# CHECKLIST ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| **Project Name:** | **Sale #73---**Raschke Land Banking Nominations – 2009 review |
| **Proposed Implementation Date:** | 2009 |
| **Proponent:** | This tract was nominated by the lessees, David & Christine Raschke, and is brought forward now by DNRC. |
| **Location:** | Sale # 73; section 12, T9N, R10E; 640 acres |
| **County:** | Meagher County |
| **Trust:** | Pine Hills Permanent Grant (a.k.a. State Reform School) |

## I. TYPE AND PURPOSE OF ACTION

Offer for Sale at Public Auction, up to 640 acres of state land currently held in trust for the benefit of the Pine Hills Permanent Trust. Revenue from the sale would be deposited in a special account, with monies from other sales around the State, to purchase replacement lands meeting acquisition criteria related to legal access, productivity, potential income and proximity to existing state ownership which would then be held in trust for the benefit of the same Trust. The proposed sale is part of a program called Land Banking authorized by the 2003 Legislature, and updated by the 2007 Legislature. The purpose of the program is for the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation to overall, diversify uses of land holdings of the various Trusts, improve the sustained rate of return to the Trusts, improve access to state trust land and consolidate ownership.

## II. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

### 1. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT, AGENCIES, GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED:

*Provide a brief chronology of the scoping and ongoing involvement for this project.*

- A letter was distributed in September 2004 to all state surface lessees informing them of the Land Banking Program and requesting nominations be submitted by lessees between October 1, 2004 and January 31, 2005. *(These tracts were nominated at that time and are now being considered as part of an ongoing process of Land banking sales.)*
- Legal notices were published in the Great Falls Tribune and the Helena IR (12/28 & 31/2008), the Meagher Co. News (1/1 & 8/2009) and in the Whitehall Ledger (12/31/2008 & 1/7/2009).
- Direct mailings were made to lessees, adjacent land owners, County Commissioners, State Legislators (from the involved Districts and who were associated with the legislation), and a host of organizations and individuals who had expressed previous interest in this process. A full listing of contacts is attached as Appendix B.
- Follow-up contacts were made by phone, mail, or email with parties requesting additional information. These are also included in Attachment B.
- The tracts were also posted on the DNRC web page at, http://dnrc/mt.gov//TLMSPublic/LandBanking/LBTest.aspx

### 2. OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES WITH JURISDICTION, LIST OF PERMITS NEEDED:

No other governmental agencies have jurisdiction over this proposal.

### 3. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Alternative A (No Action) – Under this alternative, the State retains the entire existing land ownership pattern and would not sell the tracts included in this proposal.

Alternative B (the Proposed action) – Under this alternative, the Department would request and recommend approval by the Land Board to sell the proposed tract encompassing a total area of 640 acres. If approved by the Board, the sale would be at public auction, subject to the requirements found in Title 77, Chapter 2, Part 3 of the Montana Codes Annotated. The income from the sale would be pooled with other land sale receipts from across the State to fund the purchase of other state land, easements, or improvements for the beneficiaries of the respective trusts. *(The State would then review available lands for sale which would generally have access and an increased potential for income. A separate public scoping and review would be conducted when a potentially suitable parcel was found. It is not possible for this analysis to make any direct parcel to parcel comparisons.)*

## III. IMPACTS ON THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- *RESOURCES potentially impacted are listed on the form, followed by common issues that would be considered.*
- *Explain POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS following each resource heading.*
- *Enter "NONE" If no impacts are identified or the resource is not present.*

### 4. GEOLOGY AND SOIL QUALITY, STABILITY AND MOISTURE:

*Consider the presence of fragile, compactable or unstable soils. Identify unusual geologic features. Specify any special reclamation considerations. Identify any cumulative impacts to soils.*

A variety of soil types are found across these tracts. The proposal does not involve any on the ground disturbance, so there are no soil effect differences between the alternatives. The State does own, and would retain ownership of, all mineral rights. The purchaser of the surface does not acquire the legal right to place restrictions on development of the mineral estate.

### 5. WATER QUALITY, QUANTITY AND DISTRIBUTION:

*Identify important surface or groundwater resources. Consider the potential for violation of ambient water quality standards, drinking water maximum contaminant levels, or degradation of water quality. Identify cumulative effects to water resources.*

There are only ephemeral drainages, springs and small intermittent stream segments on the lands proposed for sale. There are no water rights of record.

### 6. AIR QUALITY:

*What pollutants or particulate would be produced? Identify air quality regulations or zones (e.g. Class I air shed) the project would influence. Identify cumulative effects to air quality.*

The proposal does not include any on-the-ground activities, or changes to activities. No effects to air quality would occur.

### 7. VEGETATION COVER, QUANTITY AND QUALITY:

*What changes would the action cause to vegetative communities? Consider rare plants or cover types that would be affected. Identify cumulative effects to vegetation.*

Vegetation may be affected by numerous land management activities including livestock grazing, development, wildlife management or agricultural use. It is unknown what land use activities may be associated with a change in ownership; however the vegetation on this tract is typical of land throughout the vicinity and there are no known rare, unique cover types or vegetation on the tract. Range conditions are currently rated good. There is one steep slope Douglass-fir forest stringer of ~13 acres. This forest stand, due to size, location and terrain would be considered Non-commercial, and it is not part of the forest stand level inventory for the CLO. The proposal does not include any on-the-ground activities, or changes to activities and therefore we do not expect direct or cumulative effects would occur to vegetation as a result of the proposal.

## 8. TERRESTRIAL, AVIAN AND AQUATIC LIFE AND HABITATS:

*Consider substantial habitat values and use of the area by wildlife, birds or fish. Identify cumulative effects to fish and wildlife.*

These lands provide habitat typical of surrounding lands for a variety of species common to this area, Elk, Mule Deer, Whitetail Deer, upland game birds, raptors, coyote, fox, badger, songbirds, etc. The proposal does not include any land use change which would yield changes or effects to the wildlife habitat.

## 9. UNIQUE, ENDANGERED, FRAGILE OR LIMITED ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES:

*Consider any federally listed threatened or endangered species or habitat identified in the project area. Determine effects to wetlands. Consider Sensitive Species or Species of special concern. Identify cumulative effects to these species and their habitat.*

A review of Natural Heritage data through NRIS was conducted, as well as tract specific requests for concerns being made to MT FWP.

Greater Sage-Grouse - Sage Grouse is the largest of Montana's grouse. Both sexes have relatively long, pointed tails, feathered legs, and mottled gray-brown, buff, and black plumage. Adult males range from 26 to 30 inches in length and average 4 to 7 pounds in weight; adult females range from 19 to 23 inches in length and 2.5 to 3.5 pounds in weight (FWP). Sagebrush is the preferred habitat (FWP). They use 6 to 18 inch high sagebrush covered benches in June to July (average 213 acres); move to alfalfa fields (144 acres) or greasewood bottoms (91 acres) when forbs on the benches dry out; and move back to sagebrush (average 128 acres) in late August to early September (Peterson 1969). Sage Grouse are a species of concern in Montana. Sage Grouse may have potential habitat in this area. Some mapped habitat exists here or near here, though none of these lands are mapped as critical core areas on the maps released this winter. The proposed land banking sale does not include any on-the-ground management changes so no direct, indirect or cumulative effects are expected.

Gray Wolf – Wolves are wide ranging predators able to utilize many types of habitat. Under the current management, wolves are considered threatened in parts of Montana and as an experimental (re-introduced) species in other parts of Montana, including the area of this proposal. Population review by the USFWS has indicated that wolves in Montana could be delisted, placing them under the management of the Montana FWP. This final decision is still pending at the National level. Given the wide ranging nature of this species, the limited scope of this proposal, and the fact that the proposal does not include any known on-the-ground land management changes, no direct, indirect or cumulative effects are expected.

Wolverine - The wolverine is a bear-like mustelid with massive limbs and long, dense, dark brown pelage, paler on the head, with two broad yellowish stripes extending from the shoulders and joining on the rump. Variable white or yellowish markings are often present on the throat and chest. The tail is bushy. The feet are relatively large (6.5 to 11.3 centimeters total length) with robust claws. Wolverines weigh between 7 and 32 kilograms and range from 0.9 to 1.1 meters in length. Females average about 10% less than males in linear measurements and 30% less in mass (Hall 1981, Ingles 1965, Nowak 1991). Wolverine are a species of concern in Montana. Most of the mountainous western portions of Montana has the potential to be Wolverine habit. However, Wolverines are limited to alpine tundra, and boreal and mountain forests (primarily coniferous) in the western mountains, especially large wilderness areas. Habitat requirements appear to be large, isolated tracts of wilderness supporting a diverse prey base, rather than specific plant associations or topography. These habitat elements do not occur on the land banking tract, so no direct, indirect or cumulative effects are expected.

Canada Lynx - The Canada lynx is a medium-sized cat (about 10 kilograms for males and 8 kilograms for females) with silver-gray to grayish-brown upperparts and a white belly and throat. Lynx have long legs and a relatively short, compact body. Most of the mountainous western portions of Montana has the potential to be Lynx habitat. East of the Continental Divide the subalpine forests inhabited by lynx occur at higher elevations (1,650 to 2,400 meters) and are composed mostly of subalpine fir. Secondary habitat is intermixed Englemann spruce and Douglas-fir habitat types where Lodgepole Pine is a major seral species (Ruediger et al. 2000). These habitat elements do not occur on the land banking tract, so no direct, indirect or cumulative effects are expected.

The proposal does not include any activities which would alter any habitat, so no effects are expected in any alternative.

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**10. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES:**
*Identify and determine effects to historical, archaeological or paleontological resources.*

The kinds and quantities of cultural and paleontologic resources on the parcels nominated for Land Banking are currently unknown on most of the tracts. If the Land Board approves continued review of these tracts, a full inventory would be completed prior to sale of any of these tracts and the mandates of the Montana State Antiquities Act would be complied with.

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**11. AESTHETICS:**
*Determine if the project is located on a prominent topographic feature, or may be visible from populated or scenic areas. What level of noise, light or visual change would be produced? Identify cumulative effects to aesthetics.*

The tracts are visible, or partially so, from other adjacent lands and from public roadways. The state land does not provide any unique scenic qualities not also provided on adjacent private lands. The proposal does not include any on-the-ground activities, so there would be no change to the aesthetics in either alternative.

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**12. DEMANDS ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES OF LAND, WATER, AIR OR ENERGY:**
*Determine the amount of limited resources the project would require. Identify other activities nearby that the project would affect. Identify cumulative effects to environmental resources.*

There are 5,162,365 acres of Trust land surface ownership in Montana *(TLMS power search, 2/22/2009).* Approximately 84,075.7 acres are in the Pine Hills Permanent Trust, statewide. There are approximately 90,881 acres of all Trust Land in Meagher County, 7707.42 of these acres are part of the Pine Hills Permanent Trust. This proposal includes 640 acres.

There are additional tracts of state land currently under consideration for sale through the Land Banking Program on a statewide basis. Each of these tracts is at a different stage in their review process, and is being examined under separate analysis. The authorizing legislation has placed a cap on the total land banking sales of 100,000 acres statewide. As of the end of January 2009, sold lands total 28, 871 acres and purchased lands total 31,283 acres (a net gain part way through the program of 2,412 acres). The total of all lands currently under consideration within the Helena Unit is 8,792.34 acres.

The potential transfer of ownership would not have any impact or demands on environmental resources of land water, air or energy.

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**13. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PERTINENT TO THE AREA:**
*List other studies, plans or projects on this tract. Determine cumulative impacts likely to occur as a result of current private, state or federal actions in the analysis area, and from future proposed state actions in the analysis area that are under MEPA review (scoped) or permitting review by any state agency.*

Grazing Lease Range evaluations have been conducted on this tract and are in the Department files.

The Helena Unit is currently reviewing 21 tracts for land banking, with these reviews organized into 12 separate EAs segregated by lessee. As noted above, the total acreage of all these proposals is 8,792.34 acres. The majority of the lands currently under review in the Helena Unit are in Meagher County (7,994.11 ac.), with one tract of 640 acres in Jefferson County, and two small tracts totaling 158.23 ac. in Lewis & Clark Co.

If the decisions result in the sale of all of these proposed lands, the total lands sold statewide would increase from 28,871 to about 37,663 (<38% of the amount currently allowed by Law). *(HB 402, currently being debated by the 2009 Montana Legislature is proposing revisions to the land banking laws regarding the acreage maximum and sunset date.)*

## IV. IMPACTS ON THE HUMAN POPULATION

- *RESOURCES potentially impacted are listed on the form, followed by common issues that would be considered.*
- *Explain POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS following each resource heading.*
- *Enter "NONE" If no impacts are identified or the resource is not present.*

### 14. HUMAN HEALTH AND SAFETY:

*Identify any health and safety risks posed by the project.*

No impacts to human health and safety would occur as a result of the proposal.

### 15. INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTION:

*Identify how the project would add to or alter these activities.*

The following leases, licenses or easements exist upon these proposed land banking lands.

| County | Legal | Acres | Uses |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meagher | section 12, T9N, R10E | 640 | Grazing L-10318 |
| Meagher | section 12, T9N, R10E | 640 | Outfitting part of CLO-03-016 |
| Meagher | section 12, T9N, R10E | 0.35 | Utility easement D-02432 |
| Meagher | section 12, T9N, R10E | 0.83 | Utility easement D-00489 |

This proposal does not include any specific changes to these activities, except that DNRC would no longer be leasing/licensing these activities.

No direct or cumulative impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposal.

### 16. QUANTITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT:

*Estimate the number of jobs the project would create, move or eliminate. Identify cumulative effects to the employment market.*

The proposal would have no affect on quantity and distribution of employment.

### 17. LOCAL AND STATE TAX BASE AND TAX REVENUES:

*Estimate tax revenue the project would create or eliminate. Identify cumulative effects to taxes and revenue.*

As State Trust lands, these properties are tax exempt. If the parcel in this proposal is sold, and use continues unchanged, Meagher County would receive additional property tax revenues as shown below. *(Estimated tax revenues were provided by the Meagher Co. Appraisal/Assessment Office.)*

| Legal | Est. tax revenue |
|---|---|
| section 12, T9N, R10E | $180.17 |

### 18. DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICES:

*Estimate increases in traffic and changes to traffic patterns. What changes would be needed to fire protection, police, schools, etc.? Identify cumulative effects of this and other projects on government services*

No traffic changes would be anticipated. Wild land fire protection is currently provided for these Trust lands through the County Co-operative Fire Agreement with Meagher County. If sold, these lands would continue to receive fire protection from the County.

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**19. LOCALLY ADOPTED ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS AND GOALS:**
*List State, County, City, USFS, BLM, Tribal, and other zoning or management plans, and identify how they would affect this project.*

There are no zoning or other agency management plans affecting these lands.

This tract was recently surveyed for a fencing project, at the lessee's expense.

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**20. ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF RECREATIONAL AND WILDERNESS ACTIVITIES:**
*Identify any wilderness or recreational areas nearby or access routes through this tract. Determine the effects of the project on recreational potential within the tract. Identify cumulative effects to recreational and wilderness activities.*

State Trust lands which are legally accessible to the recreationist are available for general recreational use with the purchase of a General Recreational Use License. Through agreement with FWP, activities associated with hunting, fishing, and trapping are allowed on legally accessible state lands through the purchase of the Conservation license. Other types of recreational use require either a "State Land Recreational Use License", or a "Special Recreational Use License", depending upon the type of use.

In general, there a 4 methods of gaining legal access for recreational purposes.

1. Access via a public road or easement for public access.
2. Access via a recreationally navigable river.
3. Access via other adjacent public lands, when there is a legal access to those lands.
4. Access via permission of an adjoining landowner.

The trust lands analyzed for sale under this proposal do not have any legal public access. All sides and corners are owned by private land owners. However, adjacent lands of the Holliday Land and Livestock Co. have outfitted hunting, and that outfitter does have access to this tract via those lands, and does have an outfitting license on these state lands. The nominating lessee (David Raschke) and the Holliday Land and Livestock Co. both have adjacent lands, at this point, either has the opportunity to bid on and purchase the tract, if DNRC chooses to move forward with this proposal. If the nominating lessee were to purchase the tract, there would likely be a small decrease in available outfitted hunting in this area. The overall comment by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) is that lands generally available for public hunting in Meagher County are scarce, due to the fact that so much of the private land is leased for outfitted hunting.

If the lands are sold, access for recreational purposes would only be conducted with permission of the new landowner. It is anticipated, and a program objective, the replacement lands purchased with the land banking funds be accessible to the public

As of the end of January 2009, 97.6% of the 28,871 acres sold through this program have been inaccessible and 100% of the 31,283 acres purchased have public access. There is however no guarantee that lands which would benefit the Trust would be available for purchase by the DNRC in this area, or even in this County.

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**21. DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND HOUSING:**
*Estimate population changes and additional housing the project would require. Identify cumulative effects to population and housing.*

The proposal does not include any changes to housing or developments. No effects are anticipated.

## 22. SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND MORES:

*Identify potential disruption of native or traditional lifestyles or communities.*

There are no native, unique or traditional lifestyles or communities in the vicinity that would be impacted by the proposal.

## 23. CULTURAL UNIQUENESS AND DIVERSITY:

*How would the action affect any unique quality of the area?*

The State Trust lands in this proposal are currently managed for grazing and agricultural uses either separately or as parts of larger pastures or fields of mixed state and private land. The State lands are generally indistinguishable from the adjacent private lands, with no unique quality.

The potential sale of the state land would not directly or cumulatively impact cultural uniqueness or diversity. It is unknown what management activities would take place on the land if ownership was transferred.

## 24. OTHER APPROPRIATE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES:

*Estimate the return to the trust. Include appropriate economic analysis. Identify potential future uses for the analysis area other than existing management. Identify cumulative economic and social effects likely to occur as a result of the proposed action.*

An appraisal of the property value has not been completed to date. **The following estimations are based upon the Department fee schedule estimates of land values, by County and land type.** Under DNRC rules, an appraisal would be conducted if preliminary approval to proceed is granted by the Board of Land Commissioners. If approved for sale, the revenue generated would be combined with other revenue in the Land Banking Account to purchase replacement property for the benefit of the Trust. It is anticipated the replacement property would have legal access and be adjacent to other Trust lands which would provide greater management opportunities and income. If replacement property was not purchased prior to the expiration of the statute, the revenue would be deposited into the permanent trust for investment.

**Fee Schedule Land Value and Income Per Acre**

| Legal | Fee Schedule land value/acre | 2008 income | Income per acre whole tract average |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12, T9N, R10E | $450/ac. on 640 ac. | $2598.36 on 118 AUM *(0.18 AUM/ac.)* & $64.00 for outfitting for a total of $2662.36 in 2008 *(see note at right, income in 2009 will be down to $886.46)* | $4.15/ac. *(due to a competitive bid on the grazing lease which was paying $22.02/AUM in 2008, in 2009 the lease was renewed at the minimum of $6.97/AUM, so income per acre will now be down to **$1.38/ac.**)* |

The statewide stocking rate for grazing land on 4.3 million acres averages .26 AUMs per acre or a total of 1.11 million AUMs (2006 DNRC Annual Report). 2008 statewide grazing land net revenue was $7.238 million on 4.078 million grazing acres for an average income of $1.77 per acre (2008 DNRC return on asset value report). 2008 state wide agricultural land net revenue was $11.751 million on 572,919 acres for an average income of $20.51 per acre (2008 DNRC return on asset value report). Combined agricultural and grazing income in 2008 on 4.65 million acres averaged of $4.08 per acre.

The lands in each of these sections are below average income per acre, now that the competitive grazing bid has expired. (See above table)

Another method to compare the productivity of a tract is to consider the return on the asset value. The “Report on Return on Asset Value by Trust and Land Office for State Trust Lands, Fiscal Year 2008” describes a formula

for this calculation. This formula calculates the net revenue (gross income less expenses), and the asset value change (current year land value less previous year land value), adds these together, and divides by the previous year land value, to provide a percentage annual return on the asset. *(See page 10 of the report for this formula.)* For the comparison of asset value return on revenue, only the net revenue side of the equation is used. The statewide average annual rate of return from revenue only, by source, for 2008 are as follows.[1]

**2008 Statewide Averages**

| Source | Net Revenue/Assets |
|---|---|
| Agriculture | 3.3% |
| Grazing | 0.3% |

Using the fee schedule land values as noted above, the actual 2008 income by tract, and the State wide average expenditures for grazing and agricultural management ($0.39/ac.), the comparable net revenue rate of return on the assets for these tracts are as follows.

| tract | acres | Est. Value/Acre | Land value | Total income | Average Management Cost | Net Revenue/Asset Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12, T9N, R10E | 640 | $450/ac. | $288,000 | $886.46 | $249.60 | 0.22% |

The lands in this proposal are below average for revenue per asset value.

| EA Checklist Prepared By: | Name: D.J.Bakken | Date: 3/23/2009 |
|---|---|---|
| | Title: Helena Unit Manager | |

## V. FINDING

**25. ALTERNATIVE SELECTED:**

I have evaluated the comments received and potential environment affects and have determined significant environmental effects would not result from the proposed land sale. These parcels do not have any unique characteristics, critical habitat or environmental conditions indicating the tract should necessarily remain under management by the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation. There are no indications they would produce substantially greater revenue or have substantially greater value to the trust in the near future.

These parcels are entirely surrounded by private lands which control access to the state land and if sold are likely to be managed in a manner consistent with surrounding lands.

**26. SIGNIFICANCE OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS:**

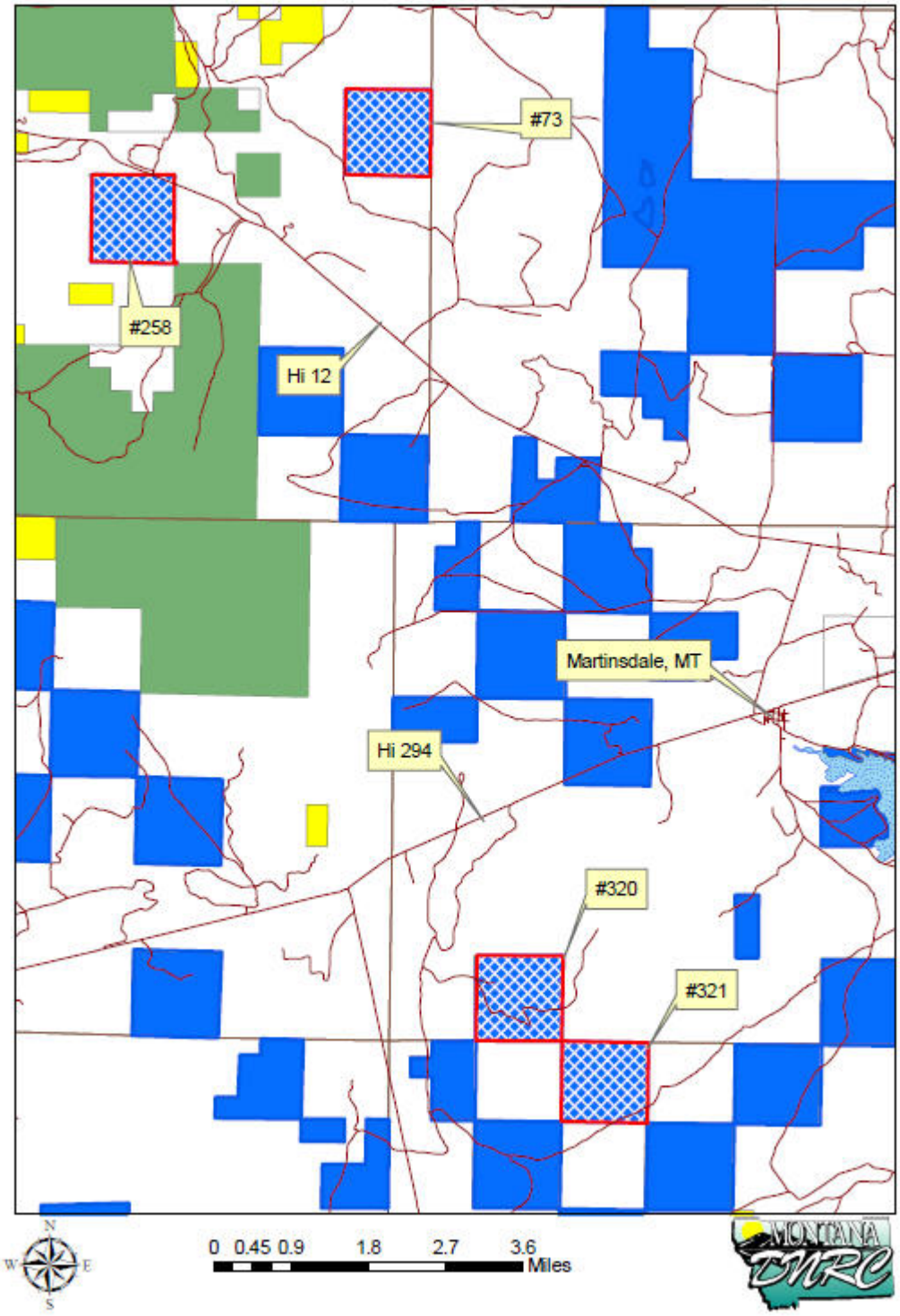
**27. NEED FOR FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS:**

[ ] EIS [ ] More Detailed EA [X] No Further Analysis

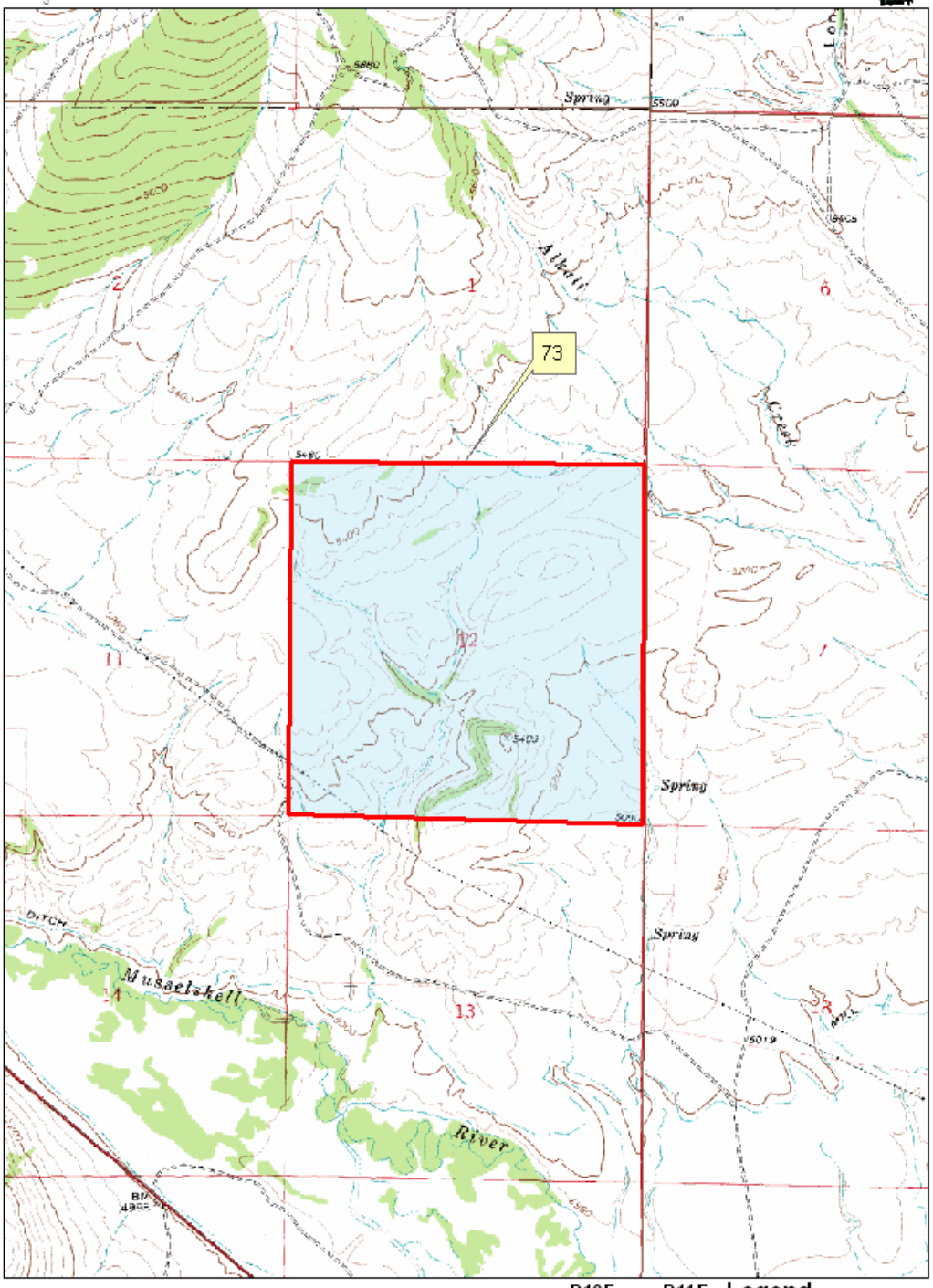
| EA Checklist Approved By: | Name: Garry Williams |
|---|---|
| | Title: Area Manager, Central Land Office |
| Signature: /S/ Garry Williams | Date: March 24, 2009 |

[1] Report on Return on Asset Value by Trust and Land Office for State Trust Lands, Fiscal Year 2008, pg 14.

# Martinsdale Area



# Land Banking Proposals




**Legend**

- raschke
- helena unit lands

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 Miles

**Sale # 73—T9N - R10E - Section 12**

**Attachment B**

## Land Banking Contacts
## 2009 Helena Unit Proposals

| Person | Organization | Person | Organization |
|---|---|---|---|
| Commissioners | Meagher Co. Commissioners | Commissioners | Jefferson Co. Commissioners |
| Commissioners | Lewis & Clark Co. Commissioners | | |
| Scott Mendenhall | HD 77 | Dave Lewis | SD 42 |
| Harry Klock | HD 83 | Terry Murphy | SD 39 |
| Mike Miller | HD 84 | Rick Ripley | SD 9 |
| Russell Bean | HD 17 | | |
| Marvin & Verna Steinbach | | Rocky Harbor - Dearborn Ranch | |
| Ed Fryer Manager-Castle Mountain Ranch | | Hubert Plymale | |
| John Goodrich Checkerboard Cattle Company | | Catlin Ranch, LP | |
| PMB Investments, LLC | | David and Christine Raschke | |
| Carol Hatfield-USFS | | Holliday Land & Livestock Company | |
| Bill Galt -Galt Ranch | | Attn: Ken Wilsin, III Stone Temple Ranch, LLC | |
| Brian Bodell | | Harley R. Harris Luxan & Murfitt Office | |
| Brian Bodell | | Doug Salsbury – Tomahawk Ranch | |
| Loney Family Trust | | Errol Galt – 71 Ranch | |
| Robert Zoellner, Sr. | | Doug and Zita Caltrider | |
| Chris and Nora Hohenlohe –Oxbow Ranch | | John and Shannon Barrett | |
| Ken and Dayna L. Ogle | | Ronald Jackson | |
| Theda and Jerry Churchill | | Lanita & Randal Wheeler | |
| Pamela Grace Johnson | | Frederick Buckingham | |
| Howard Dixon | | Richard and Ardith Lester | |
| Jeff and Virginia Kinnick | | Robert Rantala | |
| James and Roxana McClelland | | Charles Reed | |
| David and Laura Ellington | | Tom Watson | |
| Nancy O'Neill | | Edwin Bodell | |
| Darrel and Jacqueline Zillmer | | McGuires' South Fork LLC | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Larry Sickerson | | Alex Sandru | |
| Paul Amos | | No name given - Rancher by Silver Star, MT | |
| Justin Powell | | Mark Hamlen | |
| Ron Alles – L&C Co. | | Andy Celander | |
| LaMonte Schnur | | Don DeGroft | |
| Jean Briggs | | Shannon Guse | |
| City of WSS | | | |
| Mary Sexton | DNRC Director | Tom Hughes | DNRC Hydrologist |
| Joe Lamson | DNRC Deputy Director | Pat Rennie | DNRC Archaeologist |
| Tom Schultz | DNRC TLMD | Sonya Germann | DNRC FM-Planner |
| Kevin Chappell | DNRC Ag./Grz. Mngt. | Hugh Zacheim | DFWP |
| Monty Mason | DNRC Mineral Mngt. | Pat Flowers | R-3 DFWP – Regional Supervisor |
| Shawn Thomas | DNRC Forest Mngt. | Kurt Alt | FWP – Wildlife Manager |
| Jeanne Holmgren | DNRC Real Estate Mngt. | Gary Bertellotti | R-4 DFWP – Regional Supervisor |
| John Grimm | DNRC Land Banking Supervisor | Graham Taylor | FWP – Wildlife Manager |
| Shane Mintz | DOT | Tom Ellerhoff | DEQ |
| Ann Hedges | Montana Environmental Information Center | Bob Vogel | Montana School Boards Association |
| Bill Orsello | Montana Wildlife Federation | Daniel Berube | |
| Stan Frasier | Montana Wildlife Federation | Ellen Engstedt | Montana Wood Products |
| Larry Copenhaver | Montana Wildlife Federation | Harold Blattie | Montana Association of Counties |
| Craig Sharpe | Montana Wildlife Federation | Janet Ellis | Montana Audubon Society |
| Nancy Schlepp | Montana Farm Bureau Federation | Glenn Marx, Executive Director | Montana Association of Land Trust (MALT) |
| Ray Marxer | Matador Cattle Company | Leslie Taylor | MSU Bozeman<br>MSU Morrill (ACI) |
| Caroline Sime | The Wildlife Society, Montana Chapter | Linda McCulloch & | Common School Trust (CS) |
| Jack Atcheson, Sr. | | Steve Gettel, Superintendent | School for the Deaf & Blind (DB) |
| Tribal Historic Preservation Office | Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribe | Mike Ferriter, Director | State Industrial School (SRS) |
| | | | |