USDA

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Northern Region

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Errata for the 2013 Kootenai National Forest Land Management Plan

Contents

List of Tables

Errata Overview

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

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 KNF 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	3.3 to 15.9	1.0 to 6.1	0.3 to 2.2
	Warm/ Moist	6.3 to 17.1	2.4 to 7.2	0.5 to 2.6
	Subalpine	11.1 to 25.1	2.9 to 6.5	0.5 to 2.1
Lodgepole pine	All	3.6 to 14.0	0.5 to 4.3	0.1 to 1.1

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 28: Wildlife; Goals

Replace GOAL-WL-01 with:

GOAL-WL-01. The KNF 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 43: Introduction; Table 8. KNF Management Areas and Acreages

Replace as follows:

Table 2. KNF Management Areas and Acreages

Management Area	Management Area Name	Acres	Percent
1a	Wilderness	93,700	4.2%
1b	Recommended Wilderness	86,800	3.9%
1c	Wilderness Study Area	34,100	1.5%
2	Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers	41,000	1.8%
3	Botanical, Geological, Historical, Recreational, Scenic or Zoological Areas	29,100	1.3%
4	Established and Recommended Research Natural Areas	9,800	0.4%
5a	Backcountry – Non-motorized Year-round	246,800	11.1%
5b	Backcountry – Motorized Year-round (Summer only on designated routes/areas)	169,800	7.7%
5c	Backcountry – Motorized Winter, Non-motorized Summer	86,500	3.9%
6	General Forest	1,408,600	63.5%
7	Primary Recreation Areas	12,900	0.6%
	Total NFS Lands	**2,219,100**	

Some MAs overlap (e.g., MA1b – Recommended Wilderness may have an overlapping MA4 – Research Natural Area).

Page 43–44: Introduction

Change the MA overlap hierarchy as follows:

1. Wilderness (MA1a)
2. Research Natural Areas (MA4)
3. Wilderness Study Area (MA1c)
4. Recommended Wilderness (MA1b)
5. Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers (MA2)
6. Botanical, Geological, Historical, Recreational, Scenic or Zoological Areas (MA3)
7. Primary Recreation Areas (MA7)

Page 46: MA1b-Recommended Wilderness; Description

Replace Table 9. Recommended Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System as follows:

Table 3. Recommended Additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System

Recommended Wilderness	Recommended Acres
Cabinet Mountains (additions)	29,900
Roderick	23,500
Scotchman Peaks	35,900
Ten Lakes[2]	26,000
Total Acres[1]	**115,300**

[1] Total acres are more than those shown in table 8 because of overlapping management areas. As noted with table 8, RNAs (MA4) is higher in the hierarchy than recommended wilderness (MA1b), resulting in acres being totaled prior to recommended wilderness. RNA acres overlapping with recommended wilderness total 2,500 acres. WSA acres overlapping with recommended wilderness total 26,000 acres.

[2] The Ten Lakes recommended wilderness acres are as described in the 1985 Legislative Report to Congress. They overlap MA1c (WSA). MA1c management area direction takes precedent.

Page 51: MA2—Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers; Description

Replace sentence preceding Table 10 with the following:

A total of 150 miles of river within NFS lands have been identified as eligible in this Forest Plan (table 10).

Replace table 10 with the following:

Table 4. Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers

River—Outstandingly Remarkable Value	District	Status	Preliminary Classification	NFS Miles	NFS Acres
Kootenai River—Scenery, Fisheries, Recreation, Wildlife, and History					
Seg. 1	Libby	Eligible	Recreational	1.3	737
Seg. 2	Libby	Eligible	Recreational	1.9	363
Seg. 3	3 Rivers/Libby	Eligible	Recreational	5.0	2,299
Seg. 4	3 Rivers	Eligible	Recreational	0.5	237
Seg. 5	3 Rivers	Eligible	Recreational	6.7	2,308
Yaak River—Scenery, Botany, Recreation, and History					
Seg. 1	3 Rivers	Eligible	Recreational	3.5	1,842
Seg. 2	3 Rivers	Eligible	Recreational	7.1	2,734
Seg. 3	3 Rivers	Eligible	Recreational	6.2	2,068
Seg. 4	3 Rivers	Eligible	Scenic	9.0	2,586
West Fork Yaak River—Scenery and History					
Seg. 1	3 Rivers	Eligible	Wild	4.2	1,330

Seg. 2	3 Rivers	Eligible	Recreational	4.5	1,428
Vinal Creek System—Scenery and Recreation					
Vinal Creek/Seg. 1	3 Rivers	Eligible	Scenic	3.9	1,074
Turner Creek/Seg. 2	3 Rivers	Eligible	Scenic	1.1	386
Vermilion River—Scenery and History					
Seg. 1	Cabinet	Eligible	Recreational	11.1	3,599
Bull River System—Scenery					
Bull River/Seg. 1	Cabinet	Eligible	Recreational	5.7	1,911
Bull River/Seg. 2	Cabinet	Eligible	Recreational	3.4	1,608
North Fork and Middle Fork Bull River/Seg.3	Cabinet	Eligible	Wild	12.6	4,135
East Fork Bull River/Seg. 4	Cabinet	Eligible	Recreational	4.1	1,119
East Fork Bull River/Seg. 5	Cabinet	Eligible	Wild	3.0	997
North Fork of the East Fork Bull River/Seg. 6	Cabinet	Eligible	Recreational	2.2	616
North Fork of the East Fork Bull River/Seg. 7	Cabinet	Eligible	Wild	1.4	497
Big Creek System—Recreation and Geology					
Big Creek/Seg.1	Rexford	Eligible	Recreational	7.6	2,261
South Fork Big Creek/Seg. 2	Rexford	Eligible	Recreational	6.7	2,103
Little North. Fork Big Creek/Seg. 3	Rexford	Eligible	Wild	1.6	452
Good Creek/Seg. 4	Rexford	Eligible	Wild	2.4	717
North Fork Big Creek/Seg. 5	Rexford	Eligible	Wild	5.6	1,797
Copeland Creek/Seg. 6	Rexford	Eligible	Wild	1.8	564
Lookout Creek/Seg. 7	Rexford	Eligible	Wild	2.4	725
East Fork Lookout Creek/Seg. 7	Rexford	Eligible	Wild	1.5	443
Unnamed Tributary to Lookout Creek/Seg. 7	Rexford	Eligible	Wild	1.7	515
Callahan Creek					
Callahan Creek/Seg. 1	3 Rivers	Eligible	Recreational	6.2	1,326
South Fork Callahan Creek/Seg. 2	3 Rivers	Eligible	Recreational	6.8	971
Ross Creek System					

Ross Creek/Seg. 1	3 Rivers	Eligible	Scenic	2.6	811
Ross Creek/Seg. 2	3 Rivers	Eligible	Wild	4.8	1,527
Total[1]				**150.0**	**48,086**

[1] Total acres are more than those shown in table 8 because of overlapping management areas. As noted with table 8 several management areas are higher in the hierarchy than MA2. There are 4,200 acres of MA2 within MA1a, and 2,500 acres in MA1b.

Page 55: MA3—Botanical, Geological, Historical, Recreational, Scenic, or Zoological Areas; Description

Add the following to Table 11:

Table 5. Botanical, Geological, Historical, Recreational, Scenic, or Zoological Areas

Name	District	Acres	Classification
Frank Lake Fishing Access[1]	Fortine	91	Recreational
Total Acres[2]		**48,386**	

[1] Areas designated under the 1987 Forest Plan (as amended)

[2] Total acres are more than those shown in table 8 because of overlapping management areas. As noted with table 8, several management areas are higher in the hierarchy than MA3. There are 40 acres of MA3 within MA1a, 100 acres in MA1b, 15,400 acres in MA1c, 1,350 acres in MA2, and 100 acres in MA4.

Chapter 5—KNF Monitoring Program

Page 97: 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 100: Table 22; Federally Listed Species

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

Page 102: Table 22; Access and Recreation

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

Page 102: Table 22; Access and Recreation

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

Page 103–104; Table 22; Wilderness

Combine MON-WILDN-01 and 02 as follows:

Resource	Monitoring Question	Reference to Forest Plan Direction	Indicator(s)	Frequency of Measure/Precision
Wilderness	**MON-WLDN-01**: Have management activities met Forest Plan desired conditions and standards, and trended towards management area desired conditions for designated wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas?	MA1a-DC-AR-01, MA1a-DC-AR-04; FW-DC-AR-06	MON-WLDN-01-01: Designated Wilderness managed to standard MON-WLDN-01-02: Montana Wilderness Study Area wilderness character is not diminished beyond what existed in 1977	**Annual/Class A**

Glossary

Page 113: Hydrological stability

Add the following term and definition:

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

Page 113: 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 116: 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 statues 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 129: Vegetative Management

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

Page 130: Watershed, Soils, Riparian, Aquatic Habitat, and Aquatic Species

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

Page 130: Wildlife

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