

Appendix F-Standards and Guides

Resource	Standard & Guide Descriptor	Standard & Guide Description	Compliance
Air Quality	S-AQ-1	Prescribed burning activities on the National Forest will only be conducted if they comply with requirements of the most current Minnesota Smoke Management Plan (SMP).	YES
Fire	G-ID-1	Minimum Impact Management Tactics (MIMT) will generally be used in managing wildland fire and prescribed fire to reduce adverse effects. MIMT will be applied in both operational and logistical functions.	YES
	G-ID-2	Avoid delivery of chemical retardant, foam, additives, or gray water to all surface waters and riparian areas. A line officer or designee may grant an exception when there are overriding and immediate unsafe conditions. In life threatening emergencies, the Incident Commander can grant exception to this guideline.	YES
	G-ID-3	Utilize existing natural or man-made barriers, such as drainages, cliffs, streams, roads, and trails instead of constructed firelines for prescribed fire and suppression activities where practical and safe for firefighters and the public.	YES
	G-ID-4	Urban Interface and have vegetation conditions that are in Condition Class 2 or 3 will be given highest priority for hazardous fuels treatment.	YES
Heritage Resources	S-HR-1	Heritage inventories meet current national guidance and professional standards. Heritage inventory and site data are current, accurate, and reside in the corporate automated database and mapping system (GIS).	YES
	S-HR-2	Properties are systematically evaluated against the National Register of Historic Places criteria of significance. Eligible heritage properties are nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. National Register eligible properties receive full consideration under the National Historic Preservation Act.	YES
	S-HR-3	Prehistoric and historic artifacts, investigation field records, and historic archival data are maintained to national curatorial and archival standards.	YES
	S-HR-4	Human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony are administered in accordance with Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act requirements.	YES
	S-HR-5	National Register listed and other designated historic properties are monitored in accordance with Forest land management plans, heritage preservation plans, site specific plans, and other interagency and tribal programmatic agreements.	YES
	S-HR-6	All heritage-related investigations are done under current valid authorizations.	YES
	S-HR-7	Human-caused damage, destruction, or removal of heritage structures and properties receives full consideration under the Archeological Resources Protection Act.	YES
	S-HR-8	Structural and non-structural stabilization, rehabilitation, restoration, and maintenance of historic	YES

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Heritage Resources Cont'd		properties is conducted in accordance with Forest level heritage protection plans and Forest land management plans, in consultation with the appropriate State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and other interested parties; and in accordance with the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation, including National Park Service Technical Bulletins.	
	S-HR-9	Historic properties to be protected include protected areas ("buffers") beyond known site limits, determined on a case-by-case basis considering landform, vegetative cover, access, and planned project activities.	YES
	S-HR-10	For properties determined as not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, management for heritage values is not required. Manage properties found to be eligible or potentially eligible (unevaluated) as if they were listed on the National Register. Reevaluate ineligible properties if additional evidence or information that may change that designation becomes available.	YES
	S-HR-11	Maintain appropriate heritage resource site confidentiality pursuant to Freedom of Information Act (exemption), Archeological Resources Protection Act, and National Historic Preservation Act.	YES
	G-HR-1	Paleo-environmental reconstruction, cultural-ecological, and ethno-historical data are applied where appropriate to unit management decisions, social assessments, environmental analyses, and other decision documents.	YES
	G-HR-2	Criteria for interpretive suitability include, but are not limited to: accessibility, property condition, confidentiality, and protective considerations, compatibility with other resource activities, and public interest or values.	YES
Insects & Disease	D-ID-3	Insects and diseases are present and fulfilling their ecosystem function. Epidemics, when they occur, do not last longer than would be expected in a healthy ecosystem.	Initiated
NNIS	G-WL-23	During project implementation, reduce the spread of non-native invasive species.	YES
Public Health	S-PH-2	All spills and contaminated soil sites will be quickly cleaned up in conformance with federal and State guidelines.	YES
	G-PH-1	Nonfederal sewage waste disposal on National Forest lands will generally not be permitted	YES
	S-PH-3	Treatment of hydrocarbons/contaminated soil (soil farming, composting, etc.) will only be permitted on ELTs 10, 13, 14 and 15 on the SNF. Treatment activities will conform to federal and state guidelines.	YES
Motorized Recreational Vehicles	S-RMV-1	Motorized recreation use of designated National Forest System Trails is prohibited unless the trail is designated open for specific motorized uses such as for ATVs, OHMs, and snowmobiles.	YES
	S-RMV-2	The Forest will not develop RMV challenge, mud hole, or scramble areas.	YES
	S-RMV-3	Cross-country OHV travel is prohibited. Standards and guidelines for cross-country snowmobile use are described in Chapter 3 because direction for that use varies by management area.	YES
	G-RMV-1	OHV use is generally prohibited on OML 3, 4, and 5 roads. OHV use may be allowed on specific segments of OML 3, 4, and 5 roads to provide connections to other roads and trails open to OHVs,	YES

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Motorized Recreational Vehicles Cont'd		if safety, resource, and other requirements can be addressed.	
	G-RMV-2	Snowmobile use is generally prohibited on plowed National Forest System roads.	YES
	G-RMV-3	Travel with OHVs is generally prohibited in ditches and on shoulders of NFS roads.	YES
	G-RMV-4	RMV use will generally be allowed on existing unclassified, OML 1, and OML 2 roads. (Except ORVs will generally be prohibited on OML 1 roads) Roads that are determined through site-specific analysis to have immitigable resource and social concerns and/or do not meet management objectives would be effectively closed. (See exceptions for Management Areas: Eligible W&S Rivers, SPNM Recreation, RNA's, CRNA's, and Unique Biological Areas.)	YES
Scenic Resource	S-SC-1	Mgt actions resulting in characterizations for an Unacceptably Low SIO are prohibited.	Unknown.
	G-SC-1	Temporary openings should appear as follows: High SIO Areas - Temporary openings will be similar in size, shape, and edge characteristics to natural openings in the landscape being viewed. Or, temporary openings will mimic a natural disturbance process typical for the area so that when ground cover has been established the opening appears to be a natural occurrence. Moderate SIO Areas - Temporary openings may be more evident than in High SIO areas. Openings may be larger than those in the surrounding landscape, and after groundcover has become reestablished openings may have the appearance of a management activity. Edge characteristics will be similar to those in the surrounding landscape and not dominate the surrounding landscape. Low SIO Areas - Temporary openings may dominate the view. The shapes of openings reflect vegetation changes in natural openings. Openings also have visual effects and patterns of the shapes, sizes, and edges of natural openings in the surrounding landscape.	Unknown.
	G-SC-2	The shape and arrangement of structures and improvements along shorelines, riparian areas, and within streams should appear natural and not impede the functional use of the structure.	Unknown.
	G-SC-3	If fuel breaks are necessary, shaded fuel breaks are preferred. A shaded fuel break involves leaving some pruned standing trees and removing vegetation that could transmit fire from the ground to the tree's branches.	Unknown.
	G-SC-4	Evidence of temporary activities (such as staking, paint, flagging, equipment maintenance, and staging areas) should be minimized, removed, or cleaned up immediately following project completion in High SIO areas.	Unknown.
	G-SC-5	In Moderate and High SIO areas, log landings should be screened if they can be viewed from travel ways, recreation sites, and bodies of water with access. After project completion, log landings should be reforested or rehabilitated to mimic natural openings.	Unknown.
	G-SC-6	In Moderate and High SIO areas, schedule mechanized activities during periods of low recreation use if the mechanized activities can be viewed from travel ways, recreation sites, and bodies of water with access.	Unknown.
	G-SC-7	Furrows, trenches, fuel breaks, plantations, etc., should be located to reduce linear appearance if they can be viewed from travel ways, recreation sites, and bodies of water with access. Natural appearing edges rather than straight edges will generally be used.	Unknown.

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Soils	G-WS-8	Follow the limitations on management activities as specified in Table G WS-8.	NA
	G-WS-9	During resource management activities, minimize adverse impacts to soil productivity by striving to have no more than 15 percent of a treatment area in a detrimentally compacted, eroded, rutted, displaced, or severely burned condition	NA
	G-WS-10	When conducting prescribed burns on ELTs 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, and 18, minimize the loss of forest floor (surface O layer). Provide for: a. Igniting burns only when the Canadian Fire Weather Index System Build Up Index (BUI) is 50 or less. (If the BUI system becomes outdated, another predictive model or index system may be used provided it affords a level of organic soil layer protection that is equivalent to a BUI of 50 or less.) b. Adjustment of ignition timing and firing patterns c. Taking into account vegetation type, topography, number of days since precipitation, wind, air temperature, humidity, and fuel loadings.	NA
	G-WS-11	On Ecological Land Types (ELTs) 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 16, 17, and 18, management activities used for vegetation competition control will be designed and conducted in ways that minimize loss of the forest floor (surface O layer and duff layer).	NA
Timber	S-TM-1	Plan, schedule, and harvest timber to meet O TM-1 only on land identified as suitable for timber management: Land Suitability Classes 500, 510, and 520.	Yes
	G-TM-1	On land identified as not suitable for timber management, allow timber harvest if necessary for salvage or to enhance or achieve desired conditions or multiple-use objectives other than O-TM-1.	Yes
	G-TM-2	Clearcutting may be used to regenerate the following forest types: jack pine, red pine, spruce-fir, oak, aspen, aspen spruce/ fir, paper birch, and lowland conifers.	Yes
	S-TM-4	Five years after clearcutting or final removals in seed tree or shelterwood harvest, stands must be adequately restocked. The minimum trees per acre necessary to adequately restock forests after even-aged tree harvest are shown in Table S-TM-4 by forest type group.	Yes
	G-TM-5	In stands 20 acres or larger that were regenerated with clearcuts, retain a minimum of 5% of the stand in legacy patches of live trees where no harvest occurs. Wherever possible these should be at least two acres in size. These legacy patches will protect soil organic matter and associated organisms and remaining vegetation will aid in the re-colonization of the adjacent managed area.	Yes
Transportation	S-TS-1	Newly constructed or reconstructed road & trail crossings of streams will be designed & built to minimize erosion. Surfacing will be used at all crossings where vegetative cover is either inappropriate or expected to be inadequate for effective long term erosion control. Solid surfaces will be used in the construction or reconstruction of bridge decks on unpaved roads.	Yes
	S-TS-2	During non-frozen road surface conditions, close winter roads to all motor vehicle traffic.	Yes
	G-TS-1	Generally use minimum road and trail design standards to meet the appropriate purpose of the road or trail and to fit the land characteristics (form, line, texture, TEUI units, etc.).	Yes
	G-TS-2	Road or trail reconstruction will generally follow the existing corridor alignments.	Yes
	G-TS-3	New roads and trails constructed in High and Moderate SIO areas will generally blend in with the surrounding landscape as much as practical.	Yes

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Transportation Cont'd	G-TS-4	Roads and trails will generally be designed so that stream crossings are not located at the low point in the road grade (e.g. avoid bridge and culvert locations where sediment-laden runoff from the road approaches or ditches can collect and directly enter the stream).	Yes
	G-TS-5	Clearing widths for roads and trails at riparian area crossings will generally be kept to the minimum needed to provide a safe and functional crossing.	Yes
	G-TS-6	Where practical & beneficial, all stream crossing structures & associated road embankments in the flood-prone areas on OML 1 roads will be removed if road will not be used again within 5 yrs.	Yes
	G-TS-7	Construction or reconstruction of permanent roads or parking lots will generally be avoided within the 150 feet of perennial streams or lakes, except in the situations where: a. Physical conditions preclude road locations at distances greater than 150 feet. b. Roads are needed to approach a designated stream crossing or water access site. c. Parking lots are needed to serve a designated water access site.	Yes
	G-TS-8	Adjacent to roads and trails, generally manage erosion and sedimentation to maintain water flow to protect natural stream behavior and allow for natural aquatic species movement.	Yes
	G-TS-9	Where roads and trails cross streams, generally use structures that permit passage for fish and aquatic life and properly distribute flood flow, bankfull flow, and sediment transport capacity. Generally favor bridges and arches rather than culverts.	Yes
	G-TS-10	Where ditches are needed, generally use techniques to minimize subsurface flow interception and flow concentration.	Yes
	G-TS-11	Restrictions on using National Forest System roads and trails may be required under certain circumstances, such as short term closures during spring thaw.	Yes
	G-TS-12	On existing OML 1 roads, an effective barrier will generally be installed as needed to prevent use by highway licensed vehicles and ORVs. ATV and OHM use may continue to be allowed on some existing OML 1 roads.	Yes
	S-TS-3	As soon as access use is completed, stabilize temporary roads and effectively close them to motorized traffic. Vegetation will be established within 10 years after the termination of the contract, lease, or permit.	Yes
	G TS-13	Locate temporary roads in areas where they minimize resource damage.	Yes
	G TS-14	Temporary roads are generally not intended for public use, but public use may be temporarily allowed if needed to meet management objectives.	Yes
	S-TS-4	Decommission unclassified roads that are not needed in the National Forest road and trail system and special use permitted roads that are no longer needed. Decommissioning will make the road unusable by motorized vehicles and stabilize the roadbed.	Yes
	G-TS-15	In High and Moderate SIO areas, generally obliterate roads and trails that are decommissioned and restore to a natural appearance.	Yes

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Tribal Rights	S-TR-1	Affected Tribes will be consulted early in the planning process regarding proposed Forest land management activities in order to identify and address tribal interests.	Yes
	S-TR-3	Forest management activities will be conducted in a manner to minimize impacts to the ability of Tribal members to hunt, fish, and gather plants and animals on Forest Service administered lands.	Yes
	S-TR-4	Interests of the residents of local Indian communities will be addressed when planning and implementing vegetation and other resource management activities in close proximity to these communities.	Yes
	S-TR-5	Affected Tribes will be consulted regarding opportunities for restoration, enhancement, & maintenance of nat plant communities & wl species, including threatened, endangered, sensitive, or rare species that are of interest to tribes. Where tribal interest is indicated, cooperative programs for restoration and/or maintenance of these communities-species will be established.	Yes
	S-TR-6	Environmental documents will disclose potential effects on cultural resources, traditional use areas and areas of special interest that include tribal cultural values, properties, and uses, and species of special concern.	Yes
	S-TR-7	Decisions for environmental documents will demonstrate how tribal interests as identified in the environmental analysis were addressed.	Yes
	G-TR-3	Plant and animal species of traditional use should be given consideration in any management project when desired and sought after by tribal members.	Yes
Vegetation	S-VG-1	When implementing projects under authority of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act, fully maintain or contribute toward the restoration of the structure and composition of structurally complex old growth stands according to the pre-fire suppression old growth conditions characteristic of the forest type, while considering the contribution of the stand to landscape fire adaptation and watershed health, and retaining the large trees contributing to old growth structure.	Yes No N/A
	G-VG-1	The number of patches >300 acres that are older red and white pine forest types will generally not be reduced below 8.	Yes No N/A
	S-VG-2	Maintain a min of 4,700 ac of mature & older red & white pine forest types in patches >300 ac.	Yes No N/A
	G-VG-2	Maintain a min of 88 patches of mature & older red & white pine forest types in patches >100 ac.	Yes No N/A
	S-VG-3	Maintain a min of 17,300 ac of mature & older red & white pine forest types in patches >100 acres.	Yes No N/A
	S-VG-4	In mature or older red and white pine forest types managed to maintain patch sizes of >100 acres, vegetation management treatments that maintain a 60% minimum canopy closure and maintain large diameter trees are allowable.	Yes No N/A
	G-VG-3	In Spatial Zones 1 & 2, in mature and older upland forest types managed to maintain patch sizes of >300 acres, vegetation management treatments are allowable where they maintain a 50% (60% for red and white pine) minimum canopy closure at time of treatment & favor retention of larger and older trees characteristic of the patch.	Yes No N/A
	G-VG-4	In Spatial Zone 2 maintain a min. of one patch of mature & older upland forest >10,000.	Yes No N/A

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Vegetation Cont'd	S-VG-5	In Spatial Zone 2 maintain a min 11,700 ac of mature & older upland forest in patches of >10,000 ac.	Yes No N/A
	G-VG-5	In Spatial Zone 1 maintain a min of 8 patches of mature or older upland forest in patches of >1,000 ac.	Yes No N/A
	G-VG-6	In Spatial Zone 2 maintain a min of 14 patches of mature & older upland forest in patches of >1,000 ac.	Yes No N/A
	S-VG-6	In Spatial Zone 1 maintain a min 44,700 acres of mature & older upland forest in patches of >300 acres.	Yes No N/A
	S-VG-7	In Spatial Zone 2 maintain a min 54,400 acres of mature & older upland forest in patches of >300 acres.	Yes No N/A
	G-VG-7	Permits will generally be required for commercial gathering of special forest products from trees (such as boughs, Christmas trees, birch bark, and firewood), or other vegetation (berries, clubmosses, lichens, fungi, and moss).	Yes No N/A
	G-VG-8	Permits will specify allowable quantities and collection restrictions designed to protect or maintain ecological and cultural resource values.	Yes No N/A
	G-VG-9	Gathering of tree products will generally be at least 50 feet from trails, roads, or waterbodies that have high scenic integrity objectives and at least 100 feet from a perennial waterbody	Yes No N/A
	G-VG-10	Gathering of special forest products for personal or scientific use will generally require a permit. Exception: Gathering of nuts, fruits, berries, and fungi for personal use will not generally require a permit.	Yes No N/A
	G-VG-11	Commercial peat mining and sphagnum moss collection are generally prohibited.	Yes No N/A
Watershed (Also applies to Aquatic MIS & RFSS)	S-WS-4 & 36 CFR 219.12(k)	Water quality Best Management Practices, which are represented by some of the MN Forest Resources Council (MFRC) Voluntary Site Level Forest Management Guidelines, will be implemented as standards on NFS land. Refer to guideline G FW-1 for a discussion of the overall relationship between MFRC site level guidelines and the management direction established in this Forest Plan.	Yes
	S-WS-5	New facilities within riparian or flood prone areas will be discouraged If such facilities are built in riparian or floodprone areas, they will be constructed and maintained in a way that minimizes adverse impacts to the ecological function of the area.	Yes
	S-WS-6	Management activities involving heavy equipment crossing (by road, trail, or skid trail) of any stream or drainage ditch, or operations on the immediate shoreline of any lake or open water wetland will be designed and conducted in a way that: a. Limits the number of crossing locations to the absolute minimum needed to conduct the activity b. Maintains or improves channel stability (dimension, pattern and profile) or shoreline stability in the affected or connected waters c. Uses filter strips as directed by Forest Plan guideline G-WS-4 and MFRC site level guidelines.	Yes
	S-WS-7	When removing beaver dams or other channel obstructions from streams, control hydrologic discharge to minimize the potential for downstream flooding, sedimentation, and associated impacts on channel morphology and habitat, including wild rice beds.	Yes

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Watershed (Also applies to Aquatic MIS & RFSS) Cont'd	S-WS-8	On lakes and wetlands where the Forest Service controls the discharge of water, minimum flow will be established to minimize impacts on downstream resources.	Yes
	G-WS-4	On slopes averaging 18% or steeper, the width of filter strips adjacent to lakes or streams will be either 150 ft. from the ordinary high water mark, 150 ft. from the bankfull elevation, or the width of the entire slope that is adjacent to the water's edge, which ever is greater. Exceptions to filter strip g.lines are allowed for projects specifically designed for stream, lakeshore, or wetland restoration.	Yes
	S-WS-9	Within the near-bank zone, harvest trees only to maintain or restore riparian ecological function.	Yes
	S-WS-10	Within the near-bank zone, do not deposit debris or spoils from maintenance, construction, or dredging. However, depositing materials for habitat improvement or restoration is allowed.	Yes
	G-WS-6	Within the near-bank zone, minimize soil disturbance and avoid activities that may destabilize soils or add sediment to the water.	Yes
	G-WS-7	Within the near-bank zone, minimize mowing or any other activity involving intensive removal of understory vegetation.	Yes
	S-WS-1	Management actions on NFS land will not increase the total (all ownerships) acreage of upland young forest (<16 years), and upland openings to the point where the combined acreage exceeds 60% of the total area of any 6th level watershed. Upland openings include permanent openings, roads and associated clearings, parking lots, cropland, pastures, borrow pits, utility rights of way, town sites, homes and yards, and upland brush, and grass. In 6th level watersheds that already exceed the 60% threshold, no action on NFS land will be taken that causes a net whole watershed increase of more than 1% in open and young forest conditions.	Yes
	S-WS-2	Excavated soil material, construction debris, spoils or debris from dredging projects, and debris and soil moved from upland sites during timber management activity (such as timber harvest, shearing or brush raking) will be deposited or spread out in upland locations. Stabilize soil deposited in this manner with vegetation.	Yes
	S-WS-3	Salvage and reuse topsoil for site rehabilitation during construction projects or other land use activities. When topsoil is unsuitable for reuse, other methods or tools such as sodding, hydro-seeding, fertilization, or erosion-resistant matting may be used to help rehabilitate disturbed areas.	Yes
	G-WS-1	Restore eroded sites, generally employing natural-appearing stabilization materials. Native species will be used in the restoration of vegetative cover. Nonnative annuals may be used as nurse crops to obtain rapid stabilization while slower growing native species are becoming established.	Yes
	S-WS-11	Activity fuels will not be pushed into windrows that encircle wetlands.	Yes
	S-WS-12	Natural wetlands will not be used for sewage disposal for administrative purposes, unless done for research to develop operational guidelines or after such guidelines are established.	Yes
G-WS-12	Use of wetlands under frozen conditions for temporary roads and skid trails will generally be permitted as long as no fill is placed in the wetland. These roads or trails will be blocked to discourage vehicle use under unfrozen conditions.	Yes	

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Watershed (Also applies to Aquatic MIS & RFSS) Cont'd	G-WS-13	Wetland impacts will be avoided whenever possible. Where impacts are unavoidable, minimize and compensate for loss when undertaking projects.	Yes
	S-WS-13	Where utility rights-of-way are constructed across wetlands, the crossings will be designed and maintained to preserve hydrologic and riparian function.	Yes
	G-WS-14	Avoid felling trees into non-forested wetlands, except for habitat restoration.	Yes
	G-WS-15	Wetlands will be managed to prevent the reduction of their water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and aesthetic values. Management actions will not reduce water quality within a wetland, or upstream or downstream of a wetland, unless restoration of natural conditions is the primary goal of the activity.	Yes
Mgt Indicator Habitats-Terrestrial	S-WL-10	At northern goshawk nest sites with an existing nest structure, prohibit or minimize, to the extent practical, activities that may disturb nesting pairs in an area of 50 acres minimum (860 ft. radius) during critical nesting season (March 1 – Aug 30). At northern goshawk nest sites in an area of 50 acres minimum, to the extent practical, allow only those activities that protect, maintain, or enhance high quality habitat conditions: 100% mature forest (>50 yrs old) with continuous forest canopy (>90% canopy closure) and large trees with large branches capable of supporting nests.	Yes No N/A
	G-WL-22	Within northern goshawk post-fledging areas, minimize activities, to the extent practical, that may disturb nesting pairs during critical nesting season (March 1 – August 30) and, to the extent practical, within a 500 acre area encompassing all known nest areas within the territory: Maintain suitable habitat conditions on a minimum of 60% of the upland forested acres in post-fledging areas. Suitable habitat: jack pine and spruce/fir forest types >25 years and all other forest types >50 years with semi-closed to closed canopy (>70%). Aspen and birch forest types 25-50 years may be considered suitable if field review verifies that foraging habitat trees average 50 feet tall and canopy closure is 50-70% or greater.	Yes No N/A
Sensitive Species-Plants	G-WL-11	Avoid or minimize negative impacts to known occurrences of sensitive species.	YES
	S-WL-5	If negative impacts to sensitive species cannot be avoided, management activities must not result in a loss of species viability forest-wide or create significant trends toward federal listing.	YES
	G-WL-21	Do not permit management activities within stands that have known locations of sensitive lichens unless activity maintains, protects or enhances habitat conditions for lichens (old growth black ash or lowland conifer with interior forest conditions).	YES
Sensitive Species-Aquatics & Terrestrial	G-WL-11	Avoid or minimize negative impacts to known occurrences of sensitive species.	YES
	G-WL-12	Minimize negative impacts to known sensitive species from management activities that may disturb pairs in their breeding habitat during critical breeding season (varies by species). Meeting G-WL-11 and -12 will involve diverse management approaches that depend on species' habitat requirements and distribution, individual site conditions, and expected management impacts. These include two basic and complementary strategies: a. Landscape level or coarse filter management strategies may allow negative modifications of some portions of sensitive species habitat as long as overall objectives for habitat amount, quality, and distributions are generally met. b. Site level or fine filter management strategies may warrant protections of known individual sensitive species locations or high quality potential habitat.	YES

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Sensitive Species-Terrestrial	S-WL-5	If negative impacts to sensitive species cannot be avoided, management activities must not result in a loss of species viability forest-wide or create significant trends toward federal listing.	YES
	G-WL-17-TT Wdpcker	Protect known sites within a 200-foot radius surrounding nest sites until young have fledged.	YES
	G-WL-18 -Three Toed Woodpecker	Where ecologically appropriate, retain 6-10 jack pine per acre in even-aged regeneration harvest in mixed conifer stands.	YES
	S-WL-10-Goshawk	Atgoshawk nest sites w/ an existing nest structure, prohibit or minimize, to the extent practical, activities that may disturb nesting pairs in an area of 50 ac min. (860 ft. radius) during critical nesting season (3/1 – 8/30). At northern goshawk nest sites in an area of 50 acres minimum (860 ft. radius), to the extent practical, allow only those activities that protect, maintain, or enhance high quality habitat conditions: 100% mature forest (>50 yrs old) with continuous forest canopy (>90% canopy closure) and large trees with large branches capable of supporting nests.	YES
	G-WL-22-Goshawk	Within northern goshawk post-fledging areas, minimize activities, to the extent practical, that may disturb nesting pairs during critical nesting season (March 1 – August 30) and, to the extent practical, within a 500 acre area encompassing all known nest areas within the territory: Maintain suitable habitat conditions on a minimum of 60% of the upland forested acres in post-fledging areas. Suitable habitat: jack pine and spruce/fir forest types >25 years and all other forest types >50 years with semi-closed to closed canopy (>70%). Aspen and birch forest types 25-50 years may be considered suitable if field review verifies that foraging habitat trees average 50 feet tall and canopy closure is 50-70% or greater.	YES
	G-WL-16-Black Tern	Management activities, especially prescribed fire, that may negatively impact nesting habitat in the short term in order to restore future suitable habitat, should maintain adequate undisturbed nesting habitat.	YES
	G-WL-14-Great Gray Owl	Allow, to the extent practical, only activities that protect, maintain, or enhance site conditions within 660 feet of a known nest site.	YES
	G-WL-15-14-G Gray	Minimize activities that may disturb nesting pairs during the critical nesting season (3/1-6/1).	YES
	S-WL-6-Great Gray	Prohibit management activities within 300 feet of known nest sites.	YES
	G-WL-13-Great Gray	Minimize activities that may disturb nesting pairs during critical nesting season (March 1–June 1).	YES
S-WL-7-Butterflies	Allow only those management activities that protect, maintain, or enhance known locations for: Jutta arctic, taiga alpine, Freija’s grizzled skipper, and Nabakov’s northern blue.	YES	
Threatened & Endangered WL	G-WL-1	Within LAUs on NFS land, moderate the timing, intensity, and extent of management activities, if necessary, to maintain required habitat components in lynx habitat, to reduce human influences on mortality risk and inter-specific competition, and to be responsive to current social and ecological constraints relevant to lynx habitat	YES
	G-WL-2	Provide for the protection of known active den sites during denning season.	YES
	G-WL-3	Limit disturbance within each LAU on NFS land as follows: if more than 30% of the total lynx habitat within an LAU is currently in unsuitable condition, no further reduction of suitable conditions should occur as a result of vegetation management activities by the National Forest.	YES

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Threatened & Endangered WL Cont'd	S-WL-1	Management activities on NFS land shall not change more than 15% of lynx habitat on NFS land within an LAU to an unsuitable condition within a 10-year period.	YES
	G-WL-4	Within an LAU, maintain or promote well distributed denning habitat in patches generally larger than five acres, comprising at least 10% of lynx habitat. Where less than 10% of forested lynx habitat within an LAU provides denning habitat, defer those management actions on NFS land that would delay achievement of denning habitat structure.	YES
	G-WL-5	Following a disturbance on NFS land greater than 20 contiguous acres (such as a blowdown, fire, insect, or disease) that could contribute to lynx denning habitat, generally retain a minimum of 10% of the affected area on NFS land unless salvage or management-ignited fire is necessary to address human health and safety (such as in the Wildland Urban Interface) or scenic integrity.	YES
	S-WL-2	In LAUs on NFS land allow no net increase in groomed or designated over the- snow trail routes unless the designation effectively consolidates use and improves lynx habitat through a net reduction of compacted snow areas.	YES
	G-WL-6	LAUs, the proposed route should be planned to protect or improve the integrity of lynx habitat and minimize snow compaction in lynx habitat. The trail should be designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move recreational use away from more sensitive or better quality lynx habitat, • Concentrate use within existing developed areas rather than developing new recreational areas in lynx habitat, and/or • Be located within the outer boundaries of a currently used road and trail system. 	YES
	G-WL-7	For newly constructed snow-compacting trails, effectively close or restrict to public access those trails and OML 1, OML 2, temporary, and unclassified roads that intersect the new trails unless these trails or roads are being used for other management purposes.	YES
	G-WL-8	Within LAUs maintain road and snow-compacting trail densities below 2 miles per square mile to maintain the natural competitive advantage of lynx in deep snow. Where total road and regularly-used snow-compacting trail densities are greater than 2 miles per square mile and coincide with lynx habitat, prioritize roads for seasonal restrictions or reclamation in those areas, where practical or feasible. In this guideline "roads" include all ownerships of classified and unclassified roads and "regularly-used trails" are those that are used most years for most of the snow season.	YES
	G-WL-9	Dirt and gravel roads that are under the jurisdiction of the National Forest and that traverse lynx habitat on NFS land (particularly those roads that could become highways) should generally not be paved or otherwise upgraded in a manner that is likely to lead to significant increases to lynx mortality or substantially impedes movement and dispersal. If the dirt and gravel roads described above are upgraded or paved in order to meet human health and safety or other environmental concerns and essential management needs, conduct a thorough analysis on effects to lynx and its habitat to determine minimum road design standards practical, to minimize or avoid foreseeably contributing to increases in human activity or adverse impacts to lynx and its habitat.	YES
	S-WL-3	Mgt activities bald eagle will be governed by Northern Lakes States Bald Eagle Recovery Plan: 1983	YES
	S-WL-4	Management activities for the gray wolf will be governed by Recovery Plan for Eastern Timber Wolf	YES
G-WL-10	Provide for the protection of known active gray wolf den sites during denning season.	YES	