

**Comparison of Alternatives  
 Health of the Land and Fire**

Topic	Alternative A <i>Current Mgmt</i>	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Alternative F <i>Preferred Alternative</i>
<p><b>Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat</b></p>	<p>In the West HiLine planning area, livestock grazing methods (which may include the termination of grazing by October 31) would be used to maintain sagebrush stands with 15-50% canopy cover and 15” in height within 2 miles of sage-grouse leks.</p> <p>In the Judith-Valley-Phillips planning area, the BLM would maintain and enhance wildlife habitat.</p>	<p>Sage-grouse management within the Monument would utilize the Montana state plan (Draft 2003) for overall guidance and direction, “Management Plan and Conservation Strategies for Sage-Grouse in Montana.”</p> <p>Prescribed fire and/or mechanical treatments would be allowed to reduce or increase sagebrush cover to desired levels for nesting, brood rearing, breeding habitat, and winter habitat.</p> <p>The BLM would identify likely nesting habitat by field assessments within 2 miles of individual sage-grouse leks and insure adequate residual cover. Leave adequate herbaceous cover beneath sagebrush within nesting areas at the end of the grazing season to allow adequate cover for next year’s nesting.</p> <p>Do not allow supplemental feeding, mineral placement or other livestock congregating function to occur in identified active crucial sage-grouse habitat during sensitive seasonal times.</p>				<p>Sage-grouse management within the Monument would utilize the Montana state plan (Draft 2003) for overall guidance and direction, “Management Plan and Conservation Strategies for Sage-Grouse in Montana.”</p> <p>Consider mechanical treatment as the primary method and prescribe fire as a secondary method to remove conifers that encroach on sage-grouse habitat, except where forested habitat is limited.</p> <p>The BLM would identify likely nesting habitat by field assessment within 2 miles of individual sage-grouse leks and insure adequate residual cover. Leave adequate herbaceous cover beneath sagebrush</p>

**Comparison of Alternatives  
 Health of the Land and Fire**

Topic	Alternative A <i>Current Mgmt</i>	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Alternative F <i>Preferred Alternative</i>
						<p>within nesting areas at the end of the grazing season to allow adequate cover for next year's nesting.</p> <p>Avoid placement of salt or mineral supplements near leks during the breeding season (March – June) and avoid supplemental winter feeding of livestock, where practical, on sage-grouse winter habitat and around leks.</p>
		<p>Increase the number of acres of sagebrush habitat through conversion of crested wheat grass in select areas in or near nesting habitat and reseed native sagebrush in areas that have been disturbed (e.g. wildland fire).</p> <p>Do not allow high livestock densities in identified active nesting habitat from March 15 to June 15. When conditions are required for sage-grouse security livestock grazing would not occur in identified active crucial winter habitat (sagebrush canopy 10-30% and 25-35 cm height).</p>	<p>Increase the number of acres of sagebrush habitat through conversion of crested wheat grass in or near all nesting habitat and reseed native sagebrush in areas that have been disturbed (e.g. wildland fire).</p> <p>Do not allow livestock grazing in identified nesting habitat from March</p>	<p>Promote sage planting, where appropriate, on project areas occurring with sage-grouse habitats and reclaim and/or re-seed areas disturbed by treatments when necessary.</p> <p>There is a potential for sage-grouse to be disturbed or displaced by concentrations of</p>		

**Comparison of Alternatives  
 Health of the Land and Fire**

Topic	Alternative A <i>Current Mgmt</i>	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Alternative F <i>Preferred Alternative</i>
					15 to June 15. Livestock grazing would not occur in identified crucial winter habitat (sagebrush canopy 10-30% and 25-35 cm height) from December 1 to March 1.	livestock near leks or winter habitat. Therefore, concentrations of livestock on leks or other key sage-grouse habitats should be discouraged.
<b>Black-tailed Prairie Dog Towns</b>	<p>In the West HiLine planning area prairie dog towns smaller than 10 acres would not be actively managed.</p> <p>In the Judith-Valley-Phillips planning area prairie dog towns on BLM land in Fergus and Chouteau Counties would be maintained or managed based on the values or problems encountered. Prairie dog towns on BLM land in Phillips County would be maintained at the 1988 survey level.</p>	<p>Prairie dog management within the Monument would utilize the State Prairie Dog Plan (source date) for overall guidance and direction. Regional plans will be utilized when they are completed.</p> <p>Prairie dogs towns in the Monument would be allowed to expand only to the point they are not adversely impacting other resources or affecting Standards of Rangeland Health (Appendix <i>Standards</i>).</p>				<p>Prairie dog management within the Monument would utilize the State Prairie Dog Plan (source date) for overall guidance and direction. Regional plans will be utilized when they are completed.</p> <p>Prairie dogs towns in the Monument would be allowed to expand only to the point they are not adversely impacting other resources or affecting Standards of Rangeland Health (see Appendix <i>Standards</i>). Specific actions to address adverse impacts</p>

**Comparison of Alternatives  
 Health of the Land and Fire**

Topic	Alternative A <i>Current Mgmt</i>	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Alternative F <i>Preferred Alternative</i>
						would be addressed through the watershed planning process.
<b>Wildlife Mitigation Measures</b>						
<b><i>Greater Sage Grouse</i></b>	For sage-grouse winter habitat, do not authorize any surface disturbance from December 1 to May 15. For leks, do not authorize surface disturbance within 500 feet of the lek. No surface disturbance associated with strutting grounds from March 1 to June 30.	For active sage-grouse winter habitat, do not authorize any surface disturbance from December 1 to March 15. For leks, do not authorize surface disturbance within ¼ mile of the lek. For nesting areas within 2 miles of the lek, do not authorize any surface disturbance from March 15 to June 15.				For active sage-grouse winter habitat, do not authorize any new surface disturbance from December 1 to March 15. For leks, do not authorize surface disturbance within ¼ mile of the lek. For nesting areas within 2 miles of the lek, do not authorize any surface disturbance from March 15 to June 15.
<b><i>Black-tailed Prairie Dog</i></b>	No surface disturbance ¼ mile from identified essential habitat of prairie dogs.	There would be no surface disturbance authorized on any prairie dog towns within the Monument.	Surface disturbing activities would avoid, or minimize disturbance on, prairie dog towns within the Monument.	If an activity would adversely impact prairie dogs and/or associated species, surface disturbance would not be authorized within ¼ mile of prairie dog towns.		If an activity would adversely impact prairie dogs and/or associated species, new surface disturbance would not be authorized within ¼ mile of prairie dog towns.
<b><i>Special Status Raptors</i></b>	Surface disturbing activities may be controlled or excluded within 200	Surface disturbing activities may be controlled or excluded within 200	Surface disturbing activities may be controlled or excluded within a ¼	No surface disturbance from March 1 to August 1 within ½ mile of	No surface disturbance within ½ mile of nests that have been active	New surface-disturbing activities may be controlled or excluded within a ¼

**Comparison of Alternatives  
 Health of the Land and Fire**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Alternative A Current Mgmt</b>	<b>Alternative B</b>	<b>Alternative C</b>	<b>Alternative D</b>	<b>Alternative E</b>	<b>Alternative F Preferred Alternative</b>
	(and/or the activity delayed 60 days).	meters of identified essential habitat for a raptor species and/or the activity delayed 60 days.	mile of identified active nest for a raptor species.	nests that have been active within 2 years.	within 2 years.	mile of identified active nest for a raptor species.
<b><i>Bald Eagle</i></b>	Surface disturbing activities may be controlled or excluded within a ¼ mile of identified essential habitat of the bald eagle.	No surface disturbance would be allowed within 1 mile of active winter roosting areas from November 15 to February 29, if disturbance could cause an adverse effect. No surface disturbance is allowed within 1 mile of active bald eagle nest sites from February 1 to July 31, if disturbance could cause nest abandonment or failure.	No surface disturbance within ½ mile of a nest that has been active in the last 7 years.	No surface disturbance within ½ mile of nests active in the last 7 years and within riparian area nesting habitat.	No new surface disturbance within ½ mile of a nest that has been active in the last 7 years, if disturbance could cause nest abandonment or failure.	
<b><i>Big Game Winter Range</i></b>	No surface disturbance on crucial wildlife winter ranges from December 1 to May 15.	No surface disturbance on crucial wildlife winter ranges from December 1 to March 31.	No surface disturbance on crucial wildlife winter ranges from December 1 to May 15.	No surface disturbance on crucial wildlife winter ranges.	No new surface disturbance on crucial wildlife winter ranges from December 1 to March 31. This timeframe may be shortened if conditions warrant.	
<b><i>Bighorn Sheep Lambing Areas</i></b>	Surface disturbing activities may be	No surface disturbance within bighorn sheep lambing areas from April 1 to June 15, if such		No surface disturbance within 1 mile line of sight of bighorn sheep lambing areas, if such	No new surface disturbance within	

**Comparison of Alternatives  
 Health of the Land and Fire**

Topic	Alternative A <i>Current Mgmt</i>	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Alternative F <i>Preferred Alternative</i>
	controlled or excluded within 200 meters and/or the activity delayed 60 days.	activities would adversely impact lamb survival.		activities would adversely impact lamb survival.		bighorn sheep lambing areas from April 15 to June 30, if such activities would adversely impact lamb survival.
<b>Vegetation</b>		<p>Any activity plan updates, like watershed plans or allotment management plans, would emphasize riparian habitat restoration and protection within the Monument.</p> <p>If the opportunity is available, establish grazing allotments that would be used as “common reserve” allotments. These allotments would be available because of drought or to implement a project like a prescribed fire.</p>			<p>Any activity plan updates, like watershed plans or allotment management plans, would emphasize riparian habitat protection within the Monument.</p> <p>No “common reserve” allotments would be established.</p>	<p>Any activity plan updates, like watershed plans or allotment management plans, would emphasize riparian habitat restoration and protection within the Monument.</p> <p>If the opportunity is available, establish grazing allotments that would be used as “common reserve” allotments. These allotments would be available because of drought or to implement a project like a prescribed fire.</p>
		The BLM would determine which priority non-native vegetation sites should be restored to a native species community. Priority areas would be based on an emphasis to control highly invasive non-native species. To achieve vegetation goals outlined in an			The BLM would restore all non-native vegetation sites to a native species community. To achieve vegetation goals outlined in an activity plan (watershed plan) livestock grazing strategies could be used to manage vegetation communities.	The BLM would determine which priority non-native vegetation sites should be restored to a native species

**Comparison of Alternatives  
 Health of the Land and Fire**

Topic	Alternative A <i>Current Mgmt</i>	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Alternative F <i>Preferred Alternative</i>
		activity plan (watershed plan) livestock grazing strategies could be used to manage vegetation communities.				community. Priority areas would be based on an emphasis to control highly invasive non-native species. To achieve vegetation goals outlined in an activity plan (watershed plan) livestock grazing strategies could be used to manage vegetation communities.
		Surface disturbed areas would be rehabilitated with native and non-native grasses, forbs, and shrubs to minimize the potential for soil erosion and provide forage and cover for wildlife and livestock.	Surface disturbed areas would be rehabilitated with native grasses, forbs, and shrubs to minimize the potential for soil erosion and provide forage and cover for wildlife and livestock. Non-native plants may be used under special circumstances such as emergency soil stabilization.	Surface disturbed areas would be rehabilitated with native grasses, forbs, and shrubs to minimize the potential for soil erosion and provide forage and cover for wildlife and livestock.		Surface disturbed areas would be rehabilitated with native grasses, forbs, and shrubs to minimize the potential for soil erosion and provide forage and cover for wildlife and livestock. Non-native plants may be used under special circumstances such as emergency soil stabilization.
<b>Forest Products</b>	In the West HiLine planning area the recreational use of	Any commercial forest product sales would be incidental and associated with other projects/activities and vegetative goals or		Where forest/woodland health is in jeopardy,	Commercial product sales and incidental personal use would	Where forest/woodland health is in jeopardy,

**Comparison of Alternatives  
 Health of the Land and Fire**

Topic	Alternative A <i>Current Mgmt</i>	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Alternative F <i>Preferred Alternative</i>
	forest products firewood is limited to dead-and-down material only, personal use Christmas Trees, with no sales (commercial and personal use) occurring within the area described as the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River and the Wilderness Study Areas. In the Judith- Valley-Phillips planning area the forest types that occur in this part of the Monument have not been excluded from harvest of forest products. However, the forested portions referred to as the Missouri Breaks are not part of the productive timber base.	objectives as outlined in activity plans. Where forest/woodland health is in jeopardy, then minimal impact harvesting techniques of wood products may be pursued.  Areas could be designated for incidental non- commercial use (personal use) for Christmas trees, post and pole, firewood, or logs cut for private use.		then minimal impact harvesting techniques of wood products may be pursued.  Areas could be designated for incidental non- commercial use (personal use) for Christmas trees and firewood. Under a permit, individuals would be allowed to utilize material from wildland fires.	be prohibited in the Monument.	minimal impact harvesting techniques and sale of wood products may be pursued.  Areas could be designated for incidental non- commercial use (personal use) for Christmas trees and firewood. Under a permit, individuals could be allowed to utilize dead and down material from wildland fires. The permit would address the specific type of material removed.
<b>Vegetation Harvest</b>	Vegetation harvest (wild crafting and seed harvest) is allowed in the Monument.	Allow only the non-commercial harvest (wild crafting and seed harvest) of common species that are not in jeopardy.		Allow only the non- commercial harvest (wild crafting and seed harvest) of specific plant species.	The BLM would determine non- commercial harvest (wild crafting and seed harvest) areas	Allow only the non- commercial harvest (wild crafting and seed harvest) of common species that

**Comparison of Alternatives  
 Health of the Land and Fire**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Alternative A Current Mgmt</b>	<b>Alternative B</b>	<b>Alternative C</b>	<b>Alternative D</b>	<b>Alternative E</b>	<b>Alternative F Preferred Alternative</b>
				Each request would be considered on a case-by-case basis.	for popular species.	are not in jeopardy.
		No commercial harvest would be allowed (consistent with Montana Code 77-1-135 to 77-1-139).				No commercial harvest would be allowed (consistent with Montana Code 77-1-135 to 77-1-139).
<b>Visual Resources</b>	The Monument would be designated as VRM Class I, II, III, and IV.	The WSAs and the Bodmer Landscapes would be designated as VRM Class I. The remaining portions of the Monument would be designated as VRM Class I, II, III or IV. If determined by Congress as not eligible, the WSAs would be managed like adjacent public land.	The WSAs and the Bodmer Landscapes would be designated as VRM Class I. The remaining portions of the Monument would be designated as VRM Class I, II or III. If determined by Congress as not eligible, the WSAs would be managed like adjacent public land.	The WSAs and the Bodmer Landscapes would be designated as VRM Class I. The remaining portions of the Monument would be designated as VRM Class I or II. If determined by Congress as not eligible, the WSAs would be managed like adjacent public land.		The WSAs and the Bodmer Landscapes would be designated as VRM Class I. The remaining portions of the Monument would be designated as VRM Class I. The remaining portions of the Monument would be designated as VRM Class I, II or III. If determined by Congress as not eligible, the WSAs would be managed like adjacent public land.
<b>VRM Classes</b>	<b>No. Acres</b>	<b>No. Acres</b>	<b>No. Acres</b>	<b>No. Acres</b>	<b>No. Acres</b>	<b>No. Acres</b>
<b>Class I</b>						WSAs, Bodmer Landscapes, some sections of the River.
<b>Class II</b>						
<b>Class III</b>				0	0	
<b>Class IV</b>			0	0	0	

### Comparison of Alternatives Health of the Land and Fire

Topic	Alternative A <i>Current Mgmt</i>		Alternative B		Alternative C		Alternative D		Alternative E		Alternative F <i>Preferred Alternative</i>	
	<i>Wildland</i>	<i>Prescribe</i>	<i>Wildland</i>	<i>Prescribe</i>	<i>Wildland</i>	<i>Prescribe</i>	<i>Wildland</i>	<i>Prescribe</i>	<i>Wildland</i>	<i>Prescribe</i>	<i>Wildland</i>	<i>Prescribe</i>
<b>Fire</b>	Current fire management guidance based on Interim Monument Management Plan.		Management that is more intensive based on aggressive fire suppression and limited use of prescribed fire based on public safety and property protection.		Management discretion but with an emphasis on public safety and protection.		Management responsiveness based on wide range of fire management tools available and more management flexibility to respond to changing conditions.		Maximize natural process with a minimum of intervention. Management would be subtle and provide for the least intensive management.		Management responsiveness based on a wide range of fire management tools available and more management flexibility to respond to changing conditions.	
<i>Fire Management Unit</i>	<i>Wildland</i>	<i>Prescribe</i>	<i>Wildland</i>	<i>Prescribe</i>	<i>Wildland</i>	<i>Prescribe</i>	<i>Wildland</i>	<i>Prescribe</i>	<i>Wildland</i>	<i>Prescribe</i>	<i>Wildland</i>	<i>Prescribe</i>
<i>Wild and Scenic</i>	F2	RX2	F1	RX1	F1	RX1	F2	RX2	F2	RX2	F2	RX2
<i>Wilderness Study Area</i>	F2	RX2	F1	RX2	F2	RX2	F2	RX3	F3	RX3	F2	RX3
<i>North Monument</i>	F2	RX2	F1	RX1	F1	RX2	F2	RX3	F3	RX3	F2	RX3
<i>South Monument</i>	F2	RX2	F1	RX1	F1	RX2	F2	RX3	F3	RX3	F2	RX3
<p><i>F1 = Suppress all fires aggressively using all available methods</i>                      <i>RX1 = No prescribed fire</i>  <i>F2 = Appropriate suppression response considering the natural role of fire</i>                      <i>RX2 = Prescribed fire based on public safety and resources</i>  <i>F3 = Identify areas where wildland fire would be used under prescription</i>                      <i>RX3 = Prescribed fire based on the natural role of fire</i></p>												
<b>Range Improvements</b>												
<i>Barbed Wire and Electric Fences</i>	The BLM would follow the standard specifications for fence installation to mitigate risk to wildlife; however some existing fences (old fences) may restrict wildlife		BLM fence specifications would be followed with allowances for certain classes or types of livestock.  The BLM would modify existing fences in certain locations if these fences are creating barriers to wildlife movement. In isolated cases, the BLM would relocate fences to better fit with topography and management needs.  Four wire fences could be authorized if the class or kind of livestock				BLM fence specifications would be followed.  The BLM would modify all existing fences to standard even if the fence does not restrict wildlife		BLM fence specifications would be followed with allowances for certain classes or types of livestock.  The BLM would modify existing			

**Comparison of Alternatives  
 Health of the Land and Fire**

Topic	Alternative A <i>Current Mgmt</i>	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Alternative F <i>Preferred Alternative</i>
	movement (especially big game).	necessitate the need for heavier fence.			movement.  Fences that do not fit with landscape would be relocated. Watershed plans would be modified to accommodate changes to allotment boundaries and the resultant change in carrying capacity.  Four wire fences would not be allowed under any circumstance.	fences in certain locations if these fences are creating barriers to wildlife movement. In isolated cases, the BLM would relocate fences to better fit with topography and management needs.  Four wire fences could be authorized if the class or kind of livestock necessitates the need for heavier fence.
<b><i>Water Developments</i></b>	In some areas there are specific limitations for the installation of water developments on terminal ridges where deer and livestock competition may exist.	Any new water developments would be considered on a site-specific case based on the benefits/detriment to all resources. Water development should be based on the grazing practices within a specific use area and wildlife needs and protection. A site should only be developed if the development would improve the health of the land. Watershed planning process for activity level planning would be used to make determinations.				Any new water developments would be considered on a site-specific case based on the benefits/detriment to all resources. Water development should be based on the grazing practices within a specific use area and wildlife needs and protection. A site should only be developed if the development would improve the health of the land. Watershed

**Comparison of Alternatives  
 Health of the Land and Fire**

Topic	Alternative A <i>Current Mgmt</i>	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Alternative F <i>Preferred Alternative</i>
						planning process for activity level planning would be used to make determinations.
<b>Rights-of-Way</b>	There are eight utility and transportation corridors that cross the Missouri River.	Utility and transportation corridors would have defined boundaries on public land within ½ mile of the centerline for the following roads and/or rights-of-way: Highway 191, State Secondary Highway #236, Lloyd/Stafford Ferry road, DY Trail/Power Plant Ferry road, and Klabzuba pipeline. The corridors at Fort Benton, Loma and Virgelle would retain their current status.				Utility and transportation corridors would have defined boundaries on public land within ½ mile of the centerline for the following roads and/or rights-of-way: Highway 191, State Secondary Highway #236, Lloyd/Stafford Ferry road, DY Trail/Power Plant Ferry road, and Klabzuba pipeline. The corridors at Fort Benton, Loma and Virgelle would retain their current status.
<i>Avoidance</i>	Avoidance areas include the recreational and scenic sections of the River, Stafford WSA, Ervin Ridge WSA, that portion of the Cow Creek WSA in Blaine County, the	Avoidance areas for ROWs would include the Scenic sections of the River, Bodmer Landscapes, Cow Creek ACEC, cultural/historic sites, riparian and wetland areas, areas containing unique geologic formations, and areas containing highly erosive soils (sedimentary breaks soils).				Avoidance areas for ROWs would include the Scenic sections of the River, Bodmer Landscapes, Cow Creek ACEC, cultural/historic sites, riparian and wetland areas, areas

**Comparison of Alternatives  
 Health of the Land and Fire**

Topic	Alternative A <i>Current Mgmt</i>	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Alternative F <i>Preferred Alternative</i>
	Cow Creek ACEC, riparian areas, and areas containing sedimentary breaks soils.					containing unique geologic formations, and in areas considered unsuitable due to erosion and slope.
<b>Exclusion</b>	Exclusion areas include the wild sections of the River, and that portion of the Cow Creek WSA in Phillips County, and the Woodhawk, Dog Creek, and Antelope Creeks WSAs.	Exclusion areas include the wild sections of the River, and the six WSAs pending determinations by Congress. ROWs which do not protect and enhance the ORV River’s designation cause surface disturbance or impacts the visual resource for recreationists on the River would not be allowed. If determined by Congress as not eligible, the WSAs would be managed like the adjacent public land.	Exclusion areas include the wild sections of the River, and the six WSAs pending determinations by Congress. ROWs which do not protect and enhance the ORV River’s designation cause surface disturbance or impacts the visual resource for recreationists on the River would not be allowed. If determined by Congress as not eligible, the WSAs would be avoidance areas.	Exclusion areas include the wild sections of the River, and the six WSAs pending determinations by Congress. ROWs which do not protect and enhance the ORV River’s designation cause surface disturbance or impacts the visual resource for recreationists on the River would not be allowed. If determined by Congress as not eligible, the WSAs would be exclusion areas.		Exclusion areas include the wild sections of the River, and the six WSAs pending determinations by Congress. Exceptions to exclusion areas could be granted and would be handled in a site-specific EA on a case-by-case basis, based on the nature of the action and level of impact. If determined by Congress as not eligible, the WSAs would be avoidance areas.
<b>Reclamation</b>	Reclamation would follow standard operating procedures. Previously disturbed sites would be	Reclamation would follow standard operating procedures. In some areas disturbed surfaces would be allowed to reclaim naturally. The reclamation standards for all surface-disturbing activities would be to minimize	The reclamation standards for all surface-disturbing activities would be based on Leave No Trace. Recontour land to a natural repose and revegetate sites where disturbance exceeds 1/10 acre.		Reclamation would follow standard operating procedures. In some areas disturbed surfaces	

**Comparison of Alternatives  
 Health of the Land and Fire**

Topic	Alternative A <i>Current Mgmt</i>	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D	Alternative E	Alternative F <i>Preferred Alternative</i>
	allowed to reclaim naturally.	erosion and establish native vegetation.  Non-functional reservoirs, pits, and water developments could be allowed to reclaim naturally if feasible.		Remove and rehabilitate non-functional reservoirs, pits, and water developments in WSAs or where there is viewshed infringement if feasible.		would be allowed to reclaim naturally. The reclamation standards for all surface-disturbing activities would be to minimize erosion and establish native vegetation.  Remove and rehabilitate non-functional reservoirs, pits, and water developments in WSAs or where there is viewshed infringement if feasible.
		For previously disturbed sites a reclamation plan would be completed as needed.				For previously disturbed sites a reclamation plan would be completed as needed.