

RECREATION AREA ACEC MANAGEMENT PLAN

1996



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FORT MEADE RECREATION AREA ACEC MANAGEMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

In order to qualify as an ACEC, an area must meet the relevance and importance criteria as defined in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). An environmental resource can be found "relevant" if special management action is needed to protect or prevent irreparable damage to the resource. An environmental resource can be found "important" if it has qualities that give it special worth, consequence, meaning, distinctiveness, or cause for concern, especially when compared to any like or similar resource. It is also generally of more than local significance.

The Fort Meade Recreation Area was identified for designation as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) due to the numerous historical and archeological sites associated with one of the last frontier posts to be built in the Dakotas. The historic and scenic value of the old Fort Meade headquarters area is enhanced by its natural surroundings and associated resources.

Following the intent of Public Land Order No. 2112, which withdrew the area from appropriation under the public land laws, and reserved the area for conservation of natural resources, this management plan has been prepared in recognition of the important historic, recreation, wildlife, and natural values of the area. The plan describes how those resources should best be managed, provides guidelines for activities within the ACEC, and recommends certain actions which are needed to improve management of the resources.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING AREA

The Fort Meade Recreation Area ACEC is located in Meade County South Dakota. The area lies approximately 1 mile east of Sturgis and includes 6,693 acres of the former Fort Meade Military Reservation which surrounds the Fort Meade Veterans Affairs medical center. (Map 1 Appendix A)

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS/MANAGEMENT CONSTRAINTS

The following factors, because of law, policy, regulation or circumstances, influenced the development of this manage-

ment plan. These include any valid existing rights, regulations or authorizations predating this plan which affect the management of this area.

PRIOR PLANNING

This activity plan was prepared within the general framework established by the South Dakota Resource Management Plan of 1985.

The Oil and Gas RMP/EIS Amendment of 1992 contains a No Lease Management decision for the Ft. Meade Recreation Area.

The Ft. Meade Allotment Management Plan was approved in 1968 and prescribes grazing practices for the area.

A Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Fort Meade Recreation Area (1987) contains guidelines for the preservation and use of significant historic and prehistoric sites.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. This act specifies that management of public lands be on the basis of multiple use and sustained yield unless otherwise specified by law. Public Land Order 2112 June 6, 1960. This withdrawal gave BLM primary jurisdiction over 3,201.34 acres of the Fort Meade Military Reservation. These lands were also withdrawn from all forms of appropriation including the mining laws, but not the mineral leasing or disposal of materials under the act of July 31, 1947.

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) of 1979 establishes definitions, permit requirements, and penalties for unauthorized use of archaeological properties.

American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) of 1978. The effects of BLM decisions on American Indian religious rights and practices must be considered as mandated by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978.

The Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990.

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 establishes inventory, nomination, protection and preservation responsibilities for federally owned cultural properties.

(Executive order 11593) Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment directs federal agencies to inventory cultural properties under their jurisdiction, and nominate all qualifying properties to the National Register.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 establishes national policy to preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of national heritage.

Public Land Order 5816 is a withdrawal to the Veterans Administration for the Fort Meade Post Cemetery.

Regulations published in the Federal Register.

South Dakota Drinking Water Regulations prescribe drinking water standards that must be met by public water systems.

The Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 expanded the federal governments commitment to control and eradicate noxious weeds.

The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 charged BLM with managing, maintaining and improving the condition of the public rangelands so that they become as productive as possible.

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended, requires all facilities to be physically accessible to the maximum extent possible and where not fully accessible to provide an accessible program, which affords the user an opportunity to achieve experiences similar to those offered others.

Bureau of Land Management Riparian Area Management Policy (1987) and Rangeland Reform 94 Final Environmental Impact Statement, both require riparian areas to be in proper functioning condition.

AUTHORIZED USES

The Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP) of 1954 authorizes the following uses: VFW Chapel area; Muzzleloader shooting range; South Dakota State University grazing lease.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the BLM and the State of South Dakota Department of Military and Veterans Affairs authorizes the SD National Guard to conduct field training exercises within the FMRA.

A Memorandum of Understanding between the BLM and the Department of Military Affairs, South Dakota School of Mines & Technology, authorizes training exercises within the FMRA.

A Permit for Use of Real Property by Federal Agency allows the BLM to maintain and operate a water pipeline supplied by the VA water system for stockwater use.

A Land Use Permit authorizes the placement of an apiary (bee hives) on the FMRA.

A Memorandum of Understanding between the Fort Meade VA Medical Center and the BLM authorizes the construction and operation of a Native American Sweat Lodge within the FMRA to be used for rehabilitative treatment of veterans.

There are 23 rights-of-way recorded for the area which deal with powerlines, gas and water pipelines, water facilities, underground telephone cable, a railroad, a diversion canal, and two highways.

Interagency Operating Agreement for the Centennial Trail. This agreement defines roles and responsibilities for each of the signatories to the agreement and establishes uniform guidelines for marking of trailheads, routes, information and regulations.

MISCELLANEOUS CONSTRAINTS

The proximity of housing developments, the VA medical Center and Black Hills National Cemetery partially restrict the use of certain management practices such as prescribed burning.

PART I MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

MANAGEMENT PHILOSOPHY

In the future we envision an open undeveloped "natural island" surrounded by urban development; a place cherished by visitors and the local community for the opportunities it provides to enjoy a variety of outdoor activities in a beautiful natural setting. As such, the Fort Meade Recreation Area ACEC will be managed to protect its historic/cultural sites and associated landscape, to maintain its biodiversity, and to afford educational, interpretive and recreational opportunities to visitors.

The Cultural/Historic values, Recreational opportunities and Wildlife values are recognized as being the most important resources. Management emphasis will be placed on these three resources, and management of other resources and activities will complement or benefit these elements. Any conflict resolution will assure preservation and protection of these three resources while permitting appropriate use of other resources in conformance with the guidelines in this plan.

In accordance with this philosophy the following objectives and land use allocations will guide future management and use of the FMRA. In accomplishing these objectives, the BLM will involve and cooperate with other public agencies, private interests and resource users.

USING THIS SECTION

To use this section of the plan the reader will please note that each resource category is identified by a letter of the alphabet followed by questions intended to focus planning on the specific issues/concerns for that resource category. The management objectives, land use allocations, and management actions that are outlined for each resource category contain the guidance to resolve the issues/concerns.

Management actions are identified by resource category with the corresponding letter which precedes the management category and then numbered by priority.

A. CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

The Cultural Resource Management Plan of August 1987 for the Fort Meade Recreation Area provides a framework for inventory, evaluation, protection, and use of cultural resources in the FMRA.

ISSUES/CONCERNS

1. Is there a need for further interpretation of historic and cultural sites? Should measures for stabilization or restoration be taken?

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

Complete site evaluations, as part of this management plan and Record of Decision, by allocating all known cultural resource sites in the FMRA and for the area as a whole to one of the six Cultural Resource Use Categories. These Use Allocation Categories include Scientific use, Conservation for Future use, Management use, Sociocultural use, Public use and Discharged use.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

* Maintain and preserve the historic structures and associated resources contributing to the historic landscape within the FMRA ACEC.

* Implement the guidance contained in the Cultural Resource Management Plan for the FMRA.

* Increase public awareness and appreciation of the historical and cultural significance of the area.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/DIRECTION

* Maintain existing structures in a state of "arrested decay" and repair new structural damage from weathering, accident or vandalism as soon as possible after it occurs. Project planning for any restoration/stabilization measures will be implemented in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and in consultation with the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

* Cooperate and coordinate with the Fort Meade Museum, Historical Society, Sturgis Tourism Committee, Bear Butte State Park and the Veterans Administration in the planning process and interpretation of historic resources.

C-1 Implement the management actions outlined in the CRMP of August 1987.

C-2 Explore the feasibility of creating private partnerships or challenge cost share, to aid with restoration or maintenance of significant historic resources identified in the Cultural Resource Management Plan.

C-3 Enter into a cooperative agreement with the Veterans Administration in re-drafting the NRHP's nomination. Any re-drafting of the NR District's nomination should include consideration of the 3,380 additional acres of the FMRA not presently included in the NR District. The cooperating agencies, through the cooperative agreement, should consider drafting a joint Programmatic Agreement with the State Historic Preservation Office and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation that would programmatically consult on most of the common and routine actions that occur within the district.

C-4 Complete cultural resource inventories, site documentation, use evaluations and condition surveys on the following archeological and historical sites as listed in the CRMP of 1987: 39MD9, 22, 23, 30, 39, 41, 45, 81, 82, 132, 136, CRMP site #'s 47, 49, 50, 51, 58 (artillery observation bunker), 59 (saber mounds), 60 (Ute observation cabin), 61 (brake lock hill), 63 (wood cavalry jump), 64 (machine gun range), 75 (Camp Fechner), 86 and 87 (wood pickets), 88 thru 91, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 143 and all 5 trail locations.

C-5 Sites allocated to management or public use will be interpreted for public enjoyment through the use of signing, brochures or other means and protection devices will be developed and installed to protect the sites from vandalism and over-use so these sites will be preserved for long-term public use.

C-6 Develop mitigation plans, in consultation with the SHPO and Advisory Council, on those sites eligible to the

National Register that are undergoing physical deterioration due to natural or human causes, which cannot be controlled by stabilization and/or protection measures. Mitigation measures may include data recovery excavations, HABS records, photography, or other appropriate methods. A project plan will be prepared for data recovery efforts stating objectives, methods, reporting procedures, and costs.

B. WILDLIFE/FISHERIES HABITAT

The role of the BLM in wildlife and fisheries management is to maximize habitat quantity and quality for the largest numbers of wildlife species on public lands. The mix of Ponderosa pine and mid-grass prairie provides ideal habitat for numerous wildlife species. Populations of game animals are regulated by the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks.

ISSUES/CONCERNS

1. Are there special areas, such as certain wildlife habitats, or vegetation types that require different levels of management or protection?

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

* Increase vegetation diversity and effective edge where possible. Retain and/or enhance key habitat components for game and nongame wildlife species. These components would include hardwood draws, bur oak stands, cavity-bearing trees, snags and riparian zones.

* Improve waterfowl and fisheries habitat of selected reservoirs by maintaining emergent vegetation of 16-20 inches in height, with a 75% canopy cover in the shallow areas, three out of four years, through proper management techniques.

* Improve the fisheries habitat in Bear Butte Creek by narrowing and deepening the channel during low water periods and using structures to create riffles, overhangs, and other improvements.

* Maintain 8 to 12 inches of residual herbaceous growth on 50 per cent of the uplands needed for nesting by ground nesting birds, particularly sharp-tailed grouse and waterfowl.

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

* Future recreational development should avoid sensitive wildlife areas such as riparian zones.

* Treat the Upper Cottle Creek Watershed enclosure as a special management area with emphasis on watershed, fisheries, and riparian values.

* Allow only the introduction of native and desirable non-native wildlife and fish species.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/DIRECTION

* Collect baseline data on existing residual vegetation on uplands and emergent vegetation around reservoirs. If needed, adjustments will be made in the grazing allotment management plan to optimize bird habitat. The following actions will be taken for this purpose.

A-1 Monitor residual cover on both units of the FMRA using the Robel Pole Density method

A-2 Monitor emergent vegetation annually on reservoirs by using the Daubenmire method to measure density and canopy cover.

A-3 Monitor fish populations in Bear Butte Creek and selected reservoirs every other year.

A-4 Identify and protect traditional high value roost trees, nesting areas, thermal and escape cover, and brood rearing areas for wild turkeys.

* Protect cavity bearing trees through proper management of tree cutting activities.

Prairie Dog Management Policy: All prairie dog control activities within the FMRA will conform to the following guidelines:

Prairie dog towns that occur entirely on public land and are not causing significant adverse impacts to soil and vegetative resources will be managed for their wildlife and recreational values.

In situations where a problem prairie dog population originates on public land and spreads onto private land, control will only be considered if the adjoining landowner is willing to enter into an agreement to control the prairie dogs on his land at the same time they are being controlled on public land. Since private landowners are required by State law to control prairie dogs on private land it would be futile for the landowners to control prairie dogs if they are not allowed to control the portion of the town that occurs on adjoining public land. It is important to note that prior to any control activities taking place, it is still necessary to conduct the appropriate vegetation condition survey and to inventory for black-footed ferrets subject to FWS guidelines. Reference cited - Miles City District Black-Tailed Prairie Dog Plan. 4/86

C. RECREATION/VISITOR MANAGEMENT

The FMRA will be managed to preserve its existing natural and historic character. Visitor and resource management will strive to enhance the existing opportunities for high quality nonmotorized recreational experiences. Recreation and other resource uses will be permitted to the extent that natural and historical/cultural characteristics of the FMRA are not degraded.

ISSUES/CONCERNS

1. Should the Backcountry Byway designation be removed? Discussion of this issue is contained in the Environmental Assessment document.
2. Are there any safety problems associated with the FMRA?
3. Are current hunting rules and restrictions appropriate? How can conflicts between hunters and adjacent landowners be prevented?
4. Are firearm restrictions adequate?

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

* Provide the public with an environment which is safe and free of avoidable hazards, through a program of education, enforcement of safety laws and regulations and timely emergency response.

* Manage recreation use in keeping with the capacity of the FMRA to sustain a high quality "roaded natural" recreational experience for the following activities: interpretive use, hunting, horseback riding, picnicking, camping, birdwatching, snowplay, crosscountry skiing, muzzleloader shooting, auto touring, fishing, day hiking, jogging, bicycling, educational use of historic sites, nature study, and photography. The roaded natural classification as defined under the recreation opportunity spectrum can be found in Appendix B.

* Enhance existing fishing opportunities and provide new fishing sites when feasible and consistent with other uses.

* Maintain a predominantly natural or naturally appearing environment that provides for quality, resource based, recreational opportunities.

* Provide visitors with opportunities for consumptive and non-consumptive uses of wildlife.

* Enhance funding capabilities through partnerships with other federal, state and local agencies and nongovernment entities and individuals.

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

* Limit recreational use to a level which will not produce unacceptable or irreversible changes in the natural character of the area.

* Asphalt or pavement will not be used on the Fort Meade Backcountry Byway.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/DIRECTION

B-1 Retain the Backcountry Byway designation and promote it according to the goals of the program. Place a Backcountry Byway Kiosk near the Fort Meade Trailhead to provide information and interpretation.

The following measures will be taken to mitigate safety concerns: Pipe gates will be installed at both Byway entrances and will be temporarily closed during hazardous winter conditions. Appropriate signing will be maintained, speed limits enforced, and roadside vegetation causing visual impairment removed. Dust abatement measures may be used if necessary.

B-2 Establish a working relationship or MOU with the Ft. Meade Museum, Sturgis Chamber of Commerce and Sturgis Tourism committee to promote the Backcountry byway and the historic resources of the area.

B-3 Restrict the discharge of firearms in the areas shown on map 2 in Appendix A and described below, to minimize hazards to visitors and surrounding residences:

North Half:

The use and discharge of all firearms is prohibited on the North unit from Highway 34 north to the posted boundary and within the marked boundaries around Fort Meade Reservoir. In addition, the following signed area is closed year round to all firearm use: all land north of highway 34 and west of old highway 79.

Hunting with firearms is allowed in the remainder of the north unit during seasons established by the State of South Dakota.

The use of muzzleloaders within the authorized range for target shooting is allowed.

South Half:

The use, possession afield, or discharge of firearms is prohibited on the south unit of the Fort Meade Recreation Area (all land south of Highway 34) except during such special big game hunting seasons as may be established for

firearms by the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks.

B-4 Adopt supplemental regulations restricting the use of firearms and bows within Alkali Creek Trailhead and Horsecamp.

B-5 Adopt supplemental regulations prohibiting the use of snowmobiles within the FMRA.

B-6 Issue special recreation permits when necessary to accommodate and authorize special uses and/or access by individuals and private, educational, commercial, competitive, and nonprofit groups in order to control visitor use, minimize conflicts and to protect recreation resources.

B-7 Conduct visitor surveys to find out if the customers experiences are meeting their expectations.

B-8 Schedule activities or redirect visitor use to reduce encounters/ conflicts between user groups.

B-9 South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks regulations for the use of tree stands on Department lands will also be adopted on the FMRA.

B-10 Remove all tree stands which are not in compliance with Game, Fish and Parks regulations as stated above.

B-11 Explore the possibility of developing a partnership or Memorandum of Understanding with the city of Sturgis, Ft. Meade Museum, the V.A. Medical Center, Black Hills National Cemetery, and Bear Butte State Park. The purpose would be to facilitate working together and looking at the entire area for planning, funding, and visitor orientation purposes.

B-12 Develop and maintain cooperative relationships with State and local tourism entities.

B-13 Explore the possibility of establishing a cooperating association or interested group to serve as a fund raising and volunteering arm of the FMRA.

1. INFORMATION AND INTERPRETATION

ISSUES/CONCERNS

1. Is there a need for further interpretation of historic and cultural sites?

2. Are the existing rules properly posted and understandable? Does signing adequately inform the public about uses of the area?

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

* Develop an educational interpretive program designed to increase public understanding and awareness of the resources and ecology of the FMRA and its ethical use.

* Instill visitors with a sense of the area's cultural and natural history.

* Reduce vandalism within the ACEC through the use of visitor education.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/DIRECTION

Interpretive, directional, and other signing is necessary within the FMRA to educate and inform visitors. The numbers should be kept to a minimum. Signs should be strategically placed so that they do not detract from the scenic values. And, whenever possible, the messages should be stated in positive terms.

B1-1 Evaluate all existing (signs, brochures) interpretive services.

B1-2 Prepare a visitor information-interpretation plan for use of brochures, placement of information kiosks, bulletin boards, orientation signs, publications on resources and minimum impact guidelines. The plan should establish an interpretive theme for the area and information should focus on visitor safety, visitor awareness of natural and historical resources, and environmental ethics. All interpretation should follow state office guidelines. The feasibility of forming or joining an interpretive association such as the NAI should be explored.

B1-3 Erect and maintain directional, informational, and regulatory signs in accordance with the information-interpretation plan for the area.

B1-4 Create or participate in special events; i.e., fishing week, FMRA appreciation day, FMRA organized cleanup day, sport show, Ft. Meade balloon rally, etc.

B1-5 Restore trail markers and replace the guidebook for the Nature trail leading out of the Alkali Creek Trailhead.

B1-6 Following interagency guidelines for the Centennial trail, complete interpretation of the following sites along the Centennial trail; Powder magazines, Long Stone building, Camp Feehner, Post Cemetery, Curley Grime's grave, Ft. Meade Rifle Range, wagon ruts and the Ft. Meade compound.

B1-7 Construct pullouts and interpretive wayside exhibits along the Backcountry Byway at locations selected in the interpretive plan.

B1-8 Encourage local media to do stories on FMRA historic resources.

B1-9 Develop a visitor orientation guide to FMRA.

B1-10 Make FMRA brochures and similar guides available through the Ft. Meade Museum, Ft. Meade V.A. Hospital, Black Hills National Cemetery, Bear Butte State Park and the Sturgis Chamber of Commerce.

B1-11 Explore the feasibility of developing an Environmental Education Study area.

2. FACILITY/SITE/TRAIL DEVELOPMENT

ISSUES/CONCERNS

1. Are existing developed trails/sites adequate in size, use, and number?
2. Should the Philtown entrance road be closed to motorized traffic?

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- * Enhance recreation opportunities through the provision of safe, functional, accessible and aesthetically pleasing overnight camping and day use facilities.
- * Coordinate facility development and use with other local, state, and federal agencies and user groups.
- * Accommodate the special needs of Fort Meade Veterans Affairs patients within the management objectives and constraints of this plan.

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

- * The following criteria will be met for proposed construction: (a) the facilities are required to accommodate public use of resource-dependent recreation; (b) the facilities are necessary for user convenience, safety, and/or resource protection; (c) the facilities complement and support other public and private recreation facilities in the area; (d) the facilities will be designed to be universally accessible to the maximum extent possible.
- * Provide only those facilities, roads and trails which are necessary to meet management objectives for the area and protect resources.
- * Design recreational facilities to blend with the natural landscape and confine them to the recreational development zones shown on Map 3 in Appendix A.

- * Proposed construction shall consider the long-term maintenance requirements of the facility and use low maintenance design where possible.

- * Additional camping units may be allowed within the existing campground enclosure fence when fee camping records indicate that four of the six camping units have been occupied each weekend during the months of June, July, and August. This threshold must be met before additional units are considered.

- * Primitive campsites may be authorized by special permit for organized groups containing ten or more individuals. Campfires may be allowed if stipulated in permit.

- * Short term permits to operate concessions within the FMRA will be allowed if in conjunction with a BLM authorized event.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/DIRECTION

B2-1 Close the Philtown road to motorized vehicles with a locked pipe gate at the boundary of the FMRA to resolve the maintenance issue. When requested by local authorities, provide access during emergency situations such as flooding of Bear Butte Creek. Provide temporary access to the top of "sledding hill" for winter snowplay. Install a small metal gate in the fence to provide access for equestrians, foot and bike traffic. See Map 4 in Appendix A.

B2-2 Provide an accessibility plan for the entire area which indicates the level of physical accessibility opportunities available at each site/feature and alternative program accessibility. The plan will include a procedure for receiving and resolving physical and program accessibility complaints.

B2-3 Provide the following improvements at the Alkali Creek Horsecamp: Drinking water fountain, tie lines with gravel base, and group grill. Consider construction of additional camping units only when the occupancy threshold has been met. All facilities within the horse camp must meet accessibility standards.

B2-4 At Ft. Meade Reservoir, construct a parking lot to accommodate 5 vehicles with boat trailers, improve accessibility to toilet, place rock barriers where needed to control ORV use, landscape with trees, and install informational signs.

B2-5 Complete the following improvements at the Alkali Creek Trailhead for safety and aesthetic purposes: repair concrete creek crossing, reconstruct the path into the campground to stop erosion, and replace cable barriers with gates. All improvements must be accessible to the maximum extent possible.

B2-6 Construct a marked, fully accessible walking trail from Ft. Meade Museum to the Ft. Meade Post Cemetery to accommodate VA patients and museum visitors.

B2-7 Construct a foot trail in the Camp Fechner area with an interpretive guidebook which uses the history of the army cavalry post as a theme. Coordinate planning with the Fort Meade Museum, the Sturgis Chamber of Commerce, and Sturgis tourism committee.

B2-8 Establish and maintain a system of marked equestrian, hiking, and biking trails through partnerships with user groups. Where possible these trails should be designed for physical accessibility.

B2-9 If visitor use indicates a need, provide the following day use facilities at the Camp Fechner/Ft. Meade Trailhead area to complement the Sturgis bike path and the interpretive trail: Vault toilet - Picnic Table

D. LAND USE AND OTHER AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES

Ongoing projects and recent inquiries involving land use authorizations for a variety of purposes has increased to a point where the natural integrity and sustainability of the area is threatened. Examples include the following: a water treatment plant; a county road; a bike path; a university; a shooting range; a communication site; a rodeo arena facility; and the possible removal of 300,000 cubic yards of fill material for an interchange. Guidance is needed to insure that the cumulative effects from these types of authorizations do not conflict with the primary objectives for the area.

ISSUES/CONCERNS

1. How should future land use authorizations be addressed?

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

* Assure that the FMRA retains its visual and natural integrity by limiting new land use authorizations such as rights-of-way etc. to only those that are compatible with the objectives and management philosophy for the area.

* Allow for additional utilities within designated corridors.

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

Special management of the FMRA will be reflected by authorizing only those discretionary land uses that are compatible with the management philosophy and resource objectives for the ACEC. Guidelines identified for specific activities are outlined below:

Land Use Permits/Recreation & Public Purpose Leases

* Retain and renew existing Land use permits and R & PP leases as long as they are compatible with the objectives contained in the management plan.

* New Recreation & Public Purpose leases will not be issued.

Trespass will be resolved by removal of structure

Shooting Ranges

* Archery or Firearm ranges other than the existing muzzleloader range will not be allowed.

Waste Disposal Sites

* New waste disposal sites will not be allowed.

Concession/Vending Operations

* Allow only short term permits to operate concessions within the FMRA if in conjunction with an authorized event held on the area.

Military Uses

* Allow military exercises within the Management Area with the appropriate authorizations. (Memorandum of Understanding) All field training exercises will be in accordance with the objectives and guidelines stated in the management plan and MOU. Previous training exercises authorized through MOUs with the South Dakota Army National Guard and the Department of Military Science at the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology have proven compatible with other uses of the area and should be allowed to continue.

Rights-of-Way

* All existing rights-of-way authorizations within the FMRA will be reevaluated for compatibility with management plan guidance.

* Allow new rights-of-way through the FMRA subject to the following guidelines:

1. They will have minimal impact on existing uses other than temporary disruptions caused by construction activities.

2. Utility transmission and transportation rights-of-way will be restricted to the corridors shown on Map 5 in Appendix A and described as follows: **(I-90 corridor)** All

of the area lying between the west edge of SDM 13797 to the east edge of SDM 027946. (**Highway 34 corridor west end**) Lot 1 of section 11 and parcel B of section 10 & 11 in T5N R5E. (**Highway 34 corridor East end**) Lots 9&10 of section 12 T5N R5E. (**County road 3T corridor**) All of the area between the west boundary line of the ACEC and the county road 3T.

3. Will be compatible with other resource guidelines.

Electrical Generation facilities * Are not allowed.

Electrical Substations * Are not allowed.

Electrical Distribution Facilities

* Existing facilities within designated corridors may be maintained or upgraded in accordance with existing right of way grants or by amendments to right of way grants. Existing facilities outside designated corridors may be maintained but not upgraded.

* All new power transmission lines 33 KV or less will be buried. Burial of lines 33 to 69 KV will be required if location allows.

* All telephone lines will be buried within designated corridors.

Communication Sites * New sites are not allowed.

Motorized vehicle access/Transportation

* Compliance with Off Highway Vehicle designation will be assured.

* Motorized vehicle use will be allowed on the existing graveled access roads.

* Off road motorized access may be allowed if necessary as a condition of a permitted use ie. fuelwood cutting, prescribed fire, inspecting livestock etc.

* Seasonal road closures may be required for safety or resource protection.

* New Railroads are not allowed.

* Aircraft facilities are not allowed.

* Construction of new roads is not allowed.

Land Ownership

* A land transfer may be considered if additional land is requested by the Black Hills National Cemetery.

* No additional lands on the FMRA will be considered for disposal except for the 5.83 acres presently under Right-of-Way number SDM 74900 to the city of Sturgis for a sewer lagoon.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/DIRECTION

Requests for land uses not identified above will be evaluated on a case by case basis and must conform with the management philosophy for the area to be authorized.

D-1 Obtain water rights for all existing and proposed water projects.

D-2 Review and evaluate compatibility of all existing leases, withdrawals, right-of-ways, permits, agreements, and special regulations with the guidance contained in this plan.

D-3 Evaluate possible disposal of 5.83 acres under right-of-way number SDM 74900 to the city of Sturgis.

D-4 Evaluate the feasibility of acquiring adjoining lands when the opportunity arises.

E. FORESTRY

Forested portions of the FMRA are in the category of lands available for restricted management of forest products where multiple use and other resource values are emphasized but timber harvest does occur.

ISSUES/CONCERNS

1. Should removal of forest products (e.g., logs, firewood) be permitted? Should removal be prohibited if not economically justifiable?

2. Are there special areas, such as certain wildlife habitats, or vegetation types that require different levels of management or protection?

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

* Silvicultural practices will be utilized to maintain existing stands of ponderosa pine, control insect and disease infestations, prevent excessive fuel buildups, and reduce safety hazards.

* Design and use cutting practices to maintain water quality, improve wildlife habitat, and enhance opportunities for recreation and scenic viewing.

* Maintain open parklike stands of Ponderosa Pine for scenic purposes in the area around the Old Post Cemetery

and the area just south of Highway 34 west of the VA medical center.

* Remove and control pine encroachment in meadow areas and deciduous draws using prescribed fire, and or selective fuelwood cutting.

* Maintain existing acreage and increase regeneration of hardwoods through selective fuelwood cutting, prescribed burning, and grazing management.

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

1. Harvesting

* Commercial or noncommercial removal of forest products may be allowed by permit only after site specific NEPA requirements have been met and necessary stipulations developed.

2. Manipulation of forest vegetation

* Mechanical control: May be allowed after NEPA requirements have been met and impacts identified.

* Chemical control: Aerial broadcast application of chemical controls will not be allowed. Spot applications will be allowed after completion of site specific NEPA analysis. Types and uses of pesticides, and herbicides in particular must conform to Federal, State, and local regulations.

* Exclosures: Are allowed.

* Prescribed Burning: May be allowed after development of a site specific or area wide burn plan prepared in accordance with BLM manual guidance.

* "General" fuelwood cutting units (a cutting unit where more than one permit is issued during the same time period) will not be allowed within the viewshed of the backcountry byway.

* "General" fuelwood permits may be issued only during the following periods: January 1 through April 1, and June 15 through September 30 to prevent conflicts with nesting turkeys and archery hunters.

* Access into fuelwood cutting areas will be limited to service roads for "general" permits.

* "Special" fuelwood permits (a permit issued to a single individual for a special circumstance and short time period) may be allowed for individual trees to eliminate safety hazards or prevent the spread of Mountain Pine Beetles from infested trees.

* Fuelwood permits for cutting hardwoods may be allowed only to meet management objectives for riparian areas or woody draws.

* Insect and Disease Suppression may include mechanical, biological, or cultural methods.

* Dead trees in groups containing 10 or more trees per group, may be salvaged by fuelwood cutting or commercial logging (when economically feasible).

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/DIRECTION

E-1 Using recommendations from the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks wildlife division, establish stand structure goals, stocking levels, cutting treatments, entry schedules and slash disposal methods for pine and hardwood stands. Established guidelines will focus on enhancement of wildlife habitat.

E-2 A list of individuals requesting firewood will be maintained and permits, when issued, will be available to those individuals on the list in the order requests are received.

E-3 Issue "general" fuelwood cutting permits to open dense stands of ponderosa pine, create firebreaks, and remove pine encroachment into meadow areas and hardwood draws.

E-4 Issue "special" fuelwood cutting permits to remove all dead trees constituting a safety hazard along the Backcountry Byway, to remove safety hazards within camping and picnic areas, and remove small groups of trees infested with mountain pine beetle.

E-5 Continue research on woody draws in cooperation with the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station.

E-6 All tree cutting activities will conform with an approved Snag Management policy.

F. FIRE MANAGEMENT

Prescribed fire may be used as a management tool on a scheduled basis to accomplish objectives for other resources such as forestry, range, or wildlife.

ISSUES/CONCERNS

1. How should fire be managed in the FMRA?

2. Should fire be used as a management tool? How? Where?

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- * Reduce the threat of wildfire to adjacent private land, primarily structures.
- * Suppress all wildfire in order to protect resource values, adjacent residential and city interface property.
- * Increase the use of prescribed fire to: protect, maintain or enhance native plants and sensitive plant communities; reduce the spread of exotic plant species; reduce hazardous fuels, and stimulate grasses, forbs, shrubs, or trees.

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

- * Campfires are allowed only in established fire pits or grates at designated sites unless authorized elsewhere by special recreation use permit.
- * Prescribed burning may be allowed after development of a site specific or area wide burn plan prepared in accordance with BLM manual guidance.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/DIRECTION

F-1 Create and maintain a 200 foot wide fuel break between Blucksburg Mountain Estates and FMRA. See also forestry actions.

F-2 Maintain fire control agreements with the State Division of Forestry, City of Sturgis, and Ft. Meade Fire Department.

F-3 Initiate a Cooperative Management agreement with the South Dakota Division of Forestry and/or the U.S. Forest Service and other government agencies to conduct a regular prescribed burning program on the FMRA.

F-4 Under extreme fire conditions, additional fire use restrictions will be considered.

F-5 Install and maintain Fire Danger rating signs on each end of the Backcountry Byway.

G. LIVESTOCK GRAZING

Rangelands contain two basic types of vegetation communities; upland and riparian. Upland vegetation communities occur on dry sites and are by far the most widespread. Riparian vegetation communities occur in wet areas and occupy less than 5 percent of rangelands in the FMRA.

The BLM has implemented a system to evaluate the condition of riparian- wetland areas based on hydrological, soil and vegetative characteristics. Riparian-wetland areas are classified in one of three categories:

a) **Proper Functioning Condition** - Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high waterflows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; improve flood-water retention and ground-water recharge; develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and support greater biodiversity. The functioning condition of riparian-wetland areas is a result of interaction among geology, soil, water, and vegetation.

b) **Functional-at Risk** - Riparian-wetland areas that are in functional condition but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation.

c) **Nonfunctional** - Riparian-wetland areas that clearly are not providing adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to dissipate stream energy associated with high flows and thus are not reducing erosion, improving water quality, etc., as listed above. The absence of certain physical attributes such as a floodplain where one should be are indicators of nonfunctioning conditions. Reference cited: "Riparian Area Management" TR 1737-9 1993 BLM

ISSUES/CONCERNS

1. Should certain areas remain natural-ungrazed?
2. Should livestock grazing only be used to meet ecological objectives?
3. Do the grazing systems and seasons need to be changed or adjusted?
4. What should be the desired ecological condition of the area?
5. Should livestock grazing be excluded from riparian areas?

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

* Maintain or improve all rangeland uplands and riparian areas in proper functioning condition.

A. Short-term (5 yrs or less)

* Limit livestock and wildlife browsing on willows to 30-40% of the available *Salix exigua* current year's leader growth.

* To promote filtering of sediment, 4 inches of herbaceous stubble will be left in the riparian areas after the grazing treatment or rotation has been completed.

B. Long-term (5 yr - 10 yr)

* Decrease the percent composition of Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), while increasing Sedges (*Carex* spp.), Rushes (*Juncus* spp.), and Tufted Hair-grass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*) in the understory of all riparian areas. Percentages to be determined upon completion of inventory.

* Increase the *Salix* spp. composition along Upper Cottle Creek from less than 5% to 15%.

* Maintain or enhance water quality to on-site and downstream fisheries and water users along Bear Butte Creek. Action will be in compliance with Federal and State water quality standards.

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

* All grazing within the ACEC will comply with an approved Allotment Management Plan.

* Livestock grazing will not be allowed in the Bear Butte Creek Enclosure or the Fort Meade Reservoir Enclosure.

* Utilization on key forage species will not exceed 50% by weight on the upland sites and will maintain the objectives for habitat needed by ground nesting birds.

* Rangeland improvements, such as the addition of fertilizers or water, which alter the natural nutrient or moisture cycles of this semi-arid ecosystem, will not be considered unless heroic measures are required. Such heroic measures may be required to retain and improve a viable stream channel and floodplain with a diverse riparian vegetation for Bear Butte creek.

* Activities which disrupt grazing patterns of livestock or wild animals will not be permitted.

* Treat the Spring Creek tributary below the Fort Meade Reservoir as a special management area with special emphasis on waterfowl/upland gamebird habitat improvement.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/DIRECTION

G-1 Livestock grazing will continue to be managed under the present Allotment Management Plan which contains guidelines for the rest rotation system, stocking rates, and seasons of use. In 1997, the AMP will be reviewed to determine if changes are needed as a result of wildlife

monitoring and riparian inventory data. If changes are necessary, they will be implemented prior to the 1999 grazing season.

G-2 Limit noxious weed infestations to present levels or less, with emphasis placed on the control of leafy spurge and Canada Thistle.

G-3 Conduct inventories of all riparian areas using the Montana Riparian Association inventory method.

H. VISUAL RESOURCES

BLM manages scenic quality in the FMRA by attempting to limit the degree of change in the "characteristic landscape" to standards which are based on scenic quality and sensitivity of an area. The BLM Visual Contrast Rating system is used to assess the visual impacts, establish design standards, and provide mitigation measures for new developments. Using BLM procedures, a Visual Resource Inventory has been completed and VRM classes assigned to the area.

ISSUES/CONCERNS

I. None

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

* Enhance or preserve the overall visual character of the FMRA. Ensure that any discretionary action is compatible with the existing historic landscape. Where this is not possible, reasonable mitigation measures are to be implemented to minimize the adverse effects.

* Manage the FMRA to protect its visual resources using VRM Class objectives, subject to other valid rights.

* Provide and maintain aesthetically pleasing ground cover, landscaping, and facilities at developed sites.

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

The following guidance will help BLM maintain the existing scenic, natural and historic character of the FMRA by using Visual Resource Management Class guidelines.

* All new discretionary developments on the FMRA will be designed to meet BLM visual resource management (VRM) class objectives which are defined in Appendix C and assigned to the areas shown on Map 6 in Appendix A.

* Visual simulations are required for projects that will disturb or be located in areas of high visual sensitivity.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/DIRECTION

H-1 Inventory existing structures on the FMRA and take action, where necessary and feasible, to make them visually less intrusive.

H-2 Assure that all signs in viewsheds of the Byway, Highway 34 and Interstate-90 are administrative or interpretive in nature, and meet strict visual standards.

H-3 Use the visual contrast rating on all projects to insure that VRM objectives are considered in project plans.

H-4 Minimize the use of signs to the level required to accomplish safety, informational, or interpretive objectives.

H-5 When possible use uniform materials of the same texture, color, size or shape for similar projects.

I. MINERALS

Several materials which are classified as salable minerals are found in the FMRA. These include sand and gravel and other materials not subject to regulation under the 1872 Mining Law.

Entry to the FMRA for appropriation of other minerals classified as either locatable or leasable is covered by withdrawal and/or a No Lease decision in the Oil and Gas RMP/EIS Amendment of December 1992.

ISSUES/CONCERNS

1. Should the excavation and removal of large quantities of borrow material be allowed?

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

* Protect the developed recreation areas and structures, the cultural and historical values, wildlife habitat, and scenic values of the FMRA from the impacts of mineral exploration and development.

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

* Removal of salable mineral materials will be limited to minor quantities of rock or gravel required for maintenance of BLM or VA projects and will be taken from the existing pit west of the Black Hills National Cemetery. This pit which is 10 yd x 35 yd x 10 yd will be rehabilitated and reseeded when all of the material has been removed within this area.

* Excavation and removal of borrow material (topsoil, sand, rock etc.) for purposes other than approved BLM projects is not allowed.

* Sandstone may be removed from former use areas only, in small quantities for historic restoration of Ft. Meade facilities or historic sites. Removal will require a site specific NEPA document.

* The FMRA is not open to entry for minerals classified as locatable or leasable. Entry for locatable minerals is restricted by withdrawal and entry for leasable minerals is restricted by a no surface occupancy designation in the Oil and Gas RMP/EIS Amendment of December 1992.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/DIRECTION

None required

J. HYDROLOGY

During May of 1995, Bear Butte Creek suffered extensive flood damage which left excessive silt, debris, and rock deposition. In the process of protecting the Sturgis sewer line, heavy equipment was used to divert the channel and construct a coffer dam.

Since that time a number of local agencies met with the city and decided to conduct a channel stabilization study of Bear Butte Creek. For an accurate analysis of the study area, updated mapping is needed. The BLM has agreed to provide the contour mapping for this study.

ISSUES/CONCERNS

1. Flood damage to Bear Butte Creek.
2. Protection of Sturgis Sewer system.
3. Channelization of Bear Butte Creek by the city of Sturgis.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

* Maintain or enhance proper functioning condition of Bear Butte Creek and the associated riparian zone.

LAND USE ALLOCATIONS

* Channelization of Bear Butte Creek will not be allowed on FMRA.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/DIRECTION

The BLM will be actively involved in any current or future watershed rehabilitation efforts involving the FMRA. The

watersheds and stream courses of Bear Butte, Alkali, Cottle and tributaries to Spring Creek are included in this area.

J-1 Provide contour mapping and aerial photography for entire study area on Bear Butte Creek.

K. MONITORING

Changes in the FMRA will inevitably occur as anticipated use of the area increases. These changes will need to be monitored to: (1) see if objectives are being met, and (2) obtain baseline data for future plan revisions.

ISSUES/CONCERNS

1. A deficiency of baseline information exists from which to make informed resource management decisions?

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

* Obtain baseline data for future plan revisions and resource manipulation.

* Protect significant historic sites from vandalism, fire or inadvertent harm by the public.

* Prevent deterioration and overcrowding of camping and picnic areas, hiking and riding trails.

* Assess resource utilization, condition, and trends.

* Determine how effective plan decisions have been in achieving management objectives.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/DIRECTION

A brief summary of the resource conditions/trends that will be monitored is shown below.

A. Cultural/Historic Resources

KA-1 Cultural/historic resources will be monitored monthly to insure protection.

B. Wildlife/fisheries

KB-1 Monitor residual cover on both units of the FMRA using the Robel Pole Density method.

KB-2 Monitor fish populations in Bear Butte Creek and selected reservoirs every other year using electroshocking, creel census, and netting.

KB-3 Monitor emergent vegetation on reservoirs by using the Daubenmire method to measure density and canopy cover.

KB-4 Monitor temperature, alkalinity, and dissolved solids in Bear Butte Creek every third year.

C. Recreation/Visitor Management

KC-1 The recreation setting within the FMRA will be monitored to ensure the quality of the recreation experience is meeting visitor needs.

KC-2 Use levels at recreation sites, compliance with use regulations, and use conflicts will be monitored.

KC-3 Hunting use and type will be monitored on the north unit.

KC-4 Photo point studies to monitor impacts of recreation and other uses on historic and natural resources will be established within one year of the date this plan is approved, and photographed a minimum of every two years. Additional points will be established if necessary.

KC-5 Visitor information will be collected annually from correspondence, visitor registration boxes, traffic counters, patrol logs, citations, accident reports and recreation surveys, during the heavy use period of April through October. This information can then be used for determination of FMRA carrying capacities and trends in visitor use.

KC-6 On an annual basis incidents reported in violation notices, incident reports, correspondence, and patrol logs will be compiled into the following categories: 1) Violations; 2) Accidents; 3) Conflicts between activities; 4) Destruction of resources. Results can be used to analyze impacts or trends and modify management if necessary.

KC-7 Special Recreational Use Permits will be monitored for safety and resource impacts.

D. Land Use Authorizations

KD-1 Record all land use/resource data in a standardized, mappable format using the Geographic Information System.

E. Vegetation

KE-1 Tree cutting activities will be regulated through the permit system.

KE-2 Riparian areas will be specifically monitored every 5 years to evaluate improvement trends.

KE-3 Range trends will continue to be assessed through study plots, and review of allotment conditions.

F. Livestock Grazing

KF-1 Cattle numbers will continue to be monitored for compliance with use authorizations.

G. Visual Resources

KG-1 Mitigation measures for discretionary projects will be assessed for compliance with VRM objectives.

PART II ADMINISTRATION/OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

A. ADMINISTRATION

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

* Provide the personnel, jurisdictional authority, and facilities necessary to achieve the objectives outlined in this plan.

MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE

I. VALID EXISTING AGREEMENTS AS OF 1996

Following is a list of agreements that are currently in effect and should be maintained unless otherwise noted:

- Master Memorandum of Understanding Between The South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks and BLM (10/1968). This agreement sets forth the terms for maintaining, improving and managing wildlife resources on public lands.

- Supplement No. 1 to the Master Memorandum of Understanding Between South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks and BLM (7/1977). This supplement provides guidance for a working relationship and procedure for implementation of the Sikes Act on public lands.

- Memorandum of Understanding Between the BLM and the State of South Dakota Department of Military and Veterans Affairs Office of the Adjutant General South Dakota Army National Guard (6/30/89). This memorandum documents the mutual agreement between the BLM and the South Dakota National Guard to authorize and conduct field training exercises within the FMRA, to enhance coordination of use of the Fort Meade Area, and to streamline the permitting process for individual exercises.

- Memorandum of Understanding Between the BLM and Department of the Army, Department of Military Science, South Dakota School of Mines and Technology (SDSM&T). This memorandum authorizes the SDSM&T to conduct

field training exercises within the Fort Meade Recreation Area.

- Interagency Cross-Servicing Support Agreement (2/21/92). This agreement between BLM and the Fort Meade VA Medical Center Fire Department is for securing to each the benefits of mutual aid in fire protection on the FMRA.

- Fire Protection Agreement between Sturgis Volunteer Fire Department and BLM (4/1987). This agreement describes the terms under which the parties shall operate for fire suppression on the FMRA.

This agreement provides for mutual assistance for fire prevention, detection, and suppression on the other agencies jurisdiction.

- Fire Protection Operating Plan Between State of South Dakota and BLM for BLM Lands Within South Dakota. In accordance with the above agreement this plan establishes the guidelines and responsibilities for fire protection on BLM lands and State protected lands in South Dakota.

- Permit For Use of Real Property By Federal Agency (6/20/1978). This permit allows BLM to install, maintain, and operate 76 feet of water line which is tied into the Ft. Meade VA Medical Center water supply.

- Memorandum of Understanding Between Ft. Meade VA Medical Center and the BLM (10/13/92). Authorizes the construction and operation of a Native American sweat lodge within the FMRA to be used for rehabilitative treatment of veterans.

- Participating Agreement and Operating Plan for the Centennial Trail 1994. This agreement defines the roles and responsibilities of the signatories for financing, maintenance, and interpretation of the Centennial Trail.

The following agreements have expired and need to be renewed or updated:

- Interagency agreement: Road Maintenance support between the Veterans Administration and BLM.

- Cooperative Agreement: Bear Butte-Fort Meade Water Diversion Project between South Dakota Game Fish and Parks, Hills and Plains Sports Club, VA, BLM, and National Guard 109 Engineers. Provides guidelines for the development, use and maintenance of the Bear Butte Water Diversion Project.

- Cooperative Agreement between BLM and USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest & Range Experiment Station. This agreement provides guidelines for research to

be conducted on the influence of prescribed burning in bur oak/green ash woodlands in the FMRA.

2. SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS

The following designations are in effect for the area:

The FMRA was closed to the use of motorized off-road vehicles on February 18, 1983 and will remain so under this plan.

The BLM access road to the FMRA was designated a Back Country Byway in 1989.

The Centennial Trail was designated a National Recreation Trail on 6/13/96.

The Fort Meade Recreation Area was designated an ACEC upon approval of the RMP amendment for the Fort Meade Recreation Area ACEC.

3. WITHDRAWALS AND RIGHTS OF WAY

See list in Appendix D.

4. EXISTING RECREATION AND PUBLIC PURPOSE LEASES

The following R&PP leases are currently in effect and will be reviewed before renewal on the dates below.

Muzzleloaders Shooting Range M-42387.
Expiration date: 5/1/98

Chapel and picnic area VFW M-069965.
Expiration date: 6/1/2005
Recommendation: Facilities should be handicapped accessible.

South Dakota State University Livestock Study Area M-025480.
Expiration date: 10/1/95
Recommendation: Review with SDSU before issuing new lease; establish monitoring standards.

5. EXISTING LAND USE PERMITS

One permit authorizing an apiary site. Will be renewed as required.

6. EXISTING REGULATIONS WITH CRIMINAL PENALTIES

a. All motorized vehicle use is limited to maintained gravel roads.

b. The use, possession afield, or discharge of all firearms is prohibited on the south end of the FMRA (all land south of Highway No. 34), except during such special big game seasons as may be established by the South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department.

The use and discharge of all firearms is prohibited on the North Unit from Highway No. 34 north to the posted boundary and around Fort Meade Reservoir. Hunting with firearms is permitted in the remainder of the North Unit during seasons established by the State of South Dakota.

c. The possession and use of fireworks is prohibited.

d. The taking or attempt to take any wild animal by trap or snare is prohibited.

e. Camping is restricted to designated campgrounds.

f. Open fires are prohibited except in established fire grates and pits.

g. Dumping or littering is prohibited.

h. Horses are prohibited within the area designated as the Alkali Creek Trailhead and Recreation Site and as otherwise posted.

i. Equestrian use within the Alkali Creek Horse Camp is governed by posted regulations.

7. PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL REGULATIONS WITH CRIMINAL PENALTIES

The following statements reflect the intent of supplemental regulations which will be implemented to protect the health and safety of visitors and resources.

* The South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department regulation on tree stands (41:03:01:19 Limitation on tree stands) will be adopted.

* The use or possession afield of metal detectors within the FMRA is prohibited.

* Target shooting and discharge of firearms within the north half of the FMRA for other than hunting is prohibited except for the use of muzzleloaders within the authorized range.

* Uncased firearms and bows are prohibited year round in established campgrounds.

* Firearm use is prohibited within the area lying north of Highway 34 and west of old highway 79.

* Gasoline motors are not allowed on Fort Meade Reservoir.

* It shall be prohibited to violate any stipulations of a permit, either a special recreation permit or a land use permit.

* It shall be prohibited to violate temporary closures of roads or campgrounds.

* Camping longer than 14 days is prohibited.

* Snowmobiles are prohibited within the FMRA.

B. OPERATION

Operation of Dispersed and/or Developed facilities includes cleaning and sanitizing facilities, fence maintenance, litter control, fee collection, testing of drinking water, recruitment-training and supervision of contract labor and volunteers, and keeping accurate records.

1. SEASONS OF OPERATION

* FMRA is open for use year-round.

* Access roads will be open year-round with temporary closures possible due to weather and road conditions.

* Alkali Creek Horsecamp will be open for fee camping from May 15 to September 30. Exception: Closed three weeks during the Black Hills Motorcycle Classic.

* Alkali Creek Trailhead will be open year-round with fees charged for camping from May 15 to September 30. Exception: Closed for three weeks during the Black Hills Motorcycle Classic.

* Water lines will be charged by May 15 and drained by October 15 each year.

2. CAMPING INFORMATION

* Fees will be charged for camping.

* Stay limit is 14 days with 3 days between stays.

* Group Camping procedures: Reservations will only be accepted for group camping, all other camping is on a first come first served basis. A deposit amounting to the total of the number of sites in the campground times the current fee per site times the duration of stay, must be paid fourteen days prior to the reserved date to guarantee a reservation.

* Recreational vehicles (motorhomes - camp trailers) parked in the Alkali Creek Trailhead parking lot will be required to pay the full fee for all overnight camping.

3. DESIGN PARAMETERS

* Picnic tables...concrete base, untreated wood top sealed with clear sealant. Area around tables will be covered with chipped or crushed rock.

* Fire rings...round with attached grill and anchor system, flat black in color.

* Grills...single pedestal, flat black color.

* Restrooms...vault type, exposed aggregate exterior.

* Drinking water faucets...chrome or brass plated, flat spring loaded handles, spigots without threads.

* Temporary vehicle barriers...brown carsonite posts with "no motor vehicle decals".

* Vehicle barriers...Natural rocks will be used along the byway. Concrete curbstops or railroad ties may be used to delineate parking areas.

* Fee Station/Bulletin Board...wood construction 5" x 6" square posts painted brush brown with dark shingle or shake roof.

* Fee tubes...round steel pipe, brush brown color.

* Trails and Paths...Use standards in BLM Trail Handbook.

* Fences...steel posts will be green in color, wooden fences will be either buck and pole or post and rail type with pressure treated materials.

* Stock water tanks...fiberglass (earth tone color). Bird ladders and other devices will be included.

* Pipe gates...U.S.F.S. construction specifications, brush brown in color will be used to close all service roads.

* Standard environmental colors will be used when painting pipe gates, bulletin boards, etc.

* All temporary disturbances will be reseeded with a site specific seed mix which is similar to the existing vegetation.

4. HERBICIDE AND PESTICIDE POLICY

Aerial broadcast application of chemical controls is not allowed.

Weed control will be in compliance with Federal and State law. Control measures will be taken annually on Canadian thistle and Leafy spurge.

Spot application of insecticides will only be used under emergency conditions when resources are significantly threatened.

C. MAINTENANCE

An active maintenance program is an essential element of this plan. Experience has shown that well-maintained facilities exhibit a sense of pride by the managing agency and indicate to the visitor a commitment and a management presence essential in reducing vandalism and providing quality recreation experiences.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

* Maintain and operate recreation facilities to a standard that protects the resource, the visitor, the public investment and promotes pride in public ownership.

* Maintenance level and all new construction will meet all federal health, safety, and physically impaired standards.

* Access road maintenance will insure the basic care needed to protect investment and assure public safety through resurfacing, proper drainage, culvert replacement when needed, and brushing out roadside for adequate visibility.

* Water control structures will be kept in good operating condition to prevent erosion on service roads.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS/DIRECTION

* Maintenance actions on hiking and riding trails may include brushing out, restoring tread or water control structures, replacing signs and markers to the original constructed condition.

* Maintenance of dispersed and/or developed facilities will include resource treatments for public safety, site protection, and user convenience. Such actions include repair and replacement of tables, signs, toilets, fire grates, water lines, garbage cans, parking barriers and repair of vandalized facilities.

MAINTENANCE INTERVALS

* Fort Meade Backcountry Byway (5.5 miles) - Blade at least 3 times annually when road moisture conditions warrant. Dust abatement may become necessary for areas past camping/picnic/interpretive sites.

* Alkali Creek Horsecamp access road (.2 miles)-Blade once annually at a minimum.

* Ft. Meade Reservoir road (1.5 miles)-Blade once annually at a minimum.

* Service Roads-Maintain as needed.

* Alkali Creek Trailhead parking lot-Blade once annually.

* Fort Meade Trailhead parking lot-Blade once annually.

* Culverts - Inspect annually, clean as needed.

* Vegetation along byway-Trim for visibility as needed.

* Camping and picnic areas-Mow and trim around signs, tables and barriers on a regular basis.

* Hiking trails - Inspect biweekly during the time period April thru September each year for maintenance needs.

* Vault toilets will be pumped out annually at the beginning of each season. Lime or a similar odor retardant will be added on a regular basis to reduce odor.

ANNUAL OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE COST SUMMARY

<u>Action</u>	<u>Workmonths</u>	<u>Other Costs</u>
Road Maintenance	1	\$3,500.00
Recreational Facility Maintenance & Visitor Mgt.	7	\$4,500.00
Law Enforcement	7	_____
		\$8,000.00

PART III IMPLEMENTATION

A. STAFFING

To implement this plan fully, BLM will require new or revised agreements with other agencies, and funding for equipment or contracts to complete on the ground work. The following permanent full time positions are currently being utilized at the South Dakota Resource Area Office with a certain proportion of workmonths being spent on FMRA related work as shown below. Additional assistance will be required from State and District Office personnel particularly in Archaeology, interpretation, engineering, and contract preparation.

Law Enforcement Ranger - 7 workmonths. This position enables regular patrol of the unit to protect resources from unauthorized uses and abuses as well as providing visitor services, information, and emergency service.

Range Conservationist - 0.5 workmonths. This position is responsible for handling the duties associated with live-stock grazing, riparian management, and weed control.

Realty Specialist - 1 workmonth. This position is responsible for handling all land use authorizations such as rights-of-way, easements etc. and functions as the wildlife biologist for the area.

Range Technician - 2.5 workmonths. This position is responsible for maintenance of the range improvement projects, primarily fences, pipelines, well, and stockwater tanks.

Outdoor Recreation Planner - 7 workmonths. This position coordinates the recreation program, prepares project plans, coordinates visitor management, and supervises maintenance activities. This position is also responsible for the forestry program.

Park Ranger - 7 workmonths. This position performs standard grounds and trail maintenance duties, supervises volunteers, monitors visitor use, and provides information to visitors.

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT

In order to protect resources and ensure compliance with restrictions, the law enforcement ranger will use patrols to show a management presence, make public contacts to educate visitors on use restrictions, safety hazards, environmental ethics, and interpretation of historic sites. The ranger is also available to provide emergency services to visitors.

C. AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Some of the implementation actions called for in this plan require actions on the part of other agencies in cooperation with those proposed by the Bureau. Specific agreements required for procurement purposes or coordination of activities will be established as necessary.

Each year a meeting will be scheduled between BLM and South Dakota Game, Fish, and Parks department to specifically discuss the management of all resources on the FMRA.

D. COST AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The following table contains projected schedules and cost estimates as well as identification of proposed funding sources for major management actions required to meet objectives and or resolve issues or concerns. All costs are shown in 1996 dollars. Actual implementation dates will depend on funding availability.

KEY TO IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

FY = Fiscal year. The federal government fiscal year begins October 1 and ends on September 30. A fiscal year is referenced by the year it terminates.

WM = Workmonth. The figures in the WM row represent the number of workmonths to accomplish a specific management action. A workmonth includes the costs associated with an employee such as salary, leave, and benefits. The 1996 average cost for a workmonth is \$4,000. Ten workmonths equals 1 fiscal year.

PROC = Procurement. The figures in the procurement row represent estimated dollar amounts for projected costs associated with an action excluding workmonths.

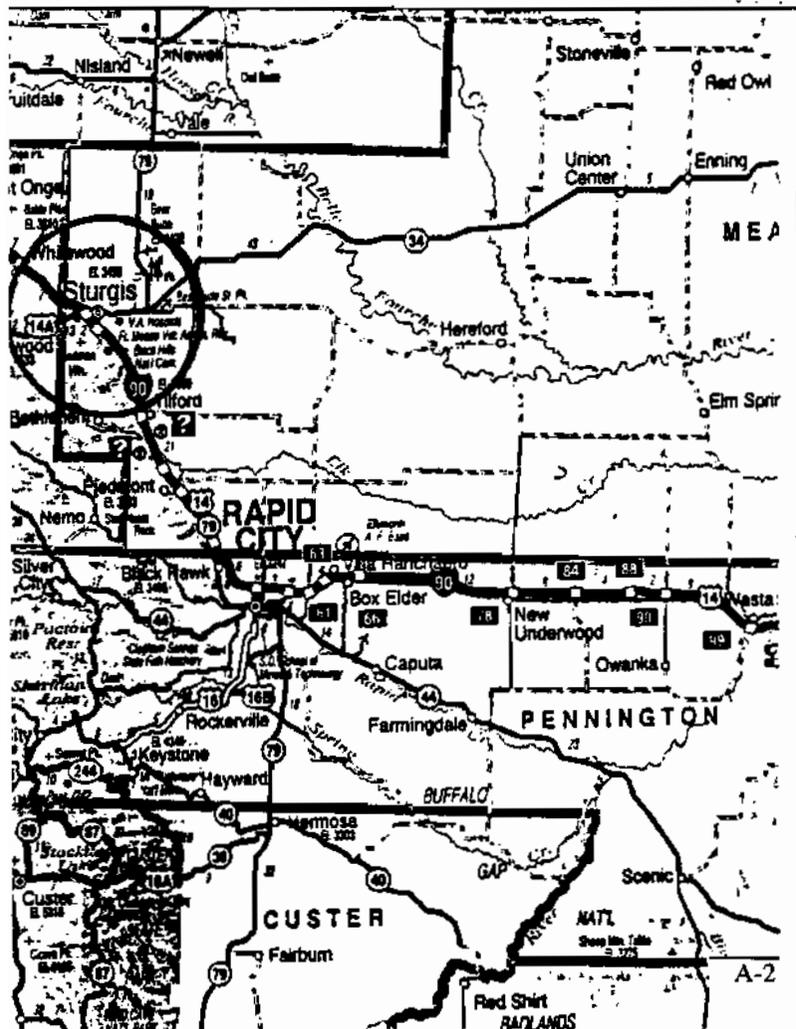
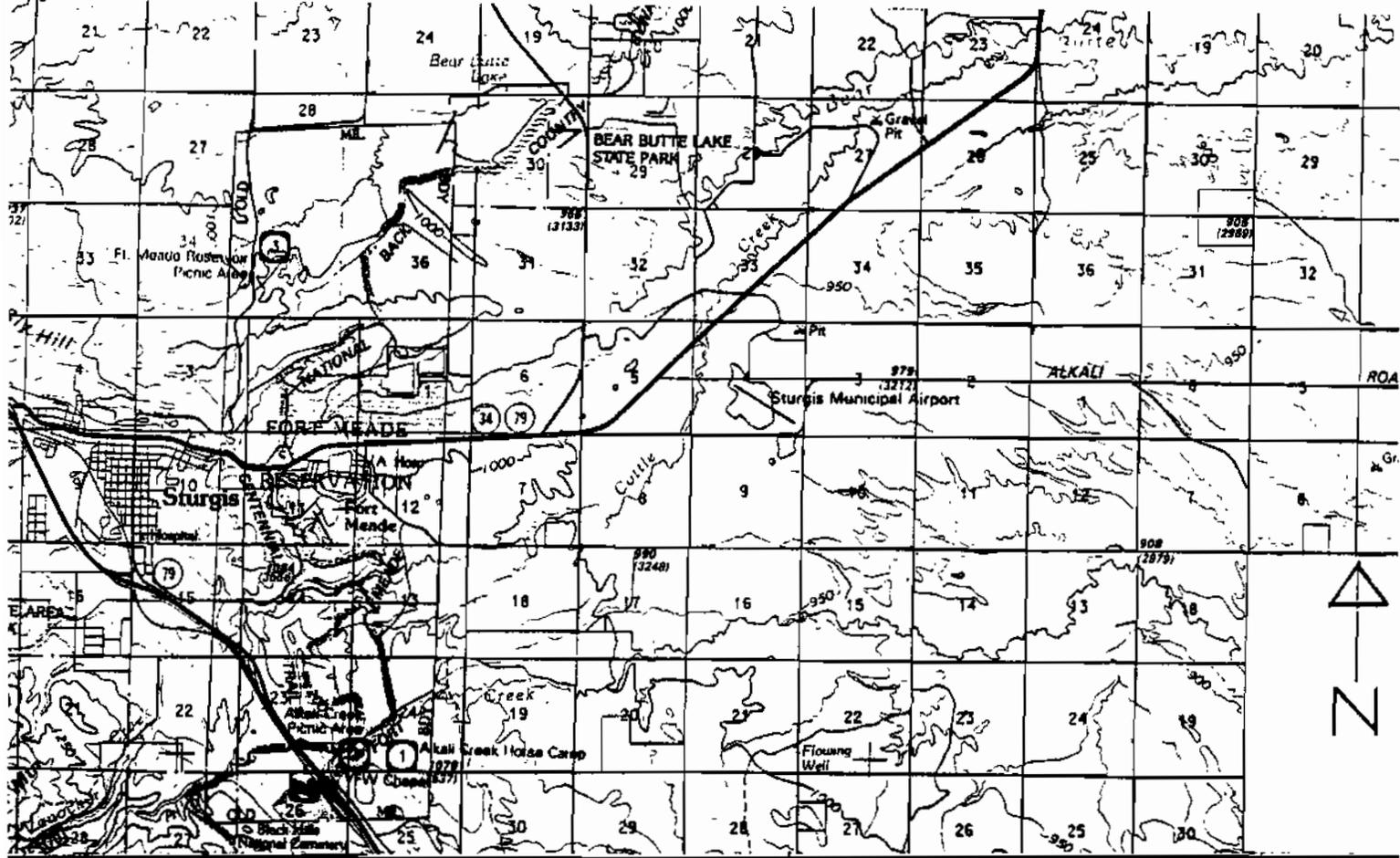
FS = Funding Subactivity code (For internal BLM use only)

MGMT. ACTION		FY96	FY97	COST BY YEAR			FS
				FY98	FY99	FY2000	
A. CULTURAL/HISTORIC RESOURCES							
-Conduct Cultural Resource Inventory	WM PROC		2	2	2	2	1050
B. WILDLIFE/FISHERIES							
-Collect baseline data on habitat	WM PROC	2	2	2			1110-1120
-Identify wild turkey nesting and roosting areas	WM PROC					1	1110
C. RECREATION							
-Install pipe gates at Byway entrances	WM PROC	.5 3,500					1220
-Conduct visitor survey	WM PROC		.5			.5	1220
-Prepare information/interpretation plan	WM PROC		2				1220
-Construct pullouts and wayside exhibits/Byway	WM PROC				4 10,000		2110
-Restore nature trail and guidebook	WM PROC	1 250					1620
-Close Philtown road	WM PROC		.5 1,000				1220
-Establish multiple use trail system	WM PROC			1 1,500			1220
-Construct foot trail at Camp Fechner site	WM PROC				4 15,000		2110
-Provide improvements at Horsecamp	WM PROC		.5 2,700				1230
-Provide improvements at AC Trailhead	WM PROC			1 1,000			1230
-Provide improvements at Ft. Meade Reservoir	WM PROC	1 2,000					2110
-Construct marked foot trail from museum to cemetery	WM PROC		1.5 1,000				2110

MGMT. ACTION	FY96	FY97	COST BY YEAR			FS
			FY98	FY99	FY2000	
D. LAND USE AND OTHER AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES						
-Review leases, withdrawals, rights of ways, permits and agreements	WM PROC	as needed				1430
E. FORESTRY						
-Prepare forestry guidelines	WM PROC				3	1030
F. FIRE MANAGEMENT						
-Create Blucksburg fuel break	WM PROC		1 750			1510
-Establish prescribed fire program	WM PROC		1 7,000			1000
-Install fire danger rating signs	WM PROC		.5 500			1220
G. LIVESTOCK GRAZING						
-Review and update grazing AMP	WM PROC		1.5			1020
-Weed control contract	WM PROC	.5 2,500	.5 3,000	.5 3,000	.5 3,000	8100
-Complete Riparian Inventory	WM PROC	1.5	1.5			1040
H. VISUAL RESOURCES						
-Conduct VRM inventory of existing structures	WM PROC		.5			1220
J. HYDROLOGY						
- Bear Butte Creek Project	WM PROC	3,000				MSO
K. MONITORING						
- Evaluate riparian areas	WM PROC				1	1040
- Monitor residual cover	WM PROC	.5	.5	.5	.5	1110
- Monitor fish population	WM PROC	.25		.25		1110
- Monitor emergent vegetation	WM PROC	.25	.25	.25	.25	1110

APPENDIX A MAPS

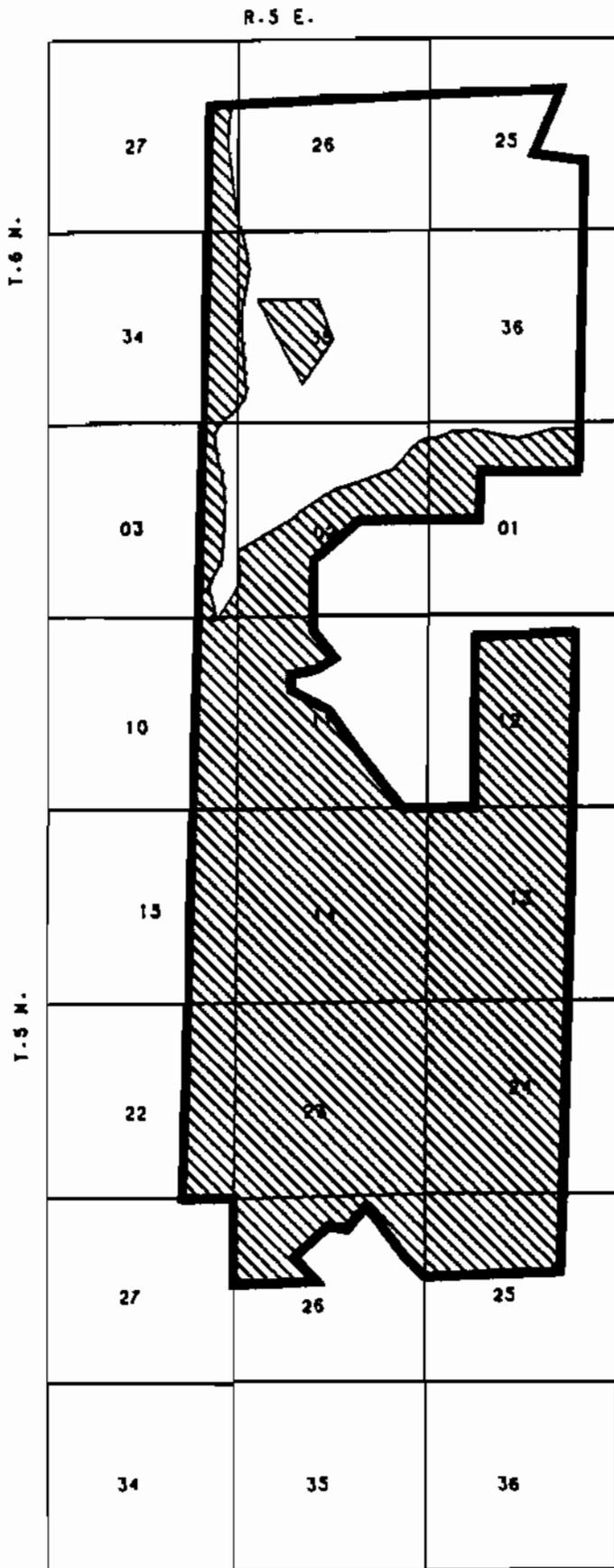
1. LOCATION AND BOUNDARY
2. FIREARM RESTRICTION AREA
3. RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ZONES
4. ACCESS
5. DESIGNATED UTILITY CORRIDORS
6. VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CLASS AREAS



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Bureau of Land Management
South Dakota Resource Area
Fort Meade Recreation Area
ACEC Management Plan
1996**

MAP 1

LOCATION AND BOUNDARY



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South Dakota Resource Area**

**Fort Meade Recreation Area
ACEC Management Plan
1996**

MAP2

**FIREARM RESTRICTION
AREA**

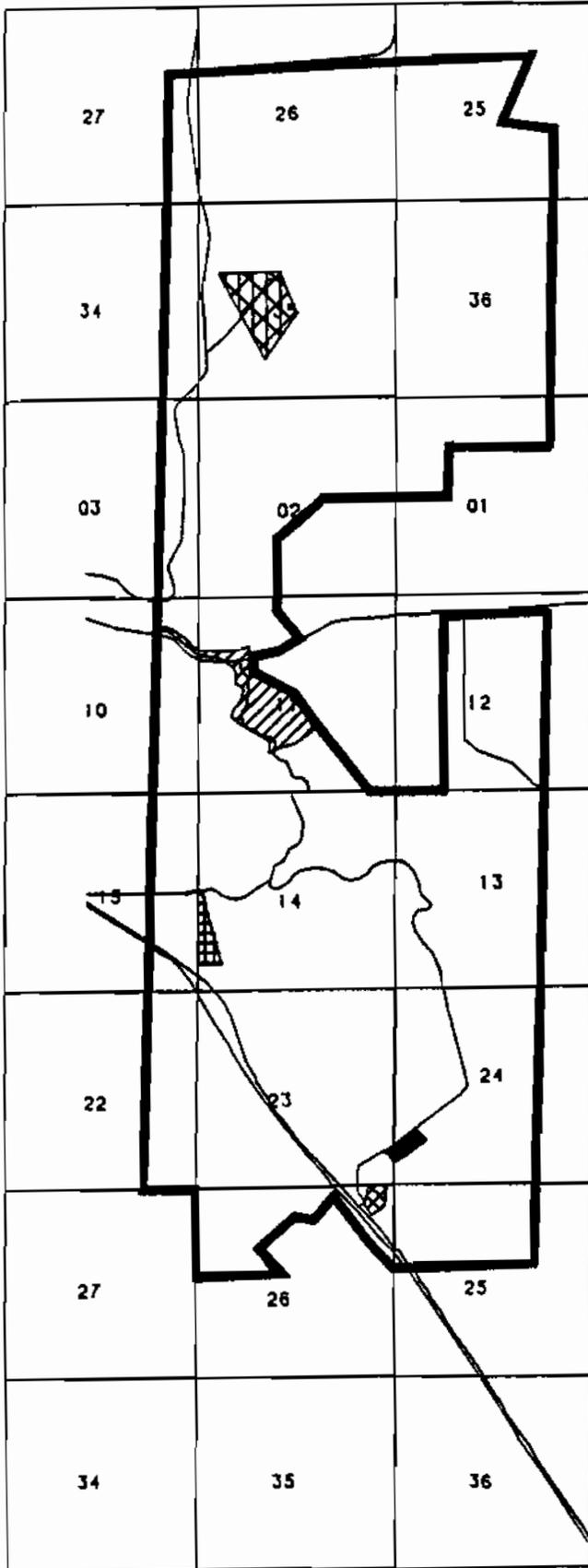
LEGEND

-  Firearm Restriction Area
-  ACEC Boundary

R. 5 E.

T. 6 N.

T. 5 N.



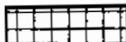
**United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
South Dakota Resource Area**

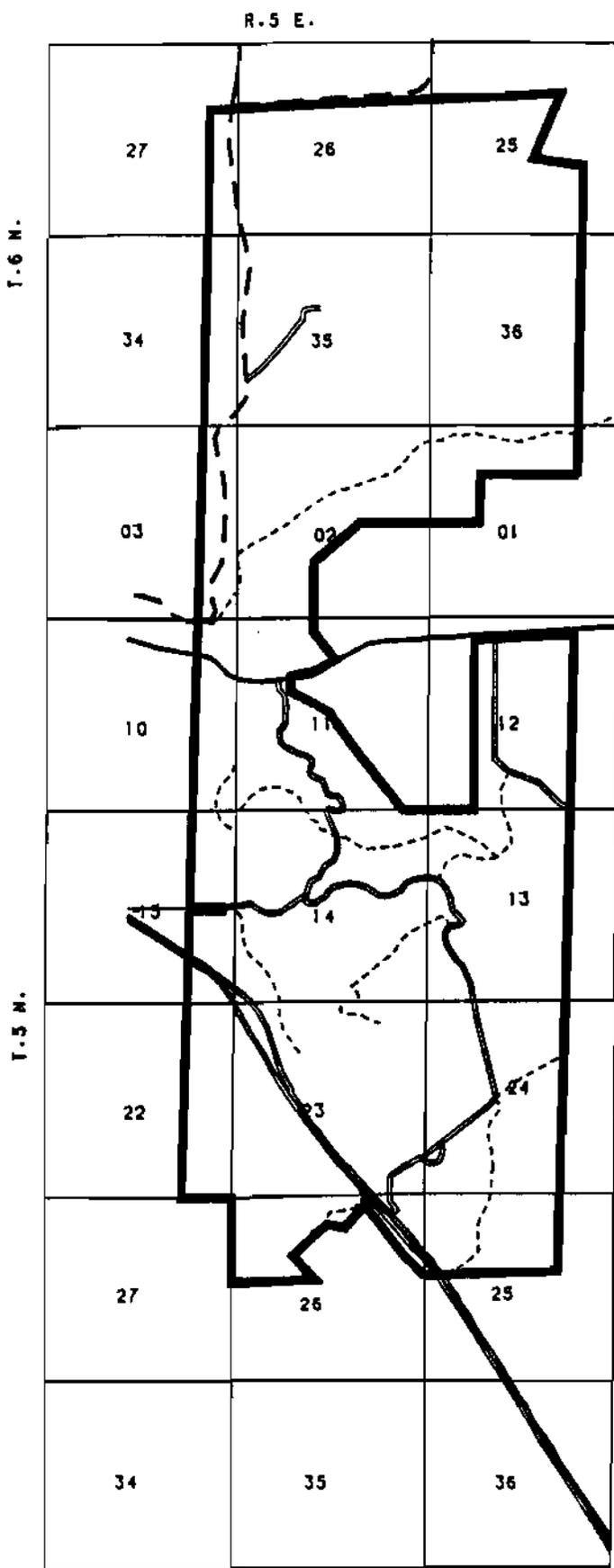
**Fort Meade Recreation Area
ACEC Management Plan
1996**

MAP 3

**RECREATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT ZONES**

LEGEND

-  Fort Meade Reservoir
-  Camp Fechner
-  Cottle Creek Reservoir
-  Alkali Creek Trailhead
-  VFW Chapel
-  ACEC Boundary
-  Roads



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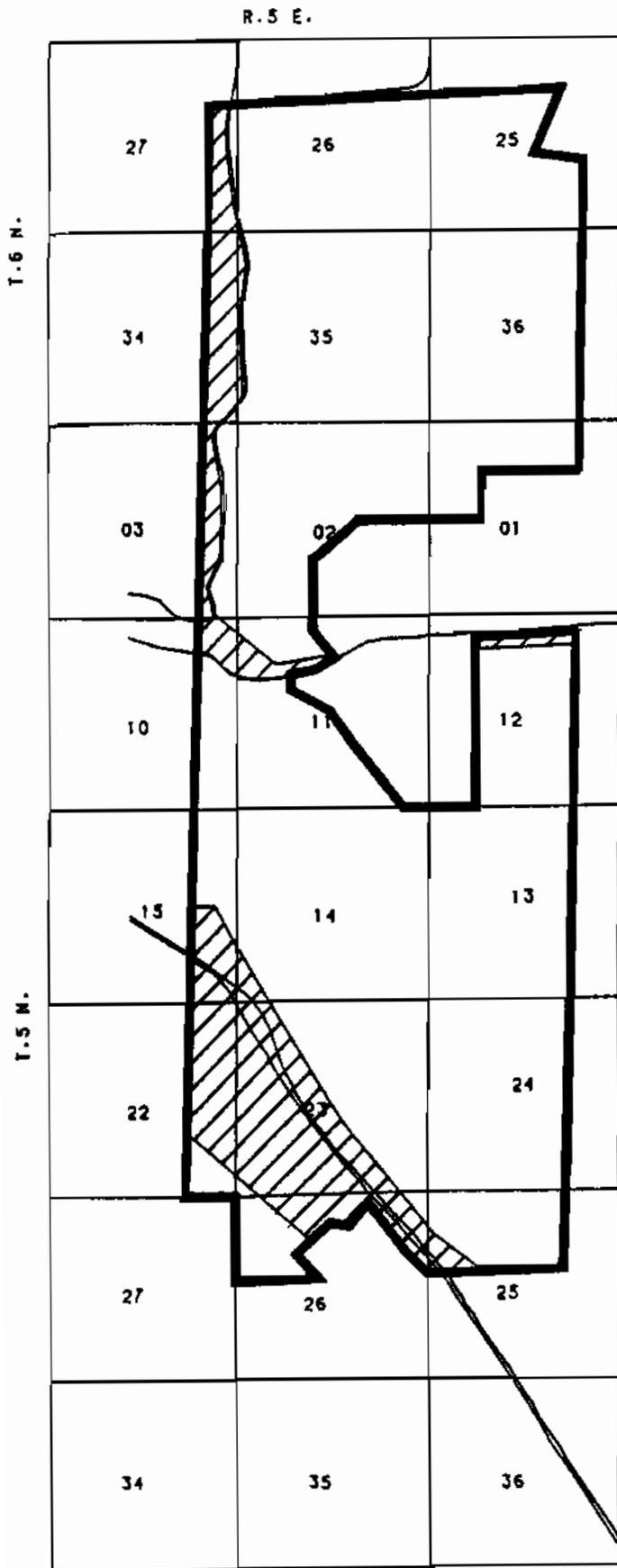
Fort Meade Recreation Area
 ACEC Management Plan
 1996

MAP 4

ACCESS

LEGEND

-  Philtown Road Closure
-  ACEC Boundary
-  County Maintained Road
-  BLM Maintained Roads
-  Restricted Access Roads
-  Philtown Road
-  Highway 34
-  Interstate 90



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South Dakota Resource Area**

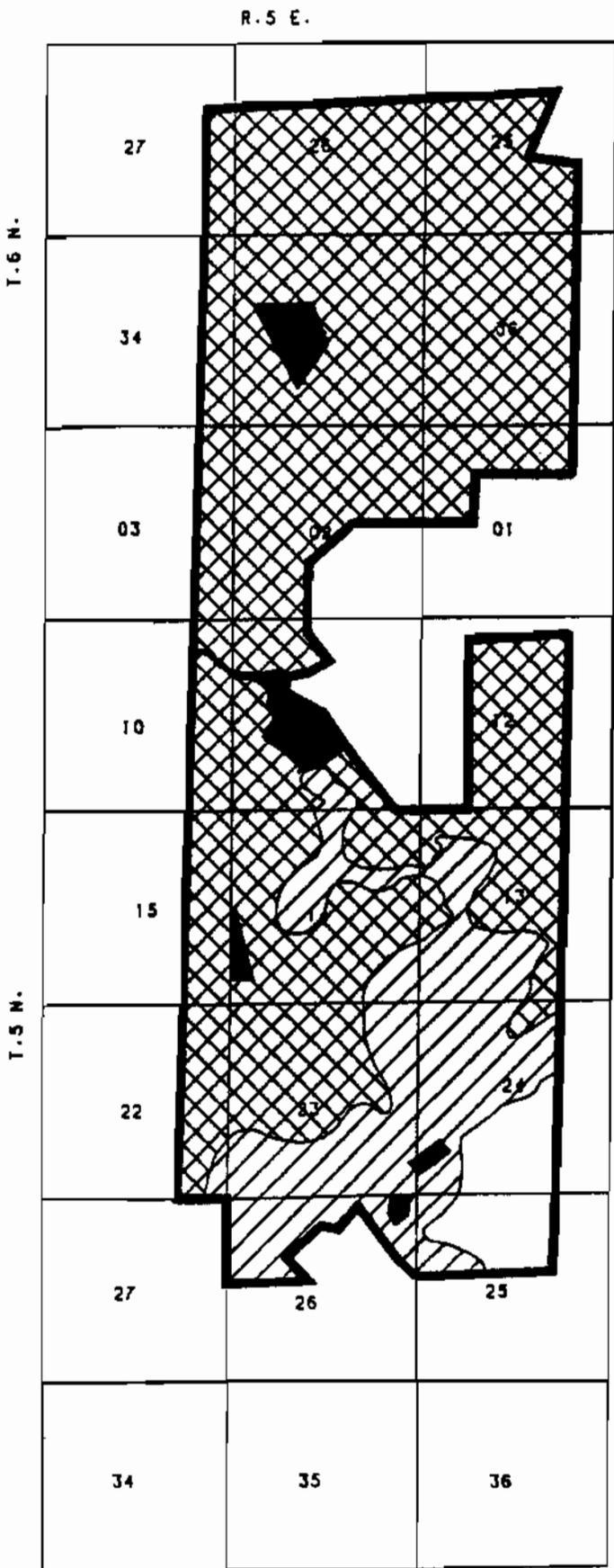
**Fort Meade Recreation Area
ACEC Management Plan
1996**

MAP 5

**DESIGNATED UTILITY
CORRIDORS**

LEGEND

-  Utility Corridors
-  ACEC Boundary
-  Roads



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South Dakota Resource Area**

**Fort Meade Recreation Area
ACEC Management Plan
1996**

MAP 6

**VISUAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT**

LEGEND

-  **Class 2**
-  **Class 3**
-  **Class 4**
-  **ACEC Boundary**

APPENDIX B

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM CLASSES

The following chart describes each of the six ROS classes in terms of (1) experience opportunities, (2) setting opportunities, and (3) activity opportunities. These descriptions provide a general overview of the opportunities included in each class. These overview statements do not describe each class in detail, but rather provide a point of departure from which the planner or manager can develop more precise prescriptions for each class based on specific situations encountered in field operations. The listing of activity opportunities is provided for illustrative purposes. It is not an all-inclusive list of activity opportunities on the public land.

PRIMITIVE

1. Experience Opportunity - Opportunity for isolation from the sights and sounds of man, to feel a part of the natural environment, to have a high degree of challenge and risk, and to use outdoor skills.
2. Setting Opportunity - Area is characterized by essentially unmodified natural environment of fairly large size. Concentration of users is very low and evidence of other users is minimal. The area is managed to be essentially free from evidence of man-induced restrictions and controls. Only facilities essential for resource protection are used. No facilities for comfort or convenience of the user are provided. Spacing of groups is informal and dispersed to minimize contacts between groups. Motorized use within the area is not permitted.
3. Activity Opportunity - Camping, hiking, climbing, enjoying scenery or natural features, nature study, photography, spelunking, hunting (big game, small game, upland birds, waterfowl), ski touring and snowshoeing, swimming, diving (skin and scuba), fishing, canoeing, sailing, and river running (non-motorized craft).

SEMI-PRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED

1. Experience Opportunity - Some opportunity for isolation from the sights and sounds of man, but not as important as for primitive opportunities. Opportunity to have high degree of interaction with the natural environment, to have moderate challenge and risk, and to use outdoor skills.
2. Setting Opportunity - Area is characterized by a predominately unmodified natural environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other area users. On-site controls and restric-

tions may be present, but are subtle. Facilities are provided for the protection of resource values and the safety of users only. Spacing of groups may be formalized to disperse use and limit contacts between groups. Motorized use is not permitted.

3. Activity Opportunity - Camping, hiking, climbing, enjoying scenery or natural features, nature study, photography, spelunking, hunting (big game, small game, upland birds, waterfowl), ski touring and snowshoeing, swimming, diving (skin and scuba), fishing, canoeing, sailing, and river running (non-motorized craft).

SEMIPRIMITIVE, MOTORIZED

1. Experience Opportunity - Some opportunity for isolation from the sights and sounds of man, but not as important as for primitive opportunities. Opportunity to have high degree of interaction with the natural environment, to have moderate challenge and risk, and to use outdoor skills. Explicit opportunity to use motorized equipment while in the area.
2. Setting Opportunity - Area is characterized by a predominately unmodified natural environment of moderate to large size. Concentration of users is low, but there is often evidence of other area users. On-site controls and restrictions may be present, but are subtle. Facilities are provided for the protection of resource values and safety of users only. Spacing of groups may be formalized to disperse use and limit contacts between groups. Motorized use is permitted.
3. Activity Opportunity - Same as the above, plus the following. ORV Use (4-WD, Dune Buggy, Dirt Bike, Snowmobile, Power Boating).

ROADED NATURAL

1. Experience Opportunity - About equal opportunities for affiliation with other user groups and for isolation from sights and sounds of man. Opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment. Challenge and risk opportunities are not very important except in specific challenging activities. Practice of outdoor skills may be important. Opportunities for both motorized and nonmotorized recreation are present.
2. Setting Opportunity - Area is characterized by a generally natural environment with moderate evidence of the

sights and sounds of man. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Concentration of users is low to moderate with facilities sometimes provided for group activity. On-site controls and restrictions offer some sense of security. Rustic facilities are provided for user convenience as well as for safety and resource protection. Conventional motorized use is provided in construction standards and design of facilities.

3. Activity Opportunity - All activities listed previously plus the following: picnicking, rock collecting, wood gathering, auto touring, downhill skiing, snowplay, ice skating, water skiing, and other sports, hang gliding, interpretive use, rustic resorts and organized camps.

RURAL

1. Experience Opportunity - Opportunity to experience affiliation with individuals and groups are prevalent as is the convenience of sites and opportunities. These factors are generally more important than the natural setting. Opportunities for wildland challenges, risk taking, and testing are unimportant, except in those activities involving challenge and risk.

2. Setting Opportunity - Area is characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are obvious. Sights and sounds of man are readily evident, and the concentration of users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of

facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities are often provided for specific activities. Developed sites, roads and trails, are designed for moderate to high use. Moderate densities are provided far away from developed sites. Facilities for intensive motorized use are available.

3. Activity Opportunity - All activities listed previously, plus the following: competitive games, spectator sports, bicycling, jogging, outdoor concerts, and modern resorts.

MODERN URBAN

1. Experience Opportunity - Opportunities to experience affiliation with individuals and groups are prevalent as is the convenience of sites and opportunities. Experiencing the natural environment, and the use of outdoor skills are largely unimportant.

2. Setting Opportunity - Area is characterized by a highly modified environment, although the background may have natural elements. Vegetation is often exotic and manicured. Soil may be protected by surfacing. Sights and sounds of man, on-site, predominate. Large numbers of users can be expected. Modern facilities are provided for the use and convenience of large numbers of people. Controls and restrictions are obvious and numerous. Facilities for high intensity motor use and parking are present with forms of mass transit often available.

3. Activity Opportunity - All activities listed previously.

APPENDIX C

VRM CLASS OBJECTIVES

CLASS 1 OBJECTIVE The objective of this class is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention. The landscape should appear to be unaltered by man.

CLASS 2 OBJECTIVE The objective of this class is to retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer and should blend into the existing landscape. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

CLASS 3 OBJECTIVE The objective of this class is to partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. This less restrictive class allows for a larger scale development or activity which is an obvious and distinctive feature separate from the existing landscape. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.

CLASS 4 OBJECTIVE The objective of this class is to provide for management activities which require modification of the existing characteristic landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high, which would greatly alter the existing environment. These management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewer attention. However, every attempt should be made to minimize the impact of these activities through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic elements.

APPENDIX D

LANDS ACTIONS CURRENT TO 07/96

DATE	NUMBER	TYPE	PURPOSE
12/1878		Executive Order	Withdrawal Military Reservation
06/6/1960	2112	Public Land Order	Withdrawal Jurisdiction BLM
01/15/1981	5816	Public Land Order	Withdrawal VA-Post Cemetery
04/1/1948	461	Public Land Order	Withdrawal National Cemetery
04/1948	074537	Withdrawal	Dept. of Army
03/1966	0073118	Withdrawal	Veterans Administration
07/1970	016089	Withdrawal	Veterans Administration
07/1972	022456	Withdrawal	Veterans Administration
09/1970	016784	Acquisition	Federal Aid Hwy.
02/1913	0013797	Right-of-Way	Power Transmission Line
09/1928	014258	Right-of-Way	O&G Pipeline
10/1955	0025995	Right-of-Way	O&G Pipelines
05/1962	0050948	Right-of-Way	Fed. Aid Highways
11/1965	0071094	Right-of-Way	Power Transmission Line
04/1966	0073275	Right-of-Way	Roads-BLM-MCDO
11/1968	008906	Right-of-Way	SD Fish & Wildlife
09/1969	002232	Right-of-Way	Power Transmission Line
10/1969	0027946	Right-of-Way	Power Transmission Line
12/1973	027008	Right-of-Way	Recreation Site
08/1978	040907	Right-of-Way	Tele&Tele, FLPMA
09/1980	046358	Right of Way	Roads
08/1981	050250	Right-of-Way	Water Facility
06/1982	054057	Right-of-Way	O&G Pipeline
06/1982	099015	Right-of-Way	Power Transmission Line
06/1984	040094	Right-of-Way	Roads
09/1984	059944	Right-of-Way	Roads
06/1985	061102	Right-of-Way	Tele&Tele, FLPMA
09/1986	014260	Right-of-Way	RR - Special
08/1988	0070334	Right-of-Way	Tele&Tele, FLPMA
06/1989	074900	Right-of-Way	Water Facility
06/1993	006821	Right-of-Way	Sturgis Water Facility
10/1961	0034038	R&PP Lease	City of Sturgis
10/1962	0049548	R&PP Lease	City of Sturgis
08/1966	072147	R&PP Lease	City of Sturgis
10/1973	0025275	R&PP Lease	City of Sturgis
08/1978	042387	R&PP Lease	Muzzleloaders Range
10/1984	00254801	R&PP Lease	SD State University
07/1986	006996501	R&PP Lease	VFW