

**ERRATA SHEET**  
**BOG CREEK ROAD PROJECT FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL**  
**IMPACT STATEMENT** \_\_\_\_\_



## Introduction

The Bog Creek Road Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) publication was announced in the Federal Register on June 1, 2018. The 45-day public comment was extended 15 additional days, ending on July 31, 2018.

The Bog Creek Road Project Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) and Draft Records of Decision (RODs) publication was announced in the Federal Register on February 15, 2019. Interested parties and other agencies were notified of the FEIS availability and objection period via announcement letters, emails, and legal advertisement, which provided the link to the FEIS and Draft RODs on the project webpage. A hard copy of the FEIS was provided to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10 main office in Seattle as required. The agencies provided options for requesting compact discs or hard copies of the FEIS for all other agencies and interested parties.

A 108<sup>th</sup> DEIS comment letter from the Center for Biological Diversity and WildEarth Guardians (co-signed by Borderlands, Sierra Club – Grand Canyon Chapter; Predator Defense; Selkirk Conservation Alliance; Northeast Oregon Ecosystems; The Lands Council; and Western Watershed Project) was missed during the agencies' comment receipt process and located on March 20, 2019. The majority of the comments within this letter were addressed through other responses provided in the February 15, 2019, *FEIS Appendix C Response to Comments on the DEIS*. Comments from Letter 108 have been incorporated into a revised *FEIS Appendix C* published on the agencies' project websites on April 5, 2019. Below is an errata table providing FEIS revisions, based on Letter 108 comments, not previously addressed through the February 15, 2019, version of the FEIS. All revisions are presented in the following table (Table Errata-1), which is organized by the Letter and Comment Identification Numbers presented in Tables C-2 and C-3 of *FEIS Appendix C*.

**Table Errata-1.** FEIS Revisions made in response to Letter 108 comments and newly available information, not previously addressed through the February 15, 2019, version of the FEIS

Letter ID Comment ID	EIS Section / Topic	FEIS Revision
108-217	Chapter 3 – Section 3.2 T&E Caribou	<p>On page 92 of the FEIS, replace: "only two female caribou remaining (Reid 2018)." with "only two female caribou remaining in December 2018 (Reid 2018), and only one female caribou located and transported to a British Columbia maternity pen in January 2019 (Reid 2019). As a result, the analysis area is considered unoccupied." Replace "The last known use was in 2015." with "The last suspected use in the U.S. Selkirks was in 2016 (Hershey 2016)."</p> <p>Within the FEIS, search and replace "two" female caribou or "Reid 2018" citations with "currently unoccupied", and cite "(Reid 2019)".</p> <p>Add to Chapter 6 Literature Cited:</p> <p>Hershey, J. 2016. Potential caribou observation (June 5, 2016) at Watch Lake basin submitted to Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. Wildlife Observation Form provided via email from Lydia Allen, U.S. Forest Service, Regional Program Leader for Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species, to Jamie Young, Biologist, SWCA Environmental Consultants.</p> <p>Reid, A. 2019. Personal communication, Aaron Reid, British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development, with Diane Probasco, Forest Wildlife Program Manager, February 1, 2019.</p>
108-219	Chapter 3 – Section 3.2 T&E Canada Lynx	<p>On page 96 of the FEIS, replace "Road and trail" with: "In one study summarized by the lynx <i>Species Status Assessment</i> (USFWS 2017), lynx killed fewer hares near logging roads, likely because hare density was lower there than in adjacent unroaded habitats or possibly because of increased potential for interactions with competitors such as coyotes (Fuller et al. 2007). Human road and trail"</p> <p>Add to Chapter 6 Literature Cited:</p> <p>Fuller, A.K., D.J. Harrison, and J.H. Vashon. 2007. Winter habitat selection by Canada lynx in Maine: prey abundance or accessibility? <i>Journal of Wildlife Management</i> 71:1980–1986.</p> <p>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2017. <i>Species Status Assessment for the Canada lynx (Lynx canadensis) Contiguous United States Distinct Population Segment</i>. Version 1.0, October, 2017. Lakewood, Colorado.</p>
108-220	Chapter 3 – Section 3.2 T&E Wolverine	<p>Add to page 100 of the FEIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• following "species (Copeland et al. 2010).", "Denning occurs February through April (Inman et al. 2012)."</li> <li>• following "lynx.", "In a Norwegian study, wolverine selected natal den sites 4.7 miles from publicly accessible roads and 0.9 miles from privately accessible roads (May et al. 2012)."</li> </ul> <p>Add to Chapter 6 Literature Cited:</p> <p>Inman, R.M., A.J. Magoun, J. Persson, and J. Mattisson. 2012. The wolverine's niche: Linking reproductive chronology, caching, competition, and climate. <i>Journal of Mammalogy</i> 93(3):634–644.</p> <p>May, R., L. Gorini, J. van Dijk, H. Brøseth, J.D.C. Linnell, and A. Landa. 2012. Habitat characteristics associated with wolverine den sites in Norwegian multiple-use landscapes. <i>Journal of Zoology</i> 287:195–204.</p>
108-225	Chapter 3 – Section 3.2 T&E Grizzly Bear	<p>On FEIS page 89, prior to "In the Selkirk ecosystem," add "Human activities within 0.6 mile of denning bears have the potential to disturb bears and increase their energetic expenditure during this sensitive period (Linnell et al. 2000)."</p> <p>Add to Chapter 6 Literature Cited:</p> <p>Linnell, J.D.C., J.E. Swenson, R. Andersen, and B. Barnes. 2000. How vulnerable are denning bears to disturbance? 28 <i>Wildlife Society Bulletin</i> 2.</p>

Letter ID Comment ID	EIS Section / Topic	FEIS Revision
108-227	Chapter 3 – Section 3.2 T&E Canada Lynx	<p>Following the first sentence on page 96 of the FEIS, add “Lynx are well adapted to travel and hunt in the deep, powdery snow where snowshoe hares reside and benefit from a natural spatial segregation from other carnivores (Bunnell et al. 2006).”</p> <p>On FEIS page 96, following “can impact lynx populations”, add “(Gaines et al. 2003)”.</p> <p>On FEIS page 96, following “due to the deep snowpack” add “ (Bunnell et al. 2006); although this was not observed in one Montana study (Kolbe et al. 2007). The differing results are likely due to different snow characteristics, predator communities, and snowmobile use at the various sites (Dowd et al. 2014).”</p> <p>On FEIS page 97, replace “Breeding occurs through March and April in the north.” with “Breeding occurs through March and April in the north; denning occurs in May and June (Koehler and Aubry 1994).”</p> <p>On page 138 of the FEIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• after “previously inaccessible areas (see Table 3.2.17)” add “However, research has shown that there is not a significant dietary overlap between coyotes and lynx during winter (Dowd and Gese 2012; Kolbe et al. 2007).”</li> <li>• add “, including during the sensitive breeding and denning periods (March through June)” to the end of this sentence, “CBP snowmobile use may also increase the potential for temporary lynx displacement in the winter.”</li> </ul> <p>Add to Chapter 6 Literature Cited:</p> <p>Bunnell, K.D., J.T. Flinders, and M.L. Wolfe. 2006. Potential impacts of coyotes and snowmobiles on lynx conservation in the intermountain west. <i>34 Wildlife Society Bulletin</i> 828.</p> <p>Dowd, J.L.B, E.M. Gese, and L.M. Aubry. 2014. Winter space use of coyotes in high-elevation environments: behavioral adaptations to deep-snow landscapes. <i>32 Journal of Ethology</i> 29.</p> <p>Gaines, W.L., P.H. Singleton, and R.C. Ross. 2003. Assessing the cumulative effects of linear recreation routes on wildlife habitats on the Okanogan and Wenatchee National Forests (2003). General Technical Report PNW-GTR-586. Available at: <a href="http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/gtr586.pdf">http://www.fs.fed.us/pnw/pubs/gtr586.pdf</a>. Accessed March 28, 2019.</p> <p>Kolbe, J.A., J.R. Squires, D.H. Pletscher, and L.F. Ruggiero. 2007. The effect of snowmobile trails on coyote movements within lynx home ranges. <i>Journal of Wildlife Management</i> 71(5):1409–1418.</p>
108-228	Chapter 3 – Section 3.2 T&E Wolverine	<p>On page 99 of the FEIS following “(Forest Service 2014a:4).”, add “Low wolverine successful reproductive rates may be linked to winter energy constraints (IDFG 2014); human disturbance during this important winter period has the potential to negatively affect wolverine reproduction.”</p> <p>On page 138 of the FEIS, add “, including during the sensitive denning period (February through April)” to the end of this sentence, “CBP winter patrols via snowmobile along the roads in the analysis area may also increase the potential for temporary wolverine displacement in the winter.”</p> <p>On page G-2 of the FEIS, replace the Comments for “#7 recreation” with: “Reasonably foreseeable future activities in the cumulative analysis area would include the Kaniksu Over-The-Snow TMP, trail maintenance, year-round dispersed recreation, and permitted special uses.”</p>

Letter ID Comment ID	EIS Section / Topic	FEIS Revision
108-229	Other Issues – Cumulative Impacts	<p>On page 231, prior to “Currently, Bog Creek Road,...”, add “Past activities that have affected habitat guilds within the analysis area include grazing, fires, timber harvest, mining, recreation, and road building.”</p> <p>On page 241, prior to “The IPNF list of reasonably foreseeable future activities...”, add this new paragraph: “Effects from past and present actions on special status plants are addressed in Section 3.5.3 and in the analysis of the No-Action Alternative in Section 3.5.5. The special status plants cumulative effects analysis area has been affected by past and ongoing activities, including historical timber harvest, historical mining and mine reclamation, grazing, recreation, and wildfire.”</p> <p>On page 279, prior to “The list of reasonably foreseeable future actions...”, add this: “Effects from past and present actions on soils are addressed in Section 3.7.2 and in the analysis of the No-Action Alternative in Section 3.7.4. The soils cumulative effects analysis area has been affected by past and ongoing activities, including historical timber harvest, historical mining and mine reclamation, grazing, recreation, and wildfire.”</p>
	Chapter 2 – No Action Alternative	<p>Through Biological Assessment (BA) review, the agencies identified inaccuracies regarding drivability of FSRs 2252 and 2253. BA Figure 3.2 and FEIS Figure 2.2.2 have been revised to reflect current road drivability conditions (these changes did not affect FEIS tables or analyses):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSR 2253 drivable for the first 5.5 miles (to Marsh Creek), and</li> <li>• FSR 2252 undrivable for only the last 1.3 miles.</li> </ul>

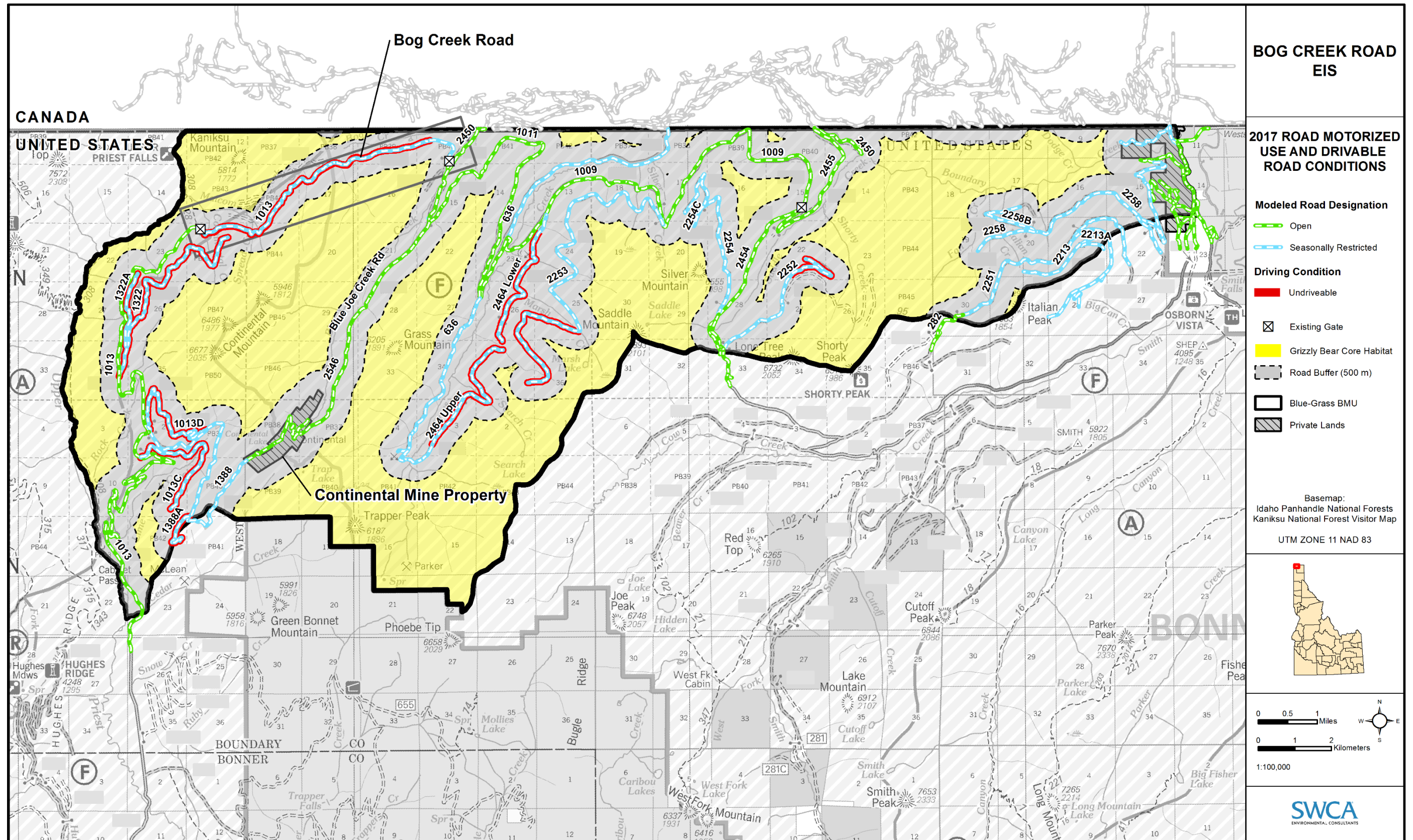


Figure 2.2.2. Current (2017) motorized use and current drivability conditions.