



12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
	1111	Guideline	Y	Stabilize, scarify or recontour temporary roads, constructed skid trails and landings prior to seeding.		
	1112	Standard		Manage land treatments to maintain enough organic ground cover in each land unit to prevent harmful increased runoff.		
	1113	Standard		Construct roads and other disturbed sites to minimize sediment discharge into streams, lakes and wetlands.		
	1114	Standard		When construction of maintenance level 1 roads, temporary roads, skid trails and landings occur, install structures to divert runoff when needed.		
	1115	Guideline	Y	When ground disturbing or vegetation management occur, use vegetative buffer strips or barriers to reduce sediment. Determine buffer width between stream and roads or trails using the equation in Appendix J.		
	1116	Standard		Manage land treatments to conserve site moisture and to protect long-term stream health from damage by increased runoff.		
Water	1201	Standard		Conduct actions so that stream pattern, geometry, and habitats are maintained or improved toward robust stream health.		
	1202	Guideline	Y	Move stream channels only if all other practical alternatives to protect critical resources or capital investments have been exhausted and other legal requirements have been met. If streams are put in channels: a. Use methods that create stable beds and banks and beneficial aquatic habitat features; and b. Use stream geometry relationships to reestablish meanders, width/depth ratios, etc. consistent with each major stream type.		
	1203	Standard		Design and construct all stream crossings and other instream structures to pass normal flows, withstand expected flood flows, and allow free movement of resident aquatic life.		
	1204	Guideline	Y	Naturally occurring debris shall not be removed from stream channels unless it is a threat to life, property, important resource values, or otherwise covered by legal agreement.		
	1205	Guideline	Y	When projects are implemented which can affect large, woody debris, retain natural and beneficial volumes of large, woody debris for fish habitat, stream energy dissipation, and as sources of organic matter for the stream ecosystem.		
	1206	Guideline		When stabilizing damaged stream banks, preferentially use methods that emphasize vegetative stabilization. Use native vegetation for streambank stabilization whenever possible.		
	1207	Standard		Manage water-use facilities to prevent gully erosion of slopes and to prevent sediment and bank damage to streams.		
	1208	Guideline	Y	Design water developments to minimize damage to channel capacity, aquatic habitat and riparian vegetation.		
	1209	Standard		Manage vegetation treatments so that stream flows are not changed to the extent that long-term stream health is degraded.		
	1210	Standard		Maintain enough water in perennial streams to sustain existing stream health. Return some water to dewatered perennial streams when needed and feasible.		
	1211	Standard		Place new sources of chemical and pathogenic pollutants where such pollutants will not reach surface or ground water.		
	1212	Standard		Apply runoff controls to disconnect new pollutant sources from surface and ground water.		
	1213	Standard		Apply chemicals using methods which minimize risk of entry to surface and ground water.		
	1214	Guideline		Where natural background water pollutants cause degradation, it is not necessary to implement improvement actions. Short-term or temporary failure to meet some parameters of the applicable federal or state standard, such as increased sediment from road crossing construction or water resource development, may be permitted in special cases.		
Riparian Areas, Water Influence zones, and Wetlands	1301	Standard		In the water influence zone next to perennial and intermittent streams, lakes, and wetlands, allow only those land treatments that maintain or improve long-term stream health.		
	1302	Standard		Do not degrade ground cover, soil structure, water budgets, or flow patterns in wetlands.		
	1303	Guideline	Y	Vegetative type conversion should only be done in riparian areas to reestablish riparian vegetation for the protection and/or enhancement of those ecosystems.		
	1304	Standard		As opportunities arise, and need dictates, relocate or implement mitigation measures for roads, trails, watering tanks and similar facilities currently located within the Water Influence Zone.		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.
	1305	Standard		Locate camping sites for contractual purposes (e.g., mining, logging, etc.) such that channel and riparian areas are not impacted.		
	1306	Standard		Prohibit log landing, decking areas and mechanical slash piling within riparian areas unless the integrity of the riparian area can be protected (e.g., frozen, snow-covered ground conditions).		

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Caves	1401	Guideline	Y	For caves which have been determined significant, or which have not been evaluated for significance, manage to protect or enhance biological, cultural, ecological, hydrological and physical characteristics with the following actions: a. Avoid ground disturbance within 100 feet of an opening of a natural cave; b. Take measures to prevent human caused changes in cave ecosystem, water, sediment, nutrient, chemical, air flow, humidity, or temperature regimes; c. Gating of caves will only be done where it is the only viable option to protect cave resources. If a gate is utilized, it will allow free passage of bats, small animals, air and water.		For caves which have been determined significant, or which 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: a. Avoid ground disturbance within 500 feet of an opening of a natural cave; b. Take measures to prevent human caused changes in cave ecosystem, water, sediment, nutrient, chemical, air flow, humidity, or temperature regimes; c. Gating of caves will only be done where it is the only viable option to protect cave resources. If a gate is utilized, it will allow free passage of bats, small animals, air and water.
Mineral and Energy Resources	1501	Standard		A Plan of Operations shall contain proposed reclamation objectives and practices to maintain water quality and soil stability during mining and exploration activities, including post mining and exploration, and any temporary shutdowns. Reclamation objectives should include the planned uses of the management area or reasons why these uses can no longer be achieved.		
	1502	Standard		Reclamation will be considered satisfactory when the disturbed area has been reclaimed in accordance with the operating plan.		
	1503	Standard		For all operating plans or leasing activities proposed within 2 miles of Jewel Cave National Monument, or any known passageway that extends outside the Monument boundary, coordinate environmental assessment and operating plan approval with Monument personnel to assure protection of the cave complex.		
	1504	Standard		In karst areas (Minnelusa and Paha Sapa or Madison Limestone), consider special precautions in operating plans to avoid damage to significant cave resources.		
	1505	Standard		Utilize existing regulations and policies to minimize effects of mineral extractions in riparian areas. If reclamation is not done concurrently, reclamation of mined areas will begin immediately following mining activity. Reclamation will follow existing landform and vegetative characteristics as much as feasible, unless management objectives require otherwise.		
	1506	Guideline	Y	Minimize disturbance to the riparian area by mineral activities. Initiate timely and effective rehabilitation of disturbed areas and restore riparian areas to a state of productivity comparable to that before disturbance. a. Prohibit the depositing of material from drilling, processing or site preparation in natural drainages. b. Locate the lower edge of disturbed or deposited soil banks outside of natural drainages and riparian areas. c. Prohibit stockpiling of topsoil or any other disturbed soil in natural drainages or riparian areas. d. Prohibit mineral processing (milling) activities within natural drainages or riparian areas.		
	1507	Guideline	Y	Confine heavy equipment use in riparian areas to areas necessary for mineral extraction.		
	1508	Guideline	Y	Require monitoring of mining mitigative measures in riparian areas to insure that the measures are effective and in compliance with applicable water-quality standards.		
	1509	Standard		For classified lands not withdrawn from operations under the general mining laws (Research Natural Areas, National Recreational Areas, Special Interest Areas such as "scenic" and "geologic", National Historical Sites, and "scenic" and "recreation" segments of Wild and Scenic Rivers): 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 purposes for which the lands were classified. d. Pursue withdrawals where appropriate.		
	1510	Guideline		Developed recreation areas should be withdrawn from locatable mineral entry. Maintain existing withdrawals.		
	1511	Standard		Recreational panning and sluicing shall be allowed outside of Wilderness where such activities do not interfere with the rights of mining claimants protected under the 1872 Mining Law. These activities shall be evaluated by the authorized Forest Service official on a case-by-case basis to determine if a plan of operations is needed.	Recreational panning and sluicing shall be allowed outside of Wilderness where such activities do not interfere with the rights of mining claimants protected under the 1872 Mining Law. These activities shall be evaluated by the authorized Forest Service official on a case-by-case basis following direction found at 36 CFR 228, Subpart A.	Recreational panning and sluicing shall be allowed outside of Wilderness where such activities do not interfere with the rights of mining claimants protected under the 1872 Mining Law. These activities shall be evaluated by the authorized Forest Service official on a case-by-case basis following direction found at 36 CFR 228, Subpart A. <b>[Correction]</b>
	1512	Guideline		See the accompanying Oil and Gas Leasing Map for areas available for leasing and stipulations to be included in leases.		
	1513	Standard		Include stipulations for floodplains and wetlands in all leases that contain floodplains or wetlands that exceed 200 meters in width.		
	1514	Standard		The following stipulations are available for use when appropriate (See Appendix N): Lands of the National Forest System under jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture; No surface occupancy; Timing limitations; Controlled surface use; and Floodplain and wetland lease notice.		
	1515	Standard		Recommend against, or deny consent to the Bureau of Land Management, for issuance of leases or permits where operational damages to surface resources would not be reclaimed to acceptable conditions (per Forest Plan direction). Operational damages to surface resources include impacts from surface-based access, product transportation, and ancillary facilities necessary to production and related operations.		

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	1516	Guideline	Y	Negative recommendations or consent denials will be based on consideration of the following criteria for areas with: a. Slopes steeper than 60 percent, or 40 percent in designated Wilderness and Classified Lands, high erosion hazard rating, and high geologic hazard rating. b. Low visual absorption capability that prevents reclamation to established Scenery Integrity Objectives (SIO). c. Habitat of individual plant or animal species identified as needing special management to prevent a need for listing as a threatened or endangered species, where the intrusion cannot be satisfactorily mitigated.		
	1517	Standard		Forest Service authorization of geophysical prospecting will include terms and conditions controlling operating methods and times to prevent or control adverse impacts on surface resources and uses.		
	1518	Guideline	Y	In designated Wilderness, geophysical prospecting, when authorized, will be subject to terms and conditions insuring that operations will be done by methods and at such times that there will be no adverse impacts on surface resources. a. Geophysical prospecting will be authorized on leased lands and on lands for which the Forest Service will recommend or consent to the issuance of leases and permits (leasable lands). b. Geophysical prospecting may be authorized: (1) For no-lease lands adjacent to leased or leasable lands when the operator can show that geophysical information is necessary for exploratory drilling, or for field development on the leased/leasable lands in the event of a discovery of producible oil, gas, or geothermal resources on leased lands. (2) For no-lease lands when the prospecting proponent can show that the geophysical information is necessary for extending subsurface interpretation from leased/leasable lands across no lease lands to other leased/leasable lands. The proponent must also demonstrate that the information can be gained in no other way without significant adverse impacts on surface resources.		
	1519	Standard		Developed recreation areas are unavailable for mineral leasing.		
	1520	Standard		Surface management for private oil and gas minerals will be negotiated with the owner and operator to be as close as possible to the standards used for Federal minerals; prohibiting such development is not an alternative.		
	1521	Standard		Withdrawals of lands from operations of the mineral leasing acts will be requested only in exceptional situations. Normally, withdrawals from disposal of common variety mineral materials are unnecessary. The Forest Service has total discretionary authority for such disposal.		
Paleontology	1601	Standard		Provide permits for appropriate prospecting and collecting of paleontological resources by commercial, non-commercial, scientific, or educational institutions, and provide appropriate opportunities for recreational collection of paleontological resources, where consistent with Forest Plan goals and objectives.		
Forested Landscapes	2101	Standard		The maximum size of openings created by even-aged management will be 40 acres, regardless of forest type, with the following exceptions: a. Where proposals for larger openings are approved by the Regional Forester after a 60-day public review; b. Where larger openings are the result of natural catastrophic conditions of fire, insect or disease attack, or windstorm; and c. Where the area that is cut does not meet the definition of created openings.		
	2102	Guideline		The maximum size of openings created by the application of uneven-aged silviculture will be two acres regardless of forest cover type.	The maximum width of openings created by the application of uneven-aged silviculture will be no greater than 1-2 tree heights regardless of forest cover type when treatments are performed for purposes other than providing a balance of structural stages for goshawks. When uneven-aged silviculture is performed for purposes of meeting the balance of structural stages for goshawks within post fledging areas, the maximum width of openings is 200 feet and the maximum size of openings is 2 acres.	The maximum width of openings created by the application of uneven-aged silviculture will be no greater than 1-2 tree heights regardless of forest cover type when treatments are performed for purposes other than providing a balance of structural stages for goshawks. When uneven-aged silviculture is performed for purposes of meeting the balance of structural stages for goshawks, the maximum width of openings is 200 feet and the maximum size of openings is 4 acres and within post fledging areas maximum size of openings is 2 acres.
	2103	Standard		The size of the uncut forest areas between openings must be based on the management objectives for the landscape unit being analyzed. If these objectives include creating a mix of vegetation types to benefit the kinds of wildlife associated with early successional stages and edges, the uncut units can be small. If the objectives include provisions for late successional associated species, the uncut units should be large enough to function as an ecological system not overly influenced by the edge.		
	2104	Standard		Artificially created openings, as discussed in Standards 2101, 2103 and 2106, will no longer be considered openings when they no longer meet the definition of Structural Stage 1, the grass/forb stage. However, this criteria will be validated or modified based upon local conditions encountered during implementation. Criteria to consider in determining when an opening is no longer an opening include: a. The desired future conditions planned for the management area; b. Visual sensitivity of the area; c. The character of the landscape, abundance, quality, and need for cover for big game animals;d. Other vegetation that may be present (such as tall shrubs); e. Forest health; f. Need for seed sources; g. Need for interior forest area; h. Production of wood fiber; and i. Watershed and riparian area protection.		
	2105	Guideline		When developing openings in vegetative communities, copy naturally shaped edges.		

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	2106	Guideline		Avoid altering more than one-third of the edge of a natural opening whenever an artificially created opening is adjacent to a natural opening. Additional edge should not be created until previously treated areas are considered closed, according to Standard 2104. This guideline does not apply to treatments intended to restore meadows to historic conditions.		
	2107	Guideline	Y	Pine encroachment on areas that have formed over grass or meadow vegetation may be treated to maintain forage base and landscape diversity. Consider soils that formed under grass or meadow plant communities in determining extent of pine encroachment removal.		
	2108	Guideline		Consider the landtype association information in Appendix K in designing projects.		
	2109	Guideline		Where patch cuts are used to create the grass/forb structural stage on suitable lands, design their size, shape, and location to promote regeneration within five years of the harvest.		
Hardwoods and Shrubs	2201	Guideline	Y	Disperse aspen/birch treatments across the Forest.		
	2202	Guideline	Y	In landscapes with multiple aspen clones, manage for a mix of structural stages. Conserve the structural diversity of multi-storied stands.		
	2203	Guideline		Successful aspen regeneration should yield several thousand stems per acre, at least 6 feet tall, with at least one unbrowsed terminal leader(s) within 3 to 5 years.		
	2204	Guideline	Y	Conserve live aspen with signs of cavity nesting, where this will not conflict with clone regeneration.		
	2205	Guideline		When treating mixed conifer/hardwood stands to meet the hardwood restoration objective (201), leave no more than 10 overstory conifers per acre, and treat the conifer understory and hardwood component in order to shift the dominance of basal area from conifer to hardwood.		
	2206	Guideline	Y	Allow no new developed recreation sites in aspen/birch stands. Improvements to existing sites should be made by carefully considering safety and aesthetics.		
	2207	Guideline	Y	Locate livestock/wildlife water sites (i.e., drinking structures) outside of hardwood communities when feasible.		Locate new livestock/wildlife water sites (i.e., drinking structures) outside of hardwood communities.
	2208	Guideline	Y	Alter age classes of shrubs in a planning unit by no more than 25 percent within a 10-year period.		
Snags and Down Woody Material	2301A&B	Standard		Design vegetative treatments to maintain an average of 1.08 hard snags per conifer forested acre in all planning units (diversity unit, watershed and/or land type association). (** See Forest Plan table on page II-27)	<b>SNG1</b> Within the associated watershed, for each vegetation management project, retain the following minimum densities of hard snags at least 25 feet in height : a.) Ponderosa Pine on north- or east-facing slopes or in protected areas which would have historically supported an infrequent, stand replacing fire regime: Retain an average of 4 snags per acre > 10" DBH (diameter at breast height), collectively 25% of which must be > 20" DBH. If 20" DBH or 25 feet high snags are not available, retain snags in the largest size class available. b.) Ponderosa Pine on south- or west-facing slopes or in exposed areas which would have historically supported a more frequent, lower intensity fire regime: Retain an average of 2 snags per acre > 10" DBH, collectively 25% of which must be > 20" DBH. If 20" DBH or 25 feet high snags are not available, retain snags in the largest size class available.	Within the associated watershed, for each vegetation management project, retain the following minimum densities of hard snags (unless snags are a safety hazard) at least 25 feet in height: a.) Ponderosa Pine on north- or east-facing slopes or in protected areas which would have historically supported an infrequent, stand replacing fire regime: Retain an average of 4 snags per acre > 10" DBH (diameter at breast height), collectively 25% of which must be > 20" DBH. If 20" DBH or 25 feet high snags are not available, retain snags in the largest size class available. b.) Ponderosa Pine on south- or west-facing slopes or in exposed areas which would have historically supported a more frequent, lower intensity fire regime: Retain an average of 2 snags per acre > 10" DBH, collectively 25% of which must be > 20" DBH. If 20" DBH or 25 feet high snags are not available, retain snags in the largest size class available.
	NEW 2301C	Standard			<b>SNG1</b> Retain a minimum average of 6 snags per acre > 10" DBH for forest types other than Ponderosa pine.	Retain at least an average of 6 snags per acre > 10" DBH for forest types other than Ponderosa pine, unless snags are a safety hazard.
	NEW 2301D	Standard			<b>SNG1</b> Snags chosen for retention should represent the largest diameter class available.	Snags chosen for retention should represent the largest diameter class available.
	NEW 2301E	Standard	Y			Provide large diameter trees and snags along habitat interface zones. <b>Standard</b>
	2302	Standard		If a planning unit (diversity unit, watershed, and/or land type association) does not meet the minimum hard snag diversity requirement across the conifer forested portion, project implementation within the planning unit (planning unit, watershed, and/or land type association) will move hard snag densities toward this objective.	<b>SNG2.</b> In watersheds not meeting the minimum hard snag direction, all vegetation management projects will be designed to move hard snag densities toward this objective.	In watersheds not meeting the minimum hard snag direction, all vegetation management projects will be designed to move hard snag densities toward this objective.
	2303	Guideline	Y	Snags can be clumped or individual, but should be well distributed throughout the planning unit.	<b>SNG1</b> Snags can be clustered or individual, but must be well distributed within the watershed.	Snags can be clustered or individual, but must be well distributed within the watershed. Focus on opportunities for leaving snags in clumps rather than individually.
	2304A	Guideline	Y	In planning units not meeting the snag objective, consider snag cutting restrictions and treating live replacement trees to create snags.		Prohibit cutting of standing dead trees for fuelwood, except in designated areas. In planning units not meeting the snag objective, consider treating live replacement trees to create snags.
	2304B	Standard			<b>SNG3</b> Identify roads to be closed at completion of projects to protect snags from removal, especially in areas where snag densities are low.	Identify roads to be closed or restricted to administrative use, at completion of projects to protect snags from removal, especially in areas where snag densities are low.
	2305	Guideline	Y	All soft snags should be retained unless they are a safety hazard.		
	2306	Guideline	Y	When necessary, provide live tree replacements to meet the minimum snag objective.	<b>SNG4</b> During vegetation management activities in ponderosa pine, retain a sufficient number of green trees > 20" DBH or from the largest diameter class available, to move towards or maintain an average minimum density of one large green tree per acre within the associated watershed, for the purpose of snag recruitment. Retention trees can be clustered or individual.	During vegetation management activities in ponderosa pine, retain a sufficient number of green trees > 20" DBH, or from the largest diameter class available, to move towards or maintain an average minimum density of one large green tree per acre within the associated watershed, for the purpose of recruitment of snags and large diameter down woody material.

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	2307	Guideline	Y	Leave large woody debris on harvested or thinned sites to help retain moisture, trap soil movement, provide microsites for establishment of forbs, grasses, shrubs, and trees, and to provide habitat for wildlife.		
	2308 B	Standard	Y		<b>MAR1</b> Design vegetation management activities, including prescribed fire, to maintain a sufficient number and size of sound logs per acre to provide den sites, resting sites, and prey habitat within areas currently occupied by martens or with high potential for occupancy.	Design vegetation management activities, including prescribed fire, to maintain ten sound logs per acre (eight logs minimum length 10 feet, 10 inches diameter; two logs minimum length 10 feet, 20 inches diameter) to provide future den sites, resting sites, and prey habitat within areas currently occupied by martens or with high potential for occupancy.
	2308 A	Standard		Prescriptions shall be developed prior to timber harvest to identify the amount, size(s), and distribution of down logs to be left on-site. On conifer-forested sites (ponderosa pine and white spruce) retain an average of at least 50 linear feet per acre of coarse woody debris with a minimum diameter of 10 inches (where materials are available). (See Table on previous page.)		
Silviculture and Timber harvest	2401	Standard		For the decade beginning for the fiscal year the Record of Decision is signed, do not offer more than the allowable sale quantity (ASQ) of 181 million cubic feet of sawtimber and 21 million cubic feet of products other than logs (POL). Deviation from this standard is permitted in accordance with 36 CFR 219.27(c)(2).		
	2402	Guideline		After the first decade, until the plan is revised, do not offer each year more than 18.1 million cubic feet of sawtimber and 2.1 million cubic feet of POL.		
	2403	Standard		Do not substitute or interchange volume allowed to be sold in the Norbeck Wildlife Preserve with volume outside of Norbeck.		
	2404	Standard		Volume which is chargeable to the ASQ is all material on suitable and available land (summarized below) within utilization Standard 2405. (** See Forest Plan table on page II-29)		
	2405	Standard		Utilization standards for live and dead material are (** see Forest Plan, table on page II-30)		
	2406	Guideline		The landscape should be the primary unit of analysis for silviculture.		
	2407	Guideline		Silvicultural standards and guidelines should be applied at the watershed and landscape level, as well as to individual stands of trees. The standards and guidelines must be applied in such a way as to perpetuate a range of environmental conditions while supplying goods and services to people.		
	2408			The scientifically defined silviculture systems, shown by forest cover type, which meet the management objectives for the landscape or individual stands of trees within a landscape setting, are acceptable. (***)See Forest Plan table on page II-31).		
	2408A	Standard		a. 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. (Amended Regional Guide Silviculture Standard)		
	2408B	Standard		b. These silvicultural systems are to be applied in a manner that will promote natural regeneration. (Amended Regional Guide Silviculture Standard)		
	2408C	Standard		c. Tree stand vegetation management treatments are to be approved by certified silviculturists. (Amended Regional Guide Silviculture Standard)		
	2408D	Standard		d. The silvicultural systems identified can be used to convert uneven-aged stands to even-aged management and even-aged stands to uneven-aged management. (Amended Regional Guide Silviculture Standard)		
	2408E	Guideline		e. The preferred silvicultural system used for treating ponderosa pine on suitable lands will be shelterwood. Other systems may be used to meet specific resource objectives.		
2408F	Guideline		f. For Two-Step shelterwood system: Residual stocking levels for seed cuts range from 20-50 basal area.			
	2409A	Guideline		For precommercial and commercial thinning: a. Use thinning practices which consider genetic diversity and competition among the trees for water, nutrients and light. The frequency of thinning should depend upon the tree species, financial efficiency, and the site growing conditions (as commonly measured by site index).		
	2409B	Guideline		In general, use the stocking charts in Appendix H to implement intermediate cuttings in even-aged, suitable timberland stands to effectively meet land management direction and as a guideline for individual stand management.		
	2410	Guideline		If the silviculture system being applied to a particular area of the landscape is uneven-aged, harvest trees designated for commercial timber production based on the desired density as determined by age class or size, and the objective for the area.		
	2411	Guideline	Y	Regeneration harvests of even-aged timber stands should not be undertaken until the stands have generally reached (or surpassed 95 percent of the) culmination of the mean annual increment measured in cubic feet. Exceptions may be made where resource management objectives or special resource considerations require earlier harvest. Exceptions include serving specific management objectives such as forest health, wildlife diversity, and ecosystem restoration and management.		
	2412	Guideline		Where appropriate, reduce competition between desired trees and other vegetation.		
	2413	Standard		Where disease can be spread from an uncut stand to a newly regenerated stand, it is desirable to cut the adjacent infected stand before the newly regenerated stand reaches a height of 6 feet.		

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	2414	Guideline		For travel corridors and other places where scenic quality is emphasized, 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 hiding cover for wildlife, and areas with open park-like conditions. Extend rotation ages to approximately 200 years before final harvests.		
	2415	Guideline		Regulate logging activities in campgrounds so they do not conflict with the managed use season, the ROS class, or the adopted SIO.		
	2416A	Standard		The following restocking requirements apply on lands identified as suitable and available for timber production. a. When trees are harvested to meet timber production objectives, the cutting should be made in such a way that there is assurance that the technology and knowledge exists to adequately restock these areas with trees within 5 years after final harvest.		
	2416B	Standard		b. The minimum level considered adequate for restocking is 150 seedlings per acre for conifers. This represents what is required, considering natural mortality, to produce a merchantable timber stand at rotation age without intermediate treatments.		
	2416C	Guideline		c. When intermediate treatments will be done in the future, the minimum level considered adequate for restocking is 300 seedlings per acre for conifers.		
	2416E	Standard		d. No minimum seedling height requirements are specified. Seedlings must have survived a minimum of one year and be expected (on the basis of research and experience) to be able to produce the desired future stand conditions as specified in the Forestwide objectives and management area prescriptions.		
	2417	Guideline		When trees are to be harvested on other than suitable lands, exceptions to the 5-year restocking standard are appropriate as documented in project decisions when the harvest meets one of the following criteria: a. For permanent openings that serve specific management direction; b. Where provided for in specific management practices and prescriptions; or c. Where it is desirable to delay the onset of regeneration and crown closure to meet specific desired conditions and management objectives.		
	2418	Guideline		In most circumstances, rely on or make primary use of those silviculture systems which ensure regeneration of forest stands through natural seeding and suckering.		
	2419	Guideline		Use artificial regeneration methods when it is not possible to rely on the natural sequence of events or environmental conditions to regenerate the forests within 5 years.		
Rangeland	2501	Guideline	Y	Achieve or maintain rangeland in satisfactory range condition 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.		
	2502	Guideline	Y	Convert season-long grazing systems to systems which require more intensive management, such as multiple pasture deferred or rest rotation systems, as opportunities permit.		
	2503	Guideline		Developed recreation sites will be closed or restricted to grazing through use of fencing, as opportunities permit. However, grazing may be used as a management tool in these areas. Recreational livestock will normally be fed in designated areas.		
	2504	Guideline	Y	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, or progressing towards the desired conditions identified through the project planning process. b. When trends towards satisfactory range conditions are not achieved within 5 years by changes in grazing systems, allowable use or residual guidelines, more restrictive use or residual guidelines, or changes to the grazing systems shall be adopted.		
	2505	Guideline	Y	Livestock and wild herbivore allowable forage use or residual levels on rangelands by grazing system and range condition are: (***) see Forest Plan table on page II-36) RESIDUAL LEVELS FOR WETLANDS AND RIPARIAN AREAS Residual levels (or remaining height of key plant species) can be prescribed for riparian areas in the AMP or the annual letter of operating instructions (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: a. These guidelines are for key management species within key grazing areas for range condition classes of satisfactory and unsatisfactory, as determined through a range analysis. b. Proper utilization is dependent upon species of vegetation, intensity of use, and frequency and season of use. These guidelines are general in nature; they assume typical conditions and are based on key areas being grazed by domestic livestock only once per growing season each year. Different percent utilization may be allowed based on		

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				specific resource conditions or special management systems, if documented in an allotment management plan or annual operation instructions. c. Utilization of willow, shrubs, woody vines or young deciduous trees (such as aspen, birch and oak) in any year by livestock or wildlife is limited to browsing only 40 percent of the total individual leaders produced in that year (not to be confused with 40 percent use on each and every leader produced). d. Remove livestock from the grazing unit or allotment when further utilization on key areas in that year will exceed proper allowable use or prescribed residual level in the Forest Plan, AMP, or AOI for either grass and forbs or shrubs.		
	2506	Guideline	Y	Develop site-specific vegetation utilization or residual guidelines during rangeland planning, and document them in allotment management plans (AMPs). In the absence of updated planning, the utilization guidelines as shown or residual guidelines documented in the AOI will apply.		
	2507	Guideline	Y	Allow use of forage by livestock and wildlife in fenced riparian pastures as designated in AMPs. a. Spring and summer grazing of herbaceous forage should not exceed 50 percent of the current growth for use before August 1, or prescribed residual levels of the AMP or AOI. b. Late season grazing of herbaceous forage should not exceed 30 percent of the current growth within the entire riparian area after grazing is completed, or for use after August 2, or prescribed residual levels of the AMP or AOI.		
	2508	Guideline	Y	Design and implement activities in management areas to protect and manage the fenced riparian pastures designated in AMPs. a. As a first choice, design the grazing systems for riparian pastures to feature spring use with early removal followed by rest for the remainder of season. Monitor stream-bank stability. b. Design grazing systems with fall use as the second choice with strict adherence to utilization levels or residual levels. Monitor stream-bank stability. c. Design grazing systems with summer use as the last choice and carefully control time in the pasture and utilization levels or residual levels. Monitor stream-bank stability.		
Endangered, Threatened or Sensitive Species Protection and Management	3101	Standard		To protect endangered and threatened species: a. Chlorinated hydrocarbons will not be used as chemical agents on the Black Hills National Forest; b. Prohibit new disturbances, not existing at the time of Bald Eagle or Peregrine Falcon nest initiation, that may detrimentally influence nest success during the nesting season (approximately February 1 through September 1); c. Protect traditional Bald Eagle winter roost sites; human activities should be prohibited within 100 yards of roosting areas between November 15 and March 1. d. 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.		
	3102	Guideline	Y	Where caves are important nurseries or hibernacula for sensitive bat species, protect the caves and their microclimates when designing management activities (e.g., timber harvest, road construction, recreation facilities).		Where caves and mines are nurseries or hibernacula for bats, protect the caves and mines and their microclimates when designing management activities (e.g., timber harvest, road construction, recreation facilities). Protect known bat day and night roosts.
	3103	Standard		For the snail "species of special concern," conserve habitat at colonies identified by Frest and Johannes in their 1993 report.	<b>GRZ(5)</b> Ensure that all known colonies of sensitive snail species (Cockerell's striate disc and Cooper's Rocky Mountain snail) are protected from adverse effects of livestock use and other management activities.	Ensure that all identified colonies (as indicated in Frest 1993, and subsequent Frest report [expected in 2000/2001]) of the following two regionally sensitive snail species: <i>Discus shimeki</i> (Pilsbry, 1890); <i>Oreohelix strigosa cooperi</i> (Binney, 1958); and the following five snail species: <i>Vertigo arthuri</i> (von Martens, 1882); <i>Vertigo paradoxa</i> (Sterki, 1900); <i>Catinella gelida</i> (Baker, 1927); <i>Oreohelix strigosa</i> n. subsp.; <i>Oreohelix strigosa berryi</i> (Pilsbry, 1915), are protected from adverse effects of livestock use and other management activities.
	3104	Guideline	Y	Conserve habitat for sensitive plants and animals associated with moist soil conditions during development of springs or seeps as water facilities.		Protect habitat for sensitive plants and animals associated with moist soil conditions. Do not develop springs or seeps as water facilities where sensitive species exist or have the potential to exist.
	3105	Guideline	Y	Consider habitat needs (survey as appropriate) of regal fritillary butterflies prior to prescribed burning on prairies or meadows. This is especially important for prescribed burns scheduled from September through April. Design the project to conserve important habitat components of known sightings.		
	3106	Guideline	Y	Riparian areas or wetlands, where populations of sensitive plants are located, should be protected during and after trail, road, and highway construction activities.		

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	3107	Guideline	Y	Consider the use of one, or a combination of the following protection measures, to protect sensitive plants or their habitat during and after trail, road and highway construction activities: a. To the extent possible avoid the following: disturbing locations with known populations of sensitive plant species; removing riparian or wetland vegetation; filling or dredging the riparian area or wetland; diverting streamflow from the current channel. b. Install silt fences above wet areas to prevent storm runoff from washing silt into the stream or wetland. c. 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. Use hydromulch, jute mesh, or a type of erosion control blanket on disturbed areas that are steep and/or adjacent to the riparian area. d. If temporary stream diversions are necessary, determine the seasonal timing such that diversions would have the least potential to adversely affect sensitive plant populations.		Consider the use of one, or a combination of the following protection measures, to protect sensitive plants or their habitat during and after trail, road and highway construction activities: a. Avoid the following: disturbing locations with known populations of sensitive plant species; removing riparian or wetland vegetation; filling or dredging the riparian area or wetland; diverting streamflow from the current channel. b. Install silt fences above wet areas to prevent storm runoff from washing silt into the stream or wetland. c. 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. Use hydromulch, jute mesh, or a type of erosion control blanket on disturbed areas that are steep and/or adjacent to the riparian area. d. If temporary stream diversions are necessary, determine the seasonal timing such that diversions would have the least potential to adversely affect sensitive plant populations.
	3108	Standard		Limit activities in at least three goshawk nest stands (approximately 30 acres each) in each historically active territory. Use historical nest stands as a first priority, and other structurally and compositionally appropriate stands as a second priority.	<b>GOS1.</b> The following additional protective measures will apply relative to the northern goshawk for all projects involving the removal of trees in suitable habitat, except those done for the express purpose of enhancing goshawk habitat: <b>GOS1-1.)</b> A goshawk nest survey must be conducted prior to any projects in forested areas. <b>GOS1-2.)</b> If the project area includes an historically active nest or a replacement stand associated with an historically active territory, this acreage will be excluded from the project. <b>GOS1-3.)</b> If an 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. <b>GOS1-4.)</b> If the pre-project survey identifies a previously unknown active nest, the project analysis will determine where protected acreage will be located.	<b>3108</b> The following additional protective measures will apply relative to the northern goshawk for all projects involving the removal of trees in suitable habitat, except those done for the express purpose of enhancing goshawk habitat: <b>a.)</b> A goshawk nest survey must be conducted prior to any projects in forested areas. <b>b.)</b> If the project area includes an historically active nest or a replacement stand associated with an historically active territory, this acreage will be excluded from the project. <b>c.)</b> If an 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. <b>d.)</b> If the pre-project survey identifies a previously unknown active nest, the project analysis will determine where protected acreage will be located.
	3109	Standard		Limit activities in at least three replacement nest stands in each goshawk territory that will be suitable when existing sites are no longer functional.	<b>GOS1-5.)</b> 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. Activities within these stands should be limited to those that aid in maintaining or enhancing the stand's value for goshawks.	<b>GOS1-5.)</b> 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. Activities within these stands should be limited to those that aid in maintaining or enhancing the stand's value for goshawks.
	3110	Guideline	Y	Activities should not reduce the structural and compositional integrity of active and alternate conifer-forested goshawk nest stands.		
	3111	Standard		Minimize human-caused disturbances (e.g., road traffic, construction activities) not present at nest initiation in active goshawk nest areas from March 1 through September 30.	<b>GOS2.</b> From March 1 through September 30, minimize additional human-caused noise and disruption beyond that occurring at the time of nest initiation (e.g. road traffic, timber harvests, construction activities) within one-fourth mile of all active goshawk nests.	From March 1 through August 31, minimize additional human-caused noise and disruption beyond that occurring at the time of nest initiation (e.g. road traffic, timber harvests, construction activities) within one-fourth mile of all active goshawk nests.
	3112	Guideline	Y	Management at goshawk nest sites should be designed to conserve or enhance site conditions (e.g., thin regeneration).		
	3113	Guideline	Y	From March 1 through September 30, avoid timber harvest schedules that cause simultaneous, widespread disturbance across active goshawk fledgling habitat. Fledgling habitat should include areas without constant human disturbance.		
	3114	Guideline	Y	Treatments in goshawk fledgling habitat associated with active and alternate nests should be designed to enhance prey species habitat, structural, and compositional diversity.	<b>GOS3.</b> Design silvicultural prescriptions and manage activities to enhance prey species habitat by maintaining vegetative diversity and achieving a balance of structural stages, from stand initiation to late successional, within goshawk fledgling habitat (approximately 420 acres around each historically active goshawk nest and alternate nests).  3114 a.) Balance of structural stages for PFA: Structural Stage                      diameter size                      percent 1 grass/forb shrub                      na                      7-13% 2 seedling/sapling                      < 5                      na                      7-13% 3 young forest                      5-9 inches                      na                      15-25% 4 mid-aged forest                      9-14 inches                      50/60                      8-18%/2-12% 5 mature forest                      14+-20 inches                      50                      15-25% 6 old forest                      >=20 inches                      50                      15-25%	Design silvicultural prescriptions and management activities to enhance habitat for prey species by maintaining vegetative diversity and striving for a balance of structural stages, from stand initiation to late successional, across the ponderosa pine forested portion of the landscape. Design management activities to attempt to replicate natural vegetative patterns and patch size.  3114 a.) Balance of structural stages for PFA: Structural Stage                      diameter size                      percent 1 grass/forb shrub                      na                      7-13% 2 seedling/sapling                      < 5                      na                      7-13% 3 young forest                      5-9 inches                      na                      15-25% 4 mid-aged forest                      9-14 inches                      50/60                      8-18%/2-12% 5 mature forest                      14+-20 inches                      50                      15-25% 6 old forest                      >=20 inches                      50                      15-25%

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						3114 b). Balance of structural stages outside PFAs for 7th level watersheds: Structural Stage                      diameter size                      percent 1 grass/forb/shrub                      na                      7-13% 2 seedling/sapling                      <5                      7-13% 3 young forest                      5-9 inches                      15-25% 4 mid-aged forest                      9-14 inches                      15-25% 5 mature forest                      14+-20 inches                      15-25% 6 old forest                      20 inches and greater                      15-25%
	3115	Standard		A sensitive species located after contract or permit formation will be appropriately managed by active coordination between permittee, contractor or purchaser, Forest Service line officer, project administrator, and biologist. Viable solutions need to be based on the circumstances surrounding each new discovery and must consider the individual sensitive species needing protection, contractual obligations and costs, and mitigation measures available at the time of discovery.		
	NEW 3116	Standard	Y			Management activities that create barriers (I.e. open roads) between red-bellied snake hibernacula and wetlands will be restricted during periods when migration occurs (e.g. during portions of the spring and fall). <b>Standard</b>
	NEW 3117	Standard	Y			Where timber harvest activities occur in stands adjacent to potential marten habitat (spruce sites or conifer sites with significant spruce component), maintain approximately 1.3 piles of woody material per hectare to create near ground structure for marten prey species. <b>Standard</b>
	NEW 3118	Standard	Y			Maintain existing black-tailed prairie dog population on the Forest. <b>Standard</b>
General Wildlife and Fish Direction	3201	Guideline		Meet the following habitat capability when implementing projects: a. Habitat capability for species currently at or below 50 percent in the analysis area should not decrease more than 10 percent due to the project (i.e., a species at 40 percent should not decrease more than 4 percent); b. Habitat capability for species above 50 percent in the analysis area should not decrease to below 45 percent in the analysis area due to the project; c. Post-project habitat capability should increase for species selected to benefit from implementation.	DELETE (Replaced by additional protection measures)	DELETE (Replaced by additional protection measures)
	3202	Guideline		Structures, such as fences and roads will be designed and built so that they do not create unnecessary or unreasonable barriers or hazards for wildlife and people.		
	3203	Guideline	Y	Provide big game screening along at least 20 percent of the edges of arterial and collector roads. Consider vegetation, slopes, landform, etc. in evaluating available screening.		
	3204	Guideline	Y	Protect active raptor nests. Consider potential effects of disturbance, nesting phenology, human activities existing at the onset of nest initiation, species, topography, forest cover, and other appropriate factors when designing protection.		Protect all current and historic raptor nests (other than goshawks). Consider potential effects of disturbance, nesting phenology, human activities existing at onset of nest initiation, species, topography, forest cover, and other appropriate factors when designing protection.
	3205	Guideline	Y	Provide at least two to six turkey-roost sites per section, consisting of mature trees with an average diameter at breast height (DBH) of 10-14 inches, widely spaced horizontal branches, and basal areas at least 90 square feet per acre. Sites should be at least one-fourth acre in size and not isolated from adjacent forested stands. Emphasis should be on the upper third of east-facing slopes if available.		
	3206	Guideline		Work with state wildlife agencies to determine suitability and need for transplanting wildlife species. At a minimum, evaluate the following prior to initiating transplants: a. Project goals; b. Population objectives; c. Suitable transplant sites; d. Likely extent of habitat; e. Species under consideration with respect to existing wildlife populations and land uses; f. Historical range; g. Transplant policy for wilderness areas.		
	3207	Standard		Protect known bat nursery roosts and hibernacula during those critical periods.		Protect known bat nursery roosts and hibernacula.
	3208	Guideline	Y	Use seasonal closures for known nursery roosts and hibernacula where there are conflicts with people. Work with interested groups to design closures and recreation opportunities that will not adversely impact bats during critical periods.		Use seasonal closures for known nursery roosts and hibernacula where there are conflicts with people. Work with interested groups to design closures and recreation opportunities that will not adversely impact bats.
	3209	Standard		If it is necessary to close mines or caves that function as important bat habitat, closures shall be designed so that bat movement is not impeded.		Evaluate abandon 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. <b>[Change to Guideline]</b>
	3210	Guideline	Y	Provide riparian habitat by maintaining or establishing riparian shrub and tree species, and protect riparian habitat from animal damage if needed.		
	3211	Guideline	Y	Provide riparian habitat diversity through vegetation treatments or in conjunction with other resource activities designed to maintain or improve wildlife or fisheries habitat and stream stability.		

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	3212	Guideline	Y	Manage for high quality riparian communities. a. Provide stable stream banks. b. Retain woody vegetation along streams and lakes to provide shading for aquatic life and habitat for terrestrial species. c. Provide large woody material for aquatic life.		
	3213	Guideline		Plan and implement lake- and stream-habitat improvement projects so that they harmonize with the visual setting and incorporate discussions with other federal and state agencies. Include dredging lakes and ponds among potential projects when appropriate and cost-effective to enhance or maintain resources. Plan projects using site-by-site analysis.		
	3214	Standard		For animal damage control activities conducted by other governmental entities, the Forest Service will cooperate by providing mitigation measures to protect National Forest resources. Mitigation measures emphasize protection of public safety; threatened, endangered, and sensitive species; water quality; and other resource values.		
	FP pg II-49, n	Standard	Y		<b>MAR2.</b> All vegetation management projects should be designed to prevent further decrease in patch size of late-successional forests within areas currently occupied by martens or with high potential for occupancy. Seek opportunities to increase connectivity of such areas.	All vegetation management projects should be designed to prevent further decrease in patch size of late-successional forests within areas currently occupied by martens or with high potential for occupancy. Seek opportunities to increase connectivity of such areas. Maintain microclimate conditions within potential marten habitata (spruce sites or conifer sites with significant spruce component). In areas identified as important connectivity corridors for marten, maintain canopy closure and density (e.g. do not thin). Avoid building roads in high potential marten habitat.
Fire and Fuels	4101	Standard		Use the Appropriate Suppression Response (ASR) for each Management Area as shown in the Fire Management Direction Summary Table on the next page. (**See Forest Plan page II-54)		
	4102	Guideline	Y	Protect heritage resources, streams, stream banks, shorelines, lakes and associated vegetation from degradation by wildfire suppression efforts. a. Avoid the use of earth-moving equipment within National Register eligible heritage resource sites, or in stream channels, except at designated points and with proper mitigation. Avoid this use in the wilderness. b. Discourage the application of fire-retardant chemicals over riparian areas, wetlands and open waters. Avoid applications in these areas in wilderness. c. To prevent soil erosion, revegetate burned areas that will not naturally revegetate quickly. See Management Area 1.1A for revegetation in wilderness.		
	4103	Standard		Utilize prescribed fire through planned and natural ignitions to achieve management objectives for each Management Area as shown in the Fire Management Direction Summary Table on the next page. (**See Forest Plan page II-54)		
	4104	Standard		Visual effects of prescribed fire will comply with the approved SIO of the area.		
	4105	Guideline	Y	When feasible and appropriate use broadcast burning to dispose of slash in order to return the inorganic and organic chemicals in the foliage and small woody material to the soil, to reduce fire hazard, and to provide seed beds for natural regeneration.		
	4106	Guideline	Y	Promote revegetation of prescribed burned areas. a. Following broadcast burning, seed to initiate revegetation if ground cover is 60 percent or less and slopes are 30 percent or more. b. If piled and burned fuel creates ash piles deeper than three inches, scatter the ash, scarify and mix it with mineral soil, or bury it.		
	4107	Guideline	Y	Defer prescribed burned areas from livestock grazing for a portion or all of the following growing season to ensure regrowth of forage species.		
	4108	Guideline		Prescribed burn plans will identify acceptable levels of tree mortality for seedling/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.		
	4109	Guideline		Utilize the Black Hills National Forest Fire Protection Assessment (FPA) for purposes of identifying and prioritizing fire management program activities.		
	4110 a	Guideline		Base activity and natural fuel treatment on area matrix values within the Black Hills National Forest FPA in accordance with the following treatment options. a. In areas identified as having high ratings for risk, hazard or value: (1) Reduce or otherwise treat all fuels (activity fuels within three years of cutting) so the potential fireline intensity does not exceed 200 BTUs/second/foot on 90 percent of the days when fires occur, or break up continuous fuel concentrations exceeding the above intensity into units 30 to 40 acres maximum size, surrounded by fuel breaks. (2) Interim activity fuel treatment will be accomplished by requiring all slash to be lopped to 18 inches or less at the time of cutting.		
	4110 b	Guideline		b. In areas identified as having moderate ratings for risk, hazard or value: (1) Reduce or otherwise treat all fuels (activity fuels within three years of cutting) so the potential fireline intensity does not exceed 300 BTUs/second/foot on 90 percent of the days when fires occur, or break up continuous fuel concentrations exceeding the above intensity into units 40 to 50 acres maximum size, surrounded by fuel breaks. (2) Interim activity fuel treatment will be accomplished by requiring all slash to be lopped to 18 inches or less at the time of cutting.		

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	4110 c	Guideline		c. In areas identified as having low ratings for risk, hazard or value: (1) Reduce or otherwise treat all fuels (activity fuels within three years of cutting) so the potential fireline intensity does not exceed 400 BTUs/second/foot on 90 percent of the days when fires occur, or break up continuous fuel concentrations exceeding the above intensity into units 40 to 50 acres maximum size, surrounded by fuel breaks. (2) Interim activity fuel treatment will be accomplished by requiring all slash to be lopped to 24 inches or less at the time of cutting.		
	4111	Guideline	Y	Locate slash piles that are scheduled for burning out of meadows that contribute to Waters of the United States. Use a buffer distance designed to keep sediment, ash and debris out of channels. See Appendix J.		
	4112	Guideline		Treat activity fuels adjacent to roads and trails as follows: a. For Forest Development Roads classified as collectors, and Forest Development Trails, manage activity fuels to meet adopted SIO. b. For federal, state, county and Forest Development Roads classified as arterials, remove 70 to 90 percent of the activity fuels seen from the road's edge up to a maximum distance of 300 feet. Treat debris within 1 year of harvest completion.		
	4113	Standard		Reduce the threat of wildfire to public and private developments by following standards in the National Fire Protection Association Publication 299, Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire, and reduce the fuel loading to acceptable standards.		
Insects and Diseases	4201 a, b	Guideline	Y	Use the following insect and disease protection measures: a. Plan management activities with consideration for potential insect or disease outbreaks. Use integrated pest management strategies where insect or disease outbreaks may adversely affect management objectives. Utilize preventive vegetation management practices, including silvicultural treatments, to protect forest stands from insect and disease epidemics. b. 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 management objectives, for example, goshawk nest sites, thermal cover, late successional habitat and turkey roost sites, and hiding cover.		
	4201 c, d	Guideline		c. Manage vegetation in and adjacent to high use recreation areas to improve forest health, as needed to maintain or improve the desired recreation setting(s). In and adjacent to developed recreation sites, apply suppression techniques (e.g., sanitation removal, insecticide application, pheromones) to reduce pest populations and tree mortality. d. Consider spatial array of stand conditions when planning harvests to reduce their potential for mountain pine beetle epidemics. For example, if consistent with management objectives, silvicultural treatments may be appropriate adjacent to dense mature stands (e.g., late successional habitat and thermal cover) to limit potential spread.		
	4202	Guideline		In high use areas identify hazard trees, such as those weakened, damaged, or killed by insects and diseases, that may pose a threat to people, property, and other high value resources, and schedule management activities to remove hazards so as to minimize adverse risks. Prioritize according to risk and values.		
	4203	Guideline		Where buildup of Ips populations poses a threat to management objectives, especially in developed recreation and dry sites and adjacent to other land ownerships where insect spread may cause concern, avoid leaving concentrations of fresh (green) slash and logging debris greater than 2 inches in diameter during spring (April through June). Lop and scatter promotes faster drying than piling slash, so this method of treatment may be more appropriate for use in high risk Ips areas.		
	4204	Guideline		Consider potential disease and insect hazards, especially in spruce sites, when designing and developing new recreation, parking, or other high-use areas.		
	4205	Guideline		Consider applying preventive silvicultural treatments or other integrated pest management strategies to National Forest System land adjoining other land ownerships to reduce the likelihood of insect and disease epidemics and spread. Plan suppression strategies to reduce mountain pine beetle populations in pine stands during epidemics. Prioritize according to values, risk and management objectives. Priority should be given to areas in which values to be protected exceed the cost of protection (e.g., adjacent to subdivisions, metropolitan areas, recreation sites, or areas of concentrated public use.)		
	4206	Guideline	Y	Project plans should consider existing infestations of insects or disease within a project area. Activities should be designed to minimize the risks of spreading the infestation while still providing habitat for those wildlife species dependent upon the presence of insects and disease.		
	4207	Guideline	Y	Apply eradication or suppression activities for gypsy moth when needed as determined by surveys and in accordance with the integrated pest management approach (USDA Forest Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service FEIS; Gypsy Moth Management in U.S., 1996).		
Noxious Weeds	4301	Standard		For all proposed projects or activities, determine the risk of noxious weed introduction or spread, and implement appropriate mitigation measure.		
	4302	Guideline	Y	Use biological control methods whenever practical, and whenever protecting other resources is desired, such as water quality.		

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	4303	Guideline		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. new invaders; b. new areas of infestation; c. spreading or expanding infestations; d. existing infestations.		
	4304	Guideline	Y	Treat individual plant or group of plants, instead of broadcast chemical treatments, where practical.		
	4305	Guideline	Y	Apply chemical agents at the lowest effective rates, and as large droplets or pellets to reduce drift. Follow label directions.		
	4306	Standard		Use certified noxious weed-free seed, feed and mulch.		
	4307	Standard		When feeding recreational livestock and other ungulates use certified noxious weed-free feed.		
	4308	Standard		Use buffers around water sources, lakes, wetlands and streams to keep concentrations of chemical agents in water well below those harmful to drinking, irrigation, aquatic life and non-target vegetation. Treatment of individual plants with aquatic-labeled chemical agents may occur in buffers.		
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum	5101	Guideline		Management activities shall comply with the requirements of the adopted Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class (summarized below). (**See Forest Plan table page II-63)		
Developed Recreation	5201	Guideline		Construct, reconstruct and maintain developed sites in accordance with the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classification established for the immediate area. See Appendix F for a list of existing facilities and their ROS classification.		
	5202	Guideline		Integrated resource management schedules should be prepared prior to rehabilitation, expansion or construction of projects.		
	5203	Guideline		Consider the element of cost efficiency and public desires when planning development and operating sites within the complex.		
	5204	Standard		Facilities may dominate, but must harmonize and blend with the adjacent natural landscape.		
	5205	Standard		Design facilities and access to provide site protection, efficient maintenance and user convenience.		
	5206	Standard		Design and locate improvements on winter sport sites to provide safety to users and to harmonize with the natural environment.		
	5207	Standard		In areas of high to moderate potential for valuable mineral deposits, perform site-specific mineral evaluations prior to making substantial capital investments, such as recreational developments. High and moderate mineral potentials are described in U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1580, Mineral Resource Potential and Geology of the Black Hills National Forest, South Dakota and Wyoming.		
	5208	Standard		All new or reconstructed developed recreation sites will provide a range of universally accessible opportunities within the limits of the site characteristics.		
	5209	Guideline		Stands should be managed in campgrounds to provide a variety of species, size classes and age classes to perpetuate forest cover, add diversity in the forest setting, and complement recreation and visual values.		
	5210	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) varies from High in primitive, relatively low-use sites, Development Levels 1 and 2; Moderate in moderately developed sites, Level 3; and Low in intensively developed sites, Levels 4 and 5.		
	5211	Standard		Do not issue special-use permits that will preclude future recreational developments.		
	5212	Guideline		Emphasize signing for recreational purposes that comply with site-development scale and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).		
Dispersed Recreation	5301	Guideline	Y	Discourage dispersed camping within a minimum of 100 feet from lakes and streams unless exceptions are justified by terrain.		
	5302	Standard		Use the following criteria when evaluating campsites for closure, rehabilitation or mitigation of damage: a. Campsite condition reaches Frissell class "heavy" or "severe"; b. Site occupancy exceeds the adopted scenic integrity objective; c. There are social use conflicts; and d. Unacceptable environmental damage is occurring.		
	5303	Standard		If use exceeds the area capacity or limit of acceptable change for a given Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class, the following management actions, in order of priority, should be employed to address the impacts or effects to the recreation setting: a. Inform the public and restore or rehabilitate the site; b. Reroute use or focus use elsewhere; c. Regulate use; d. Restrict the number of users; and e. Close the site.		
	5304	Guideline		Different accessibility challenge levels will be planned, depending on the nature of the improvement and the principal form of recreation being provided.		
Recreation Special Uses	5401	Standard		Outfitter guide use may be authorized up to the listed maximum service days for the following recreation activities: (**See Forest Plan table on page II-69) Outfitter guide use for other kinds of recreation activities will be allocated on a case-by-case basis until capacity studies are completed.		
	5402	Standard		When capacity has been met for a certain special use activity, no further permits will be issued.		
	5403	Standard		Avoid issuance of outfitter and guide permits that result in exclusive use of National Forest System lands by a special segment of the public.		
	5404	Guideline	Y	Encourage the dispersion of outfitter and guide camps away from popular sites receiving capacity use.		

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
	5405	Standard		Keep a minimum distance of one-half mile between hunting-season outfitter and guide camps except at staging areas, unless there are adequate natural buffers to permit closer distances.		
Scenery Management	5601	Guideline		The existing scenic integrity, based on current landscape character, is usually accepted as the scenic integrity objective (SIO) unless special, documented circumstances warrant a change. Scenic integrity objectives are summarized below and displayed on the accompanying Scenery Management Map. (** See Forest Plan table page II-71)		
	5602	Guideline		Management activities which are inconsistent with the scenic integrity objectives will be prohibited unless a decision is made to change the scenic integrity objective. Such decisions will be documented in a site-specific decision document.		
	5603	Guideline		Use the following priorities for rehabilitating areas that do not meet scenic integrity objectives (SIO): a. Relative importance of the area and the amount of deviation from the scenic integrity objectives. "Foreground" of high public use areas has highest priority; b. Length of time it will take natural processes to reduce the visual impacts so that they meet the scenic integrity objective(s); c. Length of time it will take for rehabilitation measures to meet the scenic integrity objective; and d. Benefits to other resource management objectives to accomplish rehabilitation.		
	5604	Guideline		Achieve enhancement of landscapes where determined appropriate.		
	5605	Guideline		Plan, design and locate vegetation manipulation in a scale that retains the color and texture of the landscape character, borrowing directional emphasis of form and line from natural features.		
	5606	Guideline		Where the SIO criterion is High or Moderate, meet the criterion within one full growing season after completion of a project. Where it is Low or Very Low, meet the criterion within three full growing seasons after completion of a project.		
	5607	Guideline		Choose facility and structure design, color of materials, location and orientation to meet the scenic integrity for the management area.		
	5608	Guideline		Integrate the protection of aesthetic values with all resource planning.		
	5609	Guideline		Highest priority for protection of scenic quality are those areas of heavy public use, such as scenic byways, major roads or trails, developed recreation sites, administrative sites, and backdrops for cities and towns.		
	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 hiding cover for wildlife, and areas with open park-like conditions.		
	5611	Guideline		Vary stand densities to create vegetative diversity in areas with an adopted scenic integrity objective of Moderate or High.		
	5612	Guideline		Large facilities, such as power lines, should not be noticeable features within travel corridors.		
Heritage Resources	6101	Guideline		Consider long-term Forest management needs in determining appropriate use of mitigation of effects to, or avoidance of, heritage resources during project planning.		
	6102	Guideline		Issue appropriate authorizations to qualified persons or entities for the study, research, interpretation, tourism, adaptive use, other cultural activities, or mitigation of effects at National Register listed or eligible heritage sites.		
	6103	Guideline		Use cooperative programs, agreements and other partnerships to further the goals of heritage resource management.		
	6104	Guideline		Utilize heritage resources for a variety of public uses and enjoyment.		
	6105	Guideline		Support <i>Windows on the Past</i> , <i>Passport in Time</i> , or other Forest Service heritage management emphasis programs whenever possible.		
	6106	Guideline		During all planning and implementation activities, incorporate information, data and ideas in the Black Hills Heritage Resources Overview and the Forest Heritage Resources Database.		
American Indian Uses	7101	Standard		Sensitive information about American Indian religious sites and sacred areas will be kept confidential.		
	7102	Standard		Recognize American Indian religious and spiritual beliefs regarding the disposition of human remains and make provisions for their proper reburial and treatment according to applicable FSM.		
	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.		
Real Estate	8101	Guideline		Classify lands or interest in lands for acquisition where lands are valuable for National Forest System purposes based on the following: a. In designated wilderness areas and other Congressionally classified areas; b. Where lands or rights-of-way are needed to meet resource management goals and objectives; c. Lands that provide habitat for threatened, endangered or sensitive species of animals and plants; d. Lands that include floodplains, wetlands or riparian areas; e. Place high priority on acquiring lands with riparian areas that will protect or improve water quality, channel stability, and aquatic habitat; f. On lands having historical or significant heritage resources, outstanding scenic values or critical ecosystems, when these resources are threatened by change of use or when management may be enhanced by public ownership; and g. Lands that will improve administration and reduce trespass.		

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
	8102	Guideline		<p>The following characteristics further define the acquisition priorities: a. Lands with water frontage, such as lakes, streams, floodplains, wetlands and associated riparian ecosystems; b. Key wildlife and fishery management areas; c. Lands primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes and lands needed for aesthetic protection; d. Lands needed to protect resource values by eliminating or reducing fire risks, soil erosion and potential future trespass occupancies; e. Lands needed to reduce the potential for future administrative costs of special uses, road and trail right-of-way grants and easements; f. Lands needed to block or consolidate existing National Forest System lands and reduce the miles of boundaries and number of corners; g. Lands that maintain or stabilize the economics of local government; h. Lands that will add significantly to available National Forest goods and services;</p> <p>i. Lands where conflicting uses would impact National Forest land or land management; j. Lands in a municipal supply watershed, where, (1) The community does not have the capability to acquire the essential tract, (2) The National Forest program will provide the best insurance against existing or potential uses that are incompatible with effective watershed management, and (3) The lands are suitable and will be used for other National Forest programs in addition to watershed protection; k. Lands essential to public management of recreation and other resources, and contiguous to a proposed impoundment to be constructed by a public agency; (These lands will be acquired at the earliest possible stage of project planning.) l. Lands with improvements suitable for National Forest purposes; m. Acquire only those Non-National Forest System lands in mineralized areas that have low potential for future mineralized patents and where the minerals will be donated to the United States; and n. Identify as desirable for acquisition those private lands that have traditional cultural properties and are contiguous to National Forest System land.</p>		
	8103	Guideline		<p>Classify lands for conveyance based on the following: a. To states, counties, cities or other federal agencies when conveyance will serve a greater public interest; b. In small parcels intermingled with mineral or homestead patents; c. Those lands suitable for development by the private sector, if development (residential, agricultural, industrial, recreational, etc.) is in the public interest; and d. When critical or unique resources exist (wetlands, floodplains, essential big-game winter range, threatened endangered or sensitive species habitat, historical or heritage resources, critical ecosystems, etc.) but only when effects are mitigated by reserving interests to protect the resource, or by exchange where other critical resources to be acquired are considered to be of equal or greater value on a Forestwide basis.</p>		
	8104	Guideline		<p>The following characteristics further define the conveyance priorities: a. Parcels isolated from other National Forest System lands; b. Lands encumbered by special-use permits and occupied by substantial structural improvements for which there is no greater need; c. Lands encumbered with occupancy trespass cases and encroachments involving substantial structural improvements; d. Lands within and immediately adjacent to expanding communities to assist public and private projects that have the mutual concurrence of federal, state, and local governments; e. Lands encumbered with summer home groups or cabins that are no longer desirable for semi-exclusive use; f. Lands in developed areas that have lost or are losing their National Forest character; and g. Reserved or acquired road right-of-way parcels that are substantially surrounded by lands not owned by the United States and that are no longer needed for right-of-way purposes.</p>		
Rights of Way	8201	Standard		<p>Grant National Forest Road and Trails Act Easements to a public road management authority for roads across National Forest System lands that access subdivisions.</p>		
	8201A	Standard		<p>a. Do not approve easement applications for ingress/egress or escape routes across National Forest System land that can be met on private or other ownerships.</p>		
	8201B	Guideline		<p>b. Accommodate county requirements for planning and zoning, and fire prevention and suppression.</p>		
	8201C	Guideline		<p>c. Escape routes will be designated undeveloped corridors, maintained by the public road management authority</p>		
	8202A	Standard		<p>Issue Federal Land Policy and Management Easements to individuals for access. a. Do not approve easement applications across National Forest System land that can be met on private or other ownerships</p>		
	8202B	Guideline	Y	<p>b. Allow only one access route across National Forest per tract of unsubdivided private land.</p>		
	8203	Standard		<p>Retain existing access rights where needed to meet plan goals and objectives.</p>		
Corridors	8301	Standard		<p>Conserve existing and inventoried rights-of-way corridors to protect them for future construction and occupancy.</p>		
	8302	Guideline		<p>Coordinate rights-of-way fencing needs with appropriate transportation agencies.</p>		
	8303	Guideline	Y	<p>unless one or more of the following applies: a. Scenic integrity objectives of the area can be met using an overhead line; b. Burial is not feasible due to geologic hazard or unfavorable geologic conditions; c. It is not technically feasible; or d. Greater long-term site disturbance would result.</p>		
	8304	Guideline		<p>Reduce effects of utility corridors. a. Locate new and rebuilt (greater than 33 KV) utility lines so they are not highly visible from the highways; b. Locate new and rebuilt (greater than 33 KV) utility lines to cross at right angles to the travel corridor; and c. Use non-reflective material in construction of overhead utility lines within travel corridors.</p>		

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
	8305	Guideline	Y	Consolidate occupancy of transportation or utility corridors and sites wherever possible and compatible.		
	8306	Standard		New proposals to utilize existing utility corridors will be authorized without alternative route analysis, subject to site-specific environmental analysis.		
	8307	Standard		Do not authorize conflicting uses or activities within utility corridors.		
	8308	Guideline	Y	Existing power line poles, in high probability raptor habitat listed below, with unsafe configurations should be replaced or reconfigured with raptor-safe designs during normal pole and line replacement schedules. Approximately 1/2 mile either side of: Spearfish Creek below Savoy Boxelder Creek below Boxelder Forks Campground Rapid Creek below Rochford Castle Creek from 4 miles above Deerfield Lake to Rapid Creek Spring Creek below Mitchell and Sheridan Lakes French Creek below Custer Within approximately 1 mile of: Deerfield Lake Pactola Lake Sheridan Lake Stockade Lake High probability raptor habitat also includes large grasslands such as Reynolds Prairie, Gillette Prairie, Bald Hills, Slate Prairie, Sidney Park, Berne Park and other grasslands where an unobstructed view of approximately 1/2 mile in at least two adjacent directions (i.e. north and east) is possible from pole locations.		
	8309	Standard		For new construction of electric lines and poles, protect raptors by use of Suggested Practices for Raptor Protection on Power Lines - State of the Art in 1981 (Olendorff 1981) (or any updated version) for single-phase, dead-end, intersection, transformer configurations and under-ground takeoff poles.		
	8310	Guideline		Management activities within linear corridors should be compatible, to the extent possible, with the goals of the individual management areas through which the corridors pass.		
Administrative Sites	8401	Guideline		Keep natural and activity fuels to a minimum in timber stands to reduce the threat of wildfire to the public and to reduce potential fire damage to facilities.		
	8402	Guideline		Manage vegetation to improve scenic integrity. Allow revegetation with non-native species.		
	8403	Guideline		Prioritize buildings and related capital improvements to Forest Administration Sites over a 10-year period.		
Special Land Uses	8501	Standard		Do not approve new uses, and phase out current uses, where the primary use is storage or disposal of hazardous materials, including landfills, when the permits expire.		
Transportation System Management	9101	Standard		Designated and newly constructed Forest Development Roads (FDR) are open all year to appropriate motorized vehicle use, unless a documented decision shows one or more of the following: a. Motorized use conflicts with Forest Plan objectives; b. Motorized use is incompatible with the recreation opportunity spectrum class; c. Motorized use creates user conflicts that result in unsafe conditions; d. Physical characteristics of travelway(s) preclude any form of motorized use; e. Travelways do not serve an existing or identified future public need; f. Financing is not available for maintenance necessary to protect resources; g. Seasonal travel restrictions are required: (1) To avoid unsafe conditions or to prevent unacceptable damage to soil and water resources due to weather or seasonal conditions; (2) To prevent unacceptable wildlife conflict or habitat degradation; (3) To meet a seasonal public and administrative need; or (4) For area protection or non-use.		
	9102	Standard		With regard to management of motorized travel, management areas are designated as allowed, restricted, or prohibited for road, off-road and snow travel. The need for modifying motorized travel opportunities within management areas may be identified during project planning and will be accomplished through project decisions. Existing travel orders will continue in effect as part of the Revised Forest Plan unless changed by management area direction. Motorized off-highway vehicle travel opportunities and restrictions, both those listed in the table below and any modified through project decisions, will be displayed on the Forest Visitor Map or contained in a Forest Travel Order. Implementation of Forest Travel Orders on the ground shall be in compliance with the Black Hills National Forest Access Management Guide.		
	9103	Guideline		Management of motorized vehicle travel is summarized in the following table. (**See Forest Plan table on page II-98)		
	9104	Guideline		Motorized vehicles may be used on restricted areas and roads to accomplish administrative purposes.		
	9105	Standard		Construct temporary roads when there is a one-time need for a transportation facility. Return the road to vegetative production when the one-time need is fulfilled.		
	9106	Standard		Obliterate forest development roads when project decisions indicate they are no longer needed to achieve management activities, or where resource damage cannot be mitigated. Inventory and obliterate non-forest development road travelways during project planning and implementation.		
	9107	Guideline	Y	Prohibit land vehicles from entering perennial streams where resource damage would occur except to cross at specified points.		
	9108	Guideline	Y	Vehicular traffic, except for snowmobiles, will be restricted to roads and trails in riparian areas.		
	9109	Guideline	Y	Walk-in fisheries are closed to motorized travel.		

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
Forest Development Roads	9201	Guideline	Y	Develop roads for resource management according to the following priorities. Minimize the miles of new road by considering the following: a. Use of any existing facilities; b. If the existing facility is not capable of year-round use, consider restricting use to acceptable seasons or conditions; c. If the facility is not suitable for use under any condition, obliterate or reconstruct to a standard capable of seasonal (part-time) use; d. If part-time use is not acceptable, reconstruct the facility for year-round use; e. If no facility exists that meets the required function, construct the minimum facility that provides utility and adequate resource protection under seasonal or part-time use; f. If the existing road is causing unacceptable resource damage that cannot be mitigated in a cost effective manner and there is need for the road for resource management, obliterate and construct the minimum standard road needed in a more acceptable location; g. If year-round use is needed for a documented purpose, construct the minimum all-weather road; and h. Use forwarders, cut-to-length harvest, and harvest methods to		
	9202	Guideline	Y	Reduce the long-term impact of roads on soils: a. Revegetate the entire road prism of temporary and local native-surface roads upon completion of project work; b. Revegetate cut-and-fill slopes of all newly constructed or reconstructed roads; c. Give roads and trails special design considerations to prevent resource damage on capability areas containing soils with high shrink/swell capacity; d. Provide permanent drainage and establish protective vegetative cover on all new temporary roads or equipment ways, and all existing roads that are being removed from the transportation system; and e. Provide adequate road and trail cross drainage to reduce erosion.		
	9203	Guideline		Install cattle guards where fences cross arterial or collector roads.		
	9204	Guideline	Y	Reduce the impact of new Forest Development and temporary road construction on wildlife. New roads will generally not be located in meadows. When topography allows, roads should not be within 400 feet of the meadow edge.		
	9205	Guideline		When maintaining all roads, use the following requirements: a. All arterial and collector roads - Maintenance Levels 3,4,5; b. Local roads open to low-clearance vehicles - Maintenance Levels 3,4,5; c. Local roads open to high-clearance vehicles -Maintenance Level 2; and d. Local roads closed between resource management activities -Maintenance Level 1.		
Trails	9301	Standard		When planning and implementing resource management projects, protect or enhance Forest Development Trails and their associated Recreation Opportunity Spectrum experience.		
	9302	Standard		The need to modify existing allowable trail uses or to identify use types of new Forest Development Trails will be accomplished through project planning and project decisions. Trail use opportunities, both those listed in the table below, and any added or modified through project decisions, will be displayed on the Forest Visitor Map or contained in the Forest Travel Orders.		
	9303	Guideline		Allowed user types on the Forest Development Trail system are summarized in the table below. Trails specifically designed for persons with disabilities are indicated under allowed uses. Trails not indicated as such are also open to but not designed for persons with disabilities. (** See Forest Plan table on page II-103)		
Management Area 1.1A						
Water	1.1A-1201	Guideline		Use natural-appearing techniques to protect wetlands if alternate trail locations are unavailable.		
Minerals	1.1A-1501	Standard		No recommendations favorable to mineral leasing will be made nor will common variety mineral exploration, development or production be authorized or approved.		
Vegetation	1.1A-2101	Standard		Provide for natural plant succession.		
	1.1A-2102	Guideline	Y	Vegetative restoration projects may be needed where human activities have altered natural ecosystems and there is no reasonable expectations of natural revegetation. Species native to the ecosystem should be planted. Where non-native species must be used, they should be selected based on the likelihood that they will not persist beyond the rehabilitation period.		
	1.1A-2103	Guideline	Y	Manage wilderness within the context of larger landscapes to ensure the protection and integrity of natural and biological processes.		
Rangeland	1.1A-2501	Standard		Livestock grazing activities shall be permitted in accordance with guidelines in House of Representatives Report No. 96-617.		
	1.1A-2502	Guideline	Y	Wildlife and livestock habitat will be managed to maintain the desired plant communities. Range improvements are limited to those necessary to maintain the potential natural plant communities and to resolve grazing and wilderness use conflicts.		
	1.1A-2503	Standard		Existing livestock grazing may continue. Do not permit any increase in livestock numbers (head or animal months).		
	1.1A-2504	Standard		The Palmer Gulch Allotment is designated suitable to graze livestock; the remainder of the Wilderness is designated as unsuitable to graze livestock. However, because the unsuitable area is not fenced, occasional livestock use may take place.		
	1.1A-2505	Guideline		Livestock grazing in the area designated unsuitable within the Wilderness may occasionally be used as a tool to achieve management objectives. These uses could include noxious weed control, hazard reduction of fine fuels, and grass/shrub health, etc.		
	1.1A-2506	Standard		The Upper Pine Creek Research Natural Area is designated unsuitable to livestock grazing. However, because the area is not fenced, occasional livestock use may take place.		

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
Fire and Fuels	1.1A-4101	Standard		Manage fire and fuels to promote the fire regime ecosystem.		
	1.1A-4102	Guideline		Emphasize the use of prescribed fires through management and natural ignitions under approved prescribed burn plans to reduce unnatural buildups of fuels and to simulate conditions representative of a ponderosa pine fire regime. A fire management strategy will be prepared to describe the procedures and conditions needed to meet this guideline.		
	1.1A-4103	Guideline	Y	The use of natural control features and hand tools are the preferred means to confine, contain and/or control wildfires.		
Noxious Weeds	1.1A-4301	Guideline	Y	Control noxious weeds by grubbing, chemicals or biological agents when they threaten lands outside Wilderness or when they are spreading within the Wilderness, provided that it is possible to effect control without causing serious adverse impacts on Wilderness values.		
Recreation	1.1A-5101	Standard		Human influences will be managed to preserve Wilderness values, physical characteristics and natural processes.		
	1.1A-5102	Guideline	Y	Wilderness will be managed to prevent degradation. Improve conditions in situations where natural processes are not operating freely, and where any of the values for which a wilderness was created are impaired.		
	1.1A-5103	Guideline		Utilize a permit system to manage use levels and patterns if needed to protect the Wilderness. The estimated Wilderness carrying capacity is 32,100 Recreation Visitor Days (RVD).		
	1.1A-5104	Standard		Maximum party size in Wilderness is 25 (any combination of people and recreation stock). This size limit will apply yearlong. Smaller party-size limits for people and stock will be established where biological and physical resource capabilities cannot support that level of use.		
	1.1A-5105	Guideline	Y	Pets allowed in the Wilderness must be under control (either by voice or by physical constraint, such as a leash).		
	1.1A-5106	Standard		Recreational livestock is prohibited within 100 feet of lake shores and stream banks, except during watering and through travel.		
	1.1A-5107	Standard		Require users camping overnight with recreational livestock to provide processed feeds that are free of viable noxious weed seeds.		
	1.1A-5108	Guideline		Evidence of management should vary by opportunity class as described in table page III-12 (pristine primitive and transition)		
	1.1A-5109	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Primitive.		
Scenery Management	1.1A-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) is Very High.		
Heritage Resources	1.1A-6101	Guideline		Do not provide interpretive facilities at heritage resource sites, and do not restore or enhance heritage resources for recreational purposes; however, authorize continued maintenance of the Harney Peak Lookout Tower, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. a. The Harney Peak Lookout Tower will be reconstructed to provide public safety and to reduce the threat of vandalism. b. One interpretive sign will be placed inside the Lookout Tower, explaining the significance of this National Register of Historic Places site.		
	1.1A-6102	Guideline		Provide for heritage resource inventory.		
Lands	1.1A-8101	Standard		Maintain the Wilderness boundary location.		
Utility Corridors	1.1A-8301	Standard		Prohibit utility corridors.		
Special Uses	1.1A-8501	Guideline		Permit only those uses authorized by Wilderness legislation that cannot be reasonably met on non-Wilderness lands.		
	1.1A-8502	Standard		Keep outfitter/guide activities harmonious with activities of non-guided visitors. Include outfitter/guide operations in calculations of recreation capacities. a. Allow picketed grazing of recreation livestock. b. Prohibit overnight grazing of recreation livestock. c. Prohibit outfitter/guide camps. d. Outfitter/guide permits will be limited to two, each with a limit of 200 visitor-days per year.		
	1.1A-8503	Standard		Prohibit the collecting of rocks, minerals, and paleontological materials.		
Transportation and Travel	1.1A-9101	Guideline		Maintain all trails for foot and horse travel unless specifically closed.		
	1.1A-9102	Guideline		Construct or reconstruct trails when needed as part of the transportation system. Consider the primitive character of the area in project design and analysis. Trail density will not exceed an average density of 2 miles per square mile over the wilderness area. In trail design and planning, minimize visual impacts of trails and eliminate duplicate routes.		
	1.1A-9103	Guideline	Y	Control erosion on trails and travelways.		
	1.1A-9104	Guideline		Only the minimum signing necessary should be provided for resource protection and directional signs at trail junctions.		
	1.1A-9105	Guideline	Y	Aircraft flights less than 2,000 feet above terrain will be discouraged.		
	1.1A-9106	Standard		Obliterate existing roads or unneeded trails as opportunities exist.		
	1.1A-9107	Standard		Prohibit new road construction or reconstruction of existing roads.		
	1.1A-9108	Standard		Prohibit motorized and mechanized travel.		
Management Area 3.1						
General	3.1-1001	Standard		Protect the unique biodiversity, geological, historical, paleontological, along with the botanical values for which the botanical area was designated. No new mineral material permits will be issued for this area.		

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
Minerals	3.1-1501	Standard		Withdraw this area from mineral entry in conformance with Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (PL 94-579) when withdrawal is necessary to protect the values for which the botanical area was designated.		
Forested Communities	3.1-2101	Standard		Allow logging and wood gathering activities only when necessary to maintain, restore or enhance values for which the botanical area was designated.		
	3.1-2102	Standard		Tentatively suitable lands within these areas do not contribute to the allowable sale quantity and are not part of the suitable timber land base.		
Rangeland	3.1-2501	Standard		Allow livestock grazing if it does not conflict with the values for which the botanical area was designated.	<b>GRZ(4)</b> Protect sensitive plant populations in designated Botanical Areas from adverse impacts of domestic livestock grazing.	Protect sensitive populations in designated Botanical Areas from adverse impacts of livestock, including not allowing grazing if it conflicts with sensitive plant species and values of the botanical area.
	3.1-2502	Guideline	Y	Allow new improvements only when they are necessary to maintain, restore or enhance the values for which the botanical area was designated.		
Fire and Fuels	3.1-4101	Standard		Manage fire and fuels through control practices and prescribed fire to protect the values for which the botanical area was designated.		
	3.1-4102	Guideline		Consider opportunities for Prescribed Natural Fire (PNF) and cover under an approved PNF strategy if appropriate.		
Recreation	3.1-5101	Standard		Allow recreation use with emphasis on interpretation and education when it does not threaten the values for which the botanical area was designated.		
	3.1-5102	Standard		Protect the area from actual or potential damage due to public use. Utilize closures under 36 CFR 261.53 subpart B when necessary.		
	3.1-5103	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classes are listed below. a. Upper Sand Creek - Semi-primitive Non-motorized. b. Dugout Gulch - Semi-primitive Non-motorized. c. Bear/Beaver Gulches - Semi-primitive Non-motorized. d. Higgens Gulch - Roaded Natural. e. Englewood Springs - Semi-primitive Non-motorized. f. Black Fox Valley - Roaded Natural. g. North Fork Castle Creek -- Semi-primitive Motorized. h. McIntosh Fen - Semi-primitive Non-motorized (except snowmobiles operating on snow).		
Scenery Management	3.1-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) is high.		
Special Uses	3.1-8501	Standard		Allow authorization that protects or enhances the area.		
Transportation and Travel (Exceptions to travel restrictions/prohibitions may be allowed for administrative uses.)	3.1-9101	Guideline	Y	Travel is restricted to designated routes.		
	3.1-9102	Guideline	Y	Off-road motorized travel is prohibited.		
	3.1-9103	Guideline	Y	Over-the-snow motorized travel is restricted to designated routes and areas.		
	3.1-9104	Standard		Construct new roads or trails only when they are necessary for interpretive or educational purposes or when they will correct resource damage occurring from existing roads, trails or other uses. Roads may also be constructed if they are needed to maintain, restore or enhance the values for which the botanical area was designated.		
	3.1-9105	Standard		Do not construct any new System roads in the Upper Sand Creek Botanical Area.		
Management Area 3.2A						
Minerals	3.2A-1501	Standard		Withdraw from mineral entry in conformance with Section 204 of Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (PL 94-579). All lease applications will have "no surface occupancy" stipulation. No mineral material permits will be issued.		
Forest Communities	3.2A-2101	Standard		Accept natural succession.		
	3.2A-2102	Standard		Tentatively suitable lands within these areas do not contribute to the allowable sale quantity and are not part of the suitable timber land base.		
Rangeland	3.2A-2501	Standard		Livestock grazing is permitted at current levels.		
	3.2A-2502	Guideline	Y	Allow new improvements only when they are necessary to maintain, restore or enhance the values inherent in a primitive setting where natural processes are evident.		
Fire and Fuels	3.2A-4101	Standard		Protect heritage resources from fire-suppression activities.		
	3.2A-4102	Guideline		Allow natural fuel build up and deterioration through natural processes including prescribed natural fire (PNF) when covered with an approved PNF strategy		
Insects and Diseases	3.2A-4201	Standard		Allow insect and disease infestations to run their course.		
Recreation	3.2A-5101	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is primitive.		
Scenery Management	3.2A-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) is Very High.		
Heritage Resources	3.2A-6101	Standard		Protect significant heritage sites.		
	3.2A-6102	Standard		Do not provide interpretive facilities at heritage resources sites; do not restore or enhance heritage resources for recreational purposes.		

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
Special Uses	3.2A-8501	Standard		Manage surface occupancy to reduce impact on historic values.		
	3.2A-8502	Standard		Appropriate authorizations are required for collection of rocks, minerals or paleontological materials.		
Transportation and Travel (Exceptions to travel restrictions/prohibitions may be allowed for administrative uses.)	3.2A-9101	Standard		Mitigate resource damage from existing roads.		
	3.2A-9102	Standard		Prohibit new road construction or reconstruction of existing roads		
	3.2A-9103	Standard		Motorized and mechanized road and off-road travel is prohibited.		
	3.2A-9104	Standard		Over-the-snow motorized travel is prohibited.		
Forested Communities	3.31-2101	Guideline		Vegetative management practices are available, usually to meet specific recreation and wildlife objectives, which generally maintain a mature forest appearance. Timber harvest may also be used to prevent or respond to epidemic insect conditions which could threaten resource objectives within or adjacent to the management area.		
	3.31-2102	Standard		Tentatively suitable lands within these areas do not contribute to the allowable sale quantity and are not part of the suitable timber land base.		
Wildlife	3.31-3201	Guideline		Habitat improvement projects to increase the potential for viewing a variety of wildlife species should be encouraged.		
	3.31-3202	Guideline	Y	Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk Summer = 50 percent Elk Winter = 45 percent Deer Summer = 50 percent Deer Winter = 45 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk Summer = 40 percent Elk Winter = 35 percent Deer Summer = 37 percent Deer Winter = 33 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk Summer = 40 percent Elk Winter = 35 percent Deer Summer = 37 percent Deer Winter = 33 percent
Fire and Fuels	3.31-4101	Guideline		Utilize appropriate fuel treatment practices, including prescribed fire, to achieve resource management objectives.		
Recreation	3.31-5101	Guideline		All resource management activities should be compatible with and minimize impacts to recreational resources and opportunities.		
	3.31-5102	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Semi-primitive Motorized.		
	3.31-5103	Guideline	Y	Concentrated use will be discouraged.		
Scenery Management	3.31-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are: High = 1,189 Moderate = 10,702		
Transportation and Travel (Exceptions to travel restrictions/prohibitions may be allowed for administrative uses.)	3.31-9101	Guideline		Forest Development Roads will generally not exist.		
	3.31-9102	Guideline	Y	Off-road motorized travel is allowed on trails only.		
	3.31-9103	Guideline		Over-the-snow motorized travel is allowed.		
Management Area 3.32						
Forested Communities	3.32-2101	Guideline		Management activities should replicate biological processes found in the area and strive to replicate natural vegetative patterns and patch size.		
	3.32-2102	Guideline		Vegetative management practices are available, usually to meet specific recreation and wildlife objectives, which generally maintain a mature forest appearance. Timber harvest may also be used to prevent or respond to epidemic insect conditions which could threaten resource objectives within or adjacent to the management area.		
	3.32-2103	Standard		Tentatively suitable lands within these areas do not contribute to the allowable sale quantity and are not part of the suitable timber land base.		
Wildlife	3.32-3201	Guideline		Habitat improvement projects to increase the potential for viewing a variety of wildlife species should be encouraged.		
	3.32-3202	Guideline	Y	Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk Summer = 50 percent Elk Winter = 45 percent Deer Summer = 50 percent Deer Winter = 45 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk Summer = 39 percent Elk Winter = 36 percent Deer Summer = 41 percent Deer Winter = 35 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk Summer = 39 percent Elk Winter = 36 percent Deer Summer = 41 percent Deer Winter = 35 percent
Fire and Fuels	3.32-4101	Guideline		Utilize appropriate fuel treatment practices, including prescribed fire, to achieve resource management objectives.		
Recreation	3.32-5101	Guideline		All resource management activities should be compatible with and minimize impacts to recreational resources and opportunities.		

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
	3.32-5102	Guideline	Y	Concentrated use will be discouraged.		
	3.32-5103	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Semi-primitive Non-motorized. The over-the-snow ROS class is Semi-primitive Motorized.		
Scenery Management	3.32-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) is high.		
Travel and Transportation	3.32-9101	Guideline	Y	Motorized road and off-road vehicle travel is prohibited. There may be exceptions for main Forest Development Roads and administrative use.		
	3.32-9102	Guideline		Non-motorized trails should be developed providing experiences at all levels of difficulty.		
	3.32-9103	Guideline		Motorized trails will not be developed except for snow trails and over-the-snow dispersed use areas where there are no conflicts with non-motorized use.		
	3.32-9104	Guideline		Adequate access and trail systems should accommodate and disperse use without encouraging concentrated use.		
Management Area 3.7						
Forested Communities	3.7-2101	Guideline		Applicable management activities should replicate biological processes found in the areas and strive to replicate natural vegetative patterns and patch size.		
	3.7-2102	Standard		Tentatively suitable lands within these areas, including the "suitable-not scheduled" lands in the Sand Creek Area, do not contribute to the allowable sale quantity and are not part of the suitable timber land base.		
	3.7-2103	Guideline		Timber harvest may be used if necessary to move stands toward late successional conditions.		
Fire and Fuels	3.7-4101	Guideline		Utilize appropriate fuel treatment practices, including prescribed fire, to meet management objectives.		
Recreation	3.7-5101	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Roaded Natural, Non-motorized.		
Scenery Management	3.7-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are: High = 3,729 Acres Moderate = 13,606 Acres Low = 7,802 Acres		
Special Uses	3.7-8501	Guideline	Y	Large facilities, such as transmission corridors and electronic sites that permanently alter significant areas of vegetation, should not be permitted.		
Transportation and Travel (Exceptions to travel restrictions/prohibitions may be allowed for administrative uses.)	3.7-9101	Guideline	Y	Manage the road system to facilitate late successional landscapes.		
	3.7-9102	Guideline	Y	Over-the-snow motorized travel is restricted to designated routes and areas.		
	3.7-9103	Guideline	Y	Off-road motorized travel is prohibited.		
	3.7-9104	Guideline	Y	Motorized road travel is restricted to designated routes.		
	3.7-9105	Standard		Do not construct any new System roads in the Sand Creek Late Successional Area.		
Management Area 4.1						
Forest Communities	4.1-2101	Standard		Suitable lands are available for timber production and contribute to the allowable sale quantity.		
Rangeland	4.1-2501	Guideline		Prepare livestock management strategies in the allotment management plan that will be compatible with recreation objectives.		
	4.1-2502	Guideline		Locate or design structural improvements to meet Scenery Integrity Objectives (SIO).		
Wildlife	4.1-3201	Guideline	Y	Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk Summer = 50 percent Elk Winter = 45 percent Deer Summer = 50 percent Deer Winter = 45 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk Summer = 39 percent Elk Winter = 36 percent Deer Summer = 41 percent Deer Winter = 35 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk Summer = 39 percent Elk Winter = 36 percent Deer Summer = 41 percent Deer Winter = 35 percent
Fire and Fuels	4.1-4101	Guideline		Utilize appropriate fuel treatment practices, including prescribed fire, to meet management objectives.		
Recreation	4.1-5101	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Roaded Natural Non-motorized.		
Scenery Management	4.1-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are: High = 6,362 Acres Moderate = 23,742 Acres Low = 13,539 Acres		
Transportation and Travel (Exceptions to travel restrictions/prohibitions may be allowed for administrative uses.)	4.1-9101	Standard		Off-road motorized travel is prohibited.		

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
	4.1-9102	Guideline	Y	Motorized road travel is limited to designated routes. Designated routes will vary over time based on the need to do vegetative management. Generally the road system will be closed to motorized travel.		
	4.1-9103	Guideline	Y	Over-the-snow motorized travel is allowed when compatible with recreation and wildlife management objectives.		
Management Area 4.2A						
Minerals	4.2A-1501	Standard		Issue no mineral material permits for commercial development of common variety minerals.		
	4.2A-1502	Standard		For withdrawal from mineral entry or surface occupancy, the Forest will use the rim-to-rim description as listed in Senate Bill No. 111 of the seventieth session of the South Dakota Legislature.		
	4.2A-1503	Standard		All applications for lease will have the "no surface occupancy" stipulation for this management area.		
Forest Communities	4.2A-2101	Standard		Protect unique biological features		
	4.2A-2102	Standard		Tentatively suitable lands within this area do not contribute to the allowable sale quantity and are not part of the suitable land base.		
Rangeland	4.2A-2501	Standard		The management area is designated unsuitable to grazing and is closed to this use.		
	4.2A-2502	Guideline		Livestock may occasionally be used as a tool to achieve management objectives, such as noxious weed control, hazard reduction of fine fuels, pre-planting treatment and maintenance of grass/shrub health, etc.		
Wildlife	4.2A-3201	Guideline		Encourage habitat improvement projects that increase the potential for viewing and interpreting a variety of wildlife species without attracting them to roadsides.		
Fire and Fuels	4.2A-4101	Standard		Manage fire and fuels through control practices and prescribed fire to protect the biological and scenic values.		
Recreation	4.2A-5101	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Roded Natural.		
	4.2A-5102	Standard		Allow recreation use with emphasis on interpretation and education when it does not threaten the biological values, as well as the scenic values, for which the Scenic Byway was designated.		
	4.2A-5103	Standard		Protect the area from actual or potential damage due to public use. Utilize closures under 36 CFR Subpart B when necessary.		
Scenery Management	4.2A-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are: High = 5,836 Acres Moderate = 3,461 Acres Low = 1,406 Acres		
Facilities	4.2A-8401	Guideline		Facilities should be designed, located and managed in compliance with the Scenic Integrity Objectives of the area and enhance the experience and enjoyment of the users.		
Transportation and Travel (Exceptions to travel restrictions/prohibitions may be allowed for administrative uses.)	4.2A-9101	Standard		In areas where there are special features, design roads and trails to blend with the landscape and provide opportunities for viewing enjoyment.		
	4.2A-9102	Guideline	Y	Restrict motorized travel, including over snow, to designated routes.		
	4.2A-9103	Standard		Prohibit off-road motorized travel.		
Management Area 4.2B				If there is conflict between management of the Peter Norbeck Scenic Byway and the direction for Norbeck Wildlife Preserve (Management Area 5.4A and Appendix E), the latter will take precedence, based on the Congressional mandate for Norbeck.		
Water	4.2B-1201	Standard		At a minimum, the following will be identified as protected stream courses: Pine Creek Grizzly Bear Creek Iron Creek Spokane Creek Sunday Gulch Toll Gate Creek Battle Creek Lost Cabin Creek Palmer Creek the lower portion of Willow Creek		
Minerals	4.2B-1501	Standard		Issue no mineral material permits for commercial development of common variety minerals.		
	4.2B-1502	Standard		Prohibit mining activities as specified by the Regional Forester's July 28, 1989, prohibition found in the Record of Decision for the Norbeck Wildlife Preserve EIS, and in accordance with PL-747. (See Appendix E.)		
	4.2B-1503	Standard		All applications for lease will have the "no surface occupancy" stipulation for this management area.		
Forest Communities	4.2B-2101	Standard		Suitable lands are available for timber production and contribute to the allowable sale quantity.		
Rangeland	4.2B-2501	Guideline		Livestock management strategies in allotment management plans should meet the recreational objectives for the management area.		
Fire and Fuels	4.2B-4101	Standard		Manage fire and fuels through control practices and prescribed fire to improve wildlife habitat and to protect the biological and scenic values of the area.		
	4.2B-5101	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Roded Natural.		
	4.2B-5102	Guideline	Y	New recreation facilities or improvements should provide for public health and safety, resource protection, and/or interpretation. Discourage facilities which would create or encourage additional recreation use of the interior of Norbeck Wildlife Preserve. (See Appendix E.)		

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
	4.2B-5103	Standard		Prohibit camping within 300 feet of highways and Forest Development Roads, except in developed campgrounds.		
Scenery Management	4.2B-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) is high.		
Real Estate	4.2B-8101	Guideline		National Forest System lands may be conveyed out of federal ownership under any legal authority, only if such conveyance meets specific criteria. (See Appendix E.)		
Facilities	4.2B-8401	Guideline		Efforts to reduce or eliminate the impacts to scenic quality should be scheduled. Facilities should be designed, located and managed in compliance with the Scenic Integrity Objective of the area and should enhance the experience and enjoyment of the users		
Special Uses	4.2B-8501	Standard		Authorize land occupancies only if they are compatible with scenic byway management and wildlife needs.		
	4.2B-8502	Standard		Issue term special-use permits for existing recreational residences. No new recreational residences or additions to existing structures are permitted. (See Appendix E.)		
	4.2B-8503	Standard		Existing outfitter-guide permits for horseback riding may continue as long as terms of the permits are met and resources can be protected. Do not expand existing permits or allow new outfitter-guide permits for any activities (See Appendix E.)		
Transportation and Travel	4.2B-9101	Guideline		Retain existing highways.		
	4.2B-9102	Guideline		Prohibit log hauling from National Forest System lands between Memorial Day and Labor Day.		
	4.2B-9103	Guideline		Permit only road signs necessary to provide safety, traffic management, and interpretation.		
	4.2B-9104	Standard		Restrict motorized recreational travel to designated routes and areas.		
	4.2B-9105	Guideline		Over-the-snow motorized travel is restricted to designated routes or areas.		
	4.2B-9106	Guideline		Limit motorized administrative travel to emergencies and work which cannot be accomplished by other means. (See Appendix E.)		
Management Area 5.1						
Forest Communities	5.1-2101	Standard		Suitable lands are available for timber production and contribute to the allowable sale quantity.		
Wildlife	5.1-3201	Guideline	Y	Deer and elk habitat effectiveness values in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer=50 percent, Elk winter=45 percent, Deer summer=50 percent, Deer winter=45 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness values in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 43 percent, Elk winter = 34 percent, Deer summer = 40 percent, Deer winter = 35 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness values in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 43 percent, Elk winter = 34 percent, Deer summer = 40 percent, Deer winter = 35 percent
Fire & Fuels	5.1-4101	Guideline		Utilize appropriate fuel treatment practices, including prescribed fire, to meet management objectives.		
Recreation	5.1-5101	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is Roded Natural.		
Scenery Management	5.1-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are: High=57127 Acres, Moderate=248914 Acres, Low=255641 Acres		
Transportation & Travel	5.1-9101	Guideline		Off-road motorized travel is allowed unless restricted by a project decision.		
	5.1-9102	Guideline		Motorized road travel is allowed unless restricted by a project decision.		
	5.1-9103	Guideline		Over-the-snow motorized travel is allowed unless restricted by a project decision.		
Management Area 5.1A						
Minerals	5.1A-1501	Standard		Exploration and operations will be designed and conducted to minimize impacts to other resources.		
Forest Communities	5.1A-2101	Guideline		Timber harvest may be used to achieve management objectives.		
	5.1A-2102	Standard		Tentatively suitable lands within these areas do not contribute to the allowable sale quantity and are not part of the suitable timber landbase.		
Rangeland	5.1A-2501	Guideline		Feature livestock use of forage increases that result from vegetative improvements, while also allowing for wildlife increases in forage use.		
Wildlife	5.1A-3201	Guideline	Y	Deer and elk habitat effectiveness values in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 50 percent, Elk winter = 45 percent, Deer summer = 50 percent, Deer winter = 50 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness values in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 34 percent, Elk winter = 33 percent, Deer summer = 39 percent, Deer winter = 39 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness values in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 34 percent, Elk winter = 33 percent, Deer summer = 39 percent, Deer winter = 39 percent
Fire & Fuels	5.1A-4101	Guideline		Utilize appropriate fuel treatment practices, including prescribed fire, to achieve resource management objectives.		
	5.1A-4102	Guideline		Emphasize the use of prescribed fire as a tool to enhance the vigor and palatability of grass and woody vegetation for the benefit of wildlife and domestic livestock.		
Recreation	5.1A-5101	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Roded Natural, unless otherwise specified.		
Scenery Management	5.1A-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are: High=1585 Acres, Moderate=16726 Acres, Low=71354 Acres		
Transportation & Travel	5.1A-9101	Guideline		Off-road motorized travel is allowed unless restricted by a project decision.		
	5.1A-9102	Guideline		Motorized road travel is allowed unless restricted by a project decision.		
	5.1A-9103	Guideline		Over-the-snow motorized travel is allowed unless restricted by a project decision.		

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
	5.1A-9104	Standard		Do not construct any new System roads in the Pilger Mountain Area as shown on page C-27 of the FEIS.		
Management Area 5.2A						
Water	5.2A-1201	Guideline	Y	Management disturbances posing potential water pollution will be immediately rehabilitated. Monitoring of rehabilitated areas will be inspected annually and maintained to protect water quality.		
Minerals	5.2A-1501	Standard		Areas will be withdrawn from mineral entry or provisions will be made for coordination with state public health officials to provide that water quality will not be degraded by mining activities.		
	5.2A-1502	Standard		Protect surface resource conditions to maintain water quality of the municipal water supply. Issue no mineral material permits for commercial development of common variety minerals.		
Forest Communities	5.2A-2101	Standard		Suitable lands are available for timber production and contribute to the allowable sale quantity.		
Rangeland	5.2A-2501	Guideline	Y	Manage livestock use to continue protection of water quality for domestic use.		
Wildlife	5.2A-3201	Guideline	Y	Deer and elk habitat effectiveness values in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 50 percent, Elk winter = 45 percent, Deer summer = 50 percent, Deer winter = 45 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness values in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 40 percent, Elk winter = 35 percent, Deer summer = 37 percent, Deer winter = 33 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness values in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 40 percent, Elk winter = 35 percent, Deer summer = 37 percent, Deer winter = 33 percent
Fire & Fuels	5.2A-4101	Standard		Manage fire and fuels through control practices and a full array of fuel treatment options which will provide the greatest measure of protection or improvement to the quality and quantity of municipal water supplies.		
Recreation	5.2A-5101	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Roded Natural on the designated travel routes and Semi-primitive Non-motorized in the remainder of the area.		
Scenery Management	5.2A-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are: High=79 Acres, Moderate=680 Acres, Low=2536 Acres		
Special Uses	5.2A-8501	Standard		Only issue special use permits that are compatible with public-land-order watershed objectives.		
Transportation & Travel	5.2A-9101	Standard		Off-road motorized travel is prohibited.		
	5.2A-9102	Standard		Motorized road travel is restricted to designated routes.		
	5.2A-9103	Standard		Over-the-snow motorized travel is restricted to designated routes and areas.		
Management Area 5.3A						
Minerals	5.3A-1501	Standard		Protect surface resource conditions to prevent alteration of research projects.		
Biological Elements - Flora	5.3A-2101	Standard		Tentatively suitable lands within this area do not contribute to the allowable sale quantity and are not part of the suitable timber landbase.		
Rangeland	5.3A-2501	Guideline		Permit livestock grazing that is compatible with research activities.		
Fire & Fuels	5.3A-4101	Guideline		Permit prescribed fire in association with research projects.		
Recreation	5.3A-5101	Guideline		Provide interpretive signs on experimental plots and develop brochures.		
	5.3A-5102	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Roded Natural.		
Scenery Management	5.3A-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) is Very Low.		
Special Uses	5.3A-8501	Guideline		Issue no new special-use permits.		
Transportation & Travel	5.3A-9101	Guideline		Off-road motorized travel is allowed unless restricted by a project decision.		
	5.3A-9102	Guideline		Motorized road travel is allowed unless restricted by a project decision.		
	5.3A-9103	Guideline		Over-the-snow motorized travel is allowed unless restricted by a project decision.		
Management Area 5.3B						
Minerals	5.3B-1501	Standard		Protect surface resource conditions to maintain water quality. Issue no mineral-material permits for commercial developments of common variety minerals.		
Forest Communities	5.3B-2101	Standard		Tentatively suitable lands within this area do not contribute to the allowable sale quantity and are not part of the suitable landbase.		
Rangeland	5.3B-2501	Guideline		Permit livestock grazing that is compatible with research activities.		
Wildlife	5.3B-3201	Guideline		Coordinate wildlife habitat management in relation to research management activities.		
Fire & fuels	5.3B-4101	Guideline		Suppress each wildfire to protect the investments of research projects.		
	5.3B-4102	Guideline		Permit prescribed fire in association with research projects.		
Recreation	5.3B-5101	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Semi-primitive Non-motorized.		
Scenery Management	5.3B-5601	Guideline		The Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) is Very Low.		
Special Uses	5.3B-8501	Guideline		Issue no new special-use permits.		
Transportation & Travel	5.3B-9101	Standard		Off-road motorized travel is prohibited.		
	5.3B-9102	Standard		Motorized road travel is restricted to designated routes.		
	5.3B-9103	Standard		Over-the-snow motorized travel is restricted to designated routes and areas.		
Management Area 5.4						

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
Minerals	5.4-1501	Guideline	Y	Operating and reclamation plans should minimize or mitigate impacts to deer and elk habitat. Operating plans should restrict the period of operation to reduce the disturbance of deer and elk during periods of high use.		
Forest Communities	5.4-2101	Guideline	Y	Do not harvest thermal cover if the planning unit does not meet Objective 5.4-205.		
	5.4-2102	Standard		Suitable lands are available for timber production and contribute to the allowable sale quantity.		
Rangeland	5.4-2501	Guideline	Y	Design livestock management strategies including distribution and stocking rates to be compatible with big-game habitat objectives.		
	5.4-2502	Guideline	Y	Feature big game use of forage increases, that result from the vegetative improvements, while also allowing for livestock increases. Follow Forestwide proper allowable use guidelines or residual levels documented in AMP's or AOI's for combined use by wildlife and livestock.		
Wildlife	5.4-3201	Guideline		Temporary openings in the grass/forb stage should be between 1 to 10 acres.		
	5.4-3202	Guideline		Consider adjacent private land resources when designing management for isolated Forest System tracts.		
	5.4-3203	Guideline	Y	Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 60 percent, Elk winter = 55 percent, Deer summer = 55 percent, Deer winter = 50 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 54 percent, Elk winter = 47 percent, Deer summer = 45 percent, Deer winter = 46 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 54 percent, Elk winter = 47 percent, Deer summer = 45 percent, Deer winter = 46 percent
Fire & fuels	5.4-4101	Guideline		Utilize appropriate fuel treatment practices, including prescribed fire, to achieve resource management objectives.		
	5.4-4102	Guideline		Emphasize the use of prescribed fire as a tool to increase the density, vigor and nutritional value of important forage plants for improved health of wintering big game animals.		
Recreation	5.4-5101	Guideline	Y	Any activities may be prohibited when needed to mitigate adverse impacts on wildlife.		
	5.4-5102	Guideline		Manage use to allow low to moderate contact with other groups and individuals.		
	5.4-5103	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is Roded Natural.		
Scenery Management	5.4-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are: High=51224 Acres, Moderate=166821 Acres, Low=176348 Acres		
Transportation & travel	5.4-9101	Guideline	Y	Off-road motorized travel may be restricted.		
	5.4-9102	Guideline	Y	Motorized road travel may be restricted.		
	5.4-9103	Guideline	Y	Over-the-snow motorized travel is restricted to designated routes and areas.		
Management Area 5.4A						
Water	5.4A-1201	Standard		At a minimum, the following will be identified as protected stream courses: Pine Creek, Iron Creek, Sunday Gulch, Battle Creek, Palmer Creek, Grizzly Bear Creek, Spokane Creek, Toll Gate Creek, Lost Cabin Creek and the lower portions of Willow and Nelson Creeks.		
Minerals	5.4A-1202	Standard		Issue no mineral material permits for commercial development of common variety minerals.		
Minerals	5.4A-1203	Standard		Prohibit mining activities in portions of the Norbeck Wildlife Preserve as specified by the Regional Forester's July 28, 1989, prohibition found in the Record of Decision for the Norbeck Wildlife Preserve EIS, and in accordance with PL-747. (See Appendix E.)		
Biological Diversity	5.4A-2101	Standard	Y	If a planning unit (diversity unit, watershed and/or land type association) does not meet the minimum hard snag density objective (described in Objective 5.4A-207), project implementation within the planning unit will move hard snag densities toward the minimum.		
Biological Diversity	5.4A-2102	Guideline		Treat entire clones when aspen stands are regenerated. Leave one birch stem uncut in each treated clump. Prevent damage to new sprouts from grazing.		
Biological Diversity	5.4A-2103	Guideline		Allow natural succession to occur where habitat is needed for wildlife associated with late successional stands. Clear-cut or burns of up to 1 acre (group selection) are permitted within late successional stands to enhance late successional characteristic		
Biological Diversity	5.4A-2104	Guideline		Fell or remove trees killed or damaged by fire, insect, disease or windstorm if they constitute hazards on roads open year-round or seasonally, in developed recreation sites and along designated trails. (In summer home groups, this is the responsibility of the permittee with authorization from the District Ranger.) Otherwise, remove trees killed or damaged by fire or natural causes if such removal is consistent with wildlife habitat needs.		
Biological Diversity	5.4A-2105	Guideline		Methods available for management include, but are not limited to timber harvest, non-commercial tree cutting and/or thinning, and prescribed burning.		
Biological Diversity	5.4A-2106	Standard		Suitable lands are available for timber production and contribute to the allowable sale quantity.		
Biological Diversity	5.4A-2107	Standard		Do not offer more than 5.4 million cubic feet of sawtimber and 1 million cubic feet of products other than logs (POL) on suitable lands in Norbeck in the decade from fiscal year 1997 to 2006.		
Rangeland	5.4A-2501	Standard		Existing livestock grazing may continue; permits may be reissued to existing or new permittees. Do not permit any increase in livestock numbers (animal months).		
Rangeland	5.4A-2502	Guideline		Take advantage of opportunities to transfer forage use from livestock to wildlife.		
Rangeland	5.4A-2503	Guideline	Y	Prevent habitat degradation adjacent to water sources. (See Appendix E.)		
Rangeland	5.4A-2504	Standard		The Spokane Allotment is designated unsuitable for livestock grazing.		
Rangeland	5.4A-2505	Guideline		Livestock grazing may be used intermittently as a management tool (even in areas designated unsuitable for livestock grazing) to improve habitat conditions, e.g., to control noxious weeds.		

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
Fauna	5.4A-3201	Guideline		Meet the following habitat capability when implementing projects: a. Maintain or increase habitat capability for species whose habitat capability is at or below 50 percent. b. For species whose habitat capability is greater than 50 percent, do not decrease habitat capability by more than 20 percent as a result of the project. c. Post-project habitat capability should increase for species selected to benefit from project implementation. d. For aquatic habitat, this guideline should be implemented by stream reach. In assessing habitat capability, consider bird species listed especially for Norbeck Wildlife Preserve (Appendix L) in addition to other species.	DELETE (Replaced by additional protection measures)	DELETE (Replaced by additional protection measures)
Fauna	5.4A-3202	Guideline	Y	Deer & elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 65 percent, Elk winter = 65 percent, Deer summer = 60 percent, Deer winter = 60 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer & elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 46 percent, Elk winter = 43 percent, Deer summer = 42 percent, Deer winter = 38 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer & elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 46 percent, Elk winter = 43 percent, Deer summer = 42 percent, Deer winter = 38 percent
Fauna	5.4A-3203	Standard	Y	Protect active goshawk nest sites by prohibiting activities which were not occurring at nest initiation and by deferring treatment within the nest stand (approximately 30 acres). In addition, prohibit road construction, timber harvest, and other activities which were not occurring at nest initiation within one-fourth mile of the active nest site between March 1 and September 30.	<b>GOS2.</b> From March 1 through September 30, minimize additional human-caused noise and disruption beyond that occurring at the time of nest initiation (e.g. road traffic, timber harvests, construction activities) within one-fourth mile of all active goshawk nests.	From March 1 through August 31, minimize additional human-caused noise and disruption beyond that occurring at the time of nest initiation (e.g. road traffic, timber harvests, construction activities) within one-fourth mile of all active goshawk nests.
Fauna	5.4A-3204	Standard		Do not introduce bison.		
Fauna	5.4A-3205	Guideline	Y	In habitat critical to wildlife, as defined in the Norbeck EIS (7/89), the season of operations for vegetation treatment and other activities is limited to August through November. (See Appendix E.)		
Fauna	5.4A-3206	Guideline	Y	At least 50 percent of any vegetation treatment area will be undisturbed at a given time, providing places for wildlife to escape from human activity.		
Fauna	5.4A-3207	Guideline	Y	To reduce wildlife disturbance, do not log any area more often than every 20 years.		
Fauna	5.4A-3208	Guideline	Y	Fuelwood gathering is prohibited, except under special permit.		
Fire & fuels	5.4A-4101	Guideline		Manage fire and fuel through control practices and a full array of fuel treatment options to provide the greatest improvements to the wildlife habitat.		
Fire & fuels	5.4A-4102	Guideline		Emphasize the use of prescribed fire to establish and maintain the health of fire adapted vegetation and associated wildlife habitat.		
Insect & disease	5.4A-4201	Guideline	Y	Control native insect or disease outbreaks only when positive effects to wildlife habitat are outweighed by predicted loss of resource values outside the management area.		
Recreation	5.4A-5101	Guideline	Y	Manage recreational activities so they do not conflict with wildlife needs.		
Recreation	5.4A-5102	Guideline	Y	The predominant Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is roaded natural non-motorized. Specific areas and travel routes are open year-round or seasonally for motorized recreation. Otherwise, the area is closed to motorized recreation, including snowmobiling. (See Appendix E.)		
Recreation	5.4A-5103	Standard		Do not expand the Recreational Trail System; relocate trail segments to correct or prevent environmental damage.		
Recreation	5.4A-5104	Guideline	Y	New recreation facilities and improvements are prohibited except for interpretive or directional signing (including trail closure signs), and measures to protect public health and safety or wildlife, soil or water resources. (See Appendix E.)		
Recreation	5.4A-5105	Guideline	Y	Pets allowed in Norbeck must be under control (either by voice or by physical constraint, such as a leash).		
Recreation	5.4A-5106	Standard		Recreational livestock is prohibited within 100 feet of lake shores and stream banks, except during watering and through travel.		
Recreation	5.4A-5107	Guideline		Under the Congressional Act establishing Norbeck (41 Stat 986), the Secretary of Agriculture has authority to regulate hunting and trapping in Norbeck Wildlife Preserve. Hunting and trapping may be allowed, consistent with negotiated agreements with the State of South Dakota.		
Scenery Management	5.4A-5601	Guideline		Except as wildlife habitat needs dictate otherwise, the adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are: High=10208 Acres, Moderate=4607 Acres, Low=947 Acres		
Real Estate	5.4A-8101	Guideline		Convey National Forest System land under any available legal authority only if such conveyance meets specific criteria. (See Appendix E.)		
Special Uses	5.4A-8501	Standard		Authorize land occupancies only if they are compatible with wildlife needs.		
Special Uses	5.4A-8502	Standard		Issue term special-use permits for existing recreational residences. No new recreational residences or additions to existing structures are permitted. (See also Appendix E.)		
Special Uses	5.4A-8503	Standard		The three outfitter-guide permits for horseback riding existing in July, 1989, may continue as long as terms of the permits are met and resources can be protected. Do not expand existing permits or allow new outfitter-guide permits for any activities. (See also Appendix E.)		
Special Uses	5.4A-8504	Guideline		Special events may be permitted if they create no adverse effect on wildlife during critical seasons and do not conflict with direction for the Black Elk Wilderness (Management Area 1.1A). (See Appendix E.)		
Special Uses	5.4A-8505	Standard		Do not permit ranges for firearm target practice.		
Transportation & Travel	5.4A-9101	Guideline	Y	Manage road use to provide for habitat needs of wildlife and to maintain habitat effectiveness. Construct new local roads or reconstruct existing local roads needed for management activities. Physically block and revegetate local roads between periods of use. (See Appendix E.)		

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
Transportation & Travel	5.4A-9102	Guideline		Retain existing highways, county roads, and roads serving private land and developed recreation sites.		
Transportation & Travel	5.4A-9103	Guideline		Permit foot, horseback and bike (non-motorized) travel on recreational trails.		
Transportation & Travel	5.4A-9104	Guideline	Y	Close seasonally or obliterate recreational trail segments found to cause conflicts with wildlife needs.		
Transportation & Travel	5.4A-9105	Guideline		Prevent conflicts between log hauling and recreation traffic. (See Appendix E.)		
Transportation & Travel	5.4A-9106	Guideline		Permit only road signs necessary for safety, traffic management, and interpretation.		
Transportation & Travel	5.4A-9107	Guideline	Y	Specific areas and travel routes are open year-round or seasonally for motorized recreation. Otherwise, the area is closed to motorized recreation, including snowmobiling. (See Appendix E.)		
Transportation & Travel	5.4A-9108	Guideline	Y	Limit motorized administrative travel to emergencies and work which cannot be accomplished by other means. (See Appendix E.)		
Management Area 5.43						
Forest Communities	5.43-2102	Standard		Suitable lands are available for timber production and contribute to the allowable sale quantity.		
Rangeland	5.43-2501	Guideline		Feature big game use of forage increases that result from the vegetative improvements, while also allowing for livestock increases. Follow the Forestwide proper allowable use guidelines or residual levels designated in AMP's or AOI's for combined forage use by wildlife and livestock.		
Wildlife	5.43-3201	Guideline		Temporary openings in the grass/forb stage should be between 1 to 10 acres.		
	5.43-3202	Guideline	Y	Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 55 percent, Elk winter = 50 percent, Deer summer = 60 percent, Deer winter = 50 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer & elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 46 percent, Elk winter = 43 percent, Deer summer = 42 percent, Deer winter = 38 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer & elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 46 percent, Elk winter = 43 percent, Deer summer = 42 percent, Deer winter = 38 percent
Fire & fuels	5.43-4101	Guideline		Utilize appropriate fuel treatment practices, including prescribed fire, to achieve resource management objectives.		
	5.43-4102	Guideline		Emphasize the use of prescribed fire to increase the density, vigor and nutritional value of important forage plants for improved health of wintering big game animals.		
Recreation	5.43-5101	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Roaded Natural, Non-motorized.		
Scenery Management	5.43-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are: High=104 Acres, Moderate=6793 Acres, Low=3171 Acres		
Transportation & Travel	5.43-9101	Guideline	Y	Off-road motorized travel is normally prohibited unless an area is specifically designated as open through a project decision.		
	5.43-9102	Guideline	Y	Motorized road travel is restricted to designated routes.		
Management Area 5.6						
Forest Communities	5.6-2101	Standard		Maintain existing stands and acres of hardwoods.		
	5.6-2103	Standard		Suitable lands are available for timber production and contribute to the allowable sale quantity.		
	5.6-2104	Guideline		In portions of the management area where a trail system is emphasized, provide a visually appealing landscape by providing a diversity of vegetative species and size classes with vista openings that feature rock outcroppings and park-like stands of large ponderosa pine.		
Rangeland	5.6-2501	Guideline		Feature big game use of forage increases, that result from the vegetative improvements, while also allowing for livestock increases. Follow the Forestwide proper allowable use or residual guidelines for forage use by wildlife and livestock combined.		
Wildlife	5.6-3201	Guideline		Temporary openings in the grass/forb stage should be between 1 to 10 acres.		
	5.6-3202	Guideline	Y	Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 65 percent, Elk winter = 55 percent, Deer summer = 60 percent, Deer winter = 50 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer & elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 46 percent, Elk winter = 43 percent, Deer summer = 42 percent, Deer winter = 38 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer & elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 46 percent, Elk winter = 43 percent, Deer summer = 42 percent, Deer winter = 38 percent
Fire & fuels	5.6-4101	Guideline		Utilize appropriate fuel treatment practices, including prescribed fire, to achieve resource management objectives.		
	5.6-4102	Guideline		Use prescribed fire to improve the vigor, abundance and nutritional value of important forage plants for the benefit of big game animals, and other wildlife.		
Recreation	5.6-5101	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Roaded Natural.		
Scenery Management	5.6-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are: High=622 Acres, Moderate=20114 Acres, Low=5767 Acres		
Transportation & Travel	5.6-9101	Guideline		Off-road motorized travel is allowed unless restricted by a project decision.		
	5.6-9102	Guideline		Motorized road travel is allowed unless restricted by a project decision.		
	5.6-9103	Guideline		Over-the-snow travel is allowed unless restricted by a project decision.		
Management Area 8.2						

12/29/2000 Standards and Guidelines				ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2	ALTERNATIVE 3
General	8.2-1001	Guideline		All resource management activities should be compatible with and minimize impacts to recreational resources and opportunities.		
Flora	8.2-2101	Guideline		Vegetation manipulation may be scheduled to protect and enhance recreational opportunities, but should not occur during times of high recreational use or result in conflicts with recreational activities.		
Flora	8.2-2102	Guideline		Manage ponderosa pine utilizing a 200-year rotation.		
Flora	8.2-2103	Standard		Suitable lands are available for timber production and contribute to the allowable sale quantity.		
Flora	8.2-2104	Standard		Protect unique biological features.		
Rangeland	8.2-2501	Guideline		Livestock management strategies in allotment management plans should meet the recreational objectives for the management area.		
Wildlife	8.2-3201	Guideline		Wildlife management activities should be implemented to retain or enhance viewing opportunities and species diversity.		
Wildlife	8.2-3202	Standard		Retain dead standing trees that do not present a safety hazard.		
Wildlife	8.2-3203	Guideline	Y	Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 50 percent, Elk Winter = 45 percent, Deer summer = 50 percent, Deer winter = 45 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 40 percent, Elk Winter = 35 percent, Deer summer = 37 percent, Deer winter = 33 percent	<b>CORRECTED:</b> Deer and elk habitat effectiveness in a planning unit should at least meet the following values. Projects in planning units currently below these values should result in increased habitat effectiveness. Elk summer = 40 percent, Elk Winter = 35 percent, Deer summer = 37 percent, Deer winter = 33 percent
Recreation	8.2-5101	Guideline		The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Roaded Natural.		
Recreation	8.2-5102	Standard		Prohibit camping outside of developed campgrounds.		
Recreation	8.2-5103	Guideline	Y	High-use recreation sites may be hardened and/or additional restrictions enforced to protect sensitive natural resources.		
Scenery Management	8.2-5601	Guideline		The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are: High=9331 acres, Moderate=3873 acres, Low=196 acres		
Special Uses	8.2-8500	Guideline		Permit special-uses that are complementary and compatible with the kind and development level of the associated Forest Service facilities within the area.		
Transportation & Travel	8.2-9101	Standard		Off-road motorized travel is prohibited.		
Transportation & Travel	8.2-9102	Guideline	Y	Motorized road travel is restricted to designated routes		
Transportation & Travel	8.2-9103	Guideline	Y	Over-the-snow motorized travel is restricted to designed routes and areas.		
Transportation & Travel	8.2-9104	Guideline		Transportation systems, both roads and trails, should be constructed and maintained to the levels needed to support the recreational activities within the area.		
Transportation & Travel	8.2-9105	Guideline		Emphasize signing of recreational purposes that comply with site-development scale and Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS).		
	NEW 8.2-9106	Standard	Y			No new developments, including road and trail construction, in the Cascade Creek/Spring riparian area. Discourage new creek access points at Cascade Springs. (See Map T. 8 S., R. 5 E., Sec. 20 SE 1/4 SW 1/4.) <b>Standard</b>