

Record of Decision Appendix

Changes Made in this Decision

This appendix contains changes made in this decision to the December, 1996 draft of the Revised Plan released with the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) . These also constitute changes to Alternative G as disclosed in the FEIS.

Title Page Change:

The Record of Decision adopting the Revised Plan was signed on March 13, 1997. Hence, the official title of the Forest Plan Document should be:

1997 Revision - Black Hills Land and Resource Management Plan.

The cover of the document released earlier said "1996".

Goals and Objectives:

Original:

102. Assess the health of 6th Level Watersheds. See Appendix M, the Monitoring Implementation Guide, and the FEIS for further information.

Revised:

102. Use a qualitative survey which emphasizes riparian condition, such as the Proper Functioning Condition methodology, to refine the preliminary watershed health assessments (FP-EIS:Appendix J) within the next planning period. This survey would focus first on Class III watersheds, and could be supplemented with additional quantitative methods, as needed, for the design of watershed improvements. Class I watersheds do not need to be surveyed unless information becomes available which suggests there was an error in classification.

Reason for Change:

This provides more information on how watershed health assessments will be conducted. Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) methodology is now a minimum standard policy of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. This change also recognizes that a preliminary assessment (in Appendix J) has been completed.

Original:

204. Conserve and manage white spruce, lodgepole pine, limber pine and Douglas-fir stands.

Revised:

204. Conserve and manage white spruce, lodgepole pine, limber pine and Douglas-fir.

Reason for Change:

Species should be conserved, but not necessarily on a stand-by-stand basis, which could conflict with other ecosystem objectives.

Original:

207. Manage at least 5 percent of the forested landbase for late succession.

a. The 5 percent should include acres in Management Area 3.7, the smaller scale stands identified in the Resource Information System (RIS) database, and other management areas that provide late succession conditions, such as Wilderness. Conserve the integrity of these late successional stands.

b. Small scale late-succession stands other than Management Area 3.7 identified in the Forest Plan may, through project analysis and environmental documentation, be exchanged for other existing late succession. The stand to be considered for late succession management should be at least equal in quality and size. This exchange process should be limited to situations where there will be an improvement in Forest late-succession conditions.

Revised:

207. Manage at least 5 percent of the forested landbase for late succession.

a. The late succession acreage should include Management Area 3.7, the smaller scale stands identified in the Resource Information System (RIS) database, and other management areas that provide late succession conditions, such as Wilderness. Conserve the integrity of these late successional stands.

b. Small scale late-succession stands other than Management Area 3.7 identified in the Forest Plan may, through project analysis and environmental documentation, be exchanged for other existing late succession. The stand to be considered for late succession management should be at least equal in quality and size. This exchange process should be limited to situations where there will be an improvement in Forest late-succession conditions.

Reason for Change:

A map of the RIS sites to be managed for late succession accompanies the Plan. Using this map, areas managed for late succession will exceed 5 percent when the Wilderness and other management areas are considered. The clause under (a) was intended to apply to the late successional category in general, not just to the 5 percent minimum.

Original:

209. Manage or maintain at least 5 percent of treated forested acres in a timber harvest project area for the grass/forb structural stage, unless the planning unit (diversity unit, watershed, or landtype association) has more than 20 percent of National Forest lands in meadows, prairies and/or grass/forb structural stage in permanent openings. Include naturally occurring grass/forb structural stage in the 5 percent, e.g., created by wildfire. Grass/forb openings should be 1 acre in size or larger; some low density stands or portions of stands provide openings of this size.

Revised:

209. Manage at least 5 percent of a timber harvest project area for the grass/forb structural stage. Grass/forb openings should be 1 acre in size or larger. In accounting for openings, include those created by wildfire or other natural disturbance events. Also include grass/forb openings greater than 1 acre within low density stands.

Reason for Change:

This change increases the acreages to be managed for grass/forb to more closely approximate the direction in the 1983 Plan. Grass/forb is an important habitat component. The clause which limits the requirement in areas with permanent openings is not necessary because these areas are generally in the Southern Hills and outside the suitable timber base. Also, permanent openings are likely to have different species composition than the grass/forb structural stage in ponderosa pine ecosystems.

Original:

217. Maintain habitat for game and fish populations in each planning unit (diversity unit, watershed or landtype association) at current capacities.

Revised:

217. Maintain habitat for game and fish populations at the state objectives in effect in 1996.

Reason for Change:

It may not be possible to maintain habitat in each planning unit. This objective was also changed to match state population objectives, which is the level that was analyzed in the FEIS.

Original:

407. Provide the following Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS):

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS) (Thousands of Acres)	
Primitive	11
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	34
Semi-Primitive Motorized	12
Roaded Natural	1107
Roaded Natural Non-Motorized	79
Rural	1

Revised:

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM (ROS) (Thousands of Acres)	
Primitive	11
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized	18
Semi-Primitive Motorized	12
Roaded Natural	1107
Roaded Natural Non-Motorized	95
Rural	1

Reason for Change:

Adjustments in Norbeck Wildlife Preserve so that ROS is consistent with wildlife habitat objectives. (See changes to guideline 5.4A-5102.)

Original:

504. Actively seek local government input and support for those exchanges that substantially change the balance of federal and private lands.

Revised:

504. Actively seek local government and tribal government input and support for those exchanges that substantially change the balance of federal and private lands.

Reason for Change:

To recognize the interest of Tribal governments in land exchanges.

Addition:

707. Allow military construction and tactical training exercises, consistent with resource protection, standards and guidelines, and safety of other Forest users.

Reason for Addition:

This continues an amendment made to the 1983 Plan at the request of the National Guard to validate their annual training exercise, while limiting the kind of military exercises which would be damaging to the environment.

Standards and Guidelines:

Original:

1102. Maintain or improve long-term levels of organic matter and nutrients on all lands.

STANDARD (Regional WCP Handbook Standard 14)

- a. On soils with topsoil thinner than 1 inch, topsoil organic matter less than 2 percent, or effective rooting depth less than 15 inches, retain 90 percent or more of the fine (less than 3 inches in diameter) logging slash in the stand after each clearcut and seed-tree harvest, and retain 50 percent or more of such slash in the stand after each shelterwood and group-selection harvest, considering existing and projected levels of fine slash. **GUIDELINE**

Revised:

1102. Maintain or improve long-term levels of organic matter and nutrients on all lands.

STANDARD (Regional WCP Handbook Standard 14)

- a. On soils with topsoil thinner than 1 inch, topsoil organic matter less than 2 percent, or effective rooting depth less than 15 inches, retain 90 percent or more of the fine (less than 3 inches in diameter) logging slash in the stand after each clearcut and seed-tree harvest, and retain 50 percent or more of such slash in the stand after each shelterwood and group-selection harvest, considering existing and projected levels of fine slash. **GUIDELINE**
- b. For areas adjacent to roads and trails, retain slash described in (a) at levels that meet guideline 4112. **GUIDELINE**

Reason for Change:

Item (b) was added to address conflicts between scenery management and soil productivity.

Original:

1111. Stabilize, scarify or recontour temporary roads, constructed skid trail and lands prior to seeding. **GUIDELINE**

Revised:

1111. Stabilize, scarify or recontour temporary roads, constructed skid trails and landings prior to seeding. **GUIDELINE**

Reason for Change:

Correction of typographical errors.

Original:

1115. When ground disturbing or vegetation management occur, use vegetative buffer strips or barriers to reduce sediment. Determine buffer width using the equation in Appendix J. **GUIDELINE**

Revised:

1115. 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. **GUIDELINE**

Reason for Change:

Clarifies the intent of buffer widths. The buffer equation is specifically designed for roads, but not necessarily for all activities.

Original:

1204. 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. **STANDARD**

Revised:

1204. 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. **GUIDELINE**

Reason for Change:

Change from standard to guideline to allow for catastrophic events where excessive windfall may be removed from streams if desired.

Original:

1206. When stabilizing damaged stream banks, preferentially use methods that emphasize vegetative stabilization. **GUIDELINE**

Revised:

1206. When stabilizing damaged stream banks, preferentially use methods that emphasize vegetative stabilization. Use native vegetation for streambank stabilization whenever possible. **GUIDELINE**

Reason for Change:

To reiterate the use of native vegetation in revegetation projects.

Added:

2109. 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. **GUIDELINE**

Reason for Addition:

Generally, patch cuts should be designed so they will regenerate and stay within the suitable timber base. An allowance is given in the Record of Decision for a limited number of patch cuts to be taken out of the suitable base, but these deviations from this guideline shall be documented.

Original:

2401. 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). **STANDARD**

Revised:

2401. 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). **STANDARD**

Reason for Change:

To eliminate possible conflict with the planning regulations which allow the ASQ to be exceeded for salvage or sanitation harvest.

Original:

2404. Volume which is chargeable to the ASQ is all material on suitable and available land (summarized below) within utilization Standard 2405. **STANDARD**

Suitable and Available Land by Management Area

MANAGEMENT AREA	AVAILABILITY
1.1A Black Elk Wilderness	Not Available
3.1 Botanical Areas	Not Available
3.2A Inyan Kara Mountain	Not Available
3.31 Backcountry Motorized Recreation Emphasis	Not Available
3.32 Backcountry Non-motorized Recreation Emphasis	Not Available
3.7 Late Successional Forest Landscapes	Not Available
4.1 Limited Motorized Use and Forest Product Emphasis	Where Indicated in RIS Database
4.2A Spearfish Canyon	Not Available
4.2B Peter Norbeck Scenic Byway (Within Norbeck Wildlife Preserve)	Where Indicated in RIS Database
5.1 Resource Production Emphasis	Where Indicated in RIS Database
5.1A Southern Hills Forest and Grassland Areas	Not Available
5.2A Fort Meade VA Hospital Watershed	Where Indicated in RIS Database
5.3A Black Hills Experimental Forest	Not Available
5.3B Sturgis Experimental Watershed	Not Available
5.4 Big Game Winter Range Emphasis	Where Indicated in RIS Database
5.4A Norbeck Wildlife Preserve	Where Indicated in RIS Database
5.43 Big Game and Resource Production	Where Indicated in RIS Database
5.6 Forest Products, Recreation and Big Game Emphasis	Where Indicated in RIS Database
8.2 Developed Recreation Complexes	Where Indicated in RIS Database

Revised:

2404. Volume which is chargeable to the ASQ is all material on suitable and available land (summarized below) within utilization Standard 2405. **STANDARD**

Suitable and Available Land by Management Area

MANAGEMENT AREA	AVAILABILITY
1.1A Black Elk Wilderness	Not Available
3.1 Botanical Areas	Not Available
3.2A Inyan Kara Mountain	Not Available
3.31 Backcountry Motorized Recreation Emphasis	Not Available
3.32 Backcountry Non-motorized Recreation Emphasis	Not Available
3.7 Late Successional Forest Landscapes	Not Available
4.1 Limited Motorized Use and Forest Product Emphasis	Portions Suitable and Available
4.2A Spearfish Canyon	Not Available
4.2B Peter Norbeck Scenic Byway (Within Norbeck Wildlife Preserve)	Portions Suitable and Available
5.1 Resource Production Emphasis	Portions Suitable and Available
5.1A Southern Hills Forest and Grassland Areas	Not Available
5.2A Fort Meade VA Hospital Watershed	Portions Suitable and Available
5.3A Black Hills Experimental Forest	Not Available
5.3B Sturgis Experimental Watershed	Not Available
5.4 Big Game Winter Range Emphasis	Portions Suitable and Available
5.4A Norbeck Wildlife Preserve	Portions Suitable and Available
5.43 Big Game and Resource Production	Portions Suitable and Available
5.6 Forest Products, Recreation and Big Game Emphasis	Portions Suitable and Available
8.2 Developed Recreation Complexes	Portions Suitable and Available

Reasons for Change:

Suitability is not an acre-by-acre decision, nor is the data in the RIS data base intended to be part of the Forest Plan. The suitability determination is a total acreage for the Forest only. Individual acreages in the management areas which are generally available need to be reassessed during project planning.

Original:

2405. Utilization standards for live and dead material are:

TYPE OF PRODUCT	MINIMUM DBH	MINIMUM TOP DIAMETER	LENGTH (Feet)	MERCHANTABILITY FACTOR
LIVE TREES				
Sawtimber				
Conifers	8"-9"	6"-7"	8'-10'	10.67 (33.3%)
Aspen	7"-8"	5"-7"	8'	8.00 (50%)
Products Other Than Sawtimber	5"-6"	4"	6.5'-8.3'	Variable
DEAD TREES				
Sawtimber				
Conifers	7"-12"	7"-10"	8'-16'	10.67 (33.3%)
Products Other Than Sawtimber	5"	4"	Variable	Variable

STANDARD

Revised:

2405. Utilization standards for live and dead material are:

TYPE OF PRODUCT	MINIMUM DBH	MINIMUM TOP DIAMETER	LENGTH (Feet)	MERCHANTABILITY FACTOR
LIVE TREES				
Sawtimber				
Conifers	8"-9"	6"-7"	8'-10'	10.67 (33.3%)
Products Other Than Sawtimber	5"-6"	4"	6.5'-8.3'	Variable
DEAD TREES				
Sawtimber				
Conifers	7"-12"	7"-10"	8'-16'	10.67 (33.3%)
Products Other Than Sawtimber	5"	4"	Variable	Variable

STANDARD

Reasons for Change:

Aspen is not a commercial species. Since this table is tied to what is chargeable to ASQ, aspen should not be in this table.

Original:

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.

ACCEPTABLE SILVICULTURAL SYSTEMS

FOREST COVER TYPE	EVEN-AGED SYSTEMS	TWO-AGED SYSTEMS	UNEVEN-AGED SYSTEMS
Ponderosa Pine	Shelterwood, Clear-cut and Seed Tree	Irregular Shelterwood	Group Selection and Single-Tree Selection
Aspen/Birch (See Below)	Coppice	Coppice with Standards	Group Selection
White Spruce	Shelterwood and Clear-cut	Irregular Shelterwood	Group Selection and Single-Tree Selection
Lodgepole Pine Douglas-fir	Shelterwood, Clear-cut and Seed Tree	Irregular Shelterwood	Group Selection

NOTE: For aspen in the above table, "Coppice" is a vegetation reproduction method with clearcutting. Clearcutting stimulates sprouting from the residual roots. "Coppice with Standards" selects overstory trees reserved for a longer rotation at the time each crop of coppice material is cut.

Use of group selection as an appropriate silvicultural system in aspen is currently under study to determine regeneration success, but is authorized on a test basis.

- 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.
- b. These silvicultural systems are to be applied in a manner that will promote natural regeneration.
- c. Tree stand vegetation management treatments are to be approved by certified silviculturists.
- 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.

STANDARD (Amended Regional Guide Silviculture Standard)

Revised:

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.

ACCEPTABLE SILVICULTURAL SYSTEMS

FOREST COVER TYPE	EVEN-AGED SYSTEMS	TWO-AGED SYSTEMS	UNEVEN-AGED SYSTEMS
Ponderosa Pine	Shelterwood, Clear-cut and Seed Tree	Irregular Shelterwood	Group Selection and Single-Tree Selection
Aspen/Birch (See Below)	Coppice	Coppice with Standards	Group Selection
White Spruce	Shelterwood and Clear-cut	Irregular Shelterwood	Group Selection and Single-Tree Selection
Lodgepole Pine Douglas-fir	Shelterwood, Clear-cut and Seed Tree	Irregular Shelterwood	Group Selection

NOTE: For aspen in the above table, "Coppice" is a vegetation reproduction method with clearcutting. Clearcutting stimulates sprouting from the residual roots. "Coppice with Standards" selects overstory trees reserved for a longer rotation at the time each crop of coppice material is cut.

Use of group selection as an appropriate silvicultural system in aspen is currently under study to determine regeneration success, but is authorized on a test basis.

- 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. **STANDARD** (Amended Regional Guide Silviculture Standard)
- b. These silvicultural systems are to be applied in a manner that will promote natural regeneration. **STANDARD** (Amended Regional Guide Silviculture Standard)
- c. Tree stand vegetation management treatments are to be approved by certified silviculturists. **STANDARD** (Amended Regional Guide Silviculture 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. **STANDARD** (Amended Regional Guide Silviculture Standard)
- 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. **GUIDELINE**
- f. For Two-Step shelterwood system: Residual stocking levels for seed cuts range from 20-50 basal area. **GUIDELINE**

Reasons for Change:

Items (e) and (f) have been added. Appendix B of the FEIS discusses why the shelterwood system is the most appropriate harvest method for ponderosa pine in the Black Hills.

Original:

3103. For the six snail "species of special concern," conserve habitat at colonies identified by Frest and Johannes in their 1993 report. **STANDARD**

Revised:

3103. For the snail "species of special concern," conserve habitat at colonies identified by Frest and Johannes in their 1993 report. **STANDARD**

Reasons for Change:

To conform with the Frest and Johannes report.

Original:

3108. Limit activities in at least three goshawk nest stands (approximately 30 acres) in each historically active territory. Use historical nest stands as a first priority, and other structurally and compositionally appropriate stands as a second priority. **STANDARD**

Revised:

3108. 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. **STANDARD**

Reasons for Change:

Provides clarification as to what the 30 acres refers to.

Original:

3205. Provide at least two to six turkey roost sites per section, consisting of mature trees with a minimum diameter at breast height (DBH) of 10 inches, widely spaced, and more than 80 basal area. 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. **GUIDELINE**

Revised:

3205. 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 feet square 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. **GUIDELINE**

Reasons for Change:

This more accurately reflects the habitat requirements reported for the Black Hills.

Original:

3212. Manage for riparian communities that result in stable stream banks and provide fish cover. Retain woody vegetation along streams and lakes to maintain shading and large woody material for aquatic life. **GUIDELINE**

Revised:

3212. 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. **GUIDELINE**

Reasons for Change:

To recognize the importance of riparian habitat for birds and animals.

Original:

4201b. 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. **GUIDELINE**

Revised:

4201b. 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, turkey roost sites, and hiding cover. **GUIDELINE**

Reasons for Change:

To recognize hiding cover as a management objective for retaining denser stands.

Original:

4303. Noxious weed program priorities, not necessarily in order include:

- a. Existing infestations;
- b. Prevention from potential invaders;
- c. Control of invading species new to an area;
- d. Integrated weed management efforts on established stands;
- e. Monitoring and documenting where and when pests are treated and the type of treatment applied; and
- f. Emergency spill plans for chemical agent projects.

GUIDELINE

Revised:

4303. 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.

GUIDELINE

Reasons for Change:

The 1983 Plan contained this list of priorities. It is desirable to retain these priorities because funds may be limited.

Original:

4307. When feeding recreational livestock and other ungulates use certified noxious weed-free seed. **GUIDELINE**

Revised:

4307. When feeding recreational livestock and other ungulates use certified noxious weed-free seed. **STANDARD**

Reasons for Change:

To make 4307 consistent with 4306 and Forest Service policy.

Original:

5601. 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. **GUIDELINE**

Scenic Integrity Objective by Management Area (Acres)

MGMT AREAS	NAME	VERY HIGH	HIGH	MOD	LOW	VERY LOW
1.1A	Black Elk Wilderness	9,831				
3.1	Botanical Areas		425	6,395	1,266	
3.2A	Inyan Kara Mountain	1,397				
3.31	Back Country Motorized Recreation Emphasis		1,189	2,610	8,092	
3.32	Back Country Non-Motorized Recreation Emphasis		1,175	6,036	3,822	
3.7	Late Successional Forest Landscapes		3,729	13,606	7,802	
4.1	Limited Motorized Use and Forest Product Emphasis		6,362	23,742	13,539	
4.2A	Spearfish Canyon		5,836	3,461	1,406	
4.2B	Peter Norbeck Scenic Byway (Within Norbeck Wildlife Preserve)		1,716	78	7	
5.1	Resource Production Emphasis		57,127	248,914	255,641	
5.1A	Southern Hills Forest and Grassland Areas		1,585	16,726	71,354	
5.2A	Fort Meade VA Hospital Watershed		79	680	2,536	
5.3A	Black Hills Experimental Forest					3,402
5.3B	Sturgis Experimental Watershed					1,075
5.4	Big Game Winter Range Emphasis		51,224	166,821	176,348	
5.4A	Norbeck Wildlife Preserve		10,208	4,607	947	
5.43	Big Game and Resource Production		104	6,739	3,171	
5.6	Forest Products, Recreation and Big Game Emphasis		622	20,114	5,767	
8.2	Developed Recreation Complexes		9,331	3,873	196	
	Total	11,228	150,712	524,402	561,171	4,477

Revised:

5601. 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. **GUIDELINE**

Scenic Integrity Objective by Management Area (Acres)

MGMT AREAS	NAME	VERY HIGH	HIGH	MOD	LOW	VERY LOW
1.1A	Black Elk Wilderness	9,831				
3.1	Botanical Areas		8,086			
3.2A	Inyan Kara Mountain	1,397				
3.31	Back Country Motorized Recreation Emphasis		1,189	10,702		
3.32	Back Country Non-Motorized Recreation Emphasis		11,033			
3.7	Late Successional Forest Landscapes		3,729	13,606	7,802	
4.1	Limited Motorized Use and Forest Product Emphasis		6,362	23,742	13,539	
4.2A	Spearfish Canyon		5,836	3,461	1,406	
4.2B	Peter Norbeck Scenic Byway (Within Norbeck Wildlife Preserve)		1,801			
5.1	Resource Production Emphasis		57,127	248,914	255,641	
5.1A	Southern Hills Forest and Grassland Areas		1,585	16,726	71,354	
5.2A	Fort Meade VA Hospital Watershed		3,295			
5.3A	Black Hills Experimental Forest					3,402
5.3B	Sturgis Experimental Watershed					1,075
5.4	Big Game Winter Range Emphasis		51,224	166,821	176,348	
5.4A	Norbeck Wildlife Preserve		10,208	4,607	947	
5.43	Big Game and Resource Production		104	6,739	3,171	
5.6	Forest Products, Recreation and Big Game Emphasis		622	20,114	5,767	
8.2	Developed Recreation Complexes		9,331	3,873	196	
	Total	11,228	171,532	519,305	536,171	4,477

Reasons for Change:

Scenic integrity objectives were changed to be in conformance with the recreation opportunity spectrum.

Original:

8308. Existing power line poles, in high probability raptor habitat listed below, with unsafe configurations should be replaced or reconfigured with raptor 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. **GUIDELINE**

Revised:

8308. 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. **GUIDELINE**

Reason for Change:

This corrects "raptor design" to "raptor-safe design", which was the original intent.

Management Areas:

Original:

3.1-5601. The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are:

High = 425 Acres

Moderate = 6,395 Acres

Low = 1,266 Acres

GUIDELINE

Revised:

3.1-5601. The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) is high.

GUIDELINE

Reason for Change:

To conform with the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification of semi-primitive non-motorized.

Addition

3.1 - 9105. Do not construct any new System roads in the Upper Sand Creek Botanical Area. **STANDARD**

Reason for Addition:

To maintain the essentially roadless character of the Area.

Original:

3.31-3202. At a minimum, meet the following habitat effectiveness values. These guidelines are meant to be a bottom line threshold for deer and elk habitat rather than a minimum value to manage towards.

Elk Summer = 50 percent

Elk Winter = 45 percent

Deer Summer = 50 percent

Deer Winter = 45 percent

GUIDELINE

Revised:

3.31-3202. 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

GUIDELINE

Reason for Change:

To provide wording consistent with other management areas.

Original:

3.31-5601. The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are:

High = 1,189 Acres

Moderate = 2,610 Acres

Low = 8,092 Acres

GUIDELINE

Revised:

3.31-5601. The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are:

High = 1,189 Acres

Moderate = 10,702 Acres

GUIDELINE

Reason for Change:

To conform with the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification of semi-primitive motorized.

Original:

3.32-3202. At a minimum, meet the following habitat effectiveness values. These guidelines are meant to be a bottom line threshold for deer and elk habitat rather than a minimum value to manage towards.

Elk Summer = 50 percent

Elk Winter = 45 percent

Deer Summer = 50 percent

Deer Winter = 45 percent

GUIDELINE

Revised:

3.32-3202. 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

GUIDELINE

Reason for Change:

To provide wording consistent with other management areas.

Original:

3.32-5601. The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are:

High = 1,175 Acres

Moderate = 6,036 Acres

Low = 3,822 Acres

GUIDELINE

Revised:

3.32-5601. The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) is high.

GUIDELINE

Reasons for Change:

To conform with the recreation opportunity spectrum classification of semi-primitive non-motorized (motorized on snow).

Original:

3.7-2102. Tentatively suitable lands within these areas do not contribute to the allowable sale quantity and are not part of the suitable timber land base. **STANDARD**

Revised:

3.7-2102. 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. **STANDARD**

Reason for Change:

To incorporate language from the Record of Decision for the Sand Creek Area.

Addition:

3.7-9105. Do not construct any new System roads in the Sand Creek Late Successional Area. **STANDARD**

Reason for Addition:

To retain the essentially unroaded character of the Area.

Original:

4.1-3201. At a minimum, meet the following habitat effectiveness values. These guidelines are meant to be a bottom line threshold for deer and elk habitat rather than a minimum value to manage towards.

Elk Summer = 50 percent
Elk Winter = 45 percent
Deer Summer = 50 percent
Deer Winter = 45 percent

GUIDELINE

Revised:

4.1-3201. 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

GUIDELINE

Reason for Change:

To provide wording consistent with other management areas.

Original:

4.2A-9102. Restrict motorized, motorized over snow, and non-motorized travel to designated routes. **GUIDELINE**

Revised:

4.2A-9102. Restrict motorized travel, including over-snow, to designated routes.

GUIDELINE

Reason for Change:

It is not the intent to restrict hikers or other non-motorized travel.

Original:

4.2B-5601. The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are:

High = 1,716 Acres
Moderate = 78 Acres
Low = 7 Acres

GUIDELINE

Revised:

4.2B-5601. The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) is high.

GUIDELINE

Reason for Change:

To recognize the intent of the Scenic Byway Management Area.

Original:

5.1-2501. At a minimum, meet the following habitat effectiveness values. These guidelines are meant to be a bottom line threshold for deer and elk habitat rather than a minimum value to manage towards.

- Elk Summer = 50 percent
- Elk Winter = 45 percent
- Deer Summer = 50 percent
- Deer Winter = 45 percent

GUIDELINE

Revised:

5.1-3201. 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

GUIDELINE

Reason for Change:

To provide wording consistent with other management areas.

Original:

5.1A-3201. Achieve and maintain the following habitat effectiveness values for deer and elk.

- Elk Summer = 50 percent
- Elk Winter = 45 percent
- Deer Summer = 50 percent
- Deer Winter = 50 percent

GUIDELINE

Revised:

5.1A-3201. 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 = 50 percent

GUIDELINE

Reason for Change:

To provide wording consistent with other management areas.

Addition:

5.1A - 9104. Do not construct any new System roads in the Pilger Mountain Area shown on page C-27 of the FEIS. **STANDARD**

Reason for Addition:

To maintain the recreational character of the area.

Original:

5.2A-3201. At a minimum, meet the following habitat effectiveness values. These guidelines are meant to be a bottom line threshold for deer and elk habitat rather than a minimum value to manage towards.

Elk Summer = 50 percent
Elk Winter = 45 percent
Deer Summer = 50 percent
Deer Winter = 45 percent

GUIDELINE

Revised:

5.2A-3201. 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

GUIDELINE

Reason for Change:

To provide wording consistent with other management areas.

Original:

5.2A-5601. The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are:

High = 79 Acres
Moderate = 680 Acres
Low = 2,536 Acres

GUIDELINE

Revised:

5.2A-5601. The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) is high.

GUIDELINE

Reason for Change:

To conform with the recreation opportunity spectrum classification of semi-primitive non-motorized.

Original:

5.4-202. Manage 30 percent of a timber sale project area for meadows, the grass/forb and/or low density mature structural stage, unless the planning unit (diversity unit, watershed, and/or landtype association) has more than 20 percent of National Forest lands which are in meadows, prairies and/or grass/forbs structural stage. **OBJECTIVE**

Revised:

5.4-202. Manage at least 20 percent of planning units (diversity unit, watershed, and/or landtype association) for forage production (meadows, structural stages 1, 3A and 4A). **OBJECTIVE**

Reason for Change:

This change is to recognize contribution of natural openings in areas adjacent to the immediate timber sale project area.

Original:

5.4-2101. Do not harvest thermal cover if the planning unit does not meet Objective 5.4-205. **GUIDELINE**

Revised:

5.4-2101. Do not harvest thermal cover if the planning unit does not meet Objective 5.4-205. Consider harvest treatments to produce thermal cover in the future. **GUIDELINE**

Reason for Change:

This provides additional direction where thermal cover is presently lacking.

Original:

5.4-3203. Achieve and maintain the following habitat effectiveness values for deer and elk.

Elk Summer = 60 percent

Elk Winter = 55 percent

Deer Summer = 55 percent

Deer Winter = 50 percent

GUIDELINE

Revised:

5.4-3203. 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

GUIDELINE**Reason for Change:**

To provide wording consistent with other management areas.

Original:

5.4-9101. Off-road motorized travel is restricted seasonally. **GUIDELINE**

5.4 -9102. Motorized road travel is restricted seasonally. **GUIDELINE**

Revised:

5.4-9101. Off-road motorized travel may be restricted. **GUIDELINE**

5.4-9102. Motorized road travel may be restricted. **GUIDELINE**

Reason for Change:

Some roads may be open all year and others may be closed yearlong, so "seasonally" carries the wrong impression.

Original:

5.4A-3203. 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. **STANDARD**

Revised:

5.4A-3203. Protect active goshawk nest sites by prohibiting timber harvest activities which were not occurring at nest initiation and by deferring treatment within the nest stand (approximately 30 acres each). In addition, prohibit road construction, skidding, and other timber harvest activities which were not occurring at nest initiation within one-fourth mile of the active nest site between March 1 and September 30. **STANDARD**

Reason for Change:

Clarifies that this standard only pertains to activities associated with timber harvesting. This retains language in the previous Plan developed in the Norbeck decision.

Original:

5.4A-3202. Achieve and maintain the following habitat effectiveness values for deer and elk.

Elk Summer = 65 percent
Elk Winter = 65 percent
Deer Summer = 60 percent
Deer Winter = 60 percent

GUIDELINE**Revised:**

5.4A-3202. 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 = 65 percent
Deer Summer = 60 percent
Deer Winter = 60 percent

GUIDELINE**Reason for Change:**

To provide wording consistent with other management areas.

Original:

5.4A-5102. The predominant Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class is Semi-primitive 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). **GUIDELINE**

Revised:

5.4A-5102. 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). **GUIDELINE**

Reason for Change:

To make the ROS consistent with wildlife habitat objectives for Norbeck.

Original:

5.4A-5601. The adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are:

High = 10,208 Acres
Moderate = 4,607 Acres
Low = 947 Acres

GUIDELINE

Revised:

5.4A-5601. Except as wildlife habitat needs dictate otherwise, the adopted Scenic Integrity Objectives (SIO) are:

- High = 10,208 Acres
- Moderate = 4,607 Acres
- Low = 947 Acres

GUIDELINE

Reason for Change:

To recognize the priority of wildlife habitat needs with the Norbeck Wildlife Preserve.

Original:

5.43-2101. Timber harvest and associated road construction should not reduce habitat effectiveness more than 5 percent. **STANDARD**

Revised:

~~5.43-2101. Timber harvest and associated road construction should not reduce habitat effectiveness more than 5 percent. **STANDARD**~~ **DELETED**

Reason for Change

This standard is not necessary because habitat effectiveness minimums are established in guideline 5.43-3202.

Original:

5.43-3202. Achieve and maintain the following habitat effectiveness values for deer and elk.

- Elk Summer = 55 percent
- Elk Winter = 50 percent
- Deer Summer = 60 percent
- Deer Winter = 50 percent

GUIDELINE

Revised:

5.43-3202. 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

GUIDELINE

Reason for Change:

To provide wording consistent with other management areas.

Original

Management Area 5.6

Theme: This area is managed for timber production, non-motorized recreational opportunities, and big game habitat value, with low open road densities and near-optimum arrangement of forage and cover areas.

Setting: These areas provide opportunities for non-motorized recreation, while allowing timber harvesting and livestock grazing.....

Activities and Opportunities:

On-Road Motorized Vehicles: Yes

Off Road Motorized Vehicles: Yes

Revised

Management Area 5.6

Theme: This area is managed for timber production, motorized and non-motorized recreational opportunities, and big game habitat value, with low open road densities and near-optimum arrangement of forage and cover areas.

Setting: These areas provide opportunities for a mixture of motorized and non-motorized recreation, while allowing timber harvesting and livestock grazing.....

Activities and Opportunities:

On-Road Motorized Vehicles: May Be Restricted

Off-Road Motorized Vehicles: May Be Restricted

Reason for Change:

To recognize the intermingling of motorized and non-motorized recreational opportunities within the area.

Original:

5.6-2102. Timber harvest and associated road construction should not reduce habitat effectiveness more than 5 percent. **STANDARD**

Revised:

~~5.6-2102. Timber harvest and associated road construction should not reduce habitat effectiveness more than 5 percent. **STANDARD**~~ **DELETED**

Reason for Change:

This standard is not needed because habitat effectiveness minimums are established in guideline 5.6-3202.

Original:

5.6-3202. Achieve and maintain the following habitat effectiveness values for deer and elk.

Elk Summer = 65 percent
Elk Winter = 55 percent
Deer Summer = 60 percent
Deer Winter = 50 percent

GUIDELINE**Revised:**

5.6-3202. 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

GUIDELINE**Reason for Change:**

To provide wording consistent with other management areas.

Original:

8.2-3203. At a minimum, meet the following habitat effectiveness values. These guidelines are meant to be a bottom line threshold for deer and elk habitat rather than a minimum value to manage towards.

Elk Summer = 50 percent
Elk Winter = 45 percent
Deer Summer = 50 percent
Deer Winter = 45 percent

GUIDELINE**Revised:**

8.2-3203. 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

GUIDELINE**Reason for Change:**

To provide wording consistent with other management areas.

Chapter Four

Original:

INTRODUCTION, Paragraph 3:

Budget fluctuations will undoubtedly affect the amount of monitoring feasible in any particular year. A priority system has been established to ensure the most important items will be monitored and evaluated first. If budget levels preclude the ability to perform all monitoring, items specifically required by regulation would be the last to be affected.

Revised:

INTRODUCTION, Paragraph 3:

Budget fluctuations will undoubtedly affect the amount of monitoring feasible in any particular year. If budget levels preclude the ability to perform all monitoring, items specifically required by law would be the last to be affected.

Reason for Change:

The priority system which had been developed was simply repeating the legal obligations and was not useful. Items required by law have been identified in the monitoring guide.

Addition:

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN MONITORING

The public is welcome to assist in monitoring activities. Specific information about opportunities to participate in monitoring is in the Monitoring and Evaluation Implementation Guide. Methods that will be used by interested parties are to be approved by the Forest Service prior to data collection. The Implementation Guide describes the acceptable techniques to be used. Other techniques that are widely used by the scientific community may also be used if they are approved by the Forest Service. All data collected is subject to field checks and verification before it is accepted for consideration.

Reason for Addition:

Many people expressed an interest in "citizen monitoring" during the Forest Planning process.

Original:**RESEARCH AND INFORMATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

The Forest has identified several research or information needs where additional information would be useful in conducting the monitoring and evaluation program. These topics are summarized below.

- Effects of whole tree skidding;
- Riparian areas with grazing;
 - Amounts of vegetation needed for bank stability
 - Background levels for sedimentation
- Management activity effects on changes in peak flow;
- Flood risk analysis model.

Revised:**RESEARCH AND INFORMATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT**

The Forest has identified several research or information needs where additional information would be useful in conducting the monitoring and evaluation program. These topics are summarized below.

- Effects of whole tree skidding;
- Riparian areas with grazing;
 - Amounts of vegetation needed for bank stability
 - Background levels for sedimentation
- Management activity effects on changes in peak flow;
- Flood risk analysis model.
- How to determine site productivity over a long term.
- Habitat capability validation
- Appropriateness of timber harvest for simulating fire effects

Reason for Change:

Additional research items have been identified.

Original:

ACTIVITY OR RESOURCE	ITEM	REFERENCE	LEVEL ¹	APPROACH ²	P/R ³	FREQ ⁴
AIR	Air Quality	Objective 101; Clean Air Act	1,2	Coordinate with States	A	1
SOILS	Soil Productivity	Objective 104	2,3	Sample; Aggregate Project Information	B/A	1
SOILS	Revegetation	Objective 104	3	Sample; Aggregate Project Information	B	1
WATER	Watershed Health	Objectives 107	2,3	Sample; Aggregate Project Information; Consult with States	A	1
WATER	Water Quantity	Objective 108	2	WRENS	A	5
RIPARIAN/ WETLANDS	Riparian Habitat Protection	Objective 213	2,3	Sample; Aggregate Project Information; Consult with State	A	1
RIPARIAN/ WETLANDS	Riparian Habitat Restoration	Objectives 214-215	2,3	Sample; Aggregate Project Information	B	5
VEGETATIVE DIVERSITY	Species Composition	Objectives 201-205	2,3	Database	B/A	5
VEGETATIVE DIVERSITY	Structure (including size, pattern, density and canopy)	Objectives 206-210, 222	2,3	Database	B/A	A
VEGETATIVE DIVERSITY	Late Successional	Objectives 207-208	2,3	Database; Research	A	5
VEGETATIVE DIVERSITY	Snag Retention	Objective 211	2,3	Survey; Aggregate Project Information	B	1
VEGETATIVE DIVERSITY	Down/Dead Woody Material	Objective 212	2,3	Survey; Aggregate Project Information	B	1
COMMODITY PRODUCTION	Growth Rate	Objectives 303-305	2,3	Sample; RIS	A	10
COMMODITY PRODUCTION	Regeneration	Objectives 303-305	2,3	Sample; RIS	A	1
COMMODITY PRODUCTION	Site Indexes	Objectives 303-305	2,3	Sample; RIS	A	10
COMMODITY	Timber	Objectives 303-305	2	Reports	A	1

ACTIVITY OR RESOURCE	ITEM	REFERENCE	LEVEL ¹	APPROACH ²	P/R ³	FREQ ⁴
PRODUCTION	Production					
COMMODITY PRODUCTION	Mineral Production	Objective 308	2	Reports	B	1
COMMODITY PRODUCTION	Forage Production	Objective 301	2,3	Survey; Aggregate Project Information	B	10
COMMODITY PRODUCTION	Rangeland Trend	Objective 302		Sample	B	10
COMMODITY PRODUCTION	Forage Utilization/Residual	Objective 301	2,3	Sample	B	1
SENSITIVE SPECIES	Sensitive Species (Plant and Animal)	Objective 221	2,3	Sample	B	5
SENSITIVE SPECIES	Botanical Areas	Objective 221	2,3	Sample	B	5
UNDESIRABLE PLANT SPECIES	Noxious Weeds, Species	Objective 230-231	2,3	Database; Coordinate with Counties	A	1
UNDESIRABLE PLANT SPECIES	Trend	Objective 230-231	2	Database; Coordinate with Counties	B	5
INSECTS AND DISEASES	Population, Damage Trend, and Risk	Objectives 228-229	2,3	Sample; RIS	B	1
INSECTS AND DISEASES	Exotics	Objective 230	2	Sample	A	1
FIRE	Fuel Loading Hazard	Objective 224	3	Database	B	1
FIRE	Fuel Treatment	Objective 224,226,227	3	Database	A	1
FIRE	Prevention and Suppression	Objectives 225-227	2	Aggregate Project Information; Database	A	1
WILDLIFE	Threatened and Endangered Species	Objective 220	2,3	Sample; RIS; GIS	B	1
WILDLIFE	Habitat/ Population Relationship, including MIS	Objectives 217-222	1,2	Research; RIS; GIS; Habitat Models	B	1
SCENERY	Scenic Integrity	Objectives 401- 402	2,3	Database; Sample; Aggregate Project Information; GIS	B	1
HERITAGE RESOURCES	Protection of Resources	Objectives 403, 405, 406	2,3	Database; Sample; Aggregate Project Information	A	1
WILDERNESS	Wilderness Ecosystem Condition	Objectives 1.1A-401	2	Database	B	1

ACTIVITY OR RESOURCE	ITEM	REFERENCE	LEVEL ¹	APPROACH ²	P/R ³	FREQ ⁴
WILDERNESS	Wilderness Use and Trend	Objectives 1.1A-405	2	Database; Survey	B	1
RECREATION	Recreation Opportunities	Objectives 407-415	2	Database; GIS	A	1
RECREATION	Recreation Use, Trend and Demographics	Objectives 413, 417, 419, 421, 422	2	Database; Survey	A	1
ACCESS	Road Mileage	Objectives 309, 420, 421	2,3	Database; GIS	A	1
ACCESS	Off-Road Vehicle Access	Objective 422	2	Database; GIS	A	1
ACCESS	Trail Opportunities	Objectives 416-419	2,3	Database; GIS	A	1
ACCESS	Right-of-Way Acquisition	Objective 503	2	Reports	A	1
REAL ESTATE	Land Adjustment	Objectives 501- 505	2	Reports	A	1
ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY	Cost	Objectives 601-602	2	TSPIRS; Reports	A	1

¹Regionwide Level (1); Ecological Province and Section Level (2); Local or Project Level (3)

²Techniques used to collect and store monitoring information.

³Precision/Reliability

⁴Frequency of Reporting in Years

Revised:

ACTIVITY OR RESOURCE	ITEM	REFERENCE	LEVEL ¹	APPROACH ²	P/R ³	FREQ ⁴
AIR	Air Quality	Objective 101; Clean Air Act	1,2	Coordinate with States	A	1
SOILS	Soil Productivity	Objective 104	2,3	Sample; Aggregate Project Information	B/A	5
SOILS	Revegetation	Objective 104	3	Sample; Aggregate Project Information	B	5
WATER	Watershed Health	Objectives 102, 213	2,3	Sample; Aggregate Project Information; Consult with States	A/B	2-10
WATER	Water Quantity	Objective 108	2	WRENS	A	5
RIPARIAN/ WETLANDS	Riparian Habitat Restoration	Objectives 104, 107, 214-215	2,3	Sample; Aggregate Project Information	B	5
VEGETATIVE DIVERSITY	Species Composition and Structure	Objectives 201-210, 213, 222	2,3	Database	B/A	5
VEGETATIVE DIVERSITY	Late Successional	Objectives 207-208	2,3	Database; Research	A	5
VEGETATIVE DIVERSITY	Snag Retention	Objective 211	2,3	Survey; Aggregate Project Information	B	1
VEGETATIVE DIVERSITY	Thermal Cover	Objective 5.4-205	2	Database, Aggregate Project Information	B	3
VEGETATIVE DIVERSITY	Down/Dead Woody Material	Objective 212	2,3	Survey; Aggregate Project Information	B	1
COMMODITY PRODUCTION	Growth Rate	Objectives 303-305	2,3	Sample; RIS	A	10
COMMODITY PRODUCTION	Regeneration	Objectives 303-305	2,3	Sample; RIS	A	1
COMMODITY PRODUCTION	Timber Production	Objectives 303-305	2	Reports	A	1
COMMODITY PRODUCTION	Forage Production	Objective 301	2	Database	B	10
COMMODITY PRODUCTION	Rangeland Trend	Objective 302		Sample	B	10
COMMODITY PRODUCTION	Forage Utilization/ Residual	Objective 301	2,3	Sample	B	1

ACTIVITY OR RESOURCE	ITEM	REFERENCE	LEVEL ¹	APPROACH ²	P/R ³	FREQ ⁴
SENSITIVE SPECIES	Sensitive Species (Plant and Animal)	Objective 221	1,2,3	Sample; RIS, GIS, Habitat Capability Models, Research	B	3
UNDESIRABLE PLANT SPECIES	Noxious Weeds, Species; Trend	Objective 230-231	2,3	Database; Coordinate with Counties	B	5
INSECTS AND DISEASES	Population, Damage Trend, and Hazard	Objectives 228-229	2,3	Sample; Database	B	1
INSECTS AND DISEASES	Exotics	Objective 230	2	Sample; Coordinate w/APHIS	B	1
FIRE	Fuel Loading Hazard	Objective 223, 224	2	Database	B	1
FIRE	Fuel Treatment	Objective 223, 224,226,227	2	Database	A	1
FIRE	Suppression and Prevention	Objectives 225-227	2	Aggregate Project Information; Database	A/B	1
WILDLIFE	Threatened and Endangered Species	Objective 220	1,2,3	Sample; RIS; GIS; Habitat Capability Models	B	1
WILDLIFE	Habitat Capability Relationship, including MIS	Objectives 217-222	1,2,3	Research; RIS; GIS; Habitat Capability Models	B	3
SCENERY	Scenic Integrity	Objectives 401- 402	2,3	Database; Sample; Aggregate Project Information; GIS	B	1
HERITAGE RESOURCES	Protection of Resources	Objectives 403, 405, 406	2,3	Database; Sample; Aggregate Project Information	A	1
WILDERNESS	Wilderness Ecosystem Condition; Use; and Trend	Objectives 1.1A-401; 1.1A-405	2	Database; Survey	B	5
RECREATION	Recreation Opportunities	Objectives 407-415	2	Database; GIS	A	1
RECREATION	Recreation Use, Trend and Demographics	Objectives 413, 417, 419, 421, 422	2	Database; Survey	A	1
ACCESS	Road Mileage	Objectives 309, 420, 421	2,3	Database; GIS	A	1
ACCESS	Off-Road Vehicle Access	Objective 422	2	Database; GIS	A	1

ACTIVITY OR RESOURCE	ITEM	REFERENCE	LEVEL ¹	APPROACH ²	P/R ³	FREQ ⁴
ACCESS	Trail Opportunities	Objectives 416-419	2,3	Database; GIS	A	1
ACCESS	Right-of-Way Acquisition	Objective 503	2	Reports	A	1
REAL ESTATE	Land Adjustment	Objectives 501- 505	2	Reports	A	1
ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY	Cost	Objectives 601-602	2	TSPIRS; Reports	A	1

¹Regionwide Level (1); Ecological Province and Section Level (2); Local or Project Level (3)

²Techniques used to collect and store monitoring information.

³Precision/Reliability

⁴Frequency of Reporting in Years

Reason for Change:

Items have been consolidated wherever possible.