel (Mikusinski and Angelstam 2001) and spruce grouse (Angelstam 2001).

Page 3-201, last paragraph on page in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the WAA number:

> WAA 1008 (99 percent)

With the following:

> WAA 1108 (99 percent).

Page 3-204, last paragraph in first paragraph under "Direct and Indirect Effects" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the sentence:

> This assumption results in about 46,561 acres of deep snow and marten original habitat remaining on the project area, a reduction of about 6 percent from current for an overall 63 percent remaining on NFS lands.

With the following:

> This assumption results in about 46,449 acres of deep snow and marten original habitat remaining on the project area, a reduction of about 2 percent from current for an overall 63 percent remaining on NFS lands.

Page 3-206, first paragraph under "Cumulative Effects" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the sentence:

> Using that percentage for estimated harvest on non-NFS lands, about 7,518 acres of this habitat type could be harvested in addition to the POW LLA Project; this would result in the project area having about 54 percent remaining of the original estimated HPOG below 800 feet elevation on south-facing stands.

With the following:

> Using that percentage for estimated harvest on non-NFS lands, about 7,518 acres of this habitat type could be harvested in addition to the POW LLA Project; this would result in the project area having about 53 percent remaining of the original estimated HPOG below 800 feet elevation on south-facing stands.

Page 3-210, first sentence in first paragraph under "Affected Environment" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the sentence:

> The current estimated acres of SD67 on NFS lands is 158,805 acres and the historical estimate is 217,322 acres; this is about 73 percent of the estimated 1954 SD67 habitat.

With the following:

> The current estimated acres of SD67 on NFS lands is 158,413 acres and the historical estimate is 217,583 acres; this is about 73 percent of the estimated 1954 SD67 habitat.

Page 3-214, first sentence in first paragraph under "Cumulative Effects" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the sentence:

> Lands in other ownerships are estimated to have about 45,671 acres of SD67 currently and about 114,810 acres in 1954.

With the following:

> Lands in other ownerships are estimated to have about 158,805 acres of SD67 currently and about 217,583 acres in 1954.

Page 3-215, Table 45 under in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct table heading:

> Table 45. Comparison of effects to deep snow habitat post project between NFS and all lands all alternatives.

With the following:

> Table 45. Comparison of effects to SD67 habitat post project between NFS and all lands all alternatives.

Page 3-225, second sentence in paragraph under "Alternative 2" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the sentence:

> This would occur in WAAs 1214, 1315, 1317, 1318, and 1420.

With the following:

> This would occur in WAAs 1315, 1317, 1318, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1525, 1529, and 1530.

Page 3-236, second sentence in third paragraph under "Migratory Birds" in Issue 5: Wildlife Habitat section

Correct the citation:

> Timber harvest directly removes perching, foraging, and nesting habitat, and results in habitat fragmentation, which may reduce the suitability of remaining forest for species associated with old-growth interior forest conditions, such as the Pacific-slope flycatcher, varied thrush, golden-crowned kinglet, Townsend's warbler, and brown creeper (BPIF 1999, Kissling 2003; Sperry 2006).

With the following:

> Timber harvest directly removes perching, foraging, and nesting habitat, and results in habitat fragmentation, which may reduce the suitability of remaining forest for species associated with old-growth interior forest conditions, such as the Pacific-slope flycatcher, varied thrush, golden-crowned kinglet, Townsend's warbler, and brown creeper (BPIF 1999; Kissling 2007; Sperry 2006).

Page 3-238, first sentence in first paragraph under "Incomplete or Unavailable Information" in Botany section

Correct the citations:

> The documented occurrences of sensitive and rare plants are associated with surveys from past project activities including two recent rare plant studies that focused on potential habitat on the northern portion of Prince of Wales Island (Meridian Environmental 2011, 2014).

With the following:

> The documented occurrences of sensitive and rare plants are associated with surveys from past project activities including two recent rare plant studies that focused on potential habitat on the northern portion of Prince of Wales Island (Meridian Environmental 2011 and Meridian Environmental 2014).

Page 3-264, first sentence in fourth paragraph under "Visitation and Use" in Recreation section

Appendix 4

Delete the sentence:

> An estimated 15,000 non-residents visited POW in summer 2006, about 1.5 percent of the total visitors to Southeast Alaska (McDowell Group 2007).

Page 3-293, Table 70. Community Population Change, 1990 – 2015 in Socioeconomics section

Correct the footnote:

> Source: Alaska Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development 2016

With the following:

> Source: Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development, Division of Community and Regional Affairs 2017

Page 3-315, last paragraph under "Cumulative Effects of Action Alternatives" in Socioeconomics section

Correct the paragraph:

> Effects from burgeoning interest in expanding mineral extraction (hard rock and rare earth) could impact social and economic conditions in the project area. New and existing stone, crushed rock, gravel, and other materials may be used or sold, generating materials and income to facilitate transportation improvements. With respect to rare earth mining, unknown timeframes are associated activities at Niblack and Bokan Doton-Ridge mines and neither project has submitted an operations plan. The economic benefits realized from the development of the Niblack projects would include roughly 150 high-paying mining jobs at the Prince of Wales mine and another 80 jobs at a Gravina Island processing facility. Bokan Doton-Ridge is expected to provide an additional 200 full-time jobs. Representatives from both mines testified to their commitment to employing local residents of Ketchikan and Prince of Wales Island, and using Southeast Alaska vendors and merchants. The positive effects on social and economic well-being from mineral development in the project area are potentially substantial, including the creation of 430 new jobs with emphasis on hiring a local workforce. These effects are the same for all Action Alternatives."

With the following:

> Expansion of mining activities could impact social and economic conditions in the project area. With respect to rare earth mining, efforts to develop the Niblack and Bokan Doton-Ridge mines have unknown timeframes (FEIS Appendix C). Effects from mineral development in the project area are potentially substantial, including creation of jobs. However, neither of these mines is operational, and neither has submitted an operations plan and therefore do not constitute a reasonably foreseeable future action. There is no surface-disturbing activity on NFS lands and no foreseeable anticipated disturbance to NFS lands at this time. These effects are the same for all alternatives.

Page 3-334, first sentence in third paragraph under "Travel Analysis Process" in Transportation section

Correct the citation:

> The second level is the Prince of Wales Roads Analysis, (Roads Analysis Objective Maintenance Level 1 and 2 Roads, Tongass National Forest Thorne Bay and Craig Ranger Districts 2005).

With the following:

> The second level is the Prince of Wales Roads Analysis, (PBS Environmental and Engineering 2005).

Page 3-343, first complete sentence on page under "Dwarf Mistletoe" in Forest Vegetation section

Correct the citation:

> Growth loss in heavily infested stands can reach 40 percent or more (Thomson et al. 2008).

With the following:

> Growth loss in heavily infested stands can reach 40 percent or more (Thomson et al. 1985).

Chapter 4

References and Lists section

Add missing citations:

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