

Land and Resource Management Plan Direction Under Conservation Alternative

**Table 1
Forestwide Goals and Objectives**

Code	Type	Alternative C	Rationale
Goals and Objectives that do not change from the 1997 Revised Black Hills National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan are not included in this section			
0	General	(This is Alternative G modified to provide for species in accordance with scientific recommendations and findings.)	Species viability is maintained.
0	General	General Philosophy – This alternative emphasizes protecting forest health on the Black Hills by restoring the forest to its natural condition, or its range of natural variability. This alternative requires the creation and maintenance of late successional forest across the landscape, emphasizes the use of science to protect species viability and important habitats, uses the best available science to protect homes and communities from fire by focusing on fuels reduction treatments within the Wildland Urban Interface, and still provides for sustainable timber harvesting. Additional RNAs are proposed to protect high quality vegetation communities and other important ecological features on the Black Hills National Forest.	
2	Goal	No Change	
2	Goal	Provide for a diversity of plant and animal communities through sustainable management of a healthy and diverse ecosystem.	Changed to reflect mandate of National Forest Management Act, 16 USC § 1604(g)(3)(B), requiring U.S. Forest Service to provide for a diversity of plant and animal communities.
201	Objective	During the planning period protect existing hardwood communities by 20 percent over 1995 conditions on sites	Hardwoods provide valuable habitat for a diversity of plant and animal species

		capable of supporting these communities. Give priority to restoring hardwood communities within the Wildland Urban Interface.	and are more fire resistant. Evidence indicates current hardwood is outside the range of natural variability for the Black Hills, indicating a need for increased restoration.
202.c	Objective	Delete.	To maintain and protect mountain mahogany and wildlife dependent on this habitat.
204	Objective	Protect and manage white spruce, birch/hazelnut, lodgepole pine, and limber pine.	Adds birch/hazelnut community because of its limited distribution and importance to native species. Deletes Douglas fir, which is an introduced tree species.
205	Objective	No change.	No change is needed.
206	Objective	Delete	There is no relationship between vertical diversity and maintaining species viability. Much of the forest has also been heavily fragmented (Shinneman and Baker 2000), indicating there does not exist a need to maintain or create increased vertical diversity.
207	Objective	Manage at least 20 percent of the forested landbase, with emphasis on the northern Black Hills, for late succession, or old growth. Protect all existing late successional forest.	Increased amount of forest to be managed for old growth conditions to meet wildlife needs and restore the Black Hills to its range of natural variability (e.g., Shinneman and Baker 1997, Baker and Ehle 2001, Anderson and Crompton 2002).
207a	Objective	Delete	Standards and guidelines provide direction.
207b	Objective	Delete	This objective is contrary to the goals of old growth protection in the Black

			Hills.
208	Objective	Delete	Standards and guidelines provide direction.
209	Objective	Delete	Recent fires have created additional forage acreage. Additionally, current management fails to account for forage in the understory of pine stands. The need for a forage Objective is superceded by the need to commit to protecting and restoring more old growth forest in the Black Hills.
210	Objective	Delete	Recent fires have met this need.
211	Objective	Snag densities, diameters, and heights will be protected and/or restored to meet the needs of wildlife, as established by the best available scientific information.	Clarifies that snags will be protected according to the needs of wildlife, as documented by the best available scientific information.
212	Objective	Down wood will be protected and/or restored to meet the needs of wildlife, as established by the best available scientific information.	Clarifies that down woody debris will be protected according to the needs of wildlife, as documented by the best available scientific information.
214	Objective	Restore riparian shrub communities across the Forest by 2,000 acres during the Plan period.	Riparian habitat is important for many species of plants and animals. Objective increases amount of riparian habitat restoration based on scientific information showing that riparian habitat loss and degradation is a serious and imminent threat to the continued existence of certain native species.
215	Objective	Implement riparian rehabilitation projects for at least 5 stream reaches during the Plan period. Select reaches where the water table has receded and plant species composition has changed as a result of human activities. Use Objective 215a through d in designing the projects.	Increases amount of riparian habitat restoration. Riparian habitat is an extremely important habitat component for many native species, yet has experienced significant declines,

			prompting a need for aggressive restoration.
221	Objective	<p>The viability of R2 sensitive species, management indicator species, and survey and manage species will be assured in accordance with 36 CFR § 219.19 (1982). Habitat for R2 sensitive species, management indicator species, and survey and manage species will be protected and restored to the extent needed to maintain viability. Project-level effects will be evaluated in relation to Forest-wide MIS objectives.</p> <p>MIS population objectives are:</p> <p>Brown creeper – maintain a population of 16,000-31,000 individuals.</p> <p>Three-toed woodpecker– maintain a population of 7,000-10,000 individuals.</p> <p>Ruffed grouse –increase current population level.</p> <p>American dipper – increase population level to at least 7,000 individuals or higher.</p> <p>Beaver – increase population over current level.</p> <p>Common yellowthroat – maintain a population of 8,000 – 15,000 individuals.</p> <p>Black-backed woodpecker – maintain a population of 7,000 or more individuals.</p> <p>Pine marten – maintain a population of 6,000 – 8,000</p>	<p>Species of local concern and management indicator species added. Management indicator species list revised and population objectives established consistent with documented needs of species and best available scientific information (e.g., Reed et al. 2003, 2004).</p>

		individuals. Mountain sucker – Increase population levels, restore populations where they have been extirpated.	
222	Objective	Delete	Restoration objectives are met with MIS population objectives, standards and guidelines, and other objectives.
223	Objective	Moved to Goal 10	New Goal established.
224	Objective	Moved to Goal 10	
225	Objective	Moved to Goal 10	
226	Objective	Moved to Goal 10	
227	Objective	Moved to Goal 10	
228	Objective	Moved to Goal 10	
229	Objective	Moved to Goal 10	
231	Objective	Prevent new infestations and manage to reduce established noxious weed infestations. Treat at least 8,000 acres per year during the next ten years to limit noxious-weed infestations.	Objective increased amount of acreage to be treated for noxious weed infestations. Noxious weeds are a threat to the viability of sensitive plants and other plant species of concern, in addition to several animals.
232	Objective	Delete	Existing policy and regulation cover this.
200-01	Objective	Restore late successional spruce acres.	Late successional structural stages in spruce are needed to provide habitat for pine marten and other native species (e.g., Buskirk 2002). There is no indication that restoring late successional spruce acreage is inconsistent or incompatible with hardwood restoration, beaver restoration, or fuels reduction within the wildland-urban interface and thus, there are no caveats to this objective.

200-02	Objective	Provide for a diverse gradient of structure in prairie grasslands; maintain 50% with high grass-forb cover based on potential.	Diversity in grasslands is critical to the survival of several sensitive and other species of concern.
200-03	Objective	Deleted	Not applied here as standards and guidelines provide direction for the protection of amphibian habitat in the Black Hills.
200-04	Objective	Deleted	Standards and guidelines provide for protection of rare and sensitive plants in the event of natural catastrophic disturbances or human disturbance.
200-05	Objective	Deleted	Standards and guidelines provide for protection of rare and sensitive plants in the event of natural catastrophic disturbances.
200-06	Objective	Annually consult with the Rocky Mountain Research Station on monitoring protocols for R2 sensitive, management indicator, and survey and manage species. Develop new quantified protocols where needed. Include new or revised protocols in the monitoring and implementation guide for the Plan.	The sensitive species, management indicator species, and survey and manage species list may be revised periodically. Monitoring protocols will be prepared for these species as needed in consultation with the Rocky Mountain Research Station.
200-07	Objective	Provide for the long-term persistence and expansion of the autumn willow (<i>Salix serrisima</i>): 2 known occurrences with the largest occurrence at McIntosh Fen) and sage willow (<i>Salix candida</i>) at McIntosh Fen using the following actions: a. restore conditions that favor beaver along the stream reaches above and adjacent to where these targeted plants occur, and b. protect upstream hydrology through land acquisition	A need specifically identified for autumn and sage willow is conservation and restoration of hydrologic function and ground water tables. Identify priorities for species conservation through land acquisition priorities section of the Forest Plan.

		<p>or other measures.</p> <p>For recently (2002) relocated autumn willow population at Middle Boxelder Creek, identify within the next year whether and which site specific conservation measures could be successfully implemented to provide for the long-term persistence and/or expansion of this occurrence.</p>	
200-08	Objective	Deleted	Regulations and standards and guidelines require population data collection.
200-09	Objective	In consideration of drought conditions, manage for low grassland structure in the vicinity of prairie dog towns.	Prairie dogs and associated wildlife prefer short grass conditions.
200-10	Objective	Implement additional measures to assure avoidance of livestock use on <i>Carex alopecoidea</i> . Restrict livestock use of all or portions of 5 of the largest geographically spaced occurrences.	Monitoring data indicates that all or a portion of the majority of <i>Carex alopecoidea</i> receive authorized livestock use. Avoid livestock use of all or portions of 5 sites, the core monitoring sites, geographically spaced headwater occurrences or a combination.
3	Goal	Provide for sustained commodity uses in an environmentally acceptable manner	Not changed.
302	Objective	Rangelands will maintain or achieve a satisfactory rangeland condition. Satisfactory rangeland condition occurs when existing soil and vegetation resources are meeting desired future condition, as established in the Forest Plan and through the site-specific planning process.	Added to provide clarity.
306	Objective	Delete	Moved to standard 3200-04
5	Goal	In cooperation with other landowners and the public of the United States strive for improved landownership and	Clarified that the public is also a stakeholder in management of the

		access that benefit both public and private landowners.	Black Hills National Forest.
10	Goal	Establish and maintain a mosaic of vegetation conditions to reduce occurrences of catastrophic fire, insect, and disease events and facilitate insect and disease management and firefighting capability within the wildland-urban interface, with consideration of the needs of wildlife, fish, and plants in the Black Hills. The wildland-urban interface shall be defined as the area within 200-300 feet of structures or within 0.25 mile of communities with 10 or more homes.	New Goal. Wildland Urban Interface based on scientific research (e.g., Cohen 1994, 1995, 2000a, 2000b, Cohen and Butler 1998, Cohen and Saveland 1997, Nowicki 2000) .
10-01	Objective	Manage for 50 percent moderate-to-low fire hazard in the wildland urban interface, except in management area 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 3.7, 4.2B, and 5.4A.	Provides for fuel treatments in the wildland urban interface.
10-02	Objective	The scenic integrity objective within the wildland urban interface will be moderate to low 2 to 4 years after management activities have been completed.	Added to make fuel treatments compatible with scenery objectives.
10-03	Objective	Deleted	No scientific information suggests the designation of RNAs poses any increased fire risk.
10-04	Objective	Use management-ignited fires and prescribed natural fires to achieve desirable vegetative diversity and fuel profiles on about 2,000 acres per year for the next decade. Use natural fire when possible.	Objective to utilize fire to treat fuels and restore important ecosystem components and functioning. Moved from Goal 2 to 10.
10-05	Objective	Reduce or otherwise treat fuels commensurate with risks, hazard, and land and resource values common to the area, using the criteria in Forestwide Guideline 4110 and criteria in other forestwide standards and guidelines.	Moved from Goal 2 to 10, clarified.
10-06	Objective	Manage wildfires using the appropriate response based on MA emphasis, existing values, risk of ignition, and fuel hazards within a given land area.	Moved from Goal 2 to 10. Updated to new terminology.
10-07	Objective	Develop fuel management and protection strategies for intermixed land ownerships in partnership with private, state, and other federal agencies.	Moved from Goal 2 to 10

10-08	Objective	Treat about 12,500 acres of activity and natural fuels annually during the next decade to improve condition class, protect communities, and restore ecosystem components. Treatments shall prioritize the wildland urban interface.	Moved from Goal 2 to 10. Clarification added.
10-09	Objective	Deleted	Inappropriately places needs of timber production above other multiple use values in the Black Hills. Addressed by forestwide standards and guidelines and Goal 3.
10-10	Objective	Deleted	Inappropriately places needs of timber production above other multiple use values in the Black Hills. Addressed by forestwide standards and guidelines and Goal 3 and other Objectives under Goal 10.
11	Goal	Deleted	Not needed. No information suggests post-fire recovery presents inordinate fire risk or that fuel loading within burned areas even occurs (e.g., Beschta et al. 2004). Standards and guidelines address post-fire management.

**Table 2.
Forestwide Standards and Guidelines**

Code	Type	Alternative C	Rationale
Standards and Guidelines that do not change from the 1997 Revised Black Hills National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan are not included in this section			
1103	Standard	Manage land treatments to limit detrimentally compacted, eroded, and displaced land to no more than 15 percent of any land unit. "Land treatments" are human actions that disturb vegetation, ground cover, or soil. "Land unit" is a mapped land type polygon or a mapped soil unit."	Clarifies intent to protect soils from human disturbance.
1110	Standard	Initiate revegetation as soon as possible, not to exceed 6 months, after termination of ground disturbing activities. Revegetate all disturbed soils with native species in seed/plant mixtures that are noxious-weed free.	Changed to standard with added clarification.
1203	Standard	Design and construct all stream crossings and other stream structures to provide for passage of flow and sediment, withstand expected flood flows, and allow free movement of resident aquatic life.	Not change.
1210	Standard	Maintain enough water in perennial streams to sustain existing stream health. Return some water to dewatered perennial streams when needed. Comply with Section 505 of the FLPMA and 36 CFR 251.56 when issuing and re-issuing authorizations for water storage and diversion facilities.	No change.
1301	Standard	In the water influence zone next to perennial and intermittent streams, lakes, and wetlands, allow only those activities that maintain or improve long-term stream health and riparian ecosystem condition	No change.
1302	Standard	Maintain long-term ground cover, soil structure, water budgets, and flow patterns in wetlands to sustain their ecological function per 404 regulations.	No change.
1304	Standard	As opportunities arise, and need dictates, relocate or implement mitigation measures for roads, trails, watering tanks, ponds, water catchments, and similar facilities currently located within the Water Influence Zone.	No change.
1401	Standard	For caves which have been determined significant or that have not been evaluated for significance [as per 36 CFR 290.3(c) or (d)], manage to protect or enhance biological, cultural, ecological, hydrological, and physical characteristics with the following actions:	Changed to standard.

1401a	Standard	a. Avoid ground disturbance within 500 feet of an opening of a natural cave (See also standard 3207);	500 feet buffer established, rather than 100 feet, to make cave protection consistent the needs of wildlife and other special values associated with caves (e.g., Schmidt 2003b).
1509	Standard	For RNAs, National Recreation Areas, Special Interest Areas such as “scenic,” “botanical,” and “geologic,” National Historic Sites, and “scenic” and “recreation” segments of Wild and Scenic Rivers not withdrawn from operations under the general mining laws: a. The status of classified lands with respect to withdrawal must be checked before an operating Plan can be approved. b. Provide for reasonable protection of the purposes for which the lands were classified. c. Reclaim disturbed lands to a condition suitable for the purpose for which the lands were classified. d. Pursue withdrawals where appropriate.	Clarified.
1511	Standard	Delete	Changed to comply with 1999 Chief’s decision on appeals of the Black Hills National Forest Revised Land and Resource Management Plan
2102	Guideline	The maximum width of openings created by the application of uneven-aged silviculture will be no greater than 1 to 2 tree heights regardless of forest cover types.	Clarified
2107	Guideline	Conifer encroachment on areas that have formed over grass, meadow, or hardwood vegetation may be treated (i.e., to conserve habitat for threatened, endangered, sensitive, and survey and manage species, to maintain forage base, and landscape diversity). Consider soils that formed under grass or meadow plant communities and other factors in determining extent of pine encroachment removal.	Clarified

2100	Standard	Do not treat stands in structural stage 5, or otherwise considered old growth. Maintain patch size of existing old growth. Old growth shall also be managed across the Black Hills National Forest as follows:	New old growth management direction created to ensure protection of existing old growth, restoration of future old growth. Because the restoration of old growth takes time and commitment, this standard is rigorous and strict in its application. This standard addresses not only old growth protection and restoration, but will contribute to snag management goals, restoring fragmented landscapes, and protecting habitat for sensitive, management indicator, and survey and manage species.
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2100a	Standard	<p>Old growth ponderosa pine shall be managed for across the Black Hills forested landscape, with emphasis on the Northern Hills, as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Managed as old growth</th> <th>Minimum patch size</th> <th>Managed as old growth recruitment</th> <th>Minimum patch size</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>20%</td> <td>956 acres</td> <td>20%</td> <td>100 acres</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Managed as old growth	Minimum patch size	Managed as old growth recruitment	Minimum patch size	20%	956 acres	20%	100 acres	<p>Increases protection for old growth, provides for future old growth creation, restores natural conditions. Based on documented needs of wildlife (e.g., Anderson and Crompton 2002, Anderson 2003, Buskirk 2002, Greenwald et al. in press, Johnson and Anderson 2003, Reynolds and Linkhart 1992, USFS 2000), studies on ponderosa pine forests in the Black Hills and elsewhere in the western U.S. (Baker and Ehle 2001, Ehle and Baker 2003, Mehl 1992, Schoennagel et al. 2004, Shinneman and Baker 1997), as well as the need to address ongoing impacts of climate change (EPA 1998a, 1998b, McCarty 2001, McKenzie et al. 2004).</p>
Managed as old growth	Minimum patch size	Managed as old growth recruitment	Minimum patch size								
20%	956 acres	20%	100 acres								

2100b	Standard	Ponderosa pine managed as old growth shall include all stands currently in old growth condition and stands identified as closest to old growth conditions, usually stands in structural stage 4C. Stands of ponderosa pine managed as old growth shall be managed as if they were old growth.	Ensures protection of future old growth.
2100c	Standard	Minimum patch size shall be based on a measurement of stands within ¼ mile of each other.	Protects and restores patch size of old growth forest for wildlife. Fragmentation has been shown to be a problem in the Black Hills and shown to pose risks to the continued survival of certain wildlife and plant species (Anderson and Crompton 2002, Baker and Dillon 2000, Couvet 2002, Crompton 1994, Murcia 1995, Shinneman and Baker 2002).

2100d	Standard	Stands of ponderosa pine managed as old growth shall not be replaced by other stands of pine except in the event of 100% mortality (i.e., 100% of a stand dies as a result of fire, insects, storm damage, etc.). In the event of complete mortality of stands managed as old growth, old growth recruitment stands shall be selected as replacements and thereafter managed as old growth. Public notice shall be given of any decision to replace stands managed as old growth with stands managed as old growth recruitment.	Old growth structure is often not destroyed as a result of mortality and usually increases diversity. Clarifies that replacement of old growth occur only in the event of 100% mortality to protect structure and diversity of old growth.
2100e	Standard	Ponderosa pine managed as old growth recruitment shall include all such stands as the U.S. Forest Service believes may be necessary to replace stands managed as old growth in the event of complete stand mortality.	Ensures that adequate old growth is retained in the Black Hills National Forest.
2201	Guideline	Deleted	No need for this guideline, covered by goals and objectives and standards and guidelines related to the protection of native plants and animals.
2203	Standard	An aspen stand shall be considered successfully regenerated when it has yielded per acre 2,000 stems at least 6 ft. tall with unbrowsed terminal leaders.	Changed to standard to ensure effectiveness of aspen regeneration treatments.

2205	Guideline	When treating mixed conifer/hardwood stands to meet the hardwood restoration objective (201), remove all conifers.	There is no indication that conifer encroachment into hardwood stands is promoted by leaving some conifers within treated stands. If conifers provide nest sites for sensitive, management indicator, or survey and manage species, or provide habitat for sensitive plants, it would not be prudent to remove conifers given the detrimental short-term impacts that would occur.
2206	Standard	Allow no new recreation sites in aspen/birch stands. Improvements to existing sites should be made by carefully considering safety and aesthetics.	Made standard to ensure protection of aspen/birch stands.
2207	Standard	Locate new livestock/wildlife water sites (i.e., drinking structures) outside of hardwood communities, except when no other option is available.	Changed to a standard.
2208	Guideline	Deleted	Tracking of shrub age classes not possible at this time, not identified as a management need.

2301	Standard	Retain all hard and soft snags during vegetation management. For snags identified as safety hazards, provide buffers of 1 to 2 tree lengths to protect worker safety. When logging stands of burned ponderosa pine, Standard 2300 applies.	Changed to reflect need to protect all snags given widespread snag shortages in the Black Hills (USFS 2004) and given needs of wildlife (e.g., Cryan et al. 2001, Johnson and Anderson 2002, Krueger 2004, Mattson et al. 1996, Tigner and Stukel 2003, Saab and Vierling 2001, Saab et al. 2002, Schmidt 2003a). In addition, snag recruitment is covered by old growth and wildlife protection standards and guidelines.
2300-NEW	Standard	When logging areas of burned ponderosa pine, the following snag management standards shall be applied:	Standard added to address salvage logging (see recommendations of Lindenmayer et al. 2004)

2300a-NEW	Standard	No more than 50% of any area of burned ponderosa pine shall be available for logging. Area shall include only National Forest lands and shall be based on fire perimeters. Area shall also be designated with the goal of meeting Standards 2300b, 2300c, and 2300d.	To ensure retention of burned habitat to protect wildlife (e.g., Kotliar et al. 2002, Panjabi 2001, 2003, 2004, Saab et al. 2002).						
2300b-NEW	Standard	Snags greater than 20" in diameter shall be retained.	To ensure adequate snags for wildlife (e.g., Ghalambor 2003, Schmidt 2003b).						
2300c-NEW	Standard	<p>Within the associated watershed, retain the following minimum densities of hard snags at least 25 feet in height:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Forest type</th> <th>Minimum diameter (inches)</th> <th>Average per Acre</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ponderosa pine</td> <td>16</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Snags chosen for retention should represent the largest diameter class available and should be protected in well-distributed clumps.</p>	Forest type	Minimum diameter (inches)	Average per Acre	Ponderosa pine	16	8	To protect snag habitat for wildlife in burned areas (Mattson et al. 1996, Saab et al. 2002, Schmidt 2003b, Tigner and Stukel 2003).
Forest type	Minimum diameter (inches)	Average per Acre							
Ponderosa pine	16	8							
2300d-NEW	Standard	Logging of stands with greater than 70% canopy cover is prohibited.	To ensure retention of adequate habitat for wildlife, especially black-backed woodpecker (Saab et al. 2002, Panjabi 2004).						

2300e-NEW	Standard	Logging of burned hardwoods and/or white spruce is prohibited.	To protect snag habitat in hardwood and white spruce stands.
2304a	Standard	Cutting of snags for firewood is prohibited.	To address need to protect snags in light of widespread snag shortages.
2304b	Standard	In areas where cutting restrictions are not effective, consider closing roads or otherwise restricting access to protect snags from illegal removal.	Adds additional protection of snags from illegal cutting.
2305	Guideline	Deleted	Covered by Standard 2301
2306	Guideline	Deleted	Covered by old growth protection and recruitment standards, other standards and guidelines.
2308a	Standard	During vegetation management activities, on ponderosa pine forested sites retain an average of at least 100 linear ft per acre of coarse woody debris with a minimum diameter of 12 in. On white spruce forested sites, retain an average of at least 150 linear feet per acre of coarse woody debris with a minimum diameter of 10 in.	Combines standard 2308a and 2308b, increases amount and diameter of coarse woody debris to be retained to ensure protection of pine marten and other wildlife that depend on down woody debris.
2308b	Standard	Deleted	Covered by 2308a
2408a	Standard	Both even-aged and uneven-aged management systems can be used and applied at scales ranging from a few acres to many hundreds of acres.	Clarified.

2408b	Standard	These silviculture systems are to be applied in a manner that will promote natural regeneration.	Clarified
2408c	Standard	Tree stand vegetation management treatments are to be approved by certified silviculturists.	Clarified
2408d	Standard	The silviculture systems identified can be used to convert uneven-aged stands to even-aged management and even-aged stands to uneven-aged management.	Clarified
2411	Standard	Harvests of even and uneven-aged stands shall not be undertaken until the stands have generally reached the culmination of mean annual increment measured in cubic ft. Exceptions may be made where resource management objectives or special resource considerations require earlier harvest.	Clarifies that culmination of mean annual increment requirements apply to even and uneven-aged stands. Made a standard to ensure statutory compliance.
2414	Guideline	For travel corridors and other places where scenic quality is emphasized, manage tree stands to enhance the scenic quality and recreational opportunities, except within the wildland urban interface. Manage for a variety of scenic conditions including areas of large, yellow-barked ponderosa pine, hardwoods, and open meadows and grasslands.	Clarifies scenery management.
2416c	Standard	When intermediate treatments will be done in the future, the minimum level considered adequate for restocking is 300 seedlings per acre for conifers.	Restocking is a mandatory requirement under NFMA and thus, should be compatible with other management goals.
2420	Guideline	Deleted	Increased protection of snags is a priority and thus, there is no need for this measure.

2501	Standard	Achieve or maintain rangeland in satisfactory range class, meaning that the existing vegetation is at or progressing towards the desired conditions. If rangeland within an allotment is not in satisfactory condition, project implementation within that allotment will move range condition toward satisfactory.	Carries out Objective 302, changed to standard to ensure satisfactory rangeland conditions and protection of fish, plants, and wildlife (e.g., Black 1998, Fleischner 1994)
2504	Standard	The site-specific rangeland analysis necessary for preparation of allotment management plans shall document selected desired conditions and evaluate whether the designated area is at, moving towards, or moving away from the desired conditions. a. Satisfactory range conditions occur when the existing conditions are at the desired conditions identified through the project planning process. b. If unsatisfactory range conditions exist, changes to the grazing system shall be adopted or cattle use be removed or relocated for a period of time.	Clarifies the difference between satisfactory and unsatisfactory range conditions. Prescribes measures to address unsatisfactory range conditions. Changed to standard.
2505	Standard	Livestock and wild herbivore allowable forage use or residual levels on rangelands by grazing system and range condition are as follows: (See 1997 Forest Plan table on page II-36) Residual levels for wetlands and riparian areas: Residual levels will be prescribed for riparian areas in the AMP or the AOI to the livestock permittee. Residual levels will be based upon specific objectives for the location in question and take into account season of use and range conditions. Allowable use and/or residual levels:	Changed to standard to ensure wildlife are adequately protected from domestic livestock grazing (e.g., Kreuper et al. 2003, Smith 2003)
2505a	Guideline	Deleted	Covered in Standard 2505

2505b	Guideline	Deleted	Covered in Standard 2505
2505c	Standard	Utilization of willow, shrubs, woody vines, or young deciduous trees in any year is limited to browsing only 40 percent of the total individual leaders produced in that year.	Changed to standard to protect regeneration of hardwoods, shrubs, and other plant species and to ensure protection.
2505e-NEW	Standard	No authorized utilization will be allowed by domestic livestock on known occurrences of <i>Salix candida</i> , <i>Salix serrisima</i> , <i>Salix lucida</i> .	New Standard meant to protect willow species of concern.
2507	Standard	Allow use of forage by livestock in fenced riparian pastures as long as it meets the objectives of maintaining, enhancing, or conserving the riparian ecosystem and species viability.	Changed to Standard.
2508	Guideline	Deleted	Covered by Standard 2507, AMP process.
3101	Standard	To protect threatened and endangered species:	Adds direction to better protect threatened and endangered species affected by management on the Black Hills National Forest.
3101a	Standard	Organochloride pesticides will not be used as chemical agents on the Black Hills National Forest.	
3101b	Standard	In stands being used by bald eagles on a transitory basis, avoid timber harvest activities when in use. Harvest may resume when birds have vacated the stands.	

3101c-NEW	Standard	No new water depletions shall be authorized to protect downriver threatened and endangered species.	Adds protection for downriver threatened and endangered species (USFWS 1985, 1986, 1990, 2000, 2002).				
3101d-NEW	Standard	Record and report all documented threatened and endangered species sightings to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.	Adds direction to ensure T/E species sightings are reported to the Fish and Wildlife Service.				
3102-NEW	Standard	<p>The following shall be management indicator species because their population changes are believed to indicate the effects of management activities:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td> <p>Brown creeper (<i>Certhia americana</i>)—Species of special interest selected because of its ability to indicate changes in old growth habitat, which is influenced significantly by management of the Black Hills National Forest. Also sensitive to the impacts of logging (Anderson and Crompton 2002, USFS 2004).</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Three-toed woodpecker (<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>)—Sensitive species selected because of its affinity to old growth white spruce and mixed spruce/hardwood habitat (Mohren 2002).</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>Ruffed grouse (<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>)—Species of special interest selected because of its dependence upon aspen habitat, which is influenced significantly by management of the Black Hills National Forest (USFS 2004).</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <p>American dipper (<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>)—Species of special interest and state of South Dakota threatened species selected because populations indicate water quality (Feck and Hall 2004, Price and Bock 1983).</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Brown creeper (<i>Certhia americana</i>)—Species of special interest selected because of its ability to indicate changes in old growth habitat, which is influenced significantly by management of the Black Hills National Forest. Also sensitive to the impacts of logging (Anderson and Crompton 2002, USFS 2004).</p>	<p>Three-toed woodpecker (<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>)—Sensitive species selected because of its affinity to old growth white spruce and mixed spruce/hardwood habitat (Mohren 2002).</p>	<p>Ruffed grouse (<i>Bonasa umbellus</i>)—Species of special interest selected because of its dependence upon aspen habitat, which is influenced significantly by management of the Black Hills National Forest (USFS 2004).</p>	<p>American dipper (<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>)—Species of special interest and state of South Dakota threatened species selected because populations indicate water quality (Feck and Hall 2004, Price and Bock 1983).</p>	MIS list refined. Some MIS proposed under other alternatives are eliminated in favor of species that are better indicators. Additional MIS included. Replaces Guideline 3102 relating to bat conservation, which is covered by Standard 3103.
<p>Brown creeper (<i>Certhia americana</i>)—Species of special interest selected because of its ability to indicate changes in old growth habitat, which is influenced significantly by management of the Black Hills National Forest. Also sensitive to the impacts of logging (Anderson and Crompton 2002, USFS 2004).</p>							
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<p>American dipper (<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>)—Species of special interest and state of South Dakota threatened species selected because populations indicate water quality (Feck and Hall 2004, Price and Bock 1983).</p>							

		<p>Beaver (<i>Castor canadensis</i>)—Species of special interest selected because populations indicate changes in riparian/wetland/hardwood habitats. Also important indicator of sensitive amphibian habitat (USFS 2004).</p> <p>Common yellowthroat (<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>)—Species of special interest selected because populations indicate changes in riparian habitat and is sensitive to the impacts of domestic livestock grazing (USFS 2004).</p> <p>Black-backed woodpecker (<i>Picoides arcticus</i>)— Sensitive species selected because of its affinity to relatively undisturbed burned habitats and sensitivity to salvage logging (USFS 2004).</p> <p>Pine marten (<i>Martes americana</i>)—Sensitive species selected because of its sensitivity to forest fragmentation (Buskirk 2002).</p> <p>Mountain sucker (<i>Catostomus platyrhincus</i>)—Sensitive aquatic species selected to indicate impacts to aquatic habitats, impacts of nonnative fish to natives (USFS 2004).</p>	
		Actual populations and population trends of management indicator species shall be monitored to ensure population objectives are met or exceeded and to determine relationships to habitat changes.	
3103-NEW	Standard	Management shall ensure viable populations of fish, plants, and wildlife. A viable population shall be regarded as one which has the estimated numbers and distribution of reproductive individuals to insure its continued existence is well distributed on the Black Hills National Forest. Special emphasis shall be given to sensitive species:	Changed to address need to maintain species viability on the Black Hills National Forest in accordance with 36 CFR 219.19 and FSM 2670.22
3103a-NEW	Standard	Avoid or minimize impacts to sensitive species.	Implementing FSM 2670.32
3103b-NEW	Standard	No impacts to sensitive species shall be allowed without an analysis of the significance of adverse effects on the populations, its habitat, and on the viability of	Implementing FSM 2672.1

		the species as a whole.	
3104-NEW	Standard	The following measures apply throughout the Black Hills National Forest. However, the survey and manage provision for each species will be directed to the range of that species and the particular habitats that it is known to occupy. The "survey and manage" standard will provide benefits to amphibians, birds, insects, mammals, mollusks, and plants. Some species are sensitive. This standard provides added direction to ensure the viability of these and other species. The table at the end of this section shows what species are covered by the survey and manage provision. The standard contains two components:	Adds "survey and manage" Standard to protect rare and imperiled species. Replaces "species of local concern" direction proposed in other Phase II alternatives. Standard based on 1994 Northwest Forest Plan (USFS and BLM 1994). Survey and manage species selected based on rarity, sensitivity to impacts, and/or existing scientific information. Goal is to provide additional protection to species that may not be adequately protected through more general or broad Standards or Guidelines and to ensure viability of these species and their habitats.
3104a-	Standard	<i>Manage known sites.</i> Management of known species sites should receive the highest	Prioritizes

NEW		<p>priority. Efforts must be undertaken to acquire information on these known sites and to manage this information so that it is available to all project planners. In most cases, the appropriate action will be protection of relatively small sites, on the order of tens of acres. For some species, including some vascular plants, the appropriate action may include the use of specific management treatments such as prescribed fire. Specific standards or guidelines may apply. If specific standards or guidelines do not exist, managers shall adopt measures that benefit or least impact species.</p>	<p>management of known sites of “survey and manage” species.</p>																																		
3104b	Standard	<p><i>Survey prior to ground-disturbing activities.</i> Measures to survey for species shall be formally adopted within six months of the adoption of the Phase II Amendment, if they do not already exist. Newly discovered sites are to be managed according to standards and guidelines or in a manner that benefits or least impacts species. Surveys should be designed for maximum efficiency, focusing on the likely range and habitats of the target species. Multispecies surveys should be used wherever they would be most efficient. To the degree possible, surveys should be designed to minimize the number of site visits needed to acquire credible information.</p>	<p>Requires pre-project surveys for “survey and manage” species, development of survey protocols.</p>																																		
3104c	Standard	<p>The following are “survey and manage” species:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Amphibians</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Northern leopard frog</td> <td><i>(Rana pipiens)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tiger salamander</td> <td><i>(Ambystoma tigrinis)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Birds</td> </tr> <tr> <td>American dipper</td> <td><i>(Cinclus mexicanus)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black and white warbler</td> <td><i>(Mniotilta varia)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pygmy nuthatch</td> <td><i>(Sitta pygmaea)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Insects</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Atlantis fritillary</td> <td><i>(Speyeria atlantis pahasapa)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ottoe skipper</td> <td><i>(Hesperia ottoe)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regal fritillary</td> <td><i>(Speyeria idalia)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tawny crescent</td> <td><i>(Phyciodes batesii lakota)</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Mammals</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black Hills flying squirrel</td> <td><i>(Glaucomys sabrinus ssp.)</i></td> </tr> </table>	Amphibians		Northern leopard frog	<i>(Rana pipiens)</i>	Tiger salamander	<i>(Ambystoma tigrinis)</i>			Birds		American dipper	<i>(Cinclus mexicanus)</i>	Black and white warbler	<i>(Mniotilta varia)</i>	Pygmy nuthatch	<i>(Sitta pygmaea)</i>			Insects		Atlantis fritillary	<i>(Speyeria atlantis pahasapa)</i>	Ottoe skipper	<i>(Hesperia ottoe)</i>	Regal fritillary	<i>(Speyeria idalia)</i>	Tawny crescent	<i>(Phyciodes batesii lakota)</i>			Mammals		Black Hills flying squirrel	<i>(Glaucomys sabrinus ssp.)</i>	<p>Lists “survey and manage” species.</p>
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		Black Hills flying squirrel (<i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i> ssp.)	
		Bear Lodge meadow jumping mouse (<i>Zapus hudsonius campestris</i>)	
		Long-eared myotis (<i>Myotis evotis</i>)	
		Long-legged myotis (<i>Myotis volans</i>)	
		Northern myotis (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>)	
		Small-footed myotis (<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>)	
		Fringed myotis (<i>Myotis thysanodes pahasapensis</i>)	
		Townsend's big-eared bat (<i>Corynorhinus townsendii pallezens</i>)	
		Mollusks	
		Black Hills mountainsnail (<i>Oreohelix cooperi</i>)	
		Bear Lodge mountainsnail (<i>Oreohelix</i> n. sp. 2)	
		Callused vertigo (<i>Vertigo arthuri</i>)	
		Frigid ambersnail (<i>Catinella gelida</i>)	
		Mystery vertigo (<i>Vertigo paradoxa</i>)	
		Pahasapa mountainsnail (<i>Oreohelix</i> n. sp. 1)	
		Plants	
		Alpine mountainsorrel (<i>Oxyria digyna</i>)	
		American rock-brake (<i>Cryptogramma acrostichoides</i>)	
		Arrow-leaved sweet-coltsfoot (<i>Petasites sagittatus</i>)	
		Autumn coral-root (<i>Corallorrhiza odontorhiza</i>)	
		Autumn willow (<i>Salix serissima</i>)	
		Beaked spikerush (<i>Eleocharis rostellata</i>)	
		Bloodroot (<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>)	
		Blunt-broom sedge (<i>Carex tribuloides</i>)	
		Bristly-stalk sedge (<i>Carex leptalea</i>)	
		Broad-leaved Twayblade (<i>Listeria convallarioides</i>)	
		Dog cryptantha (<i>Cryptantha cana</i>)	
		Dwarf scouring rush (<i>Equisetum scirpoides</i>)	
		Elegant sedge (<i>Carex bella</i>)	
		Foxtail sedge (<i>Carex alopecoidea</i>)	

		Giant Helleborine (<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>)	
		Gray's lousewort (<i>Pedicularis procera</i>)	
		Great-spurred violet (<i>Viola selkirkii</i>)	
		Green spleenwort (<i>Asplenium viride</i>)	
		Highbush cranberry (<i>Vigurnum opulus var. americanum</i>)	
		Hoary willow (<i>Salix candida</i>)	
		Large roundleaf orchid (<i>Platanthera orbiculata</i>)	
		Large yellow ladies-slipper (<i>Cypripedium calceolus var. pubescens</i>)	
		Leathery grapefern (<i>Botrychium multifidum</i>)	
		Limber pine (<i>Pinus flexilis</i>)	
		Lodgepole pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>)	
		Longstalk sedge (<i>Carex pedunculata</i>)	
		Maidenhair spleenwort (<i>Asplenium trichomanes</i>)	
		Marsh muhly (<i>Muhlenbergia glomerata</i>)	
		Moschatel (<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>)	
		Mountain holly-fern (<i>Polystichum lonchitis</i>)	
		Narrowleaf grapefern (<i>Botrychium lineare</i>)	
		Northern gentian (<i>Gentiana affinis</i>)	
		Prairie dunewort (<i>Botrychium campestre</i>)	
		Secund Bladderpod (<i>Lesquerella arenosa var. argillosa</i>)	
		Shining willow (<i>Salix lucida</i>)	
		Showy prairie gentian (<i>Eustoma russellianum</i>)	
		Small yellow lady's slipper (<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>)	
		Smallflower columbine (<i>Aquilegia brevistyla</i>)	
		Southern maidenhair-fern (<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>)	
		Spinulose shield fern (<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>)	
		Stiff clubmoss (<i>Lycopodium annotinum</i>)	
		Thinleaved blueberry (<i>Vaccinium membranaceum</i>)	
		Trailing clubmoss (<i>Lycopodium complanatum</i>)	
		Treelike clubmoss (<i>Lycopodium dendroideum</i>)	
		Variegated horsetail (<i>Equisetum variegatum</i>)	
		Woodland horsetail (<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>)	

		Woolrush (<i>Scirpus atrocinctus</i>)	
3105	Guideline	Deleted	Covered by Standard 3103.
3106	Standard	Riparian areas or wetlands, where populations of sensitive and/or survey and manage species are located, are to be avoided during ground disturbing activities. Use one or more of the following (or other mitigation measures) tied to the site specific conditions for disturbances adjacent to the known occurrences:	Added direction.
3106a	Standard	Avoid removing riparian or wetland vegetation; filling or dredging the riparian area or wetland; diverting stream flow from the current channel.	
3106b	Standard	Prevent storm runoff from washing silt into the stream or wetland.	
3106c	Standard	Reseed and/or replant cut and fill slopes with native seed and/or native plants promptly, to control erosion and for prevention of noxious-weed infestations. Avoid disturbing areas that are steep, are highly erosive, and/or adjacent to the riparian area.	Clarified
3106d	Standard	Timing, placement, and installation of temporary stream diversions shall allow passage of aquatic life and protect sensitive and survey and manage species.	
3106e-NEW	Standard	Prohibit ground disturbing activities and vegetation management within 200 m of northern leopard frog and tiger salamander breeding ponds.	Provides additional protection to survey and manage amphibians and their riparian and wetland habitats (Smith 2003).
3107	Standard	In areas identified as important connectivity corridors for marten, maintain canopy closure of at least 50%.	Changed to address management of marten and marten habitat. Increases canopy closure to better protect pine marten (Buskirk 2002).
3108	Standard	The following standards shall apply to the protection of <i>Accipiter</i> species, including	Additional direction

		northern goshawk, Cooper’s hawk, and sharp-shinned hawk:	provided																												
3108a	Standard	A goshawk nest survey must be conducted prior to any projects in forested areas.																													
3108b	Standard	If a nest area described above occurs within one-half mile of the project area and a protected area has not yet been identified for that nest, the project analysis will determine whether some of the protected acreage should occur within the project area.																													
3108c	Standard	If a historically active territory occurs within one-half mile of the project area and protected acreage has not yet been identified, the project analysis will determine whether some of the protected acreage should occur within the project area.																													
3108d	Standard	If the pre-project survey identifies a previously unknown active nest, the project analysis will determine where protected acreage will be located.																													
3108e	Standard	In all cases, protected acreage will include 180 acres best suited for nesting habitat within one-half mile of the historically active or currently active nest. The acreage need not be contiguous but must occur in 30-acre units or larger. If these conditions cannot be met, then the acreage will include stands that are not currently suitable but that could be managed to meet nesting conditions over time. Logging and thinning of these stands is prohibited.																													
3108f	Standard	From March 1 through August 31, additional human-caused noise and disruption is prohibited within one-half mile of active goshawk nests.	Adds additional direction.																												
3108g	Standard	Design silvicultural prescriptions and manage activities to enhance nesting and prey species habitat by maintaining vegetative diversity, but emphasizing the protection and restoration of nesting habitat, across the ponderosa pine forested portion of the landscape: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tree Size Class</th> <th>Diameter range (inches)</th> <th>Minimum canopy closure</th> <th>Percent of balance (range)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1, Grass/forb/shrub</td> <td>0-1</td> <td>None</td> <td>10 (7-13)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2, Seedling/sapling</td> <td>1-5</td> <td>None</td> <td>10(7-13)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3, Young forest</td> <td>5-9</td> <td>None</td> <td>20 (15-25)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4, Mid-aged forest</td> <td>9-14</td> <td>40</td> <td>20 (15-25)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5, Mature forest</td> <td>14-20</td> <td>40</td> <td>20 (15-25)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6, Old forest</td> <td>>=20</td> <td>40</td> <td>20 (15-25)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Emphasis shall be given to the protection and restoration of goshawk nesting habitat,	Tree Size Class	Diameter range (inches)	Minimum canopy closure	Percent of balance (range)	1, Grass/forb/shrub	0-1	None	10 (7-13)	2, Seedling/sapling	1-5	None	10(7-13)	3, Young forest	5-9	None	20 (15-25)	4, Mid-aged forest	9-14	40	20 (15-25)	5, Mature forest	14-20	40	20 (15-25)	6, Old forest	>=20	40	20 (15-25)	Emphasizes landscape-level protection of northern goshawk, as proposed during the Phase I Amendment and recommended by scientific experts (USFS 2000, 2001). Emphasizes need to protect and restore nesting habitat (Erickson 1987). Without adequate
Tree Size Class	Diameter range (inches)	Minimum canopy closure	Percent of balance (range)																												
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		which is considered to be stands in tree class size 6 and 5. Where nesting habitat is lacking, management shall move the landscape toward an adequate balance.	nesting habitat, suitable prey species habitat cannot be utilized and therefore does not need to be emphasized.
3108	Standard	Uncut areas of 10 ha (4 acres) shall be retained around all sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawk nests. Surveys shall be conducted before all vegetation management projects to ascertain the existence of sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawk nests.	Implements recommended protections for Cooper's and sharp-shinned hawks (Stephens and Anderson 2002).
3109	Standard	Deleted	Covered by Standard 3108
3110	Guideline	Deleted	Covered by Standard 3108
3111	Standard	Deleted	Covered by Standard 3108
3112	Guideline	Deleted	Covered by Standard 3108
3113	Guideline	Deleted	Covered by Standard 3108
3114	Guideline	Deleted	Covered by Standard 3108
3115	Standard	Deleted	Covered by other Standards and Guidelines.
3116	Standard	Avoid creating barriers (i.e., new roads) between red-bellied snake hibernacula and wetlands.	Clarified
3117	Standard	Where timber harvest activities occur in stands adjacent to potential marten habitat (spruce sites or conifers sites with greater than 50% spruce component) maintain	To protect marten habitat.

		approximately 1 pile of woody material per 2 acres to create near-ground structure for marten prey species.	
3118	Standard	Prohibit major soil disturbing activities (e.g., road construction, building construction) in existing prairie dog towns.	To protect black-tailed prairie dogs.
3119	Standard	The Forest Supervisor may issue permits to collect sensitive or survey and manage species plants or plant parts for scientific or educational purposes, but not for commercial or personal use, unless such use is for culturally justified. Such collection must not jeopardize the continued vigor or existence of a plant population. Collecting of plants or plant parts in MAs 1.1A Black Elk Wilderness, 2.2 RNAs, or at the Cascade Complex in MA 8.2 Developed Recreation Complexes shall not be allowed for other than administrative purposes except by permit issued by the Forest Supervisor for scientific or educational purposes.	Address potential overcollecting threats, also cultural concerns.
3100-01 NEW	Standard	<p>Prohibit the following activities within the minimum distances of active raptor nests and winter roost areas during the dates specified below:</p> <p>Activities:</p> <p>Construction (e.g., roads, water impoundments, facilities), reclamation, gravel mining, oil and gas and water well drilling, timber harvest and fuel treatments, precommercial thinning, and blasting.</p> <p>Distances and dates:</p> <p>Bald eagle nest: 1 mile, 3/1 to 8/31 Bald eagle winter roost area: 1 mile 11/1 to 3/31. Golden eagle nest: 0.5 mile, 3/1 to 8/31 Coopers hawk nest: 0.5 mile, 4/1 to 8/15 Sharp-shinned hawk nest: 0.5 mile, 5/1 to 8/31 Merlin nest: 0.5 mile, 4/1 to 8/15 Ferruginous hawk nest: 1.5 mile, 4/1 to 7/31 Broad-winged hawk nest: 0.5 mile, 4/15 to 8/15 Peregrine falcon nest: 0.5 mile, 3/15 to 8/15 Northern harrier nest: 0.5 mile, 4/1 to 7/31</p>	To help reduce disturbances to raptors. Also increases protection of ferruginous hawk nests.

		Burrowing owl nest: 0.25 mile, 4/1 to 8/31. Other raptor nests: 0.25 mile, 3/1 to 8/31 (dates may vary depending on species)	
3100-02 NEW	Standard	Do not spray grasshoppers within 0.25 mile of known burrowing owl nests.	To protect burrowing owls.
3100-03 NEW	Standard	Design new structures and facilities in or near prairie dog towns or occupied mountain plover habitat with low profiles and/or perch inhibitors. This does not apply to structures and facilities less than four feet in height or those not expected to be used as hunting perches by raptors.	Additional direction to protect black-tailed prairie dogs and potential mountain plovers from increased predation.
3100-04 NEW	Standard	New oil and gas developments will be limited to 1 well per 80 acres within occupied prairie dog colonies.	To protect prairie dogs from potential oil and gas development.
3100-05 NEW	Standard	In sagebrush cover types within three miles of active sage grouse display grounds, manage to supports 20-30 percent canopy cover of sagebrush.	To protect sage grouse habitat.
3100-06 NEW	Standard	Prohibit development of new facilities within 0.25 miles of known mountain plover nests or nesting areas. This does not apply to pipelines, fences, and underground utilities.	To protect mountain plover.
3100-07 NEW	Standard	Prohibit the following activities in mountain plover nesting areas or within 0.25 miles of plover nests from March 15 through July 31: construction (e.g., roads, water impoundments, oil and gas facilities), reclamation, seismic exploration, gravel mining, well drilling, prescribed burning.	To protect mountain plover.
3100-08 NEW	Standard	Deleted	Covered by Standard 3101d
3100-09	Standard	During aspen restoration treatments, conserve live aspen with cavities.	Not changed from other proposed

NEW			alternatives, proposed to protect cavity nesting birds.
3100-10 NEW	Standard	Prescribe burn no more than 60 percent of any contiguous grassland area at a time and burn in early spring or fall.	Not changed from other proposed alternatives, proposed to protect grassland birds and other wildlife.
3201	Guideline	Deleted	Covered by other Standards and Guidelines
3204	Standard	Protect known raptor nests. Consider potential effects of disturbance, nesting phenology, species, topography, sensitive and survey and manage species, forest cover, nest protection standards and recommendations used by state or federal agencies, and other appropriate factors when designing protection.	Clarified, removes consideration of “human activities existing at onset of nest initiation.” Not biologically justified.
3205	Standard	Provide at least 2 to 6 turkey-roost sites per section, consisting of mature trees with an average diameter at breast height of 10-14 inches, widely spaced horizontal branches, and basal areas at least 90 square feet per acre. Sites should be at least 0.25 acre in size and not isolated from adjacent forested stands. Emphasis should be on the upper third of east facing slopes if available.	Changed to Standard to ensure protection of turkey roost sites.
3206	Standard	Work with state wildlife agencies to determine suitability and need for transplanting and re-introducing wildlife and plant species for viability purposes. At a minimum, evaluate the following prior to initiating transplants and reintroductions: a. Project goals; b. Population objectives; c. Suitable transplant and reintroduction sites; d. Likely extent of the habitat; e. Species under consideration with respect to existing wildlife populations and land uses; f. Historical range; g. Transplant and reintroduction policy for wilderness areas; h. Risks to sensitive and survey and manage species.	Changed to Standard, addresses need to recognize risks to sensitive and survey and manage species.
3207	Standard	Where caves or abandoned mines are suitable nurseries or hibernacula for bats, avoid	Addresses need to

		disturbance within 500 feet of the opening except where needed to maintain bat habitat.	limit disturbance, not just vegetation management, within 500 feet of caves (Schmidt 2003a).
3208	Standard	Use seasonal closures in caves or abandoned mines that are known bat nurseries or hibernacula and there.	Removes requirement that “conflicts with people” occur before action is taken to protect caves or abandoned mines supporting nurseries or hibernacula. Management intent should be to prevent conflicts.
3209	Standard	Evaluate abandoned mines for bat habitat potential prior to closure. If it is necessary to close mines or caves that function as bat habitat, closures shall be designed so that bat movement is not impeded.	Not changed.
3214	Standard	For animal damage control activities conducted by other governmental entities, the Forest will cooperate by providing mitigation measures to protect National Forest resources. Mitigation measures emphasize public safety; threatened, endangered, sensitive, and survey and manage species, water quality, and other resource values. The Forest Service shall assure that animal damage control activities conducted by other governmental entities are consistent with the Revised Black Hills National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, as amended.	Clarifies that animal damage control activities should be consistent with Forest Plan.
3215	Standard	Deleted	Covered by Standard 3107
3200-01 NEW	Standard	Where livestock management conflicts with bighorn sheep lambing areas, preference shall be given to bighorn sheep from April 1 to June 15.	Not changed.

3200-02 NEW	Standard	Utilize species specific control measures such as pheremone confusants, mass trapping, sterile male release, predator/parasite release, etc. where feasible to control insects. Do not apply insecticides for gypsy moth control within 2 miles of known bat hibernacula and maternity roosts.	Not changed.
3200-03 NEW	Standard	Wildfire suppression camps will not be placed at known archaeological sites or locations of sensitive or survey and manage species.	Clarified that archaeological sites and/or sites of sensitive or survey and manage species need not be mapped to be protected.
3200-04 NEW	Standard	Clearcutting may only be used to meet ecosystem management objectives such as reducing fuels and fire risk adjacent to known sensitive or survey and manage species, the wildland urban interface, enhancing diversity, providing forage for wildlife, reducing insect and disease infestations, regenerating aspen and birch stands, improving visuals or increasing water yield. Patch clearcuts will be limited to 10 acres or less.	Changed to Standard.
4102	Standard	Protect heritage resources, sensitive species, survey and manage species, RNAs, streams, stream banks, shorelines, lakes and associated vegetation from degradation by wildfire suppression efforts.	Changed to Standard to ensure protection.
4102a	Standard	Avoid the use of earth moving equipment within National Register eligible heritage resources sites, known locations of sensitive or survey and manage species, RNAs, or in stream channels, except at designated points and with proper mitigation. The use of earth moving equipment shall be prohibited in the Wilderness.	Changed to Standard, clarified that under the Wilderness Act, mechanized equipment not allowed.
4102b	Standard	Discourage the application of fire retardant chemicals over riparian areas, wetlands, and open waters. Avoid applications in these areas in Wilderness and RNAs.	Changed to Standard.
4102c	Standard	To prevent soil erosion, revegetate burned areas that will not naturally revegetate. No revegetation efforts will occur in Wilderness or designated RNAs.	Changed to Standard, clarified that natural revegetation

			preferred.
4108	Guideline	Prescribed burn plans will identify acceptable levels of tree mortality for seedlings/saplings, poles, and sawtimber; burning prescriptions will be established to meet these levels. In planning prescribed burns, consider how the potential loss of trees is offset by the beneficial effects of fire in terms of overall stand health and wood fiber production.	As originally written, Guideline was invitation to allow prescribed burning to become an excuse for salvage logging.
4113	Standard	Deleted	Covered by Objective 1001
4201b	Guideline	During scheduled management activities, minimize susceptibility to mountain pine beetle epidemics by reducing average basal area to 80 or less in pine stands, except where denser stands are needed to meet other management objectives.	Not changed.
4201c	Guideline	Use the following insect and disease protection measures: c. Manage vegetation in and adjacent to high use areas to improve forest condition, as needed to maintain or improve the desired recreation setting(s) or to conserve sensitive or survey and manage species. In and adjacent to developed recreation sites, apply suppression techniques (e.g., sanitation, removal, insecticide application, pheromones) to reduce pest populations and tree mortality.	Not changed.
4201d	Guideline	Consider spatial array of stand conditions when planning harvests to reduce their potential for mountain pine beetle epidemics. For example, silviculture treatments may be appropriate within or adjacent to dense mature stands.	Not changed.
4301	Standard	For all proposed projects or activities, determine the risk of noxious-weed introduction or spread, and implement appropriate mitigation measures and treatments.	Not changed.
4303	Standard	Develop a noxious-weed management program that addresses the following components: awareness, prevention, inventory, planning, treatment, monitoring, reporting, and management objectives. Control noxious-weeds using the following priority order: a. Sensitive and survey and manage species occurrences; b. RNAs; c. new invaders; d. new areas of infestation; e. spreading or expanding infestations; f. existing infestations.	Changed to Standard. Clarified to include consideration of all sensitive and survey and manage species. Eliminated consideration of

			botanical areas, since this MA is eliminated.
4304	Standard	Treat individual plant or group of plants in areas where sensitive or survey and manage plants occur. Use a treatment method that is the least risk to the species being protected.	Changed to Standard.
4306	Standard	Use certified noxious-weed free seed, feed, and mulch. Seed will be tested for noxious weeds at the time of purchase.	Not changed.
4307	Standard	Deleted	Same as Standard 4306
4300-01 NEW	Standard	Monitor weed treatments used at sensitive and survey and manage species occurrences and retreat as needed during the season.	Not changed.
5205	Standard	Design facilities and access to provide site protection, to restrict access or route recreational use away from sensitive and survey and manage plants that are located within or immediately adjacent to developed recreation sites and to provide for efficient maintenance and user convenience.	Not changed.
5200-01 NEW	Standard	Do not located any new developed recreation sites in or immediately adjacent to known locations of sensitive or survey and manage plants.	Not changed.
5605	Guideline	Deleted	Covered by other Standards, Guidelines, Goals, and Objectives.
5606	Guideline	Where the Scenic Integrity Objective is high or moderate, meet the criterion within 1 full growing season after completion of a project. In the wildland urban interface, the moderate SIO should be met within 2 to 4 years after fire-hazard objectives are met. Future management activities in the wildland urban interface shall meet SIO within 1 year of treatment. Where it is low or very low, meet the criterion within 3 full growing seasons after completion of a project.	Not changed.
5610	Guideline	Within the immediate foreground of primary travelways/use areas, manage tree stands to enhance the scenic quality and recreational opportunities. Manage for a variety of scenic conditions including areas of large, yellow-barked ponderosa pine, areas of	Clarified.

		hiding cover for wildlife, areas with open park-like conditions, and dense stands of old growth.	
7103	Standard	Recognize American Indian traditions of gathering herbs, medicinal and edible plants, and other materials for religious purposes and make provisions for those who wish to gather such plants and materials. Where conflicts occur over traditional plant use and sensitive and survey and manage plants, the Forest will consult with American Indian groups and tribes to conserve species viability and recognize traditional plant groups.	Clarified
8308	Standard	Existing power line poles with unsafe raptor configurations should be replace or reconfigured with raptor-safe designs during normal pole and line replacement schedules. In areas with identified raptor electrocution problems, power poles will be replace or reconfigured with raptor safe designs as soon as possible.	Not changed.
8402	Guideline	Manage vegetation to improve scenic integrity. Revegetate with native species.	Clarified that native species preferred for revegetation.
9101	Standard	Designated and newly constructed Forest System Roads (FSR) are closed all year to appropriate motorized vehicle use unless a documented decision shows 1 or more of the following: a. No motorized use conflicts with Forest Plan objectives, goals, standards, or guidelines. b. Motorized use is compatible with the recreation opportunity spectrum class; c. Motorized use does not create user conflicts that result in unsafe conditions; d. Physical characteristics of travelways do not preclude motorized use; e. Travelways serve an existing or identified future public need; f. Financing is available for maintenance and necessary to protect resources; g. If unacceptable wildlife conflict or habitat degradation does not occur;	Implements a “closed unless open” policy. Will lead to easier and more consistent management and will ensure roads that need to be open are in fact open. Eliminates season travel restrictions since Standard effectively emplaces any necessary seasonal restrictions.

9107	Standard	Prohibit land vehicles from entering perennial streams except to cross at designated points.	Clarified to address fact that anytime a land vehicle crosses a stream, resource damage occurs.
9108	Standard	Vehicular traffic, except for snowmobiles, will be restricted to roads and trails unless designated otherwise.	Clarifies that off-road vehicle use is prohibited unless designated otherwise. Will ensure protection of riparian and other important habitats.

**Table 3.
Management area Goals and Objectives.**

Code	Type	Alternative C	Rationale				
Goals and Objectives that do not change from the 1997 Revised Black Hills National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan are not included in this section							
1.2	MA Establishment	<p>The following are recommended for Congressional Wilderness designation:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Beaver Park</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black Elk Wilderness Additions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sand Creek</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Inyan Kara</td> </tr> </table>	Beaver Park	Black Elk Wilderness Additions	Sand Creek	Inyan Kara	<p>Recommends roadless areas for wilderness designation.</p>
Beaver Park							
Black Elk Wilderness Additions							
Sand Creek							
Inyan Kara							

2.2	MA Establishment	<p>The following are candidate RNAs:</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>Beaver Park</td></tr> <tr><td>Bear/Beaver Gulches</td></tr> <tr><td>Black Fox</td></tr> <tr><td>Canyon City</td></tr> <tr><td>Cranberry Springs/Upper Sand Creek</td></tr> <tr><td>Dugout Gulch</td></tr> <tr><td>Eagle Cliffs</td></tr> <tr><td>Elk Mountain</td></tr> <tr><td>Englewood Springs</td></tr> <tr><td>Fanny/Boles</td></tr> <tr><td>Geis Spring</td></tr> <tr><td>Hardy</td></tr> <tr><td>Hell Canyon North</td></tr> <tr><td>Higgins Gulch</td></tr> <tr><td>Iron Mountain North</td></tr> <tr><td>Limestone Plateau</td></tr> <tr><td>Little Elk Creek</td></tr> <tr><td>Little Spearfish Creek</td></tr> <tr><td>McIntosh Fen</td></tr> <tr><td>North Fork Castle Creek</td></tr> <tr><td>Sheep Nose Mountain</td></tr> <tr><td>Vanocker Creek</td></tr> <tr><td>Dugout Gulch</td></tr> </table>	Beaver Park	Bear/Beaver Gulches	Black Fox	Canyon City	Cranberry Springs/Upper Sand Creek	Dugout Gulch	Eagle Cliffs	Elk Mountain	Englewood Springs	Fanny/Boles	Geis Spring	Hardy	Hell Canyon North	Higgins Gulch	Iron Mountain North	Limestone Plateau	Little Elk Creek	Little Spearfish Creek	McIntosh Fen	North Fork Castle Creek	Sheep Nose Mountain	Vanocker Creek	Dugout Gulch	<p>Recommends additional RNAs in accordance with 36 CFR § 251, 36 CFR § 219.25, and FSM 4063.2. RNAs selected based on recommendations from The Nature Conservancy's Black Hills Community Inventory and other Reports (Marriott and Faber-Langendoen 2000, Marriott et al. 1999, Hall et al. 2002), Forest Service recommendations (USFS 2004), and the need to protect representative vegetative communities and other special ecological features. A map of the proposed RNAs is included in Appendix B.</p>
Beaver Park																										
Bear/Beaver Gulches																										
Black Fox																										
Canyon City																										
Cranberry Springs/Upper Sand Creek																										
Dugout Gulch																										
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North Fork Castle Creek																										
Sheep Nose Mountain																										
Vanocker Creek																										
Dugout Gulch																										

3.1 and associated goals and objectives	Botanical Area MA	Deleted	Eliminates MA and associated goals and objectives. Botanical Areas now designated as RNAs to better protect unique vegetative communities, rare plants, and other important ecological characteristics.
3.7-201	Objective	Manage each contiguous unit within this MA as a late-successional landscape.	Not changed from Phase I Amendment.
4.1-203	Objective	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.
5.1-204	Objective	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.
5.1A-205 NEW	Objective	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.
5.4-202	Objective	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.
5.4-203	Objective	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.

5.4-205	Objective	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.
5.4-206	Objective	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.
5.4-207	Objective	Manage for an open road density of 1 mile of road per square mile.	Eliminates seasonal limits on road densities. Makes road densities consistent on a year-round basis.
5.43-202	Goal	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.
5.43-204	Objective	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.
5.43-205	Objective	Manage for an open road density of 1 mile of road per square mile.	Eliminates seasonal limits on road densities. Makes road densities consistent on a year-round basis.
5.4A-207	Objective	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.
5.6-201	Goal	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.
5.6-204	Objective	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.

8.2-201	Goal	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.
8.2-202	Goal	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.
8.2-206	Goal	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.
8.2-207 NEW	Objective	Deleted	Covered by Standards and Guidelines.
8.2-208 NEW	Objective	At Cascade Creek, document any occurrences of salt cedar or purple loosestrife and treat as soon as control would be effective. Treat using the methods that would pose the least risk to sensitive and survey and manage plants that live there.	Not changed.

**Table 4.
Management area Standards and Guidelines.**

Code	Type	Alternative C	Rationale
Standards and Guidelines that do not change from the 1997 Revised Black Hills National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan are not included in this section			
1.1A-1202	Standard	If trails are to be constructed or relocated, route them away from R2 sensitive and survey and manage plant occurrences. Do not increase climbing access over what currently exists where sensitive or survey and manage plants occur.	Recreational activities have been found to adversely impact rare plants within this area.
1.1A-2506	Standard	Moved to MA 2.2-2502	Pine Creek RNA now managed under MA 2.2.
1.2-1001	Standard	Do not allow management actions or proposed new uses, which would be the basis for not recommending the area for classification, or which would alter wilderness characteristics.	New direction for recommended wilderness areas. Direction based on other National Forest Land and Resource Management Plans (e.g., USFS 2003)
1.2-1002	Standard	Reclaim disturbed lands to a condition suitable for the purpose for which the area was identified.	Additional direction for recommended wilderness.
1.2-1501	Standard	Withdraw from mineral entry in conformance with Section 204 of Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 197 (PL 94-579). All lease applications will have “no surface occupancy stipulations. No mineral material permits will be issued.	To protect recommended wilderness from mining activities.

1.2-2501	Standard	Utilize natural materials in the construction/reconstruction of fences.	To protect visual characteristics of recommended wilderness.
1.2-4101	Standard	Where fire suppression is necessary, use techniques that minimize soil and vegetation disturbance.	To maintain wilderness character in light of fire suppression.
1.2-4102	Standard	Use perimeter control or prescription control as the wildland fire management strategy.	Provides direction for fire suppression in and around recommended wilderness.
1.2-4201	Standard	Control populations of invasive, non-native plant and wildlife species. Use control measures which minimize threats to native species and wilderness character.	Provides direction to protect recommended wilderness from invasive species.
1.2-5101	Standard	Manage for an ROS class of semi-primitive nonmotorized.	To protect recreational values.
1.2-5102	Standard	Limit recreation developments to travelways, sanitation facilities, horse holding and handling facilities, directional and resource signing, and primitive shelters.	Restricts recreational development to protect wilderness character.
1.2-5601	Standard	Meet the scenic integrity objective of Very High.	To protect scenic qualities of recommended wilderness.
1.2-8301	Standard	Prohibit utility corridors.	To protect wilderness character.

1.2-9102	Standard	As funding allows, decommission and revegetate identified unneeded travelways.	To restore wilderness character.
2.2-1001	Standard	Conserve the natural condition of the ecosystem, its processes and any species values for which the RNA was established.	Not changed from other alternatives
2.2-1002	Guideline	Allow uses that maintain or improve the ecological characteristics for which the RNA was designated. If monitoring reveals that a use begins to affect the ecological characteristic, the use will be prohibited.	Adds additional direction.
2.2-1501	Standard	Withdraw from mineral entry in conformance with Section 204 of Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 197 (PL 94-579). All lease applications will have “no surface occupancy stipulations. No mineral material permits will be issued.	To protect RNAs from mineral development.
2.2-2401	Standard	RNAs will not be included in the suitable timber base.	To protect RNAs in accordance with 36 CFR 251.23
2.2-2501	Standard	Do not allow domestic livestock grazing within RNAs.	Provides additional protection to RNAs from domestic livestock grazing in accordance with 36 CFR 251.23.
2.2-2502	Standard	Deleted	Covered by Standard 2.2-2501
2.2-3201	Standard	Allow habitat manipulation only for the protection of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, or where it is necessary to perpetuate or restore natural conditions.	Not changed from other alternatives.
2.2-4101	Standard	Allow fire use. Use minimum impact suppression tactics when suppressing wildfire.	Not changed from proposed Alternative 4.
2.2-4102	Standard	Use management-ignited prescribed fire when necessary to restore a natural fire regime, to achieve resource management objectives, or to reduce unnatural fuel loading.	Not changed from other alternatives.
2.2-4103	Standard	The use of natural control features and hand tools are the preferred means to confine, contain, and/or control wildfires.	Not changed from other alternatives.

2.2-4201	Standard	Control populations of invasive, non-native plant and animal species. Use control measures that minimize threats to native species.	Changed to a Standard to ensure implementation.
2.2-5101	Standard	The recreation opportunity spectrum class is semi-primitive nonmotorized.	Not changed from other alternatives.
2.2-5201	Standard	Use restrictions or closures under 36 CFR 219 subpart B to protect the area from actual or potential damage due to public use.	Not changed from other alternatives.
2.2-5202	Standard	Allow pre-existing trails to be used for recreational and scientific or educational access, except where they are a threat to the values for which the RNA was established.	Changed to a Standard to ensure implementation.
2.2-5401	Standard	Do not permit collection of special forest products.	Not changed from other alternatives.
2.2-5601	Standard	The adopted SIO is high.	Changed to a Standard to ensure implementation and protection of RNAs.
2.2-8301	Standard	No new utility corridors or additional development within existing corridors will be permitted.	Not changed from other alternatives.
2.2-9101	Standard	Prohibit motorized and mechanized use, except when it provides necessary access for research or emergency purposes (i.e., human life, fire).	Not changed from other alternatives.
3.1-1001	Standard	Deleted	Covered by MA 2.2 Standards and Guidelines.
3.1-2503	Standard	Deleted	Covered by MA 2.2 Standards and Guidelines.
3.1-4101	Standard	Deleted	Covered by MA 2.2 Standards and Guidelines.
3.1-9101	Guideline	Deleted	Covered by MA 2.2 Standards and Guidelines.

3.1-9102	Guideline	Deleted	Covered by MA 2.2 Standards and Guidelines.
3.1-9103	Guideline	Deleted	Covered by MA 2.2 Standards and Guidelines.
3.31-3202	Guideline	Delete	Not changed from other alternatives, deer and elk habitat effectiveness covered by Standard and Guidelines.
3.32-3202	Guideline	Delete	Not changed from other alternatives, deer and elk habitat effectiveness covered by Standard and Guidelines.
3.32-9103	Standard	Motorized trails will not be developed except for snow trails and over-the-snow dispersed use areas where there are no conflicts with nonmotorized use, MIS, sensitive, and survey and manage species.	Not changed from other alternatives.
4.1-3202	Guideline	Delete	Not changed from other alternatives, deer and elk habitat effectiveness covered by Standard and Guidelines.
4.2A-4101	Standard	Manage fire and fuels through various methods to protect the biological and scenic values.	Not changed from other alternatives.

4.2B-4101	Standard	Manage fire and fuels through various methods to protect the biological and scenic values.	Changed to Standard to ensure biological and scenic values are protected.
5.1-3201	Guideline	Delete	Not changed from other alternatives, deer and elk habitat effectiveness covered by Standard and Guidelines.
5.1A-3202	Guideline	Delete	Not changed from other alternatives, deer and elk habitat effectiveness covered by Standard and Guidelines.
5.2A-3201	Guideline	Delete	Not changed from other alternatives, deer and elk habitat effectiveness covered by Standard and Guidelines.
5.4-1501	Standard	Operating and reclamation plans shall minimize impacts to deer and elk habitat. Operating plans shall restrict the period of operation to reduce the disturbance of deer and elk during periods of high use.	Not changed from other alternatives.
5.4-2101	Guideline	Delete	Not changed from other alternatives, deer and elk habitat effectiveness covered by Standard and Guidelines.

5.4-2501	Standard	Design livestock management strategies to be compatible with big game habitat objectives.	Not changed, same as other alternatives.
5.4-3201	Guideline	Delete	No need to create openings in grass/forb stages.
5.4-3203	Guideline	Delete	Big game habitat effectiveness covered by other Standard and Guidelines.
5.4-9101	Standard	Delete	Off road motorized travel effectively managed by forestwide Standards and Guidelines.
5.4-9103	Standard	Over the snow travel is restricted to designated routes and areas.	Not changed from other alternatives.
5.4A-2101	Guideline	Delete	Not changed from other alternatives, snag management met through other forestwide Standards and Guidelines.
5.4A-2102	Guideline	Delete	Not changed from other alternatives.
5.4A-3201	Guideline	Delete	Big game habitat effectiveness covered by other Standard and Guidelines.

5.4A-3202	Guideline	Delete	Big game habitat effectiveness covered by Standard and Guidelines.
5.4A-3203	Standard	Delete	Northern goshawk protected by forestwide Standard and Guidelines.
5.43-3201	Guideline	Delete	No need to create openings in grass/forb stages.
5.43-3202	Guideline	Delete	Big game habitat effectiveness covered by other Standard and Guidelines.
5.43-9101	Guideline	Delete	Off road motorized travel effectively managed by forestwide Standards and Guidelines.
5.6-2101	Standard	Maintain existing stands or expand acres of hardwoods.	Not changed from other alternatives.
5.6-3202	Guideline	Delete	Big game habitat effectiveness covered by other Standard and Guidelines.
8.2-1001	Standard	Resource management activities should be compatible with and minimize impacts to recreational resources and opportunities.	Changed to Standard.
8.2-2104	Standard	Protect unique biological features.	Clarified.

8.2-3203	Guideline	Delete	Big game habitat effectiveness covered by other Standard and Guidelines.
8.2-9106	Standard	No new developments, including road and trail construction, will take place in the Cascade Creek/Spring area.	Not changed from other alternatives.

Appendix A
References Supporting Conservation Alternative

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Appendix B
Map of Propose RNAs

Proposed RNAs on the Black Hills National Forest

