

## **APPENDIX D**

# **BHNF and TBNG LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES APPLICABLE TO THE T-O-RC PROJECT**

# Appendix D

## Applicable Black Hills National Forest and Thunder Basin National Grassland Land and Resource Management Plan

### Standards and Guidelines

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#### BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

##### *South Dakota*

Standards and Guidelines described in Chapter 2 of the BHNF LRMP as amended (USFS 2006) outline specific management directions toward Region 2 Sensitive species which may be applicable to the Proposed Action:

- 1110. Initiate re-vegetation as soon as possible, not to exceed six months after termination of ground-disturbing activities. Revegetate all disturbed soils with native species in seed/plant mixtures that are noxious weed free. On areas needing immediate establishment of vegetation, non-native, non-aggressive annuals (e.g., wheat, oats, rye) or sterile species may be used while native perennials are becoming established, or when native species are not available ... Other aggressive non-native perennials (e.g., smooth brome, timothy) will not be used. Seed will be tested for noxious weeds. If mulches are used, they are to be noxious-weed free. Weed free alfalfa seed may be used only when native legume seed is not available and only when there is extensive disturbance associated with road construction or mine reclamation where top soil is no longer available. **Standard**
- 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 (BHNF LRMP). **Guideline**
- 1203. Design and construct all stream crossings and other instream structures to provide for passage of flow and sediment, withstand expected flood flows, and allow free movement of resident aquatic life. **Standard** (Regional WCP Handbook Standard 4)
- 1301. In the water influence zone next to perennial and intermittent streams, lakes and wetlands, allow only those actions that maintain or improve long-term stream health and riparian ecosystem condition. **Standard**
- 1306. 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). **Standard**
- 2101. 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. **Standard**
- 3101. To protect endangered and threatened species:

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- b) Prohibit new disturbances not existing at the time of bald eagle nest initiation, which may detrimentally influence nest success within one mile of bald eagle nests during the nesting season (February 1 through September 1). The distance may be reduced where forest characteristics or topography reduce the line-of-site distance from the nest, based on site-specific analysis.
- c) Protect traditional communal bald eagle winter roost sites. Restrict activities that may disturb bald eagles within one mile of communal roosting areas from November 1 through April 1. **Standard**
- 3102. Where caves are important nurseries or hibernacula for sensitive and local concern bat species protect the caves and maintain their microclimates when designing management activities (e.g., timber harvest, road construction, recreation facilities). Protect known bat day and night roosts. **Standard**
- 3103. Manage known Sensitive Species and SOLC snail colonies to:
  - a) Retain overstory sufficient to maintain moisture regimes, ground level temperatures and humidity.
  - b) Retain ground litter, especially deciduous litter.
  - c) Avoid burning, heavy grazing, OHVs, heavy equipment and other activities that may compact soils or alter vegetation composition and ground cover.
  - d) If prescribed burning is unavoidable, burn when snails are hibernating, usually below 50°F, and use fast-moving fires to minimize effects to snails.
  - e) Control invasive weeds, but use herbicides when snails are not on the surface, and treat individual plants rather than broadcast application. **Standard**
- 3106. Riparian areas or wetlands where populations of sensitive species are located are to be avoided during ground disturbing activities. Use one or more of the following (or other mitigation measures) tied to the site-specific conditions for disturbances adjacent to known occurrences:
  - a) Avoid removing riparian or wetland vegetation; filling or dredging the riparian area or wetland; diverting stream flow from the current channel.
  - b) 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 appropriate measures to control erosion on disturbed areas that are steep, are highly erosive, and/or adjacent to the riparian area.
  - d) Timing, placement, and installation of temporary stream diversions shall allow passage of aquatic life and protect sensitive and SOLC. **Standard**
- 3108. 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:
  - a) Identify nest areas around historically active nests. Nest areas shall consist of 180 acres best suited for nesting habitat within one-half mile of the nest and greater than 300 feet from buildings. Nest areas need not be contiguous but must occur in 30-acre units or larger. Nest areas shall include alternate nests if known. If these conditions cannot be met, then nest areas will include stands that are not currently suitable but that could be managed to meet nesting conditions over time. Vegetation management activities within

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nest areas shall be limited to those that maintain or enhance the stand's value for goshawk.

- b) If a nest area described above occurs within one-half mile of the project area and a protected area has not yet been identified for that nest, the project analysis will determine whether some of the protected acreage should occur within the project area.

**Standard**

- 3111. From April 1 through August 15, 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-half mile of all active goshawk nests up until the nest has failed or fledglings have dispersed. **Standard**
- 3115. A Region 2 Sensitive Species or SOLC located after contract or permit issuance will be appropriately managed by active coordination between permittee, contractor or purchaser, Forest Service line officer, project administrator, and biologist and/or botanist. Solutions need to be based on the circumstances of each new discovery and must consider the species need, contractual obligations and costs, and mitigation measures available at the time of discovery. **Standard**
- 3116. Avoid creating barriers (e.g., new open roads) between red-bellied snake hibernacula and wetlands. **Standard**
- 3121. Design new structures and facilities in or near prairie dog towns or occupied mountain plover habitat with low profiles and/or perch inhibitors. This does not apply to structures and facilities less than four feet in height or those not expected to be used as hunting perches by raptors. **Standard**
- 3204. Protect known raptor nests. Consider potential effects of disturbance, nesting phenology, human activities existing at onset of nest initiation, species, topography, other Region 2 Sensitive Species and plant SOLC, forest cover, nest protection standards and recommendations used by state or federal agencies, and other appropriate factors when designing protection. **Standard**
- 3207. Where caves or abandoned mines serve as nurseries or hibernacula for bats, vegetative changes within 500 feet of the opening are allowed only if needed to maintain bat habitat or if topography or other features protect the openings from disturbance. **Standard**
- 3216. \*NEW. Where livestock management conflicts with bighorn sheep lambing areas, preference shall be given to bighorn sheep from April 1 through June 15. **Standard**
- 4111. 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 (Forest Plan). **Guideline**
- 4301. \*For all proposed projects or activities, determine the risk of noxious-weed introduction or spread, and implement appropriate mitigation measures and treatment. **Standard**
- 4304. \*Treat individual plants or groups of plants in areas where R2 sensitive or species of local concern plants occur. Use a treatment method that is the least risk to the species being protected. **Standard**
- 4306. Use certified noxious weed-free seed, feed, and mulch. Seed will be tested for noxious weeds at the time of purchase. **Standard**
- 8308. Existing powerline poles with unsafe raptor configurations should be replaced or reconfigured with raptor-safe designs during normal pole and line replacement schedules. In

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areas with identified raptor electrocution problems, powerpoles will be replaced or reconfigured with raptor-safe designs as soon as possible. **Standard**

- 8309. For new construction of electric lines and poles, protect raptors by the 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 take off poles. **Standard**
- 8402. Manage vegetation to improve scenic integrity. Re-vegetate with native species where available. **Guideline**
- 9101. Designated and newly constructed Forest Development Roads 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. **Standard**
- 9204. Reduce the impact of new Forest development and temporary road construction on wildlife. New roads will generally not be located in meadows. When topology allows, roads should not be within 400 feet of the meadow edge. **Guideline**

In addition to Standard 3101 outlined in the BHNF LRMP as Amended, the Bald Eagle is also protected under the BGEPA. The BGEPA prohibits individuals from the killing (take), possession, selling of parts or whole, purchasing, bartering, transporting, exporting or importing, at any time or in any manner, any Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle (USFWS 2007a, 2007c).

Standards and Guidelines described in Chapter 3 of the BHNF LRMP as amended (USFS 2006) outline specific management directions toward Region 2 Sensitive species which may be applicable to the Proposed Action within each specific Management Area:

- 2.2-4201. \*Control populations of invasive, non-native plant and wildlife species. Use control measures that minimize threats to native species. **Standard**
- 5.4-9101. \*Off-road motorized travel is prohibited from December 15 through May 15. **Standard**
- 8.2-2104. \*Protect unique biological features. If monitoring of R2 sensitive or species of local concern plant occurrences documents these species are being impacted by recreational use, practices will be implemented to protect the species. **Standard**

## **Wyoming**

All applicable Standards and Guidelines outlined in the Grassland Plan (USFS 2001) would be applied. The following species-specific mitigation measures would be applied:

Standards and Guidelines which address plants and wildlife and which would regulate and guide potential projects on TBNG are described in Chapter 1, Section B – Water, Section F – Fish, Wildlife, and Rare Plants, and Section J – Insect and Disease Control, Noxious Weeds, Non-native, and Invasive Species of the LRMP. The following Standards and Guidelines would be applicable to the Proposed Action. At this time, the Proposed Action would not pass through any exclusion buffers placed around active raptor nests as identified in Standard 1.F.73. If active raptor nests are identified and the Proposed Action would occur on TBNG property within the identified exclusion buffer, those buffers would be applied.

### **Chapter 1, Section B – Water**

1.B.1. Manage land treatments to conserve site moisture and to protect long-term stream health from damage by increased runoff. **Standard**

1.B.2. Manage land treatments to maintain enough organic ground cover in each land unit to prevent harmful increased runoff (exceptions shall occur in special habitat situations (e.g. prairie dog habitat)). **Standard**

1.B.3. In the water influence zone next to perennial and intermittent streams, lakes, and wetlands, allow only those actions that maintain or improve long-term health and riparian ecosystem condition. **Standard**

1.B.4. Design and construct all stream crossings and other instream structures to provide for passage of flow and sediment, withstand expected flood flows, and allow free movement of resident aquatic life. **Standard**

1.B.5. Conduct actions so that stream pattern, geometry, and habitats are maintained or improved toward robust stream health. **Standard**

1.B.6. Maintain long-term ground cover, soil structure, water budgets, and flow patterns of wetland to sustain their ecological function, per 404 regulations. The 404 regulations are guidelines established by the Environmental Protection Agency. They constitute the substantive environmental criteria used in evaluating activities regulated under Section 404(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act. The full text of these regulations can be found at 40 CFR 230. **Standard**

1.B.7. Return and/or maintain sufficient stream flows, under appropriate authorities, to minimize damage to scenic and aesthetic values, fish, and wildlife habitat, and to otherwise protect the environment. **Standard**

1.B.8. Manage water-use facilities to prevent gully erosion of slopes to prevent sediment and bank damage to streams. **Standard**

1.B.9. Construct roads and other disturbed sites to minimize sediment discharge into streams, lakes, and wetlands. **Standard**

1.B.10. Place new sources of chemicals and pathogenic pollutants where such pollutants will not reach surface or ground water. **Standard**

1.B.11. Apply runoff controls to disconnect new pollutant sources from surface and ground water.

**Standard**

1.B.12. Apply chemicals using methods that minimize risk of entry to surface and ground water.

**Standard**

1.B.13. Design activities to protect and manage the riparian ecosystem. Maintain the integrity of the ecosystem including quantity and quality of water. **Standard**

1.B.14. Locate activities and facilities away from the water's edge or outside the riparian areas, woody draws, wetlands, and floodplains unless alternatives have been assessed and determined to be more environmentally damaging. If necessary to locate activities or facilities in these areas, then:

- Deposit no waste material (silt, sand, gravel, soil, slash, debris, chemical, or other material) below high water lines, in riparian areas, in the areas immediately adjacent to riparian areas or in natural drainageways (draws, land surface depressions or other areas where overland flow concentrates and flows directly into streams or lakes).
- Prohibit deposition of soil material in natural drainageways.
- Locate the lower edge of disturbed or deposited soil banks outside the active floodplain.
- Prohibit stockpiling of topsoil or any other disturbed soil in the active floodplain.
- Locate drilling mud pits outside riparian areas, wetlands and floodplains. If location is unavoidable in these areas, seal and dike all pits to prevent leakage.
- Rehabilitate gravel pits, if located in riparian zones, to simulate a natural riparian/aquatic situation. **Guideline**

1.B.15. Do not allow new roads to parallel streams when road location must occur in riparian areas unless alternatives have been assessed and determined to be more environmentally damaging. Cross streams at right angles. Locate crossings at points of low bank slope and firm surfaces. **Standard**

## **Chapter 1, Section F – Fish, Wildlife, and Rare Plants**

### General

1.F.1. Consult state and regional Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plans for additional guidance on land bird habitat management. **Guideline**

1.F.6. Delay mowing of grasslands until July 15 or later to protect ground-nesting birds, including their nests and young broods. Project-level analyses will determine the earliest mowing date. **Guideline**

1.F.8. Use the following criteria at the project level to help determine where to manage for rest and large blocks of high structure grasslands in upland areas for waterfowl, prairie grouse, and other ground-nesting birds:

- Presence of moderate to highly productive soils,
- Dominance of mid to tall grass species,
- Proximity to waterfowl pairing ponds and/or prairie grouse display grounds,
- Proximity to wetlands with well-developed emergent vegetation,
- Proximity to cooperative waterfowl/wetland development projects and other major wetland complexes. **Guideline**

1.F.13. Protect all known day roost areas and wintering sites used by bats. **Guideline**

*Mountain Plover*

1.F.25. To help maintain suitable nesting habitat for mountain plover, prohibit development of new facilities within 0.25 miles of known mountain plover nests or nesting areas. This does not apply to pipelines, fences and underground utilities. **Standard**

1.F.26. To help maintain occupied nesting and brooding habitat on black-tailed prairie dog colonies, new oil and gas development will be limited to one well per 80 acres within occupied habitat. Cumulatively, structure and facility development will not occur on more than 2 percent of the occupied mountain plover nesting habitat in each prairie dog colony. **Standard**

1.F.27. Any net loss of suitable and occupied mountain plover habitat as a result of prairie dog poisoning or development of new facilities within prairie dog colonies will be replaced within the year by concurrent expansion of suitable plover habitat or in some cases, by enhanced management and protection of occupied plover habitat elsewhere on or near the national grassland. The amount of habitat loss is based on the amount of suitable and occupied habitat available prior to prairie dog dispersal in the year of the poisoning or development. **Guideline**

1.F.28. To help reduce disturbances and risks to nesting mountain plover, prohibit the following activities in plover nesting areas or within 0.25 miles of plover nests from March 15 through July 31:

- Construction (e.g., roads, water impoundments, oil and gas facilities),
- Reclamation,
- Seismic exploration,
- Gravel mining operations,
- Oil and gas drilling,
- Drilling of water wells,
- Prescribed burning. **Standard**

1.F.29. To help reduce disturbances and risks to nesting mountain plover, do not authorize the following activities in plover nesting areas or within 0.25 miles of plover nests from March 15 through July 31:

- Construction (e.g., pipelines, utilities, fencing),
- Workover operations for maintenance of oil and gas wells,
- Permitted recreation events involving large groups of people,
- Grasshopper spraying,
- Prairie dog shooting (in consultation with state wildlife agencies and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). **Guideline**

1.F.30. To help reduce risks to mountain plover, access to oil and gas facilities in occupied mountain plover habitat for routine maintenance should be limited to once per 24 hour period and occur between 9 am and 5 pm. Duration of maintenance activities should not extend beyond 1 hour when possible. This does not apply to travel for emergency repairs. **Guideline**



1.F.31. To help reduce risks to mountain plovers from traffic, limit vehicle speeds in occupied mountain plover habitat to 25 mph on resource roads and 35 mph on local roads. **Standard**

1.F.32. Vegetation management projects in suitable mountain plover habitat will be designed to maintain or improve mountain plover habitat. **Standard**

1.F.33. To avoid attracting avian predators, new structures and facilities in occupied mountain plover habitat will be designed with low profiles and/or perch-inhibitors. This does not apply to structures and facilities less than 4 feet in height or those not expected to be used as hunting perches by raptors.

**Guideline**

*Sensitive Plant and Animal Species*

1.F.35. Do not authorize new facilities, roads, trails, fences, salting and mineral areas, water developments in habitat occupied by sensitive plant species. **Guideline**

1.F.38. Avoid the use of invasive plant control methods that may negatively impact sensitive plants. **Guideline**

1.F.40. Do not authorize vegetation management and construction projects that would prevent recolonization of sensitive plant populations from adjacent populations. **Standard**

1.F.43. Design and construct new facilities to minimize the risk of accidental spills and discharge of petroleum and other toxic materials into waters occupied by sensitive fish species, and implement appropriate precautionary measures. **Guideline**

1.F.44. Do not authorize uses that would deplete instream flows below levels needed to protect the aquatic habitats of sturgeon chub and other sensitive native fish species. **Standard**

1.F.45. Design and implement vegetation management and construction projects so they do not degrade habitat for plains top minnow and other clear-water stream species by increasing sediment load and turbidity. **Standard**

1.F.46. To help reduce adverse impacts to breeding sage grouse and their display grounds, prohibit construction of new oil and gas facilities within 0.25 miles of active display grounds. A display ground is no longer considered active if it's known to have been unoccupied during the past 5 breeding seasons. This does not apply to pipelines and underground utilities. **Standard**

1.F.48. To reduce disturbances to nesting sage grouse, do not authorize the following activities within 2.0 miles of active display grounds from March 1 to June 15:

- Construction (e.g., pipelines, utilities, fencing),
- Seismic exploration,
- Workover operations for maintenance of oil and gas wells,
- Permitted recreation events involving large groups of people. **Guideline**

1.F.49. To help prevent reproductive failure, limit noise on sage grouse display grounds from nearby facilities and activities to 49 decibels (10 dBA above background noise) from March 1 to June 15.

**Guideline**

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1.F.51. When constructing facilities or structures within 2 miles of a sage grouse active display ground, design them to discourage raptor perching by maintaining a low profile or using perch inhibitors.

**Guideline**

1.F.52. Prohibit development or operations of facilities within 2 miles of a sage grouse display ground if these activities would exceed a noise level of more than 10 decibels above the background noise level (39 db), at 800 feet from the noise source, from March 1 to June 15. **Guideline**

1.F.64. Prohibit activities that would alter water flow regimes and flood prairie dog burrows. **Standard**

1.F.65. Evaluate prairie dog management 3 years after management plan approval. Evaluate prairie dog management again when the total acres of active prairie dog colonies expand to 35,000 acres (approximately 7%) of suitable habitat on the Thunder Basin National Grassland. **Standard**

1.F.66. To reduce risks and habitat loss for prairie dogs and other wildlife species closely associated with prairie dog colonies, align new roads outside prairie dog colonies. If it's necessary to place a new road in a prairie dog colony, minimize the amount of road within the colony to the extent that soil, drainage, topographical and other physical factors will allow. **Guideline**

1.F.67. To reduce disturbances to swift fox during the breeding and whelping seasons, prohibit the following activities within 0.25 miles of their dens from March 1 to August 31:

- Construction (e.g., roads, water impoundments, oil and gas facilities),
- Reclamation,
- Gravel mining operations,
- Drilling of water wells,
- Oil and gas drilling. **Standard**

1.F.68. To reduce disturbances to swift fox during the breeding and whelping seasons, do not authorize the following activities within 0.25 miles of their dens from March 1 to August 31:

- Construction (e.g., pipelines, utilities, fencing),
- Seismic exploration,
- Workover operations for maintenance of oil and gas wells,
- Permitted recreation events involving large groups of people. **Guideline**

1.F.73. To help prevent abandonment, reproductive failure or nest destruction, prohibit development of new facilities within the minimum distances (line of sight) of active raptor nests and winter roost sites as specified in the following table. For the bald eagle, golden eagle, merlin, ferruginous hawk and Swainson's hawk, a nest is no longer considered active if it's known to have been unoccupied for the last 7 years. For the burrowing owl and other raptor species, a nest is no longer considered active if it's known to have been unoccupied during the current or most recent nesting season. This does not apply to pipelines, fences and underground utilities. **Standard**

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| SPECIES AND HABITAT          | MINIMUM DISTANCE (MILES) |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Bald Eagle Nest              | 1.0                      |
| Bald Eagle Winter Roost Area | 1.0                      |
| Golden Eagle Nest            | 0.25                     |
| Merlin Nest                  | 0.25                     |
| Ferruginous Hawk Nest        | 0.25                     |
| Swainson's Hawk Nest         | 0.25                     |
| Burrowing Owl Nest           | 0.25                     |
| Nests of Other Raptors       | 0.125                    |

1.F.74. To help reduce disturbances to nesting and wintering raptors, prohibit the following activities within the minimum distances (line of sight) of active raptor nests and winter roost areas during the dates specified in the table below:

- Construction (e.g., roads, water impoundments, oil and gas facilities),
- Reclamation,
- Gravel mining operations,
- Drilling of water wells,
- Oil and gas drilling,
- Timber harvest and fuel treatments
- Precommercial thinning. **Standard**

| SPECIES AND HABITAT          | MINIMUM DISTANCE (MILES) AND DATES |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Bald Eagle Nest              | 1.0 from 2/1 to 7/31               |
| Bald Eagle Winter Roost Area | 1.0 from 11/1 to 3/31              |
| Golden Eagle Nest            | 0.50 from 2/1 to 7/31              |
| Merlin Nest                  | 0.50 from 4/1 to 8/15              |
| Ferruginous Hawk Nest        | 0.50 from 3/1 to 7/31              |
| Swainson's Hawk Nest         | 0.50 from 3/1 to 7/31              |
| Burrowing Owl Nest           | 0.25 from 4/15 to 8/31             |
| Nests of Other Raptors       | 0.125 from 2/1 to 7/31*            |

\*dates may vary depending on species

1.F.75. To help reduce disturbances to nesting and wintering raptors, do not authorize the following activities within the minimum distances (line of sight) of active raptor nests and winter roost areas during the dates specified in the previous table:

- Construction (e.g., pipelines, utilities, fencing),
- Seismic exploration,
- Workover operations for maintenance of oil and gas wells,
- Fuelwood cutting,
- Permitted recreation events involving large groups of people. **Guideline**

1.F.76. If a winter roost area or nest site is discovered, ensure that the necessary habitat components are maintained, including maintenance and regeneration of woodlands. **Standard**

### **Chapter 1, Section J – Insect and Disease Control, Noxious Weeds, Non-native, and Invasive Species**

1.J.2. To prevent the spread of undesirable non-native and invasive plant species, include necessary provisions in contracts and permits for use of the National Grasslands and its resources. **Standard**

1.J.5. Allow only certified noxious weed seed-free products for animal feed or re-vegetation projects. This includes use of certified hay or straw, and heat-treated, or other appropriately processed products. **Standard**

1.J.7. Where technically and economically feasible, use genetically local (at the ecological subsection level) native plant species in re-vegetation efforts. To prevent soil erosion, non-native annuals or sterile perennial species may be used while native perennials are becoming established. **Guideline**

1.J.10. Restrict pesticide use where it would have adverse effects on species at risk. **Guideline**

## **FIRE AND FUELS**

### **South Dakota**

Base activity and natural fuel treatment on area matrix values within the BHNF FPA in accordance with the following treatment options (BHNF: 4110–Guideline, and 10-01 and 10-04):

- In areas identified as having high ratings for risk, hazard or value:
  - 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.
  - Interim activity fuel treatment will be accomplished by requiring all slash to be lopped to 18 inches or less at the time of cutting.
- In areas identified as having moderate ratings for risk, hazard or value:
  - 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.
  - Interim activity fuel treatment will be accomplished by requiring all slash to be lopped to 18 inches or less at the time of cutting.

- In areas identified as having low ratings for risk, hazard or value:
  - 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 0 acre(s) maximum size, surrounded by fuel breaks.
  - Interim activity fuel treatment will be accomplished by requiring all slash to be lopped to 24 inches or less at the time of cutting. **Guideline**

## **Wyoming**

Reduce the threat of wildfire to public and private developments by following Guidelines in the National Fire Protection Association Publication 299, Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire, and reduce the fuel load to acceptable levels. **Guideline**

Minimize impacts to paleontological and heritage resources, streams, stream banks, shorelines, lakes and associated vegetation, and habitat for threatened, endangered, proposed, and sensitive species from wildfire suppression efforts in the following ways:

- Prohibit the use of earth-moving equipment on known paleontological or heritage sites.
- Discourage the application of fire-retardant chemicals over riparian areas, wetlands, and open water.
- Prior to using earth-moving equipment, consult appropriate specialists for guidance.
- Notify USFWS when TES habitat is threatened or impacted by fire. **Guideline**

In Backcountry Recreation Nonmotorized areas, and Research Natural Areas, encourage the use of wildland fire suppression strategies and tactics that minimize land and resource disturbance. **Guideline**

## **SOILS**

### **South Dakota**

Manage land treatments to limit the sum of severely burned and detrimentally compacted, eroded, and displaced land to no more than 15 percent of any land unit. "Land treatments" are human actions that disturb vegetation, ground cover or soil. "Land unit" is a mapped land-type polygon or a mapped soil unit. **Standard** (Regional WCP Handbook Standard 13)

Minimize soil compaction by reducing off-road vehicle passes, by skidding on snow, frozen or dry soil conditions, or by off-ground logging systems. **Guideline**

Limit roads and other disturbed sites to the minimum feasible number, width, and total length consistent with the purpose of specific operations, local topography and climate. **Standard** (Regional WCP Handbook Standard 9)

Stabilize and maintain roads and other disturbed sites during and after construction to control erosion. **Standard** (Regional WCP Handbook Standard 11)

Reclaim roads and other disturbed sites when use ends, as needed, to prevent resource damage. **Standard** (Regional WCP Handbook Standard 12)

Initiate re-vegetation as soon as possible, not to exceed 6 months after termination of ground-disturbing activities. Re-vegetate all disturbed soils with native species in seed/plant mixtures that are noxious-weed free. On areas needing immediate establishment of vegetation, non-native, non-aggressive annuals

(e.g., wheat, oats, rye) or sterile species may be used while native perennials are becoming established, or when native species are not available (e.g., during drought years or years when wildfires burn large acreages in the United States). Other aggressive non-native perennials (e.g., smooth brome, timothy) will not be used. Seed will be tested for noxious weeds. If mulches are used they are to be noxious-weed free. Weed-free alfalfa seed may be used only when native legume seed is not available and only when there is extensive disturbance associated with road construction or mine reclamation where topsoil is no longer available. **Standard**

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

**Guideline**

Construct roads and other disturbed sites to minimize sediment discharge into streams, lakes and wetlands. **Standard** (Regional WCP Handbook Standard 10)

**Black Hills National Forest Direction** (*Soil quality Standards do not apply to administrative sites or other areas with dedicated uses, including transmission line corridors*)

- Maintain soil productivity (in areas that would be restored at the end of construction)
- Stabilize, reclaim and revegetate disturbed areas
- Prohibit soil disturbing activities on slopes greater than 55 percent

## **Wyoming**

Limit roads and other disturbed sites to the minimum feasible number, width, and total length consistent with the purpose of specific operations, local topography, and climate. **Standard**

Stabilize and maintain roads and other disturbed sites during and after construction to control erosion. **Standard**

Reclaim roads and other disturbed sites when use ends, as needed, to prevent resource damage. **Standard**

Prohibit soil-disturbing activities (e.g., road construction, well pad construction) on slopes greater than 40 percent and on soils susceptible to mass failure. **Guideline**

(See the FSH 2509.18 Soil Management Handbook R2 Supplement No. 2509.18-92-1 for further information.)

## **WATER**

### **South Dakota**

#### General

In the water influence zone next to perennial and intermittent streams, lakes, and wetlands, allow only those actions that maintain or improve long-term stream health and riparian ecosystem condition.

**Standard**

Maintain long-term ground cover, soil structure, water budgets, and flow patterns in wetlands to sustain their ecological function, per 404 regulations. **Standard**

Vegetative type conversion should only be done in riparian areas to reestablish riparian vegetation for the protection and/or enhancement of those ecosystems. **Guideline**

Appendix D  
Standards and Guidelines

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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. **Standard**

Locate camping sites for contractual purposes (e.g., mining, logging, etc.) such that channel and riparian areas are not impacted. **Standard**

Prohibit log land, 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). **Standard**

### Stream Channels

Conduct actions so that stream pattern, geometry, and habitats are maintained or improved toward robust stream health. **Standard**

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:

- Use methods that create stable beds and banks and beneficial aquatic habitat features; and
- Use stream geometry relationships to reestablish meanders, width/depth ratios, etc. consistent with each major stream type. **Guideline**

Design and construct all stream crossings and other in-stream structures to provide for passage of flow and sediment, withstand expected flood flows, and allow free movement of resident aquatic life. **Standard**

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**

When projects are implemented which can affect: large, woody debris; retain natural and beneficial volumes of large, woody debris for fish habitat; stream energy dissipations; and as sources of organic matter for the stream ecosystem. **Guideline**

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

Manage water-use facilities to prevent gully erosion of slopes and to prevent sediment and bank damage to streams. **Standard**

Design water developments to minimize damage to channel capacity, aquatic habitat and riparian vegetation. **Guideline**

### In-stream Flows

Manage vegetation treatments so that stream flows are not changed to the extent that long-term stream health is degraded. **Standard**

Maintain enough water in perennial streams to sustain existing stream health. Return some water to dewatered perennial streams when needed. Comply with Section 505 of the FLPMA and 36 CFR 251.56 when issuing and re-issuing authorizations for water storage and diversion facilities. **Standard**

### Water Quality

Place new sources of chemical and pathogenic pollutants where such pollutants will not reach surface or ground water. **Standard**

Apply runoff controls to disconnect new pollutant sources from surface and ground water. **Standard**

Apply chemicals using methods which minimize risk of entry to surface and ground water. **Standard**

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. **Guideline**

## **Wyoming**

### General

Manage land treatments to conserve site moisture and to protect long-term stream health from damage by increased runoff. **Standard**

Manage land treatments to maintain enough organic ground cover in each land unit to prevent harmful increased runoff (exceptions shall occur in special habitat situations (e.g., prairie dog habitat). **Standard**

In the water influence zone next to perennial and intermittent streams, lakes, and wetlands, allow only those actions that maintain or improve long-term health and riparian ecosystem condition. **Standard**

Design and construct all stream crossings and other in-stream structures to provide for passage of flow and sediment, withstand expected flood flows, and allow free movement of resident aquatic life. **Standard**

Conduct actions so that stream pattern, geometry, and habitats are maintained or improved toward robust stream health. **Standard**

Maintain long-term ground cover, soil structure, water budgets, and flow patterns of wetland to sustain their ecological function, per 404 regulations. The 404 regulations are guidelines established by the Environmental Protection Agency. They constitute the substantive environmental criteria used in evaluating activities regulated under Section 404(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act. The full text of these regulations can be found at 40 CFR 230. **Standard**

Return and/or maintain sufficient stream flows, under appropriate authorities, to minimize damage to scenic and aesthetic values, fish, and wildlife habitat, and to otherwise protect the environment. **Standard**

Manage water-use facilities to prevent gully erosion of slopes to prevent sediment and bank damage to streams. **Standard**

Construct roads and other disturbed sites to minimize sediment discharge into stream, lakes, and wetlands. **Standard**

Place new sources of chemicals and pathogenic pollutants where such pollutants will not reach surface or ground water. **Standard**

Apply runoff controls to disconnect new pollutant sources from surface and ground water. **Standard**

Apply chemicals using method that minimize risk of entry to surface and ground water. **Standard**

Design activities to protect and manage the riparian ecosystems. Maintain the integrity of the ecosystem including quantity and quality of water. **Standard**

Locate activities and facilities away from the water's edge or outside the riparian areas, woody draws, wetlands, and floodplains unless alternatives have been assessed and determined to be more environmentally damaging. If necessary to locate activities or facilities in these areas, then:

- Deposit no waste material (silt, sand, gravel, soil, slash, debris, chemical, or other material) below high water lines, in riparian areas, in the areas immediately adjacent to riparian areas, in



the areas immediately adjacent to riparian areas or in natural drainage ways (draws, land surface depressions or other areas where overland flow concentrates and flows directly into streams or lakes).

- Prohibit deposition of soil material in natural drainage ways.
- Locate the lower edge of disturbed or deposited soil banks outside the active floodplain.
- Prohibit stockpiling of topsoil or any other disturbed soil in the active floodplain.
- Locate drilling mud pits outside riparian areas, wetlands and floodplains. If location is unavoidable in these areas, seal and dike all pits to prevent leakage.
- Rehabilitate gravel pits, if located in riparian zones, to simulate a natural riparian/aquatic situation. **Guideline**

Do not allow new roads to parallel streams when road location must occur in riparian areas unless alternatives have been assessed and determined to be more environmentally damaging. Cross streams at right angles. Locate crossings at points of low bank slope and firm surfaces. (See the Water Conservation Practices Handbook, Forest Service Handbook [FSH] 2509.25, TBNG LRMP for further information.) **Standard**

## RECREATION

### **South Dakota**

#### Developed Recreation

Construct, reconstruct, and maintain developed sites in accordance with the recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS) classification established for the immediate area. **Guideline**

Integrated resource management schedules should be prepared prior to rehabilitation, expansion, or construction of projects. **Guideline**

Consider the element of cost efficiency and public desires when planning development and operating sites within the complex. **Guideline**

Facilities may dominate, but must harmonize and blend with the adjacent natural landscape. **Standard**

Design facilities and access to provide site protection, to restrict access, or route recreational use away from R2 sensitive and species of local concern plants that are located within or immediately adjacent to developed recreation sites and to provide for efficient maintenance and user convenience. **Standard**

Design and locate improvements on winter sport sites to provide safety to users and to harmonize with the natural environment. **Standard**

All new or reconstructed developed recreation sites will provide a range of universally accessible opportunities within the limits of the site characteristics. **Standard**

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. **Guideline**

Do not issue special-use permits that will preclude future recreational developments. **Standard**

Emphasize signing for recreational purposes that comply with site-development scale and ROS. **Guideline**

Do not locate any new developed recreation sites in or immediately adjacent to known locations of R2 sensitive or species of local concern plants. **Standard**

#### Dispersed Recreation

Discourage dispersed camping within a minimum of 100 feet from lakes and streams unless exceptions are justified by terrain. **Guideline**

Use the following criteria when evaluating campsites for closure, rehabilitation, or mitigation of damage:

- Campsite condition reaches Frissell class “heavy” or “severe”;
- Site occupancy exceeds the adopted scenic integrity objective;
- There are social use conflicts; and
- Unacceptable environmental damage is occurring. **Standard**

If use exceeds the area capacity or limit of acceptable change for a given ROS class, the following management actions, in order of priority, should be employed to address the impacts or effects to the recreation setting:

- Inform the public and restore or rehabilitate the site;
- Reroute use or focus use elsewhere;
- Regulate use;
- Restrict the number of users; and
- Close the site. **Standard**

Different accessibility challenge levels will be planned, depending on the nature of the improvement and the principal form of recreation being provided. **Guideline**

#### Recreation Special Uses

When capacity has been met for a certain special use activity, no further permits will be issued. **Standard**

Avoid issuance of outfitter and guide permits that result in exclusive use of National Forest System (NFS) lands by a special segment of the public. **Standard**

Encourage the dispersion of outfitter and guide camps away from popular sites receiving capacity use. **Guideline**

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. **Guideline**

#### Scenery Management

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. **Guideline**

Where the scenic integrity objective (SIO) criterion is high or moderate, meet the criterion within one full growing season after completion of a project. In the wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas, the

moderate SIO should be met within two to four years after the fire-hazard objective is met. Future management activities in WUIs shall meet SIO within one year of treatment. Where is it low or very low, meet the criterion within three full growing seasons after completion of a project. **Guideline**

Choose facility and structure design, color of materials, location and orientation to meet the scenic integrity for the management area. **Guideline**

Integrate the protection of aesthetic values with all resource planning. **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. **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 quality and recreation 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, except as needed to meet Objective 10-02. **Guideline**

Vary stand densities to create vegetative diversity in areas with an adopted scenic integrity objective of Moderate or High. **Guideline**

Large facilities, such as power lines, should not be noticeable features within travel corridors. **Guideline**

## **Wyoming**

### General

Protect instream flows at special recreation features. Use the following categories to rank streams and stream reaches based on the recreation features and values described:

- **High priority features:** scenic areas and overlooks, visitor centers, canoeing areas, scenic byways, native threatened, endangered, and sensitive species, wilderness water resources under threat of degradation, and similar features where flowing water is critical to a quality recreational experience.
- **Moderate priority features:** recreation areas, including roads, trails, campgrounds, and picnic grounds next to streams and reservoirs where flowing water contributes to a quality recreational experience and to aesthetic values. **Standard**

Refrain from building new recreation facilities in riparian areas unless a clear public need can be demonstrated, and no other reasonable alternative exists. **Guideline**

Implement a "pack-it-in/pack-it-out" solid waste/garbage removal policy where disposal facilities are not available. **Standard**

On sites where dispersed recreation activities have contributed to bare mineral soil and accelerated erosion, mitigate the impacts by redirecting the use, rehabilitating or hardening the site to minimize erosion and off-site movement of soil. **Standard**

### Developed Recreation Sites

Harden sites to protect resources or accommodate user needs. **Guideline**

Close facilities if public safety or sanitation cannot be provided. **Standard**

Design recreational facilities to blend with the elements found in the natural landscape. **Guideline**

Make facilities at trailheads or along trails consistent with the ROS and provide for parking, trail information, and appropriate sanitation facilities, as needed. **Guideline**

Allow oil and gas leasing within developed recreation sites, but do not permit ground-disturbing oil and gas activities. **Standard**

### Outfitters and Guides

Consider the following criteria before making a decision to issue an outfitter and guide service permit:

- There will not be significant conflict with other permitted outfitters and guides, other permittees, or other users as a result of the activities associated with the permit.
- Other resource considerations, including the biological needs of wildlife, are considered and found compatible with the proposed activity.
- The permit furthers national grassland and forest goals. **Guideline**

Require all outfitter and guide permittees conducting activities with a relatively high risk or frequency of serious injury to have at least one guide on each trip who possesses current advanced first aid certification. Examples of high risk activities include, but are not limited to: horse, mule, or pack animal use, snow machine or all-terrain vehicle use, rock climbing, hang gliding, etc. **Standard**

Administer permits, and pursue and prosecute illegal outfitters and guides. **Standard**

Prohibit permanent facilities or caches on NFS lands. **Standard**

### Management Area 1.31 – Non-motorized Backcountry Recreation

Develop necessary trailhead facilities on public land to provide adequate public parking in these areas, provide for sanitation facilities and to reduce conflicts with private landowners. **Guideline**

### Management Area 3.63 – Black-footed Ferret Reintroduction Habitat

To help expand and maintain suitable black-footed ferret habitat, coordinate and consult with the state wildlife agency to prohibit prairie dog shooting within black-footed ferret reintroduction habitat. **Standard**

### Scenery Management

Rehabilitate areas that do not meet the scenic integrity objectives specified for the management area.

Consider the following when setting priorities for rehabilitation:

- Relative importance of the area and the amount of deviation from the scenic integrity objectives.

- Length of time it will take natural processes to reduce the visual impacts so that they meet the scenic integrity objective;
- Length of time it will take rehabilitation measures to meet scenic integrity objectives;
- Benefits to other resource management objectives to accomplish rehabilitation. **Guideline**

## **NOXIOUS WEEDS, NON-NATIVE, AND INVASIVE SPECIES**

### **South Dakota**

For all proposed projects or activities, determine the risk of noxious-weed introduction or spread, and implement appropriate mitigation measures and treatment. **Standard**

Use biological control methods whenever practical, and whenever protecting other resources is desired, such as water quality. **Guideline**

Treat individual plants or groups of plants in areas where R2 sensitive or species of local concern plants occur. Use a treatment method that is the least risk to the species being protected. **Standard**

Apply chemical agents at the lowest effective rates, and as large droplets or pellets to reduce drift. Follow label directions. **Guideline**

Use certified noxious-weed-free seed, feed and mulch. Seed will be tested for noxious weeds at the time of purchase. **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. **Standard**

Monitor weed treatments used at R2 sensitive and species of local concern plant occurrences and re-treat as needed during the season. **Standard**

### **Wyoming**

To prevent the spread of undesirable non-native and invasive plant species, include necessary provisions in contracts and permits for use of the National Grasslands and its resources. **Standard**

Allow only certified noxious weed seed-free products for animal feed or re-vegetation projects. This includes use of certified hay or straw, and heat-treated, or other appropriately processed products. **Standard**

Where technically and economically feasible, use genetically local (at the ecological subsection level) native plant species in re-vegetation efforts. To prevent soil erosion, non-native annuals or sterile perennial species may be used while native perennials are becoming established. **Guideline**

## **TIMBER AND SILVICULTURE**

### **South Dakota**

Avoid cutting snags greater than 20-inch dbh or largest size class available unless a safety hazard. **Standard**

Avoid cutting all hardwood snags if there is snag density of less than six per acre; or hardwood snags

greater than nine inch dbh and 25 feet high per acre otherwise unless they are a safety hazard. Retain all soft snags unless they are a safety hazard. **Standard**

During vegetation management activities on ponderosa pine forested sites, retain an average of at least 50 linear feet per acre of coarse woody debris with a minimum diameter of 10 inches. On white spruce forested sites retain an average of at least 100 linear feet per acre of coarse woody debris with a minimum diameter of 10 inches. **Standard**

### **Wyoming**

On conifer-forested sites (ponderosa pine), 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) or largest woody material found on-site. **Standard**

## **HERITAGE RESOURCES**

### **South Dakota**

Consider long-term Forest management needs in determining appropriate use of mitigation of effects to, or avoidance of, heritage resources during project planning. **Guideline**

### **Wyoming**

Limit non-research oriented ground-disturbing activities on heritage districts and sites eligible for the National Register Historic Preservation (NRHP) that creates adverse impacts to the district or site. **Guideline**

## **PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

### **South Dakota**

BHNF Forest Plan does not contain S&G for paleontological resources.

### **Wyoming**

Protect key paleontological resources (Classes 3, 4, and 5 of the Fossil Potential Classification) from disturbance, or mitigate the effects of disturbance, to conserve scientific, interpretive, and legacy values (see Paleontological Appendix J for details [refers to appendix in USDA Forest Service 2002]). **Standard**

Prior to ground-disturbing activities, conduct paleontological surveys in any area where there is a high potential to encounter these resources according to the process outlined in Appendix J (refers to appendix in USDA Forest Service 2002). **Standard**

## TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT

### **South Dakota**

Motorized vehicles may be used on restricted areas and roads to accomplish administrative purposes.

#### **Guideline**

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. **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. **Standard**

Reduce the long-term impact of roads on soils:

- Revegetate the entire road prism of temporary and local native-surface roads upon completion of project work;
- Revegetate cut-and-fill slopes of all newly constructed or reconstructed roads;
- Give roads and trails special design considerations to prevent resource damage on capability areas containing soils with high shrink/swell capacity;
- 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
- Provide adequate road and trail cross drainage to reduce erosion. **Guideline**

### **Wyoming**

Prohibit all motorized cross-country travel off existing roads and trails, except for authorized emergency services (i.e., law enforcement, medical, search and rescue) and administrative use (i.e., fire control, grazing administration, noxious weed control, and wildlife surveys). **Standard**

Consider existing roads and trails open and allow motorized vehicle use on them unless the following occurs:

- A decision restricts motorized use.
- The area is designated nonmotorized.
- Motorized use is specifically prohibited in management area direction or existing orders.

#### **Guideline**

Allow motorized wheelchair use in a nonmotorized area so long as that wheelchair meets the legal definition of Title V, Section 507(c)(2) of the Americans with Disabilities Act. **Standard**

Perform site-specific Roads Analysis, including public involvement, prior to making any decisions on road construction, reconstruction, and decommissioning. **Guideline**

Do not invest in new facilities on lands meeting the criteria for disposal. **Guideline**

Install cattle guards or hinged metal gates on popular and designated travel routes. **Guideline**