DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

IVERSEN MINE FIRE ABATEMENT PROJECT
RICHLAND COUNTY, MONTANA

PREPARED BY:

MONTANA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

ABANDONED MINE LANDS PROGRAM

REMEDIATION DIVISION

P.O. BOX 200901

HELENA, MONTANA 59620

IN COOPERATION WITH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

CASPER, WYOMING FIELD OFFICE

August 2020

Acronym List

Acronym	Meaning
AML	Abandoned Mine Lands
amsl	above mean sea level
ATP	Authorization to Proceed
BMP	Best Management Practices
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
EA	Environmental Assessment
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OSMRE	Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement
SMCRA	Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Services

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND NEED FOR PROPOSED ACTION

The purpose of this Environmental Assessment (EA) is to document the potential environmental impacts that could result from the proposed Iversen Mine Fire Abatement Project (Figure 1). In accordance with the Montana Abandoned Mine Reclamation Plan, as amended July 19, 1995 (Federal Register Vol. 60 No. 138 pg. 36998), the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, Abandoned Mine Lands (DEQ AML), is proposing to complete the abatement of the coal seam fire followed by reclamation of areas impacted by the abatement. The site includes two areas impacted by the coal seam fire. DEQ AML has determined that there are potential negative impacts to the area due to the coal fire, including surface grassland fires caused by the coal seam fire. The proposal will need to be approved by an Authorization to Proceed (ATP) issued by the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE) after issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) before grant funds can be expended to fund this project.

This effort will protect private lands by limiting the potential for grasslands fires. Eligibility for the abandoned mine reclamation fund is based on the presence of wagon mines used by local homesteaders. No previous reclamation has been completed at this site (USGS, 1914). Mining activities took place prior to August 3, 1977.

The coal seam fire has been categorized as a Priority 1. Local oral history indicates that there was a homestead in the area and that this area was mined for home use. Local oral history indicates that owners of the nearby homestead mined the burning seam for domestic use coal. There are several large-scale mines in this area that have been reclaimed. The coal fire on the Iversen property was likely ignited following a grass fire that occurred in the area in 2017 and has been burning since that time. High winds occurred in the area on 13 June 2020 and a grass fire was found by the property owner who contacted local fire fighters to control two impacted areas. The fire impacted approximately 5 acres of range land. During a visit to the site on 23 June 20, surface temperatures of 98C were noted. Heat from the fire is charring grass and roots near vents and has the potential to start additional wildfires. Smoke from the vents can be seen coming from the vents and the odor of burning coal is evident.

Project Location

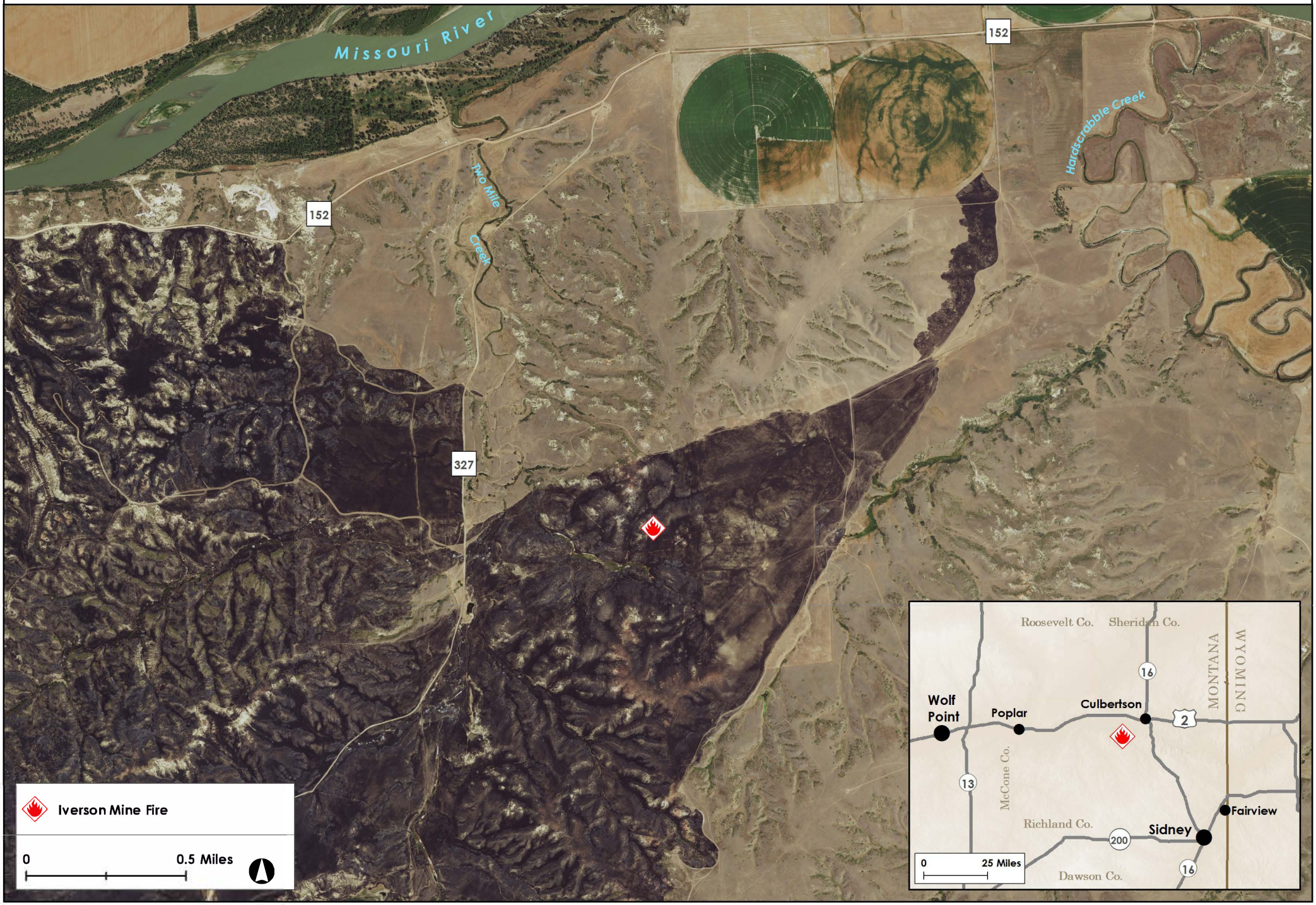
The project is located approximately 2 miles south of the Missouri River on privately owned property in Section 17, Township 27N, Range 55E, 48.085608°N, -104.635713°W (Figure 1). The site is in grasslands south of the floodplain of the Missouri River. The Missouri River flows east-northeast to the confluence with the Yellowstone River in North Dakota.

Project History

The site is located within the Girard Field of the Fort Union Coal Field and was classified as coal land by the USGS in 1914. There is no recorded lease of coal at the site. On the site there are pits and one tunnel dug into the coal. These are near an abandoned homestead. DEQ believes that the site was mined by homesteaders in the early 1900 for domestic use coal.

Figure 1
Site Location Map
Iversen Mine Fire

DEQ
Montana Department of Environmental Quality



Alternatives Considered

Alternative 1 – Approval of Iversen Mine Coal Fire Abatement Project

Under this alternative, the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) Field Office Director would approve extinguishing the fire using best available technologies.

The fire abatement program at the Iversen Mine may include limited drilling to determine extent of the fire, excavation of the burning coal seam, extinguishing the fire, recontouring and seeding of the disturbed area.

The proposed time schedule for this alternative is:

Summer and Fall 2020	Eligibility determination, field investigation, and reclamation design. Prepare bid package, advertise for bids and award contract for reclamation.
Winter 2020, Spring 2021	Project Construction completed
2021-2022	Project Monitoring

A professional engineering firm licensed in Montana will complete the engineering design for the project. Work by this firm will be contracted for, supervised, and approved by staff from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality. Contract bidding and award will be by the Department of Environmental Quality staff. After the construction contract is awarded, and construction begins, a full-time construction inspector will be on-site to ensure quality control during construction.

Alternative 2 – No Action

Under this alternative, would not request OSMRE funding. Under this alternative, the OSMRE Field Office Director would not approve the Iversen Mine Fire Abatement Project and the fire will be allowed to burn with no control activities undertaken.

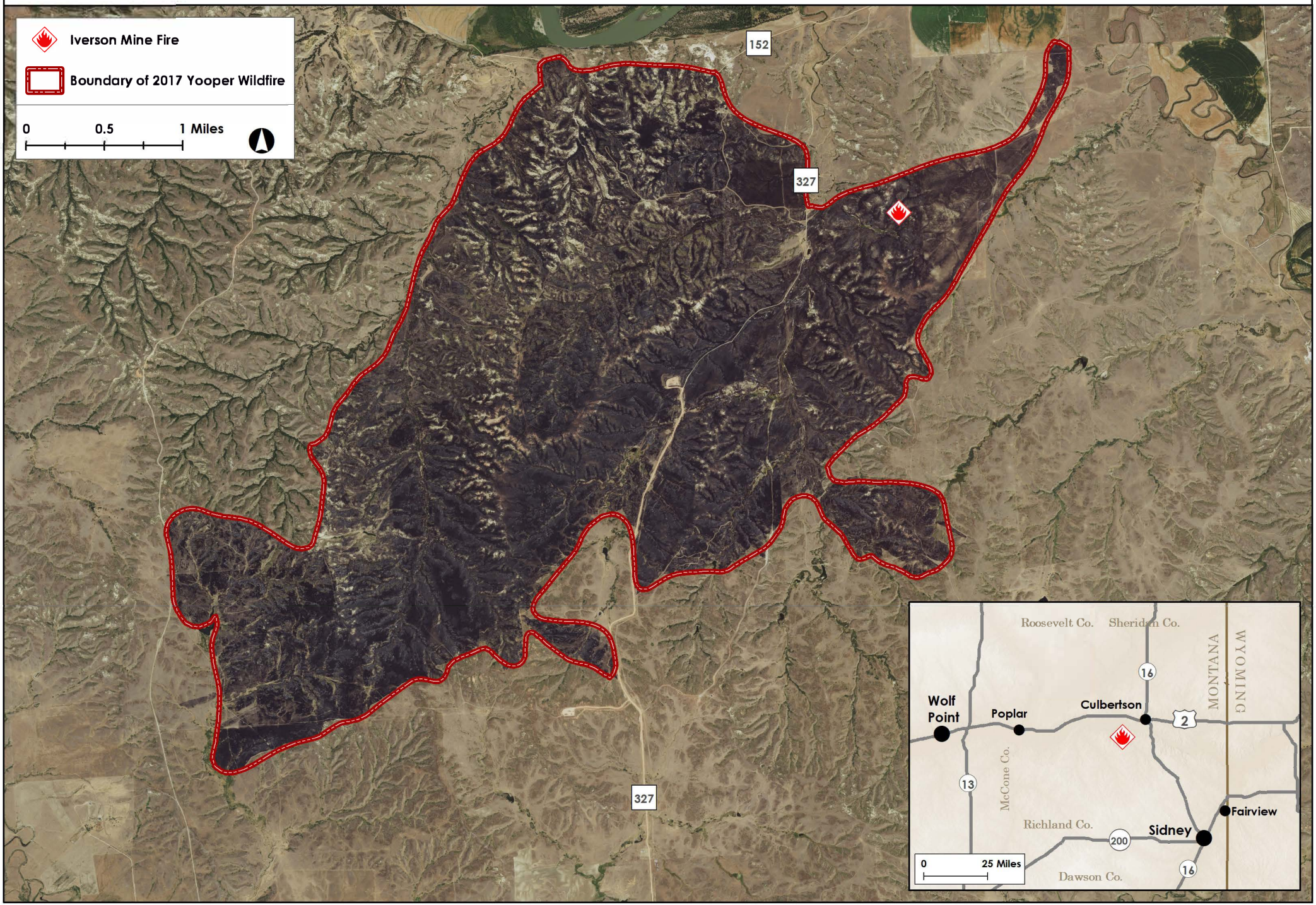
This may create conditions that pose a risk to area residents and wildlife, including the three threatened or endangered species with the project area: the northern long-eared bat, piping plover, and whooping crane.

Other Reasonable Alternatives:

Montana AML knows of no other reasonable alternatives for concerns and dangers created by the Iversen Mine Fire.

Figure 2
2017 Yooper Wildfire
Iversen Mine Fire

DEQ
Montana Department of Environmental Quality



AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

General Setting

The Iversen Mine is within the Missouri River watershed approximately 1.5 miles south of County Road 152 in Richland County, Montana (Figure 1). The project area is located within great plains sand prairie. The elevation of the site is approximately 2,057 ft. amsl.

The site is located within private grazing lands that have been impacted by fire twice since 2017. The 2017 fire covered approximately 8,000 acres (Figure 2). The 2020 fire impacted two areas and cover approximately 5 acres (Figure 3).

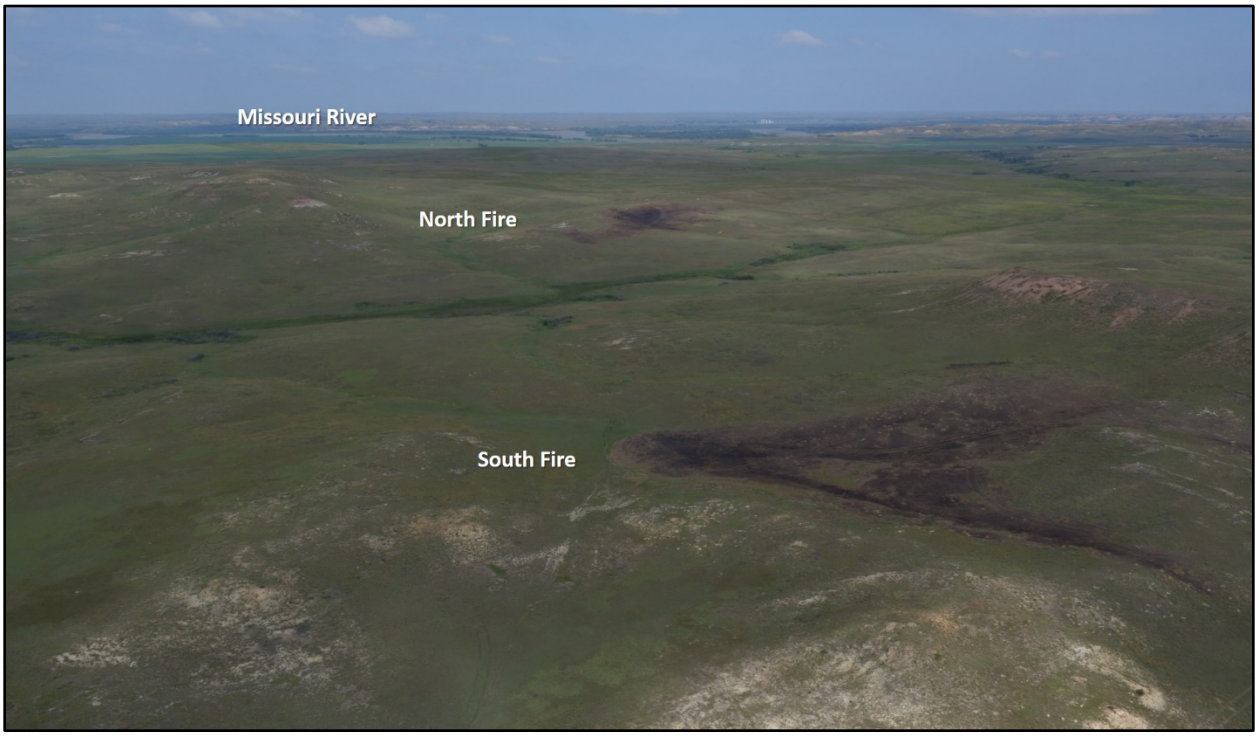


Figure 3 Aerial photo of 2020 grass fire at Iversen Mine.

The Iversen Mine is in rolling topography south of the Missouri River. The Project site is located within the Twomile Creek sub-watershed of the Missouri River (Figure 4).

Regional and Local Geology

The Iversen Mine is located within the Fort Union Formation (Figure 5). The Fort Union covers approximately 25,000 square miles of Montana and is a well-known coal producer. This formation covers approximately 71

Figure 4
Watersheds
Iversen Mine Fire

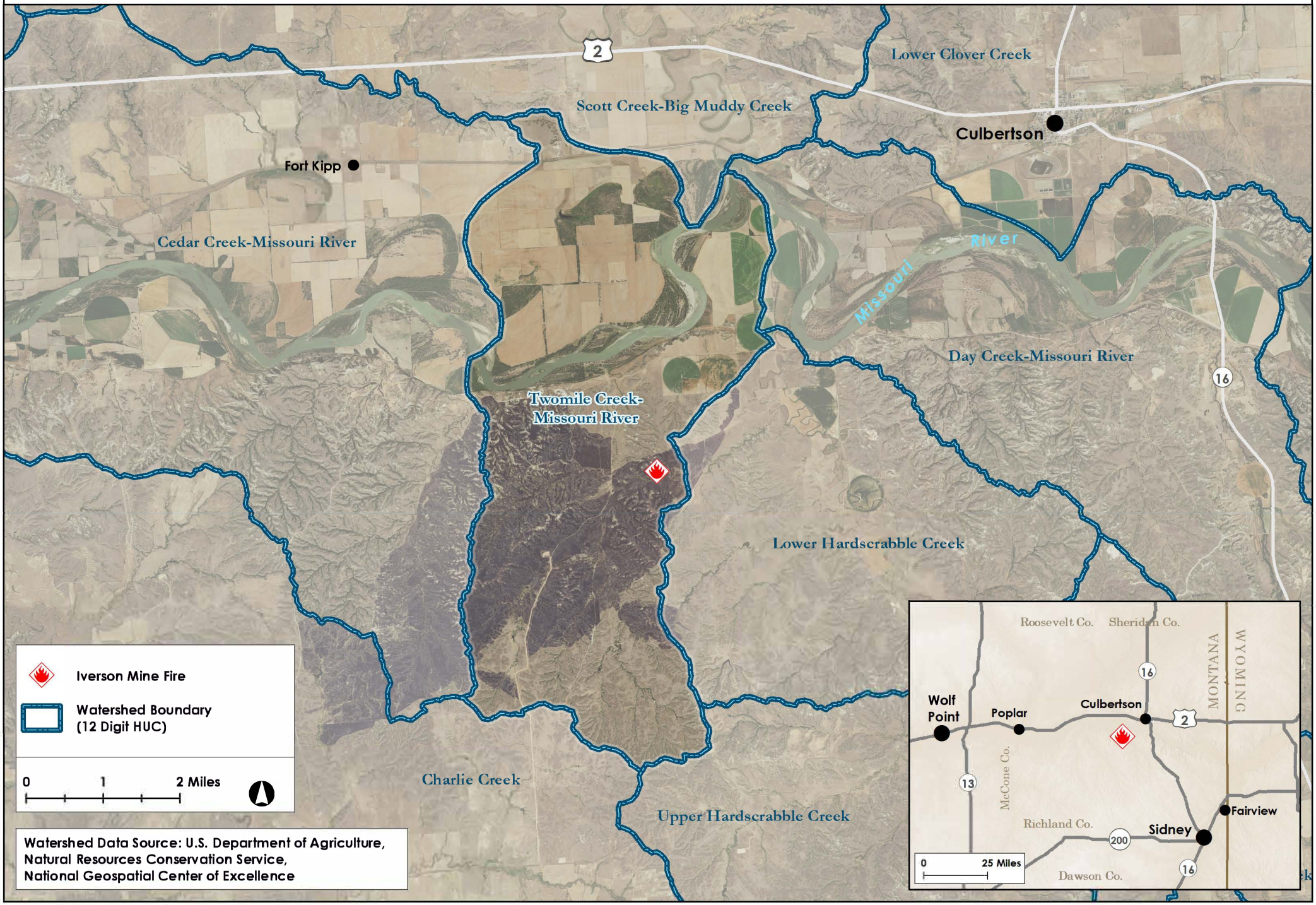
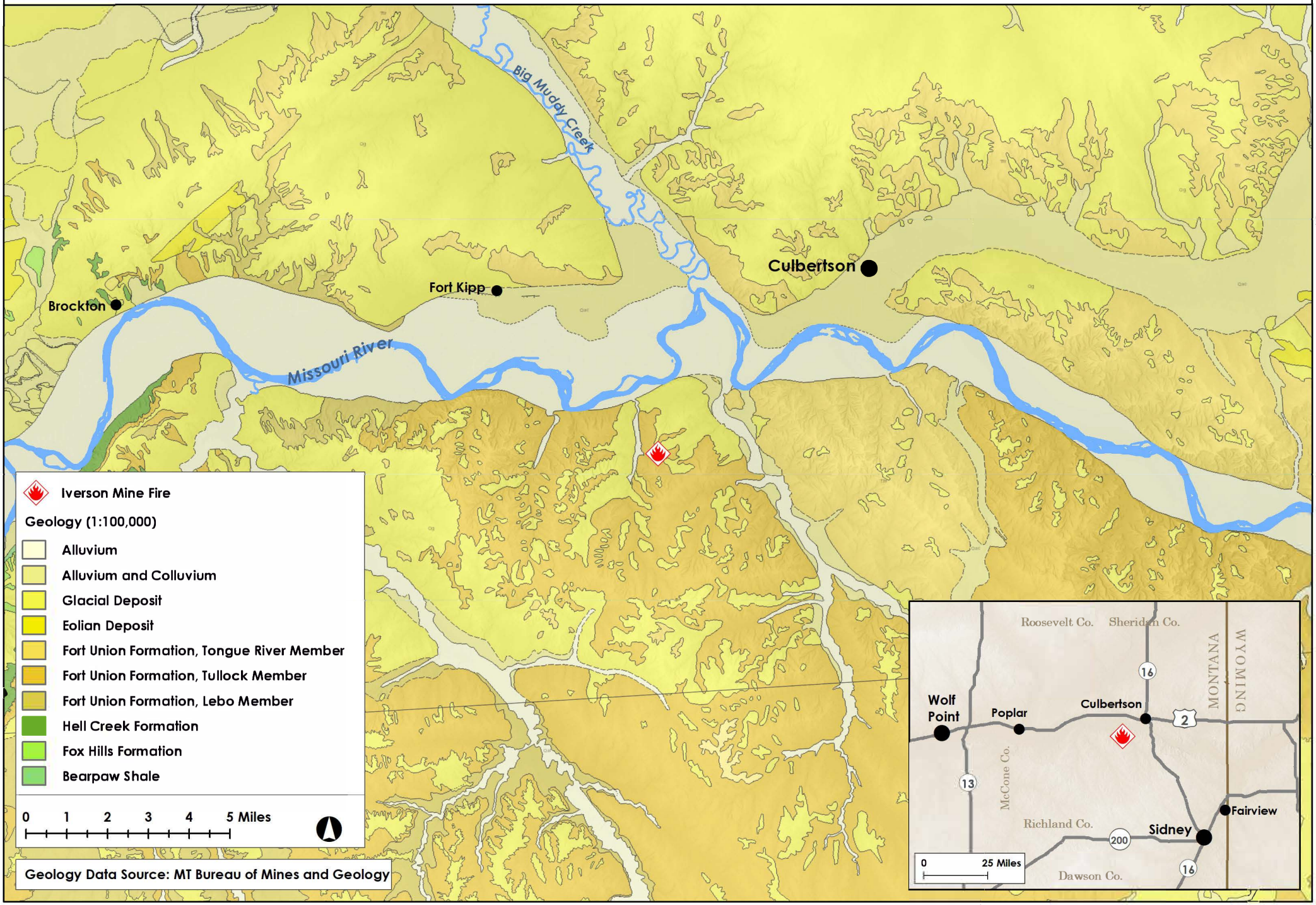


Figure 5 Geology
Iversen Mine Fire

DEQ
Montana Department of Environmental Quality



percent of Richland County and includes the Lebo and Tullock Members in the project area. The upper Tullock Member is a yellow sandstone interbedded with grayish brown and black shale and thin beds of coal. The Lebo Member is a carbonaceous shale with coal beds (USGS, 2020). The project area is located within the Girard coal field and is bounded by the Culbertson Field to the north, the Fort Peck and Richey-Lambert fields to the west and the Sidney Field to the south and east (USGS, 1975). The Girard coal field is located on the western flank of the Williston basin.

Hydrogeologic Setting

The Iversen Mine is located within the Missouri River watershed. Well logs in the area indicate that up to 35 ft of clays overlie sandstone and shale of the Fort Union Formation. The static water level in the closest well is 37 ft below ground surface.

Surface Water Hydrology

There is a small ephemeral drainage that drains from near the site to the northwest to Twomile Creek (a seasonal stream) and subsequently northward to the Missouri River (Figure 4).

Vegetation

Vegetation in the area is a combinations of various great plains varieties. The dominant ecosystem is the Northwestern Great Plains Mixed-grass Prairie (Figure 6). This ecosystem is classified as shrubland and grassland (USA NLCD Land Cover, 2020). Western Great Plains Wooded Draw and Ravine ecosystem is also represented in the areas. This ecosystem is classified as forest and woodland. The third ecosystem identified in the area is the Western Great Plains Badland ecosystem. This ecosystem is dominated by nonvascular and sparse vascular rock vegetation. Finally, the Western Great Plains Sand Prairie ecosystem is also represented. This ecosystem consists of shrubland and grassland.

Fish and Wildlife

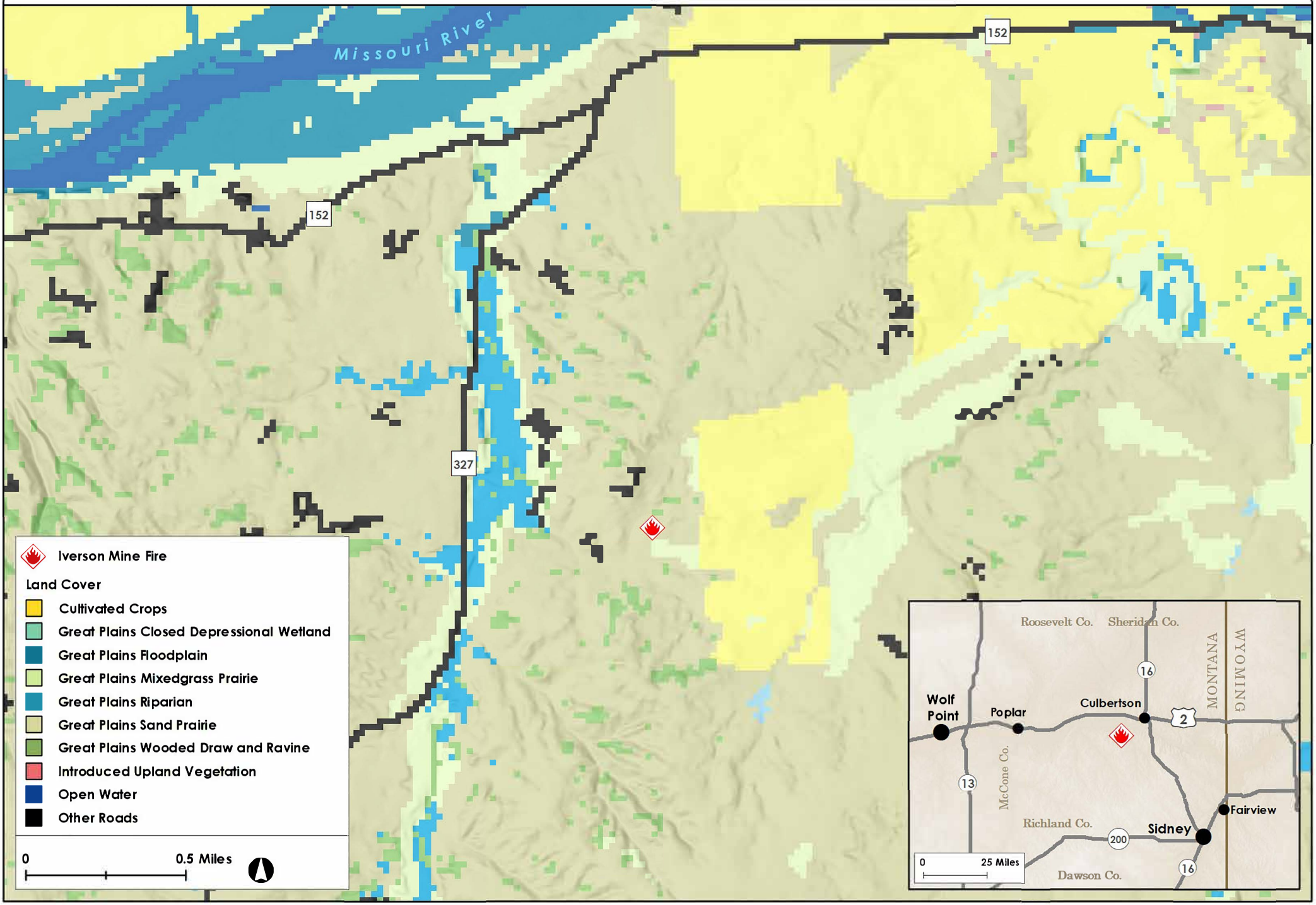
In consultation with Montana Natural Heritage Program and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, it was determined that there are three threatened or endangered species with the project area, including: the northern long-eared bat, piping plover, and whooping crane. Montana Natural Heritage identified six species of concern including: the eastern red bat, hoary bat, whooping crane, great blue heron, Townsend's long-eared bat, and a bat roost. After consultation with the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program it was determined that the site does lie within potential sage grouse habitat (Sage Grouse Map). Copies of the consultations are included in Attachment A.

Historic or Archeologically Significant Features

The Project site is in a rural area with no evidence of historic or archeologically significant features. The site was investigated by DEQ archeologist and the findings were confirmed by the Montana State Historic Preservation Office. The concurrence letter is included in Attachment B.

Figure 6
Land Cover
Iversen Mine Fire

DEQ
Montana Department of Environmental Quality



Soils

There are six soil types within the vicinity of the Iversen Mine (Figure 7)

- Cherry, Havrelon, and Trembles Soils (Map Unit symbol Ch). The Trembles series are very deep, well and moderately well drained soils formed in alluvium (SCS, 1980. They are on floodplains, bottomlands and low terraces. The native vegetation is mainly western wheatgrass and thickspike wheatgrass and includes a few forbs and shrubs. Trembles soils are used mainly for irrigated cropland and for rangeland.

- Shambo Loam (Map Symbol ShB). The Shambo series consists of deep and very deep, well drained, moderately permeable soils that formed in calcareous alluvium mainly from soft sandstone, mudstone and shale. These soils are on terraces and fans along stream valleys and are on fans on uplands. Soils are cropped to small grains, hay and pasture. Some is irrigated, and some are in native rangeland. Native vegetation was green needlegrass, needleandthread, western wheatgrass, prairie junegrass, blue grama and a variety of forbs.

- Lambert-Dimyaw Complex (Map Symbol LfF). This complex consists of hilly to very steep soils on dissected sedimentary plains. Runoff is rapid to very rapid, with high erosion potential. These soils are used as range (SCS, 1980).

- Lambert-Blanchard Complex (Map Symbol LeD). This complex consists of rolling to moderately steep soils on sedimentary plains and uplands (SCS, 1980). Runoff is slow to rapid. These soils are used mainly as range.

- Arbor silty clay (Map symbol 201C). This well-drained soil type is used for crop and range lands. It is the result of erosion of shale. Vegetation consists of rangeland species (NRCS, 2020).

- Zahill Loam (Map Symbol ZaF). This moderately steep to very steep soil is on the dissected edges of glaciated uplands. Runoff from these soil types is rapid with a high erosion potential. This soil is used as range (SCS, 1980).

Recreational Resource Values

The current land use of the area surrounding the Iversen Mine agricultural. There are Bureau of Land Management/Public lands in nearby sections.

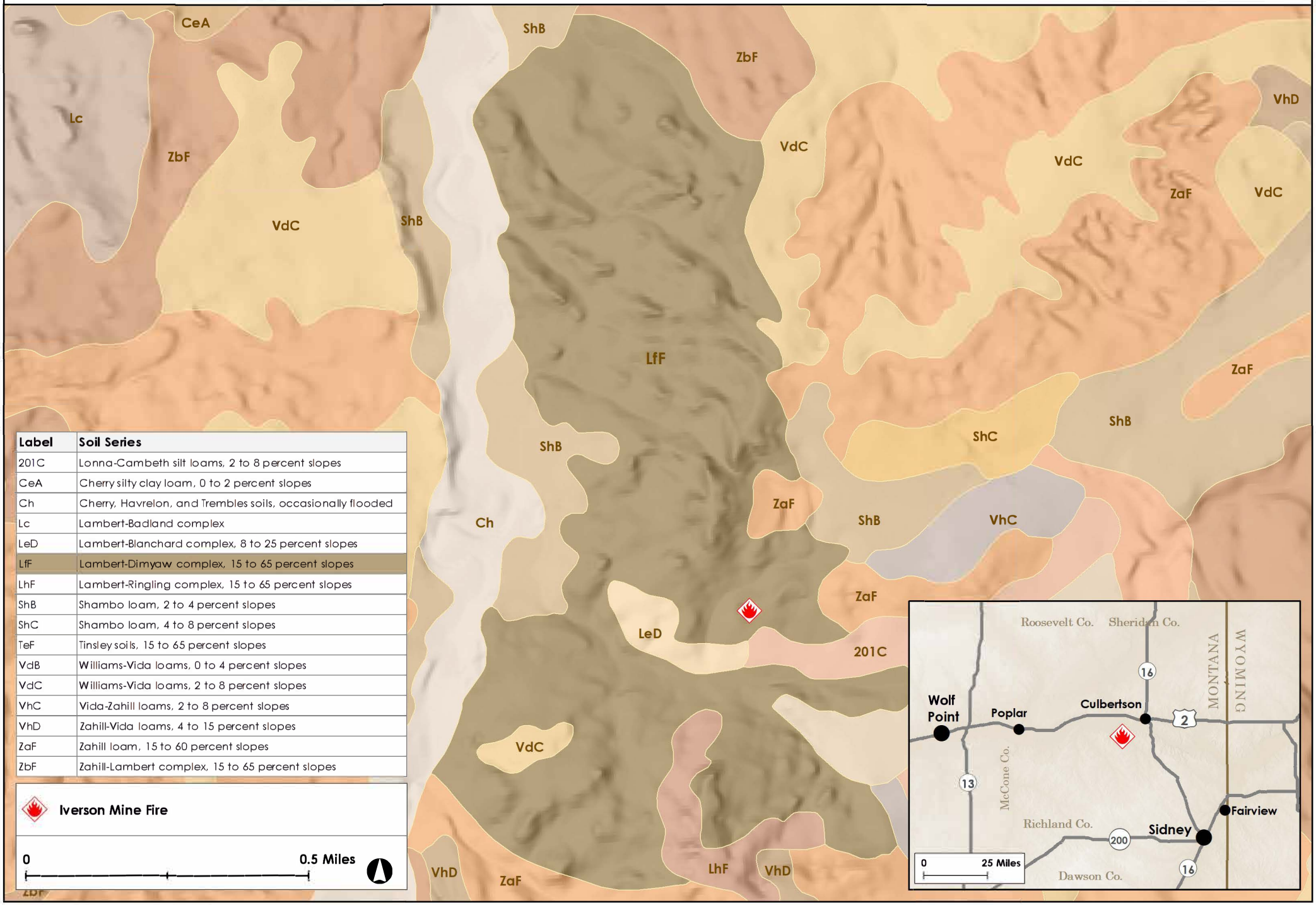
The selected alternative will retain this site for agricultural use.

Air Quality

The Air Quality Index for Richland County has ranged from 37 to 44 between 1999 and 2009. This places it in the good category of 0 to 50, during the period from 1999 to 2009 (Air Quality Data).

Figure 7
Soils
Iversen Mine Fire

DEQ
Montana Department of Environmental Quality



Label	Soil Series
201C	Lonna-Cambeth silt loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes
CeA	Cherry silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
Ch	Cherry, Havrelon, and Trembles soils, occasionally flooded
Lc	Lambert-Badland complex
LeD	Lambert-Blanchard complex, 8 to 25 percent slopes
LfF	Lambert-Dimyaw complex, 15 to 65 percent slopes
LhF	Lambert-Ringling complex, 15 to 65 percent slopes
ShB	Shambo loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes
ShC	Shambo loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes
TeF	Tinsley soils, 15 to 65 percent slopes
VdB	Williams-Vida loams, 0 to 4 percent slopes
VdC	Williams-Vida loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes
VhC	Vida-Zahill loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes
VhD	Zahill-Vida loams, 4 to 15 percent slopes
ZaF	Zahill loam, 15 to 60 percent slopes
ZbF	Zahill-Lambert complex, 15 to 65 percent slopes

Iverson Mine Fire

0 0.5 Miles

Noise

This site is situated in agricultural land 10.5 miles southwest of Culbertson, MT. Noise in the area is limited to infrequent noise from agricultural machinery.

Topography

Access to the area along a ranch road that travels 1.5 miles south from County Road 152 (Figure 8). The site is approximately 2050 ft amsl. Total relief within the proposed reclamation area is approximately 20 ft.

The area has been maintained as grassland range.

Social and Economic Values

The Iversen Mine is on private property bounded to the east by a section of state land and private lands north, south, and west. The land is used for recreational and agricultural purposes. The Missouri River to the north is used for recreation and is also the primary source of irrigation water for ranches throughout its drainage area. Approximately 25,349-acre ft of water from the Missouri River is used for irrigation in Richland County. (Richland County, 2007).

Conformance with Federal, State, Regional, and/or Local Land Use Plans, Programs and Policies

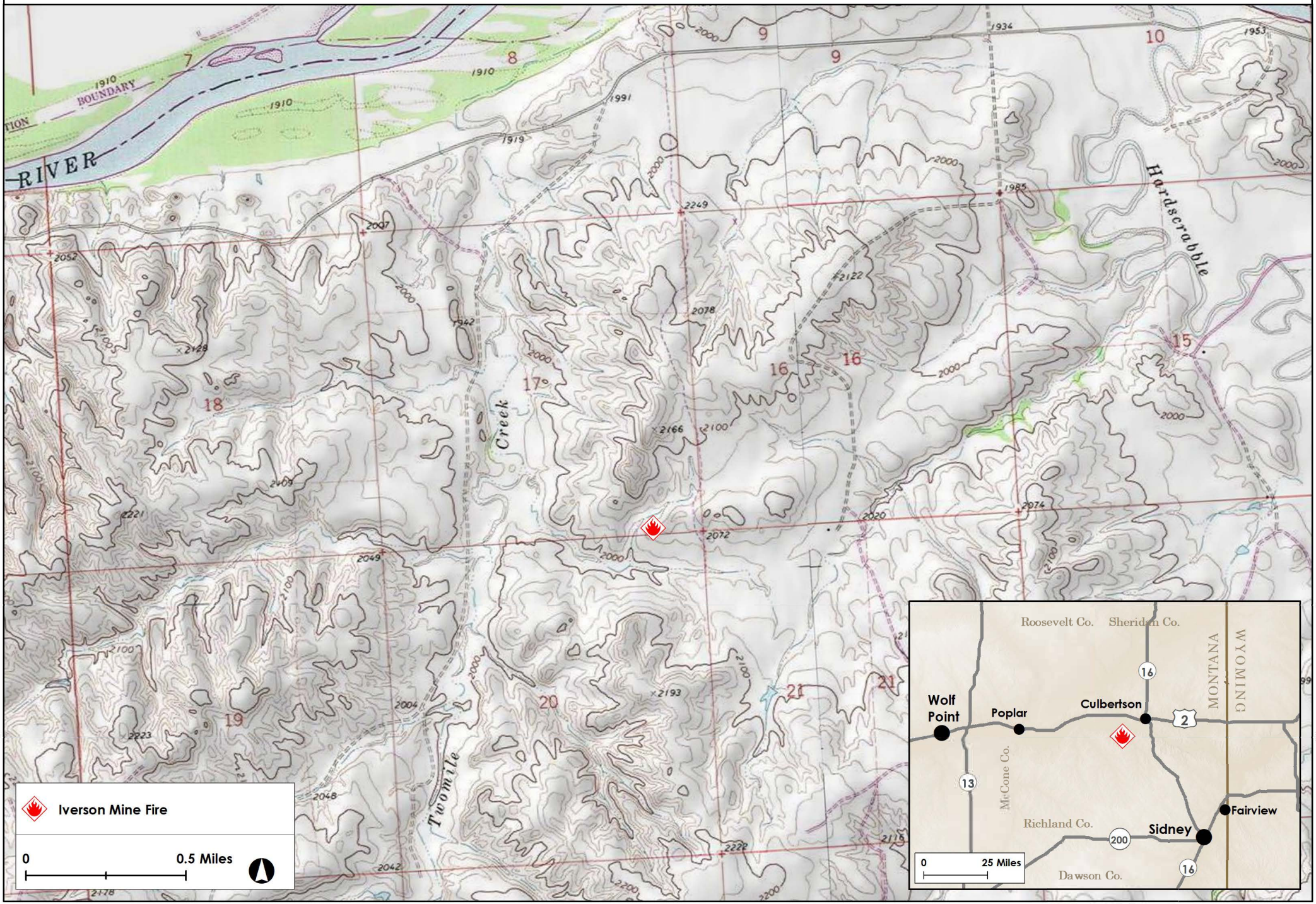
Reclamation construction activities associated with Alternative 1 would comply with Montana's Abandoned Mine Reclamation State Plan. One permit has been identified that will apply to this a storm water pollution prevent permit.

Any other permits later identified as necessary for the project will be acquired, and DEQ AML and its contractors will adhere to the applicable statutory or regulatory requirements for the project.

Environmental Justice

Based on U.S. Census data 2019 figures, the median household income in Richland County in 2018 was $67,272. The dominant race in Richland County is white with 93.4% of the population.

Figure 8
USGS 1:24,000 Topographic
Iversen Mine Fire



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 – Approval of the Proposed Abandoned Mine Fire Abatement Project (The "Preferred Alternative")

Alternative 1 will result in an investigation of the site to determine the extent of the mine fire, extinguishing the fire, and reclamation of the surface. Abatement of the mine fire will remove the fire hazard from the agricultural and nearby state lands. This work will have a direct economic impact on agriculture in the area by reducing the potential for rangeland fires.

Resource Values

a. Cultural or Historic

The Iversen Mine was not eligible for listing in the NRHP (GCM, 1984). After consultation with Montana SHPO, it was determined that the proposed alternatives will have no adverse effect on historic properties (SHPO, 2020).

b. Hydrology

The site is approximately 2.4 miles south of the Missouri River. It is approximately .25 miles from an ephemeral/seasonal drainage that flows to the Missouri. Abatement of the mine fire will assist in protecting the drainage by preventing the loss of grass within the drainage thereby reducing erosion in the area. Short-term impacts to the project area will result because of the disturbance of the surface vegetation. The project area will be bounded by grasslands, limiting the escape of soil from the site. Revegetation of the site will be completed as part of the post construction reclamation. In addition, construction best management practices (BMPs) as required by the stormwater pollution prevention permit will be employed to address these sources and will effectively reduce adverse impacts on surface water from the construction activities. Therefore, Alternative 1 could have a minor, short-term, local negative impact to hydrology, but would have a long-term, regional positive impact to water and land use quality once the restoration of the Iversen Mine is achieved.

c. Fish and Wildlife

Based on consultations with the Montana Natural Heritage Program, Montana Sage Grouse Conservation Program, and USFWS no impact of federally listed species, designated critical habitat, or sage grouse habitat would occur with completion of either considered alternative. Within the vicinity of the project, Consultations were requested with USFS and the State of Montana Natural Heritage Program. Montana Natural Heritage Program identified six species as sensitive. These include eastern red bat, hoary bat, Townsend's long eared bat. Great blue heron, and bat roost (non-cave). (Appendix A). Three threatened or endangered species were identified in the project area, including the northern long-eared bat, piping plover, and whooping crane.

No fish habitat will be impacted by this activity.

Under Alternative 1, abating the mine fire will improve the grasslands vegetation and habitat for wildlife species. Therefore, there will be no negative impact to wildlife species because of

the project. Any impacts to the species in the area by disturbance from construction will be minor and short term.

d. Grazing

The site is exclusively used for grazing. The impacts to grazing will be minimal as less than 5 acres will be impacted.

e. Soils and Vegetation

The project itself is located within a prairie grassland area. This area is bounded by agriculture or undeveloped land. Alternative 1 will abate the mine fire and restore the impacted grasslands. Abating the fire will result in long-term improvement to soils and vegetation in the project area. The negative impacts to soils and vegetation in the project area will be minor, local, and short term. Once revegetation is completed, the soils will be placed on a trajectory to restore the natural soil properties.

f. Recreational Resource Values

Alternative 1 would have a limited but long-term benefit on public recreational resources. State and federal lands in the area will be protected from grasslands fires. The project is on privately owned property owned. Following completion of construction activities, the site will be available for agricultural use. Short-term, local and temporary impacts include increased traffic and construction noise.

g. Air Quality

Alternative 1 is not expected to impact air quality through the implementation of construction. BMPs such as water application for dust control during reclamation activities would be implemented. Impacts would be minor, local and short term.

h. Noise

Alternative 1 would result in a slight increase in noise during construction. This impact would be minor, local and short-term. Noise increase will be a result of heavy equipment operation.

i. Topography

Alternative 1 is not expected to impact topography as the site will be restored to approximate original contours. The long-term benefit of this project will be improvement in grasslands habitat.

j. Social and Economic Values

Alternative 1 would mitigate impacts of grasslands fires on private and public lands. Jobs related to the construction project will provide a short-term economic boost to the local economy.

Environmental Compliance with Federal, State, Regional, and/or Local Land Use Programs
Completion of Alternative 1 would be in accordance with the Montana Abandoned Mine Reclamation Plan. In addition, the preferred alternative will be completed in accordance with applicable federal, state and local permitting.

k. Environmental Justice

Neither of the proposed alternatives in the Iversen Mine will have a disproportionate effect on any demographic population regarding either income level or minority status.

Due to the current COVID19 pandemic, DEQ AML has provided the public with the opportunity for meaningful participation through an electronic public participation and comment process. An electronic copy of the report is available at https://deq.mt.gov/Land/abandonedmines. Any questions or comments may be sent to the DEQ Project Manager Scott Graham at sgraham3@mt.gov. Electronic copies of reclamation project reports, studies and work plans will be available for public inspection at Montana Abandoned Mine Lands.

Cumulative Impacts

For each of the resource values identified in the section above, cumulative impacts are considered. Each activity is evaluated to determine its short and long-term impacts to associated resources. There are planned and/or ongoing projects near the Iversen Mine. The resource values are considered in the following section.

Alternative 1

Abatement of the fire would mitigate impacts from grasslands fires. Allowing the fire to remain unabated would increase the potential for subsequent grasslands fires that could impact significant areas of Richland County which is highly dependent on the agriculture economy.

Alternative 2 – Disapproval of the Proposed Abandoned Mine Construction Project (The "No Action Alternative")

Under the No-Action Alternative, the DEQ AML would not perform abatement of the coal fire as described under Alternative 1. Presence of the pre-SMCRA mine and its current fire exacerbates the potential for grassland fires in the area. Under the No-Action alternative, the fire would continue to be a risk to public safety.

Resource Values

a. Cultural or Historic

Alternative 2 will result in no changes. The coal fire would still impact the area.

b. Hydrology

Alternative 2 will result in continued fire impacts to grasslands. The no-action alternative could have long-term, regional negative impacts to agricultural activities.

c. Fish and Wildlife

While the no-action alternative would not create any temporary disturbance from construction, it would not improve wildlife habitat.

d. Grazing

Alternative 2 would result in significant changes in grazing uses of the property as grazing lands.

e. Soils and Vegetation

The no action alternative will leave the mine fire unabated. Soils and vegetation would be impacted by more frequent fires, possible resulting in sterilization of local soils.

f. Recreational Resource Values

Alternative 2 would have no impact on public recreational resources.

g. Air Quality

Alternative 2 would have no impact to air quality.

h. Noise

Alternative 2 would have no impact to noise values.

i. Topography

Alternative 2 would result in continued impacts from fires.

j. Social and Economic Values

Alternative 2 would not improve social or economic values in Richland County.

k. Environmental Compliance with Federal, State, Regional and/or Local Land Use Programs

Alternative 2 would not be in accordance with the goals of the Montana Abandoned Mine Reclamation Plan.

l. Environmental Justice

Neither of the proposed alternatives at the Iversen Mine will have a disproportionate effect on any demographic population regarding either income level or minority status.

Neither of the proposed alternatives in the Iversen Mine will have a disproportionate effect on any demographic population regarding either income level or minority status.

Due to the current COVID19 pandemic, DEQ AML has provided the public with the opportunity for meaningful participation through an electronic public participation and comment process. An electronic copy of the report is available at https://deq.mt.gov/Land/abandonedmines. Any questions or comments may be sent to the DEQ Project Manager Scott Graham at sgraham3@mt.gov. Electronic copies of reclamation project reports, studies and work plans will be available for public inspection at Montana Abandoned Mine Lands.

Cumulative Impacts

Alternative 2

Alternative 2 will result potential grassland fires and continued impacts to local agriculture, resulting in economic impacts to the County.

SUMMARY

The purpose of the Iversen Mine Fire Abatement Project, is to extinguish an on-going coal fire and eliminate the potential for grasslands fires caused by the coal fire. The project includes investigation of the project site to determine the extent of the fire, design of a fire abatement plan, completion of the abatement, and reclamation of the site. The project will be limited to a single construction season which will minimize the impacts described above. Any other potential negative impacts will be mitigated through the implementation of BMPs (sediment and dust) and therefore, will be local, short-term and minor. The outcome of the project is expected to have a positive, long-term, regional impact by eliminating the hazard from the coal fire.

Alternative 2, No Action, will result in no disturbance to wildlife or the public. No Action will result in continued impacts to agricultural lands. Alternative 2 represents potential long-term, regional negative impacts.

In preparing this assessment the Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division consulted with the following agencies:

Property Owners

Montana National Heritage Program, Montana Sage Grouse Conservation Program, and USFWS on issues related to federally listed threatened and endangered species (Appendix B).

Montana State Historic Preservation Office on issues related to cultural resources and the eligibility of properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (Appendix C).

REFERENCES

Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program, 2020. Sage Grouse Map.

Richland County, 2007. Richland County Growth Policy.

USA.com, 2020. Air Quality Data.

U.S. Census Bureau, 2019. U.S. Census Data.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service, 2020. Soil survey of Garfield County, Montana.

U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service, 1980. Soil Survey of Richland County, Montana.

U.S. Department of Interior, Geologic Survey Bulletin 1310, 1975. Coal Resources and Cenozoic Geology of the Girard Coal Field, Richland County, Montana.

U.S. Geologic Survey, 1914. Coal Resources of Montana.

U.S. Geologic Survey, 2020. Mineral Resources of Richland County, Montana.

U.S. National Landcover Database, 2020. USA National Landcover.

Attachment A

Fish and Wildlife

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Montana Ecological Services Field Office
585 Shephard Way, Suite 1
Helena, MT 59601-6287
Phone: (406) 449-5225 Fax: (406) 449-5339

In Reply Refer To:
Consultation Code: 06E11000-2020-SLI-0532
Event Code: 06E11000-2020-E-00862
Project Name: Iversen Coal Mine Fire

July 06, 2020

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Montana Ecological Services Field Office
585 Shephard Way, Suite 1
Helena, MT 59601-6287
(406) 449-5225

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 06E11000-2020-SLI-0532

Event Code: 06E11000-2020-E-00862

Project Name: Iversen Coal Mine Fire

Project Type: MINING

Project Description: The Iversen Coal Mine Fire Project is located in Richland County Montana at 48.085608°N, -104.635713°W in Section 17, Township 27N, Range 55E. The project includes the quenching of two areas within the boundary that have existing coal fires to prevent grass fires in the area. The target areas are separate and cover less than 1 acre of the noted boundary.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/48.08309391576098N104.63746784586495W

Counties: Richland, MT

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Piping Plover *Charadrius melodus* Population: [Atlantic Coast and Northern Great Plains populations] - Wherever found, except those areas where listed as endangered. There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6039	Threatened
Whooping Crane *Grus americana* Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/758	Endangered

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

Environmental Summary

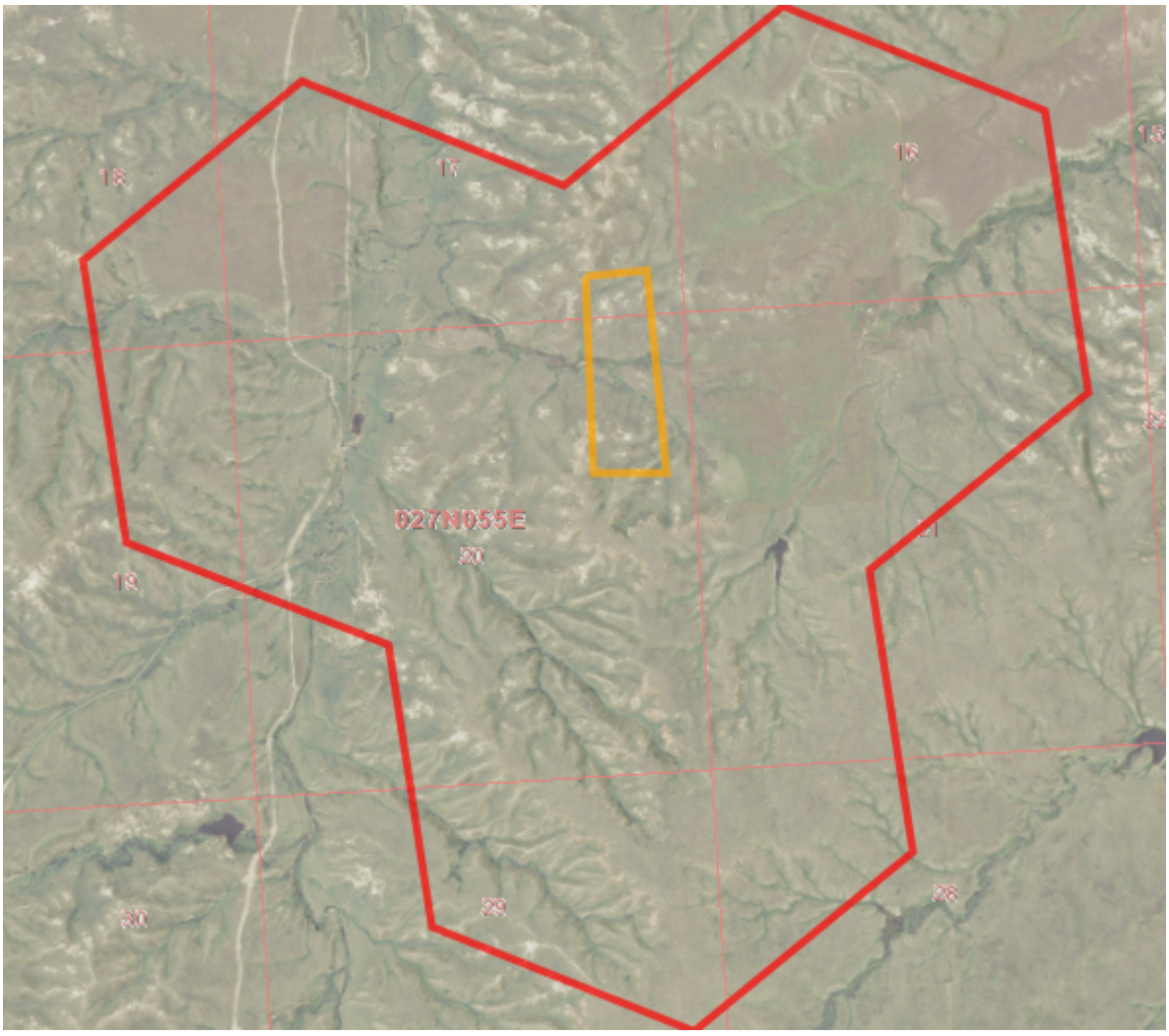
MONTANA
Natural Heritage Program

1515 East 6th Avenue
Helena, MT 59620
(406) 444-5363
mtnhp.org

Latitude	Longitude
48.06365	-104.61285
48.09413	-104.66328

Summarized by:

(Custom Area of Interest)



Suggested Citation
Montana Natural Heritage Program. Environmental Summary Report.
for Latitude 48.06365 to 48.09413 and Longitude -104.61285 to -104.66328. Retrieved on 6/26/2020.

Table of Contents

Introduction to Environmental Summary Report

The Environmental Summary report for your area of interest consists of introductory and related materials in this PDF and an Excel workbook with worksheets summarizing information managed in the Montana Natural Heritage Program's (MTNHP) databases for: (1) species occurrences; (2) other observed species without Species Occurrences; (3) other species potentially present based on their range, presence of associated habitats, or predictive distribution model output if available; (4) structured surveys (organized efforts following a protocol capable of detecting one or more species); (5) land cover mapped as ecological systems; (6) wetland and riparian mapping; (7) land management categories; and (8) biological reports associated with plant and animal observations. In order to do this in a consistent manner across Montana and allow for rapid delivery of summaries, we have intersected this information with a uniform grid of hexagons that have been used for planning efforts across the western United States (e.g. Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies - Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool). Each hexagon is one square mile in area and approximately one kilometer in length on each side. Summary information for each data layer is then stored with each hexagon and those summaries are added up to an overall summary for the report area you have requested. Users should be aware that summaries do not correspond to the exact boundaries of the polygon they have specified, but instead are a summary across all hexagons intersected by the polygon they specified.

In presenting this information, MTNHP is working towards assisting the user with rapidly assessing the known or potential species and biological communities, land management categories, and biological reports associated with the report area. We remind users that this information is likely incomplete and may be inaccurate as surveys to document species are lacking in many areas of the state, species' range polygons often include regions of unsuitable habitat, methods of predicting the presence of species or communities are constantly improving, and information is constantly being added and updated in our databases. **Field verification by professional biologists of the absence or presence of species and biological communities in a report area will always be an important obligation of users of our data. Users are encouraged to only use this environmental summary report as a starting point for more in depth analyses and are encouraged to contact state, federal, and tribal resource management agencies for additional data or management guidelines relevant to your efforts. Please see the Appendix for introductory materials to each section of the report, additional information resources, and a list of relevant agency contacts.**

MONTANA Natural Heritage Program

Aprogram of the **Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System** operated by the **University of Montana**.

Legend

Model Icons	Habitat Icons	Range Icons	Num Obs
N Suitable (native range)	C Common	I Introduced	Count of obs with 'good precision' (<=1000m)
O Optimal Suitability	O Occasional	Y Year-round	+ indicates additional 'poor precision' obs (1001m-10,000m)
M Moderate Suitability		S Summer	
L Low Suitability		W Winter	
I Suitable (introduced range)		M Migratory	
		H Historic	

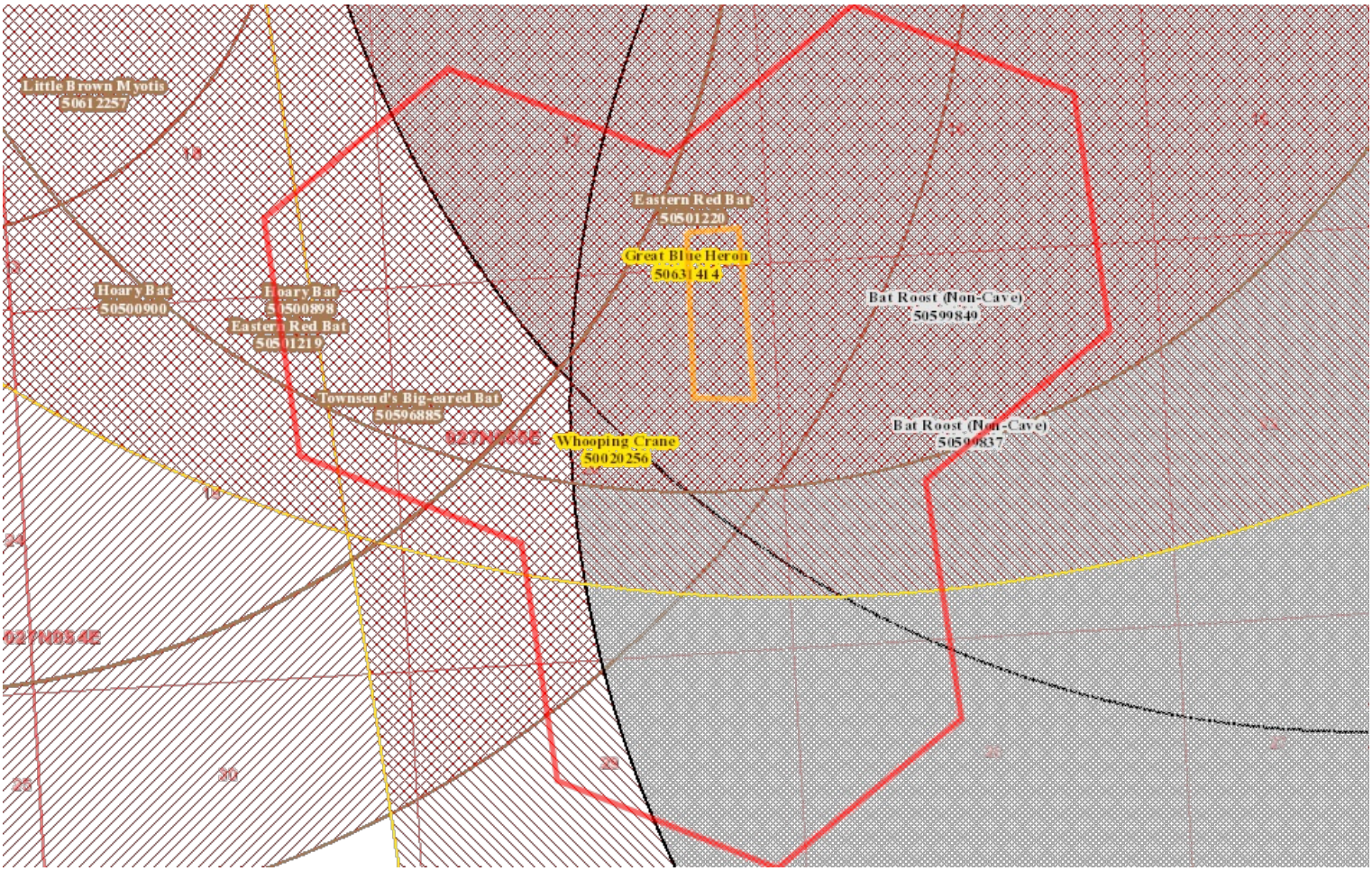
Latitude	Longitude
48.06365	-104.61285
48.09413	-104.66328

Native Species

Summarized by: *(Custom Area of Interest)*

Filtered by:

MT_Status='Species of Concern', 'Special Status', 'Important Animal Habitat', 'Potential SOC'



Species Occurrences

	USFWS Sec7	# SO	# Obs	Predictive Model	Associated Habitat	Range
M - Eastern Red Bat *(Lasiurus borealis)* SOC		2				S M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S3** BLM: **SENSITIVE**

Delineation Criteria Confirmed area of occupancy based on the documented presence (mistnet captures, definitively identified acoustic recordings, and definitively identified roosting individuals) of adults or juveniles during the active season. Point observation location is buffered by a minimum distance of 3,500 meters in order to be conservative about encompassing the maximum reported foraging distance for the congeneric Lasiurus borealis and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters. (Last Updated: Mar 24, 2020)

Predictive Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 18% Common, O 71% Occasional

M - Hoary Bat *(Lasiurus cinereus)* SOC		2				S M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S3** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

Delineation Criteria Confirmed area of occupancy based on the documented presence (mistnet captures, definitively identified acoustic recordings, and definitively identified roosting individuals) of adults or juveniles during the active season. Point observation location is buffered by a minimum distance of 3,500 meters in order to be conservative about encompassing the maximum reported foraging distance for the congeneric Lasiurus borealis and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters. (Last Updated: May 14, 2019)

Predictive Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 89% Common, O 11% Occasional

B - Whooping Crane *(Grus americana)* SOC	7	1				M

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Associated Habitat** **View Range Maps**

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G1** State: **S1M** USFWS: **LE; MBTA** BLM: **ENDANGERED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN1**

Delineation Criteria Boundary representing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 95% confidence interval for all migratory observations in Montana. (Last Updated: Aug 28, 2014)

Predictive Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 3% Common, O 10% Occasional

M - Townsend's Big-eared Bat *(Corynorhinus townsendii)* **SOC** 1 Y

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Associated Habitat** **View Range Maps**

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

Delineation Criteria Confirmed area of occupancy based on the documented presence (mistnet captures, definitively identified acoustic recordings, and definitively identified roosting individuals) of adults or juveniles. Point observation location is buffered by a distance of 4,500 meters in order to encompass the 95% confidence interval for nightly foraging distance reported for the species in California and otherwise by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters. When cave locations are involved, point observations are mapped in the center of a one-square mile hexagon to protect the exact location of the cave entrance as per the Federal Cave Resource Protection Act and associated regulations (U.S. Code Title 16 Chapter 63, Code of Federal Regulations Title 43 Subtitle A Part 37). The outer edges of the hexagon are then buffered by a distance of 4,500 meters and otherwise by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters. All of the one-square mile hexagons intersecting this buffered area are presented as the Species Occurrence record. (Last Updated: Sep 26, 2019)

Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 7% Common, O 11% Occasional

B - Great Blue Heron *(Ardea herodias)* **SOC** 1 S M

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Associated Habitat** **View Range Maps**

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

Delineation Criteria Confirmed nesting area buffered by a minimum distance of 6,500 meters in order to be conservative about encompassing the areas commonly used for foraging near the breeding colony and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters. (Last Updated: Mar 24, 2020)

Predictive Models: L 67% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 3% Common

O - Bat Roost (Non-Cave) *(Bat Roost (Non-Cave))* **IAH** 2 Not Available Not Assigned

View in Field Guide

Important Animal Habitat - Native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNR**

Delineation Criteria Confirmed area of occupancy based on the documented presence of adults or juveniles of any bat species at non-cave natural roost sites (e.g. rock outcrops, trees), below ground human created roost sites (e.g. mines), and above ground human created roost sites (e.g., bridges, buildings). Point observation locations are buffered by a distance of 4,500 meters in order to encompass the 95% confidence interval for nightly foraging distance reported for Townsendâ€™s Big-eared Bat (a resident Montana bat Species of Concern) and otherwise by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters. (Last Updated: Oct 22, 2019)

Legend

Model Icons	Habitat Icons	Range Icons	Num Obs
N Suitable (native range)	C Common	I Introduced	Count of obs with 'good precision' (<=1000m)
O Optimal Suitability	O Occasional	Y Year-round	+ indicates additional 'poor precision' obs (1001m-10,000m)
M Moderate Suitability		S Summer	
L Low Suitability		W Winter	
I Suitable (introduced range)		M Migratory	
		H Historic	

Latitude	Longitude
48.06365	-104.61285
48.09413	-104.66328

Native Species

Summarized by: *(Custom Area of Interest)*
Filtered by:
MT_Status='Species of Concern', 'Special Status', 'Important Animal Habitat', 'Potential SOC'

Other Observed Species

	USFWS Sec7	# Obs	Predictive Model	Associated Habitat	Range
B - Black-and-white Warbler *(Mniotilta varia)* PSOC		+			S M
A - Northern Leopard Frog *(Lithobates pipiens)* SOC		+			Y
F - Blue Sucker *(Cycleptus elongatus)* SOC		+	Not Available	Not Assigned	Y
F - Brassy Minnow *(Hybognathus hankinsoni)* PSOC		+	Not Available	Not Assigned	Y
F - Burbot *(Lota lota)* PSOC		+	Not Available	Not Assigned	Y
F - Paddlefish *(Polyodon spathula)* SOC		+	Not Available	Not Assigned	Y
F - Pallid Sturgeon *(Scaphirhynchus albus)* SOC		+	Not Available	Not Assigned	Y
F - Sauger *(Sander canadensis)* SOC		+	Not Available	Not Assigned	Y
F - Sicklefin Chub *(Macrhybopsis meeki)* SOC		+	Not Available	Not Assigned	Y
F - Sturgeon Chub *(Macrhybopsis gelida)* SOC		+	Not Available	Not Assigned	Y

B - Black-and-white Warbler *(Mniotilta varia)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4B** USFWS: **MBTA**
Predictive Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 7% Common

A - Northern Leopard Frog *(Lithobates pipiens)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S1,S4** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG, HLC, KOOT) Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (BRT, LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN1**
Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 3% Common, O 4% Occasional

F - Blue Sucker *(Cycleptus elongatus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S2S3** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2-3**

F - Brassy Minnow *(Hybognathus hankinsoni)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4**

F - Burbot *(Lota lota)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4**

F - Paddlefish *(Polyodon spathula)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2**

F - Pallid Sturgeon *(Scaphirhynchus albus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G2** State: **S1** USFWS: **LE** BLM: **ENDANGERED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN1**

F - Sauger *(Sander canadensis)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2**

F - Sicklefin Chub *(Macrhybopsis meeki)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S1** FWP SWAP: **SGCN1**

F - Sturgeon Chub *(Macrhybopsis gelida)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S2S3** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2-3**

Legend

Model Icons	Habitat Icons	Range Icons	Num Obs
N Suitable (native range)	C Common	I Introduced	Count of obs with 'good precision' (<=1000m)
O Optimal Suitability	O Occasional	Y Year-round	+ indicates additional 'poor precision' obs (1001m-10,000m)
M Moderate Suitability		S Summer	
L Low Suitability		W Winter	
I Suitable (introduced range)		M Migratory	
		H Historic	

Latitude	Longitude
48.06365	-104.61285
48.09413	-104.66328

Native Species

Summarized by: *(Custom Area of Interest)*
Filtered by:
MT_Status='Species of Concern', 'Special Status', 'Important Animal Habitat', 'Potential SOC'

Other Potential Species

	USFWS Sec7	Predictive Model	Associated Habitat	Range
V - Cyperus schweinitzii *(Schweinitz's Flatsedge)* SOC				Y
V - Physaria ludoviciana *(Silver Bladderpod)* SOC				Y
B - Loggerhead Shrike *(Lanius ludovicianus)* SOC				S M
R - Plains Hog-nosed Snake *(Heterodon nasicus)* SOC				Y
B - Baird's Sparrow *(Centronyx bairdii)* SOC				S M
B - Chestnut-collared Longspur *(Calcarius ornatus)* SOC				S M
V - Chenopodium subglabrum *(Smooth Goosefoot)* SOC				Y
B - Bobolink *(Dolichonyx oryzivorus)* SOC				S M
M - Porcupine *(Erethizon dorsatum)* PSOC				Y
M - Dwarf Shrew *(Sorex nanus)* SOC				Y
B - Sprague's Pipit *(Anthus spragueii)* SOC	7			S M

V - Cyperus schweinitzii *(Schweinitz's Flatsedge)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** MNPS: **4**
Predictive Models: O 67% Optimal (inductive), M 33% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 71% Common

V - Physaria ludoviciana *(Silver Bladderpod)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S3**
Predictive Models: O 33% Optimal (inductive), M 67% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 71% Common

B - Loggerhead Shrike *(Lanius ludovicianus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Predictive Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 89% Common, O 10% Occasional

R - Plains Hog-nosed Snake *(Heterodon nasicus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2, SGIN**
Predictive Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 85% Common, O 4% Occasional

B - Baird's Sparrow *(Centronyx bairdii)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **1**
Predictive Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 84% Common, O 1% Occasional

B - Chestnut-collared Longspur *(Calcarius ornatus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2** PIF: **2**
Predictive Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 82% Common

V - Chenopodium subglabrum *(Smooth Goosefoot)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S2** MNPS: **4**
Predictive Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 71% Common

B - Bobolink *(Dolichonyx oryzivorus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Predictive Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 23% Common

M - Porcupine *(Erethizon dorsatum)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4** FWP SWAP: **SGIN**
Predictive Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 16% Common, O 71% Occasional

M - Dwarf Shrew *(Sorex nanus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2S3** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2-3**
Predictive Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 14% Common

B - Sprague's Pipit *(Anthus spragueii)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **1**
Predictive Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 10% Common, O 74% Occasional

V - Psilocarphus brevissimus *(Dwarf woolly-heads)* **SOC** — Not Assigned — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (KOOT)** MNPS: **3**

Predictive Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive)

R - Greater Short-horned Lizard *(Phrynosoma hernandesi)* **SOC** — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)** **Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (HLC)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3, SGIN**

Predictive Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 85% Common

---

B - Black-billed Cuckoo *(Coccyzus erythropthalmus)* **SOC** — S M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3, SGIN** PIF: **2**

Predictive Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 7% Common

---

M - Silver-haired Bat *(Lasionycteris noctivagans)* **PSOC** — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S4**

Predictive Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 89% Common, O 10% Occasional

---

M - Hayden's Shrew *(Sorex haydeni)* **PSOC** — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4**

Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 99% Common

---

B - Short-eared Owl *(Asio flammeus)* **PSOC** — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17** PIF: **3**

Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 94% Common, O 4% Occasional

---

M - Little Brown Myotis *(Myotis lucifugus)* **SOC** — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S3** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 89% Common, O 11% Occasional

---

B - Ferruginous Hawk *(Buteo regalis)* **SOC** — S M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**

Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 89% Common

---

R - Smooth Greensnake *(Opheodrys vernalis)* **SOC** — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2, SGIN**

Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 88% Common, O 1% Occasional

---

A - Great Plains Toad *(Anaxyrus cognatus)* **SOC** — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2**

Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 85% Common

---

B - Dickcissel *(Spiza americana)* **PSOC** — S M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17**

Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 84% Common, O 10% Occasional

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V - Cryptantha fendleri *(Fendler Cat's-eye)* **SOC** — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** BLM: **SENSITIVE** MNPS: **2**

Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 71% Common

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M - White-footed Mouse *(Peromyscus leucopus)* **PSOC** — Y

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4**

Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 27% Common

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B - Burrowing Owl *(Athene cunicularia)* **SOC** — S M

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC17** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)** **Sensitive - Suspected on Forests (HLC)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **1**

Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 11% Common, O 71% Occasional

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M - Swift Fox *(Vulpes velox)* **SOC** — Y

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S3** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 10% Common, O 75% Occasional

B - Long-billed Curlew *(Numenius americanus)* **SOC** S M

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 10% Common, O 74% Occasional

B - McCown's Longspur *(Rhynchophanes mccownii)* **SOC** S M

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 10% Common, O 12% Occasional

M - Pygmy Shrew *(Sorex hoyi)* **SOC** Y

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** O 10% Occasional

B - Ovenbird *(Seiurus aurocapilla)* **PSOC** S M

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4B** USFWS: **MBTA** PIF: **3**
Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 7% Common

B - American Bittern *(Botaurus lentiginosus)* **SOC** S M

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 3% Common

B - Brewer's Sparrow *(Spizella breweri)* **SOC** S M

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** O 3% Occasional

B - Black Tern *(Chlidonias niger)* **SOC** S M

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common, O 3% Occasional

B - Horned Grebe *(Podiceps auritus)* **SOC** S M

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common, O 3% Occasional

V - Elodea bifoliata *(Long-sheath Waterweed)* **SOC** Y

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4G5** State: **S2?** MNPS: **3**
Predictive Models: L 100% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common

B - Golden Eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)* **SOC** Y

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **BGEPA; MBTA; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Predictive Models: L 67% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 89% Common, O 10% Occasional

B - Eastern Screech-Owl *(Megascops asio)* **PSOC** Y

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4** USFWS: **MBTA** PIF: **3**
Predictive Models: L 67% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 7% Common

B - Sedge Wren *(Cistothorus platensis)* **SOC** S M

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Predictive Models: L 67% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common

B - Yellow Rail *(Coturnicops noveboracensis)* **SOC** S M

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Predictive Models: L 67% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 1% Common

B - Common Poorwill *(Phalaenoptilus nuttallii)* **PSOC** S M

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGIN** PIF: **3**
Predictive Models: L 33% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 89% Common, O 10% Occasional

B - Eastern Bluebird *(Sialia sialis)* **PSOC**

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4B** USFWS: **MBTA**

Predictive Models: L 33% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 87% Common

B - Red-headed Woodpecker *(Melanerpes erythrocephalus)* **SOC**

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**

Predictive Models: L 33% Low (inductive) **Associated Habitats:** C 7% Common

B - Sharp-tailed Grouse *(Tympanuchus phasianellus)* **SOC**

Not Available

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **SX,S4** FWP SWAP: **SGCN1** PIF: **2**

Associated Habitats: C 87% Common, O 10% Occasional

M - Preble's Shrew *(Sorex preblei)* **SOC**

Not Available

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

Associated Habitats: C 86% Common

M - Black-footed Ferret *(Mustela nigripes)* **SOC**

Not Available

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G1** State: **S1** USFWS: **LE; XN** USFS: **Endangered, Experimental Nonessential on Forests (CG)** BLM: **ENDANGERED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN1**

Associated Habitats: C 82% Common

V - Phlox andicola *(Plains Phlox)* **PSOC**

Not Available

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3S4** MNPS: **3**

Associated Habitats: C 71% Common

B - Mountain Plover *(Charadrius montanus)* **SOC**

Not Available

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S2B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2** PIF: **1**

Associated Habitats: C 11% Common

V - Asclepias ovalifolia *(Ovalleaf Milkweed)* **SOC**

Not Available

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5?** State: **S1S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)**

Associated Habitats: C 10% Common

V - Lobelia spicata *(Pale-spiked Lobelia)* **SOC**

Not Available

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2?**

Associated Habitats: C 10% Common

B - Chimney Swift *(Chaetura pelagica)* **PSOC**

Not Available

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4G5** State: **S3S4B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGIN** PIF: **3**

Associated Habitats: C 7% Common, O 93% Occasional

M - Grizzly Bear *(Ursus arctos)* **SOC**

Not Available

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2S3** USFWS: **PS: LT; XN** USFS: **Threatened on Forests (BD, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)** BLM: **THREATENED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2-3**

Associated Habitats: C 7% Common, O 10% Occasional

I - Polygonia progne *(Gray Comma)* **SOC**

Not Available

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2**

Associated Habitats: C 7% Common, O 1% Occasional

V - Carex gravida *(Heavy Sedge)* **SOC**

Not Available

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (CG)** MNPS: **2**

Associated Habitats: C 7% Common

B - Veery *(Catharus fuscescens)* **SOC**

Not Available

View in Field Guide | View Associated Habitat | View Range Maps

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**

Associated Habitats: C 7% Common

M - Northern Myotis *(Myotis septentrionalis)* **SOC**

Not Available

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G1G2** State: **S2** USFWS: **LT** USFS: **Threatened on Forests (CG)** BLM: **THREATENED**
Associated Habitats: C 4% Common

B - Bald Eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)* **SSS** Not Available Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Special Status Species - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4** USFWS: **DM; BGEPA; MBTA; BCC10; BCC11; BCC17**
USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 81% Occasional

B - Peregrine Falcon *(Falco peregrinus)* **SOC** Not Available Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFWS: **DM; MBTA; BCC10; BCC11; BCC17**
USFS: **Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT, CG, HLC, KOOT, LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 10% Occasional

I - Lethe eurydice *(Eyed Brown)* **PSOC** Not Available Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S3**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 10% Occasional

B - LeConte's Sparrow *(Ammospiza leconteii)* **SOC** Not Available S M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 10% Occasional

B - Nelson's Sparrow *(Ammospiza nelsoni)* **SOC** Not Available S M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common, O 10% Occasional

R - Snapping Turtle *(Chelydra serpentina)* **SOC** Not Available Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3, SGIN**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

I - Arigomphus cornutus *(Horned Clubtail)* **PSOC** Not Available Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2S4**
Associated Habitats: O 3% Occasional

I - Coenagrion angulatum *(Prairie Bluet)* **PSOC** Not Available Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S1S3**
Associated Habitats: O 3% Occasional

I - Enallagma clausum *(Alkali Bluet)* **PSOC** Not Available Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S4**
Associated Habitats: O 3% Occasional

I - Gomphus externus *(Plains Clubtail)* **PSOC** Not Available Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S4**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

I - Gomphus graslinellus *(Pronghorn Clubtail)* **PSOC** Not Available Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S5**
Associated Habitats: O 3% Occasional

I - Limenitis arthemis *(Red-spotted Admiral)* **PSOC** Not Available Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S3**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

I - Stylurus intricatus *(Brimstone Clubtail)* **SOC** Not Available Y

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S1**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

B - Black-crowned Night-Heron *(Nycticorax nycticorax)* **SOC** Not Available S M

View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

B - Common Tern *(Sterna hirundo)* **SOC** Not Available S M
View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

B - Sage Thrasher *(Oreoscoptes montanus)* **SOC** Not Available S M
View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Associated Habitats: O 3% Occasional

B - White-faced Ibis *(Plegadis chihi)* **SOC** Not Available S M
View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

B - Caspian Tern *(Hydroprogne caspia)* **SOC** Not Available M
View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: O 3% Occasional

B - Hooded Merganser *(Lophodytes cucullatus)* **PSOC** Not Available M
View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGIN** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: O 3% Occasional

M - Bison *(Bos bison)* **SOC** Not Available H
View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2**
Associated Habitats: C 3% Common

R - Spiny Softshell *(Apalone spinifera)* **SOC** Not Available H
View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Associated Habitats: O 3% Occasional

B - Franklin's Gull *(Leucophaeus pipixcan)* **SOC** Not Available M
View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common, O 23% Occasional

I - Enallagma civile *(Familiar Bluet)* **PSOC** Not Available Y
View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S4**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common, O 3% Occasional

B - Forster's Tern *(Sterna forsteri)* **SOC** Not Available S M
View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common, O 3% Occasional

B - Black-necked Stilt *(Himantopus mexicanus)* **SOC** Not Available M
View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common, O 3% Occasional

I - Sympetrum madidum *(Red-veined Meadowhawk)* **PSOC** Not Available Y
View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S3**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

V - Ammannia robusta *(Scarlet Ammannia)* **SOC** Not Available Y
View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2**
Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

B - Least Tern *(Sternula antillarum)* **SOC** Not Available S M
View in Field Guide View Associated Habitat View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S1B** USFWS: **LE; MBTA** USFS: **Endangered on Forests (CG)** BLM: **ENDANGERED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN1, SGIN** PIF: **1**
Associated Habitats: O 1% Occasional

B - Piping Plover *(Charadrius melodus)* **SOC** 7 Not Available S M

View in Field Guide **View Associated Habitat** **View Range Maps**

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S2B** USFWS: **LT; CH; MBTA** BLM: **THREATENED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2** PIF: **1**

Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

B - American White Pelican *(Pelecanus erythrorhynchos)* **SOC** Not Available M

View in Field Guide **View Associated Habitat** **View Range Maps**

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**

Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

B - Clark's Grebe *(Aechmophorus clarkii)* **SOC** Not Available M

View in Field Guide **View Associated Habitat** **View Range Maps**

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**

Associated Habitats: C 1% Common

Latitude	Longitude
48.06365	-104.61285
48.09413	-104.66328

Structured Surveys

Summarized by: *(Custom Area of Interest)*

The Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) records information on the locations where more than 80 different types of well-defined repeatable survey protocols capable of detecting an animal species or suite of animal species have been conducted by state, federal, tribal, university, or private consulting biologists. Examples of structured survey protocols tracked by MTNHP include: visual encounter and dip net surveys for pond breeding amphibians, point counts for birds, call playback surveys for selected bird species, visual surveys of migrating raptors, kick net stream reach surveys for macroinvertebrates, visual encounter cover object surveys for terrestrial mollusks, bat acoustic or mist net surveys, pitfall and/or snap trap surveys for small terrestrial mammals, track or camera trap surveys for large mammals, and trap surveys for turtles. Whenever possible, photographs of survey locations are stored in MTNHP databases.

MTNHP does not typically manage information on structured surveys for plants; surveys for invasive species may be a future exception.

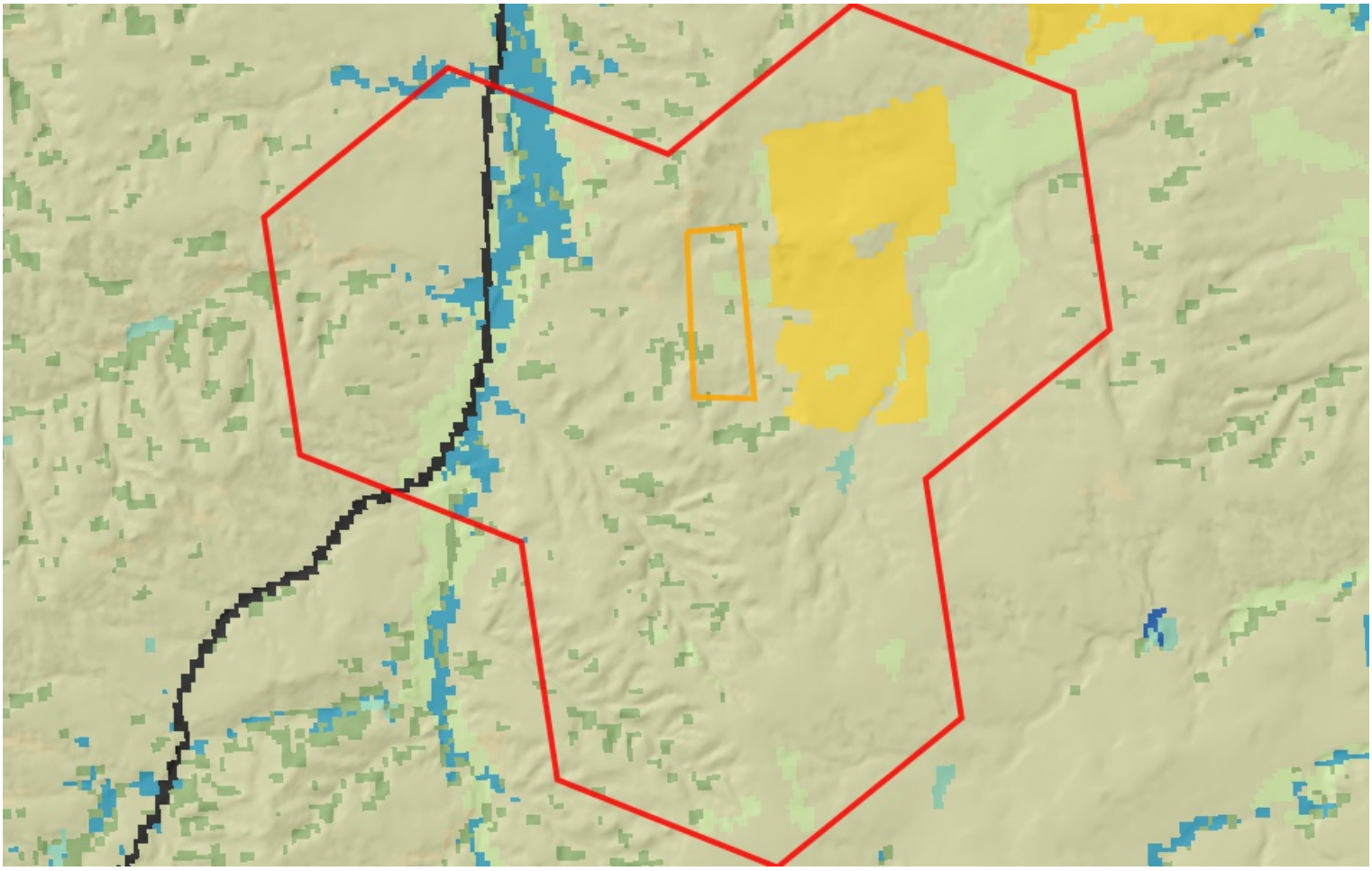
Within the report area you have requested, structured surveys are summarized by the number of each type of structured survey protocol that has been conducted, the number of species detections/observations resulting from these surveys, and the most recent year a survey has been conducted.

No Structured Surveys were found in the selected area

Latitude	Longitude
48.06365	-104.61285
48.09413	-104.66328

Land Cover

Summarized by: *(Custom Area of Interest)*



71% (*1,361 Acres*)

Grassland Systems
Lowland/Prairie Grassland

Great Plains Sand Prairie

The sand prairies constitute a very unique system within the western Great Plains. The unifying and controlling feature for this system is that coarse-textured soils predominate and the dominant grasses are well-adapted to this condition. In the northwestern portion of the systemâ€™s range, stand size corresponds to the area of exposed caprock sandstone, and small patches predominate, but larger patches are found embedded in the encompassing Great Plains Mixed Grass Prairie, and usually occupy higher positions in local landscapes where former caprock formations have eroded into more subdued and planar topography. In most of eastern Montana, substrates supporting this system have weathered in place from sandstone caprock. Soils can be relatively thin or deep due to varying amounts of downslope movement of weathered sands. Needle and thread (*Hesperostipa comata*) is the dominant grass species. Other frequent species include little bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*), often occurring with threadleaf sedge (*Carex filifolia*) and dominating both sandy sites and actively eroding sites. Prairie sandreed (*Calamovilfa longifolia*), sand bluestem (*Andropogon hallii*) and big bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) are sporadically distributed and found generally on the coarsest-textured sands. Other graminoids include bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), sun sedge (*Carex inops ssp. heliophila*), and purple threeawn (*Aristida purpurea*). Characteristic forbs differ by occurrence, but species of scurf pea (*Psoralidium* species) and Indian breadroot (*Pediomelum*) species are common. Communities of silver sage (*Artemisia cana* ssp. *cana*) or skunkbush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*) can occur within this system. Wind erosion, fire and grazing constitute the other major dynamic processes that can influence this system.

10% (*199 Acres*)

Human Land Use
Agriculture
Cultivated Crops

These areas used for the production of crops, such as corn, soybeans, small grains, sunflowers, vegetables, and cotton, typically on an annual cycle. Agricultural plant cover is variable depending on season and type of farming. Other areas include more stable land cover of orchards and vineyards.

10% (*187 Acres*)

Grassland Systems
Lowland/Prairie Grassland
Great Plains Mixedgrass Prairie

The system covers much of the eastern two-thirds of Montana, occurring continuously for hundreds of square kilometers, interrupted only by wetland/riparian areas or sand prairies. Soils are primarily fine and medium-textured. The growing season averages 115 days, ranging from 100 days on the Canadian border to 130 days on the Wyoming border. Climate is typical of mid-continental regions with long severe winters and hot summers. Grasses typically comprise the greatest canopy cover, and western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*) is usually dominant. Other species include thickspike wheatgrass (*Elymus lanceolatus*), green needlegrass (*Nassella viridula*), blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), and needle and thread (*Hesperostipa comata*). Near the Canadian border in north-central Montana, this system grades into rough fescue (*Festuca campestris)* and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) grasslands. Remnants of shortbristle needle and thread *(Hesperostipa curtiseta)* dominated vegetation are found in northernmost Montana and North Dakota, and are associated with productive sites, now mostly converted to farmland. Forb diversity is typically high. In areas of southeastern and central Montana where sagebrush steppe borders the mixed grass prairie, common plant associations include Wyoming big sagebrush-western wheatgrass (*Artemisia tridentata* ssp. *wyomingensis/ Pascopyrum smithii*). Fire and grazing are the primary drivers of this system. Drought can also impact it, in general favoring the shortgrass component at the expense of the mid-height grasses. With intensive grazing, cool season exotics such as Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*), and Japanese brome (*Bromus japonicus*) increase in dominance; both of these rhizomatous species have been shown to markedly decrease species diversity. Previously cultivated acres that have been re-vegetated with non-native plants have been transformed into associations such as Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*)/western wheatgrass *(Pascopyrum smithii)* or into pure crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum)* stands.

4% (*68 Acres*)

Forest and Woodland Systems
Deciduous dominated forest and woodland
Great Plains Wooded Draw and Ravine

This system is typically associated with highly intermittent or ephemeral streams. It may occur on steep northern slopes or within canyon bottoms where soil moisture and topography produce higher moisture levels than are common throughout most of the area. In some areas of the western Great Plains, in higher elevation draws and ravines, Rocky Mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum)* can dominate the canopy. Aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), paper birch (*Betula papyrifera*), or boxelder maple (*Acer negundo*) are commonly present in portions of the northwestern Great Plains. In central and eastern Montana, green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanicus*) or chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*) are the usual dominants. Douglas hawthorne (*Crataegus douglasii*) is occasionally seen as a dominant in south-central Montana, especially around the Pryor Mountains. This system is found in ravines formed by ephemeral and intermittent streams, and on toeslopes and north-facing backslopes. Generally, these systems are less than 50 meters (165 feet) wide, although the linear extent may be considerable. Soils are usually deep and loamy. Flooding is very short in duration when it occurs, as water is rapidly channeled downslope.

3% (*61 Acres*)

Wetland and Riparian Systems
Floodplain and Riparian
Great Plains Riparian

This system is associated with perennial to intermittent or ephemeral streams throughout the northwestern Great Plains. In Montana, it occurs along smaller tributaries of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers, as well as tributaries to the large floodplain rivers that feed them (e.g. the Milk, Marias, Musselshell, Powder, Clarkâ€™s Fork Yellowstone, Tongue, etc). In areas adjacent to the mountain ranges of central and southeastern Montana, and near the Rocky Mountain Front, it grades into Rocky Mountain Lower Montane-Foothill Riparian Woodland and Shrubland systems. This system is found on alluvial soils in highly variable landscape settings, from confined, deep cut ravines to wide, braided streambeds. Channel migration occurs in less-confined areas, but within a more narrow range than would occur in broad, alluvial floodplains. Typically, the rivers are wadeable by mid-summer.

The primary inputs of water to these systems include groundwater discharge, overland flow, and subsurface interflow from the adjacent upland. Flooding is the key ecosystem process, creating suitable sites for seed dispersal and seedling establishment, and controlling vegetation succession. Communities within this system range from riparian forests and shrublands to tallgrass wet meadows and gravel/sand flats. Dominant species are similar to those found in the Great Plains Floodplain System. In the western part of the systemâ€™s range in Montana, the dominant overstory species is black cottonwood (*Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa*) with narrowleaf cottonwood *(Populus angustifolia)* and Plains cottonwood (*Populus deltoides)* occurring as co-dominants in the riparian/floodplain interface near the mountains. Further east, narrowleaf cottonwood and Plains cottonwood become dominant. In wetter systems, the understory is typically willow (*Salix spp*.) and redosier dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*) with graminoids such as western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*) and forbs like American licorice (*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*). In areas where the channel is incised, the understory may be dominated by big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) or silver sagebrush (*Artemisia cana*). Like floodplain systems, riparian systems are often subjected to overgrazing and/or agriculture and can be heavily degraded, with salt cedar (*Tamarix ramosissima*) and Russian olive (*Eleagnus angustifolia*) replacing native woody vegetation and regrowth. Groundwater depletion and lack of fire have resulted in additional species changes.

Additional Limited Land Cover

1% (*25 Acres*) Great Plains Badlands

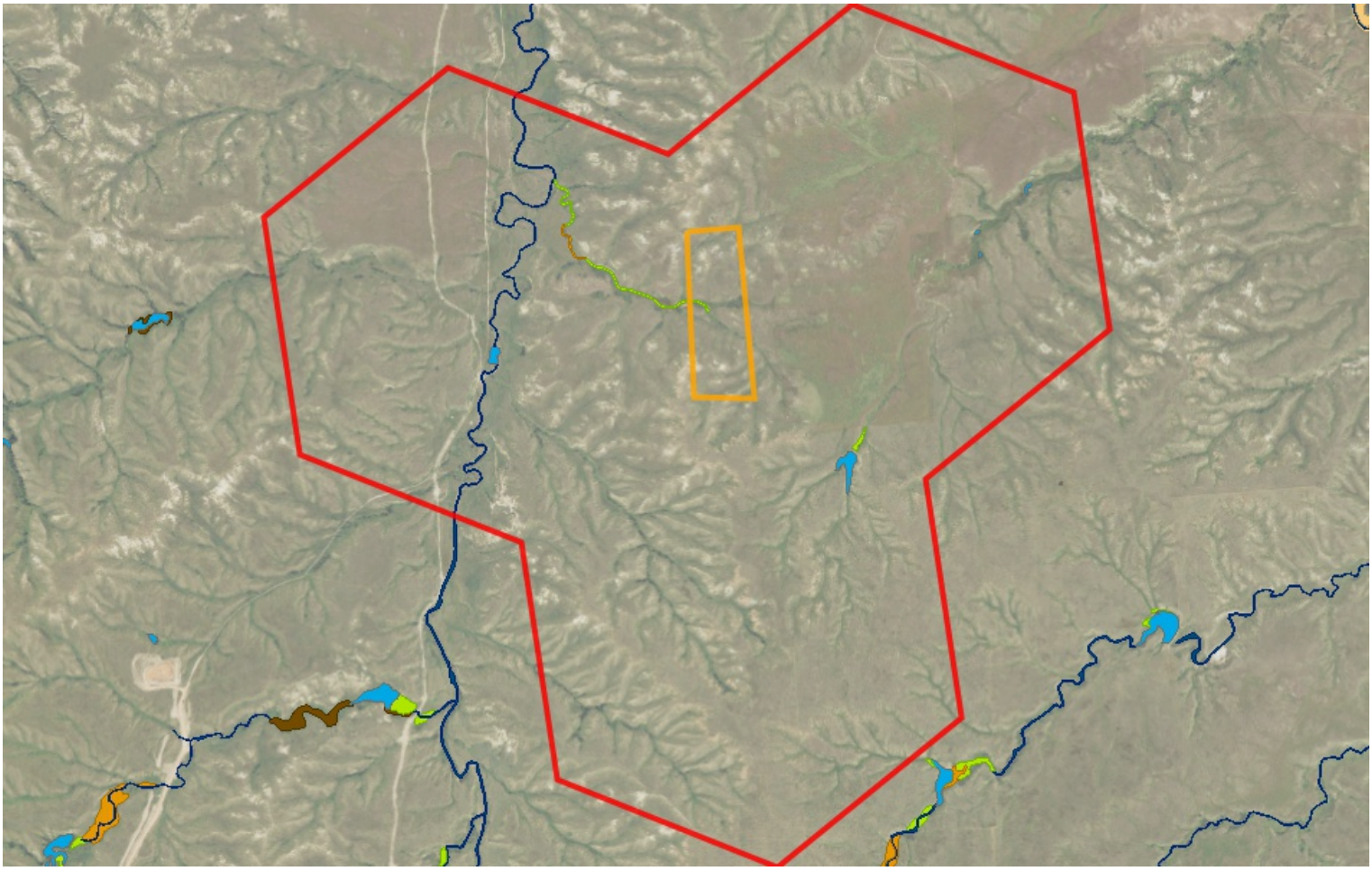
1% (*16 Acres*) Other Roads

<1% (*3 Acres*) Great Plains Closed Depressional Wetland

Latitude	Longitude
48.06365	-104.61285
48.09413	-104.66328

Wetland and Riparian

Summarized by: *(Custom Area of Interest)*



Wetland and Riparian Mapping

Explain

P - Palustrine

AB - Aquatic Bed

F - Semipermanently Flooded	2 Acres	
(no modifier)	**<1 Acres**	**PABF**
h - Diked/Impounded	**2 Acres**	**PABFh**

P - Palustrine, AB - Aquatic Bed
Wetlands with vegetation growing on or below the water surface for most of the growing season.

EM - Emergent

A - Temporarily Flooded	2 Acres	
(no modifier)	**2 Acres**	**PEMA**

P - Palustrine, EM - Emergent
Wetlands with erect, rooted herbaceous vegetation present during most of the growing season.

R - Riverine (Rivers)

4 - Intermittent

SB - Stream Bed

C - Seasonally Flooded	4 Acres	
(no modifier)	**4 Acres**	**R4SBC**

R - Riverine (Rivers), 4 - Intermittent, SB - Stream Bed
Active channel that contains periodic water flow.

Rp - Riparian

1 - Lotic

SS - Scrub-Shrub

(no modifier)	**<1 Acres**	**Rp1SS**

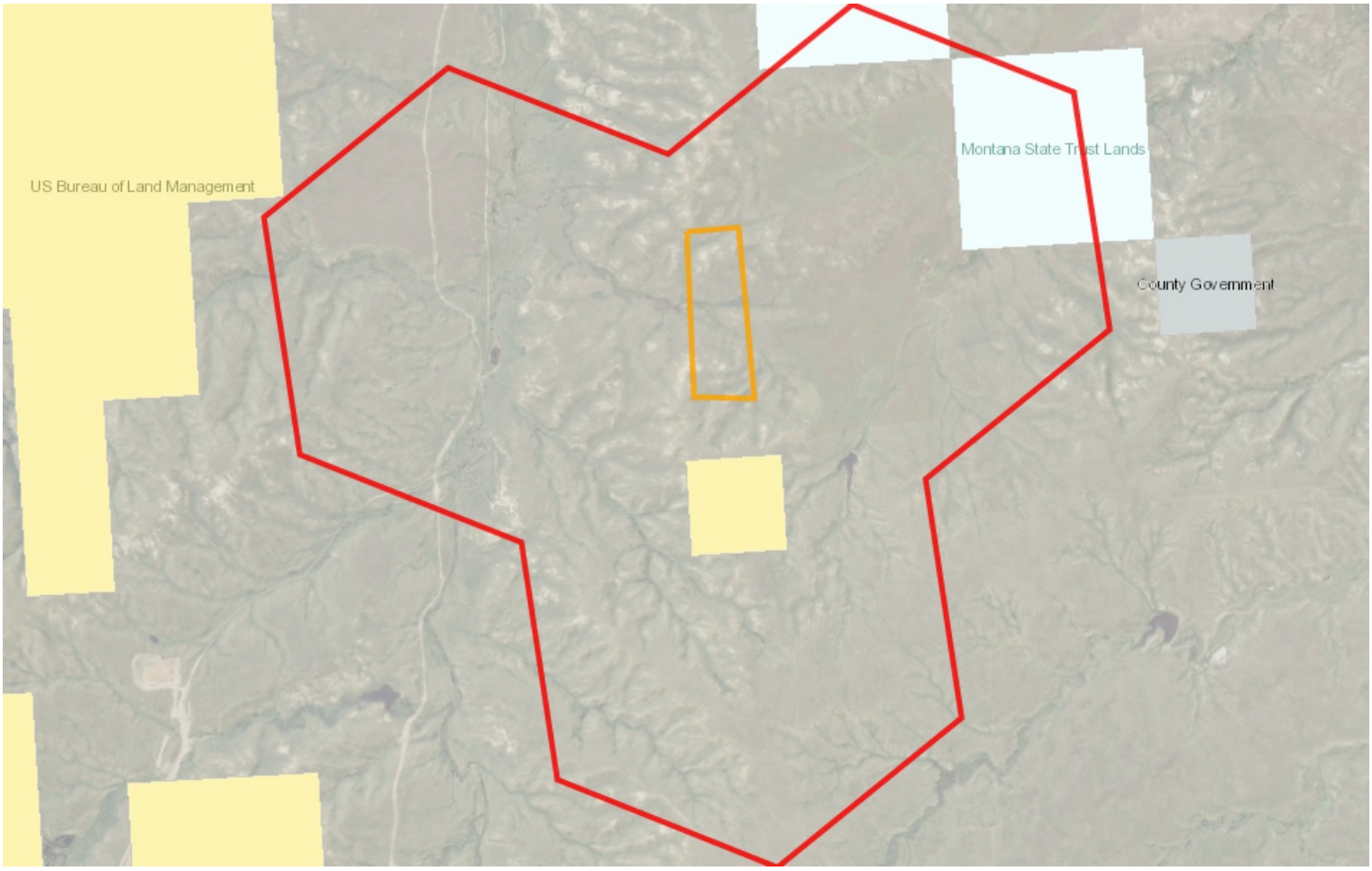
Rp - Riparian, 1 - Lotic, SS - Scrub-Shrub
This type of riparian area is dominated by woody vegetation that is less than 6 meters (20 feet) tall. Woody vegetation includes tree saplings and trees that are stunted due to

environmental conditions.

Latitude	Longitude
48.06365	-104.61285
48.09413	-104.66328

Land Management

Summarized by: *(Custom Area of Interest)*



Land Management Summary *Explain*

	Ownership	Tribal	Easements	Other Boundaries (possible overlap)
Public Lands	**164 Acres (9%)**			
Federal	40 Acres (2%)			
US Bureau of Land Management	40 Acres (2%)			
BLM Owned	40 Acres (2%)			
State	124 Acres (6%)			
Montana State Trust Lands	124 Acres (6%)			
MT State Trust Owned	124 Acres (6%)			
Private Lands or Unknown Ownership	**1,754 Acres (91%)**			

Latitude	Longitude
48.06365	-104.61285
48.09413	-104.66328

Biological Reports

Summarized by: *(Custom Area of Interest)*

Within the report area you have requested, citations for all reports and publications associated with plant or animal observations in Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) databases are listed and, where possible, links to the documents are included.

The MTNHP plans to include reports associated with terrestrial and aquatic communities in the future as allowed for by staff resources. If you know of reports or publications associated with species or biological communities within the report area that are not shown in this report, please let us know: mtnhp@mt.gov

No Biological Reports were found in the selected area

Legend

Model Icons
- N Suitable (native range)
- O Optimal Suitability
- M Moderate Suitability
- L Low Suitability
- I Suitable (introduced range)

Habitat Icons
- C Common
- O Occasional

Range Icons
- T Suspect (invasive / pest)
- D Documented (invasive / pest)
- R Released (biocontrol)
- E Established (biocontrol)

Num Obs
Count of obs with 'good precision' (<=1000m)
+ indicates additional 'poor precision' obs (1001m-10,000m)

Latitude	Longitude
48.06365	-104.61285
48.09413	-104.66328

Invasive and Pest Species

Summarized by: *(Custom Area of Interest)*

	# Obs	Predictive Model	Associated Habitat	Range
Aquatic Invasive Species				
F - Common Carp *(Cyprinus carpio)* AIS	+	Not Available	Not Assigned	D
View in Field Guide View Range Maps Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**				
Noxious Weeds: Priority 2B				
V - Convolvulus arvensis *(Field Bindweed)* N2B			Not Assigned	D
View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA** **Predictive Models:** M 100% Moderate (inductive)				
V - Euphorbia virgata *(Leafy Spurge)* N2B			Not Assigned	D
View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNRTNR** State: **SNA** **Predictive Models:** M 100% Moderate (inductive)				
V - Cirsium arvense *(Canada Thistle)* N2B			Not Assigned	D
View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA** **Predictive Models:** M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)				
V - Centaurea diffusa *(Diffuse Knapweed)* N2B			Not Assigned	D
View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA** **Predictive Models:** L 100% Low (inductive)				
V - Acroptilon repens *(Russian Knapweed)* N2B			Not Assigned	D
View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA** **Predictive Models:** L 67% Low (inductive)				
V - Centaurea stoebe *(Spotted Knapweed)* N2B			Not Assigned	D
View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA** **Predictive Models:** L 67% Low (inductive)				
Regulated Weeds: Priority 3				
V - Bromus tectorum *(Cheatgrass)* R3			Not Assigned	D
View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps Regulated Weed: Priority 3 - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA** **Predictive Models:** L 100% Low (inductive)				
Biocontrol Species				
I - Aphthona lacertosa *(Brown-legged Leafy Spurge Flea Beetle)* BIOCNTRL			Not Assigned	R
View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps Biocontrol Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA** **Predictive Models:** M 100% Moderate (inductive)				
I - Mecinus janthiniformis *(Dalmatian Toadflax Stem-boring Weevil)* BIOCNTRL			Not Assigned	R
View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps Biocontrol Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA** **Predictive Models:** M 100% Moderate (inductive)				
I - Aphthona nigriscutis *(Black Dot Leafy Spurge Flea Beetle)* BIOCNTRL			Not Assigned	R
View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps Biocontrol Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA** **Predictive Models:** M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)				
I - Oberea erythrocephala *(Red-headed Leafy Spurge Stem Borer)* BIOCNTRL			Not Assigned	R

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**

Biocontrol Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predictive Models: L 33% Low (inductive)

Introduction to Montana Natural Heritage Program

P.O. Box 201800 • 1515 East Sixth Avenue • Helena, MT 59620-1800 • fax 406.444.0266 • tel 406.444.0241 • mtnhp.org

Introduction

The Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) is Montana's source for reliable and objective information on Montana's native species and habitats, emphasizing those of conservation concern. MTNHP was created by the Montana legislature in 1983 as part of the Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) at the Montana State Library (MSL). MTNHP is "a program of information acquisition, storage, and retrieval for data relating to the flora, fauna, and biological community types of Montana" (MCA 90-15-102). MTNHP's activities are guided by statute (MCA 90-15) as well as through ongoing interaction with, and feedback from, principal data source agencies such as Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, the Montana University System, the US Forest Service, and the US Bureau of Land Management. The enabling legislation for MTNHP provides the State Library with the option to contract the operation of the Program. Since 2006, MTNHP has been operated as a program under the Office of the Vice President for Research and Creative Scholarship at the University of Montana (UM) through a renewable 2-year contract with the MSL. Since the first staff was hired in 1985, the Program has logged a long record of success, and developed into a highly respected, service-oriented program. MTNHP is widely recognized as one of the most advanced and effective of over 80 natural heritage programs throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Vision

Our vision is that public agencies, the private sector, the education sector, and the general public will trust and rely upon MTNHP as the source for information and expertise on Montana's species and habitats, especially those of conservation concern. We strive to provide easy access to our information in order for users to save time and money, speed environmental reviews, and inform decision making.

Core Values

- We endeavor to be a single statewide source of accurate and up-to-date information on Montana's plants, animals, and aquatic and terrestrial biological communities.
- We actively listen to our data users and work responsively to meet their information and training needs.
- We strive to provide neutral, trusted, timely, and equitable service to all of our information users.
- We make every effort to be transparent to our data users in setting work priorities and providing data products.

Confidentiality

All information requests made to the Montana Natural Heritage Program are considered library records and are protected from disclosure by the Montana Library Records Confidentiality Act (MCA 22-1-11).

Information Managed

Information managed at the Montana Natural Heritage Program includes: (1) lists of, and basic information on, plant and animal species and biological communities; (2) plant and animal surveys, observations, species occurrences, predictive distribution models, range polygons, and conservation status ranks; and (3) land cover and wetland and riparian mapping and the conservation status of these and other biological communities.

Data Use Terms and Conditions

- Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) products and services are based on biological data and the objective interpretation of those data by professional scientists. MTNHP does not advocate any particular philosophy of natural resource protection, management, development, or public policy.
- MTNHP has no natural resource management or regulatory authority. Products, statements, and services from MTNHP are intended to inform parties as to the state of scientific knowledge about certain natural resources, and to further develop that knowledge. The information is not intended as natural resource management guidelines or prescriptions or a determination of environmental impacts. MTNHP recommends consultation with appropriate state, federal, and tribal resource management agencies and authorities in the area where your project is located.
- Information on the status and spatial distribution of biological resources produced by MTNHP are intended to inform parties of the state-wide status, known occurrence, or the likelihood of the presence of those resources. **These products are not intended to substitute for field-collected data, nor are they intended to be the sole basis for natural resource management decisions.**
- MTNHP does not portray its data as exhaustive or comprehensive inventories of rare species or biological communities. **Field verification of the absence or presence of sensitive species and biological communities will always be an important obligation of users of our data.**
- MTNHP responds equally to all requests for products and services, regardless of the purpose or identity of the requester.
- Because MTNHP constantly updates and revises its databases with new data and information, products will become outdated over time. Interested parties are encouraged to obtain the most current information possible from MTNHP, rather than using older products. We add, review, update, and delete records on a daily basis. Consequently, we strongly advise that you update your MTNHP data sets at a minimum of every three months for most applications of our information.
- MTNHP data require a certain degree of biological expertise for proper analysis, interpretation, and application. Our staff is available to advise you on questions regarding the interpretation or appropriate use of the data that we provide. Contact information for MTNHP staff is posted at: http://mtnhp.org/contact.asp
- The information provided to you by MTNHP may include sensitive data that if publicly released might jeopardize the welfare of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species or biological communities. This information is intended for distribution or use only within your department, agency, or business. Subcontractors may have access to the data during the course of any given project, but should not be given a copy for their use on subsequent, unrelated work.
- MTNHP data are made freely available. Duplication of hard-copy or digital MTNHP products with the intent to sell is prohibited without written consent by MTNHP. Should you be asked by individuals outside your organization for the type of data that we provide, please refer them to MTNHP.
- MTNHP and appropriate staff members should be appropriately acknowledged as an information source in any third-party product involving MTNHP data, reports, papers, publications, or in maps that incorporate MTNHP graphic elements.
- Sources of our data include museum specimens, published and unpublished scientific literature, field surveys by state and federal agencies and private contractors, and reports from knowledgeable individuals. MTNHP actively solicits and encourages additions, corrections and updates, new observations or collections, and comments on any of the data we provide.
- MTNHP staff and contractors do not cross or survey privately-owned lands without express permission from the landowner. However, the program cannot guarantee that information provided to us by others was obtained under adherence to this policy.

Suggested Contacts for Natural Resource Agencies

As required by Montana statute (MCA 90-15), the Montana Natural Heritage Program works with state, federal, tribal, nongovernmental organizations, and private partners to ensure that the latest animal and plant distribution and status information is incorporated into our databases so that it can be used to inform a variety of planning processes and management decisions. In addition to the information you receive from us, we encourage you to contact state, federal, and tribal resource management agencies in the area where your project is located. They may have additional data or management guidelines relevant to your efforts. In particular, we encourage you to contact the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks for the latest data and management information regarding hunted and high-profile management species and to use the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information Planning and Conservation (IPAC) website http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/ regarding U.S. Endangered Species Act listed Threatened, Endangered, or Candidate species.

For your convenience, we have compiled a list of relevant agency contacts and links below:

Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks

Fish Species	Zachary Shattuck zshattuck@mt.gov (406) 444-1231 or Eric Roberts eroberts@mt.gov (406) 444-5334
American Bison Black-footed Ferret Black-tailed Prairie Dog Bald Eagle Golden Eagle Common Loon Least Tern Piping Plover Whooping Crane	Lauri Hanauska-Brown LHanauska-Brown@mt.gov (406) 444-5209
Grizzly Bear Greater Sage Grouse Trumpeter Swan Big Game Upland Game Birds Furbearers	John Vore jvore@mt.gov (406) 444-3940
Managed Terrestrial Game and Nongame Animal Data	Smith Wells – MFWP Data Analyst smith.wells@mt.gov (406) 444-3759
Fisheries Data	Ryan Alger – MFWP Data Analyst ryan.alger@mt.gov (406) 444-5365
Wildlife and Fisheries Scientific Collector's Permits	http://fwp.mt.gov/doingBusiness/licenses/scientificWildlife/ Kammi McClain for Wildlife Kammi.McClain@mt.gov (406) 444-2612 Kim Wedde for Fisheries kim.wedde@mt.gov (406) 444-5594
Fish and Wildlife Recommendations for Subdivision Development	Renee Lemon RLemon@mt.gov (406) 444-3738 and see http://fwp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/livingWithWildlife/buildingWithWildlife/subdivisionRecommendations/
Regional Contacts  	Region 1 (Kalispell) (406) 752-5501 Region 2 (Missoula) (406) 542-5500 Region 3 (Bozeman) (406) 994-4042 Region 4 (Great Falls) (406) 454-5840 Region 5 (Billings) (406) 247-2940 Region 6 (Glasgow) (406) 228-3700 Region 7 (Miles City) (406) 234-0900

United States Fish and Wildlife Service:

Information Planning and Conservation (IPAC) website: http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/

Montana Ecological Services Field Office: http://www.fws.gov/montanafieldoffice/ (406) 449-5225

Bureau of Land Management

Montana Field Office Contacts:

Billings	(406) 896-5013
Butte	(406) 533-7600
Dillon	(406) 683-8000
Glasgow	(406) 228-3750
Havre	(406) 262-2820
Lewistown	(406) 538-1900
Malta	(406) 654-5100
Miles City	(406) 233-2800
Missoula	(406) 329-3914

United States Forest Service

Regional Office – Missoula, Montana Contacts

Wildlife Program Leader	Tammy Fletcher	tammyfletcher@fs.fed.us	(406) 329-3588
Wildlife Ecologist	Cara Staab	cstaab@fs.fed.us	(406) 329-3677
Fish Program Leader	Scott Spaulding	scottspaulding@fs.fed.us	(406) 329-3287
Fish Ecologist	Cameron Thomas	cathomas@fs.fed.us	(406) 329-3087
TES Program	Lydia Allen	lrallen@fs.fed.us	(406) 329-3558
Interagency Grizzly Bear Coordinator	Scott Jackson	sjackson03@fs.fed.us	(406) 329-3664
Regional Botanist	Steve Shelly	sshelly@fs.fed.us	(406) 329-3041
Invasive Species Program Manager	Michelle Cox	michelle.cox2@usda.gov	(406) 329-3669

Tribal Nations

Assiniboine & Gros Ventre Tribes – Fort Belknap Reservation

Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes – Fort Peck Reservation

Blackfeet Tribe - Blackfeet Reservation

Chippewa Creek Tribe - Rocky Boy's Reservation

Crow Tribe – Crow Reservation

Little Shell Chippewa Tribe

Northern Cheyenne Tribe – Northern Cheyenne Reservation

Salish & Kootenai Tribes - Flathead Reservation

Natural Heritage Programs and Conservation Data Centers in Surrounding States and Provinces

Alberta Conservation Information Management System

British Columbia Conservation Data Centre

Idaho Natural Heritage Program

North Dakota Natural Heritage Program

Saskatchewan Conservation Data Centre

South Dakota Natural Heritage Program

Wyoming Natural Diversity Database

Invasive Species Management Contacts and Information

Aquatic Invasive Species

Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Aquatic Invasive Species staff
Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation's Aquatic Invasive Species Grant Program
Montana Invasive Species Council (MISC)
Upper Columbia Conservation Commission (UC3)

Noxious Weeds

Montana Weed Control Association Contacts Webpage
Montana Biological Weed Control Coordination Project
Montana Department of Agriculture - Noxious Weeds
Montana Weed Control Association
Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks - Noxious Weeds
Montana State University Integrated Pest Management Extension
Integrated Noxious Weed Management after Wildfires

Attachment B

Cultural Resources

Big Sky. Big Land. Big History.
Montana
Historical Society

Historic Preservation
Museum
Outreach & Interpretation
Publications
Research Center

July 2, 2020

James Strait
Montana Department of Environmental Quality
1520 East 6th Ave
P.O. Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901

Re: Iverson Coal Fire (Emergency Expedited Review Requested)

Dear Mr. Strait:

Thank you for your letter (received electronically on July 1, 2020) regarding the Iverson Coal Fire. We concur that this planned remediation work will have No Effect on Historic Properties.

Our office is temporarily allowing electronic consultation due to the COVID-19 Health situation. However, our office ordinarily requires hard copy documents for our permanent file prior to reviewing any projects. We ask you to provide hard copy materials as soon as possible.

If you have any questions or concerns, do not hesitate to contact me at (406) 444-7719 or Laura.Evilsizer@MT.gov. Thank you for consulting with us.

Sincerely,

Laura Evilsizer

Laura Evilsizer, M.A.
Review and Compliance Officer
Montana State Historic Preservation Office

FILE: DEQ/Coal – 2020 - 2020070105

225 North Roberts Street
P.O. Box 201201
Helena, MT 59620-1201
(406) 444-2694
(406) 444-2696 FAX
montanahistoricalsociety.org

Attachment C

Public Comments