CHECKLIST ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Project Name:	2013 Land Banking – Conrad Unit – CLO – Wayne Dean
Proposed Implementation Date:	2013
Proponent:	These tracts were nominated by the adjacent landowner, Wayne Dean, and brought forward now by DNRC.
Location:	Lots 1,2,3, Section 10, T31N, R5W, 25.30 acres, Pondera County Lot 3, Section 15, T31N, R5W, 27.85 acres, Pondera County Total Acres: 53.15
County:	Pondera County
Trust:	Common Schools

I. TYPE AND PURPOSE OF ACTION

Offered for Sale at Public Auction are 53.15 acres of state land currently held in trust for the benefit of Common Schools. 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 beneficiary Trust in relative proportion. The 2003 State Legislature passed statutes (77-2-361 through 367 MCA) authorizing the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) to sell State School Trust Lands and utilize those funds to purchase replacement lands for the school trust through a process called Land Banking. The intent of the program is for the state to dispose of scattered tracts of land that generally do not have legal access, generate substantially less income for the trust than their relative value or are difficult for the DNRC to manage. The funds generated from sales are then used to purchase property that is blocked or contiguous to state land, has legal access, has potential for increased Trust revenue and consequently is more efficient to manage. In 2005 the Department began accepting nominations from lessees and DNRC personnel for state tracts to be considered for sale under the program. Nominations were evaluated and the State Board of Land Commissioners (Board) prioritized for sale. To date the DNRC and the Board has sold 60,302.00 acres and purchased 64,222.00 acres.

Two maps are attached to this EA checklist: 1. Labeled “Land Banking Priorities- Pondera County” is a general map of all state land within the county (blue) and those parcels of land considered for sale under land banking (red). 2. Labeled “Appendix B” is a satellite imagery map that indicates the tracts considered for sale in the EA checklist.

II. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

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

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

- Legal notices were published in the in the Independent Observer on 03/21/20130 and 03/28/2013, and in the Shelby Promoter 04/24/2013 and 05/01/2013.
- 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 C.

- Follow-up contacts were made by phone, mail, or email with parties requesting additional information. These are also included in Appendix C.

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 existing land ownership pattern and would not sell the 53.15 acres of Common Schools Trust Land contained in Section 10, T31N, R5W and Section 15, T31N, R5W.

Alternative B (the Proposed action) – Under this alternative, the Department would request and recommend approval by the Land Board to sell the proposed tracts located in Section 10, T31N, R5W and Section 15, T31N, R5W. 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.

The information listed below provides a general outline of the soil types on the tracts proposed for sale. USDA – NRCS soil survey indicated Land Capability Classification for Section 10, T31N, R5W as a mixture of 7E-100% soils. The total acreage of class 7E soils is generally not suitable for small grain crop production. This tract would not meet current DNRC breaking criteria as the soil types would not support small grain production. USDA – NRCS soil survey indicated Land Capability Classification for Section 15, T31N, R5W as a mixture of 7E-100% soils. The total acreage of class 7E soils is generally not suitable for small grain crop production. This tract would not meet current DNRC breaking criteria as the soil types would not support small grain production. *("If properly managed, soils in classes 1, 2, 3, 4 are suitable for the mechanized production of commonly grown field crops and for pasture and woodland. The degree of the soil limitations affecting the production of cultivated crops increases progressively from class 1 to class 5. The limitations can affect levels of production and the risk of permanent soil deterioration caused by erosion and other factors. Soils in classes 5, 6, 7 are generally not suitable for mechanized productions without special management. Capability subclasses indicate the dominant limitations in the class, E, shows that the main hazard is the risk of erosion unless a close growing plant cover is maintained. Capability subclasses indicate the dominant limitations in the* class "S" shows that the soil is limited mainly because it is shallow, droughty, or stony. *" From USDA-NRCS Soil Survey).*

Topography is rolling to steep slopes composed of native rangeland. Soils are stable due to permanent vegetation cover being maintained upon the tract. These tracts are surrounded by native rangeland contained in large pastures used for grazing. It is unlikely these tracts would be broke for agricultural production in the future as they have been historically used as grazing land. The proposal does not involve any on the ground disturbance, so there are no soil effect differences between the alternatives. It is expected that this land will be livestock grazing in the future.

The State owns certain minerals under these parcels and would retain ownership of these mineral rights if the tracts are sold.

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.

The Two Medicine River, a perennial stream borders these tracts on the west side. There are no documented and/or recorded water rights associated with the proposed tracts for sale. Other water quality and/or quantity issue will not be impacted by the proposed action.

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.

The acres proposed for sale consist of 53.15 acres of grazing land (native rangeland). Grazing land is typical of the Northern Mixed Grassed Prairie. Range sites are dominated by silty and thin sandy sites. Species composition is dominated by grasses which include western wheatgrass, green needle grass, needle and thread grass, blue grama, thread leaf sedge, sandberg bluegrass and prairie junegrass. Sub-dominate species include various forbs and shrubs. Noxious weeds have not been identified according to previous inspections. Current range condition is good on Section 10, T31N, R5W with an estimated carrying capacity or stocking rate assessed at 0.237 AUMs per acre. Current range condition is good on Section 15, T31N, R5W with an estimated carrying capacity or stocking rate assessed at 0.180 AUMs per acre.

Vegetation may be affected by numerous land management activities including livestock grazing, development, wildlife management, or other agricultural use. It is unknown what land use activities may be associated with a change in ownership; however the vegetation on these tracts is typical of land throughout the vicinity and there are no known rare, unique cover types or vegetation on the tracts. It is expected that these lands will be used for grazing livestock in the future. The nominating lessee has indicated that if they purchased these tracts, the land use would remain as grazing lands. 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.

A review of Natural Heritage data through the NRIS was conducted for T31N, R5W: There were no plant species of concern noted or potential species of concern noted on the NRIS survey.

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.

The area is not considered critical wildlife habitat. However, these tracts provide habitat for a variety of big game species (mule deer, whitetail deer, and pronghorn antelope), predators (coyote, fox, and badger), upland game birds (sharp tail grouse and Hungarian partridge), other non-game mammals, raptors and various songbirds. The proposal does not include any land use change which would yield changes to the wildlife habitat. The proposed action will not impact wildlife forage, cover, or traveling corridors. Nor will this action change the juxtaposition of wildlife forage, water, or hiding and thermal cover.

The nominating lessee has indicated that if they purchased these tracts, the land use would remain as grazing land. There are no unique or critical wildlife habitats associated with the state tracts and we do not expect direct or cumulative wildlife impacts would occur as a result of implementing the proposal. The proposed action will not have long-term negative affects on existing wildlife species and/or wildlife habitat because of its relatively small scale.

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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 the NRIS was conducted, as well as tract specific requests for wildlife concerns were made to the Montana FWP. Montana FWP did provide site specific comments regarding wildlife, see item #20 and attached letter.

A review of Natural Heritage data through the NRIS was conducted for T31N, R5W. There were two animal species of concern, four potential species of concern, and zero special status species noted on the NRIS survey: Birds—Peregrine Falcon and Short-eared Owl. Fish-Westslope Cutthroat Trout, Brook Stickleback, Brassy Minnow, and Burbot. These particular tracts of grazing land do not contain many, if any of these species. Threatened or endangered species, sensitive habitat types, or other species of special concern or potential species of concern will not be impacted given the fact no management changes are expected from the sale of the tracts. Therefore, no direct, indirect, or cumulative effects are expected to these species of concern.

There are no threatened or endangered species, sensitive habitat types, or other species of special concern associated with the proposed land sale.

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

Lots 1,2,3, Section 10, T31N, R5W:

The state parcel was inventoried to Class III standards for cultural and paleontological resources in April of 2013. No such phenomena were identified. Sale of the tract will have No Effect to Heritage Properties. A formal report of findings is being prepared and will be filed with the Montana State Historic Preservation Office per the requirements of the Montana State Antiquities Act.

Lot 3, Section 15, T31N, R5W:

The state parcel was inventoried to Class III standards for cultural and paleontological resources in April of 2013. A single, poorly defined stone circle was indentified. Because the stone circle is located on a portion of the tract that will very likely never experience a change in land use, disposition of the parcel will have No Effect on state owned Heritage Properties. Further, because the stone circle is minimally sodded, does not exhibit any unique structural aspects, and exhibits no surface evidence of associated artifacts or dateable materials, no additional archaeological investigative work is recommended in order for the proposed land sale to proceed. A formal report of findings is being prepared and will be filed with the Montana State Historic Preservation Office per the requirements of the Montana State Antiquities Act.

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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.

These tracts are located in a rural agricultural area. 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.

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 5,149,164 acres of Trust land and 4,621,923 acres of Common Schools surface ownership in Montana, *(TLMD, 2012 Annual Report)*. There are approximately 56,600.22 acres of Common Schools Trust in Pondera County and 304,635.03 acres of Common Schools Trust in the Conrad Unit, *(TLMS).* This proposal includes 53.15 acres in Pondera County, a small percentage of the state land within this County.

There are additional tracts of state land currently under consideration for sale through the Land Banking Program. An additional 271.33 acres of state trust land in Pondera County and an additional 264.29 acres of state trust land in the Conrad Unit are being evaluated under separate analysis. Cumulatively, these lands considered for sale represent 0.57% of the state trust land surface ownership in Pondera County and 0.17% of the state trust land in Conrad Unit surface ownership.
The potential transfer of ownership will not have any impact or demands on environmental resources of Land water, air or energy.

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.

There are no other projects or plans being considered on the tracts listed on this EA.

There are 3 tracts containing 271.33 acres in Pondera County and 3 tracts containing 264.29 acres in Toole County proposed for sale under the Land Banking Program and are being evaluated under separate review.

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 tracts included in this proposal are adjacent to Wayne Dean's deeded land utilized for grazing. Sale of the land to Wayne Dean would add to his ranching operations. Below is a table that indicates the State rated carrying capacity of the tracts being considered for sale.

Legal	Acres	Lease #	State rated carrying capacity
Section 10, T31N, R5W	25.30	Not Leased	6 AUM's
Section 15, T31N, R5W	27.85	Not Leased	5 AUM's
Total	53.15		11 AUMs

This proposal does not include any specific changes to the agricultural activities. The nominating lessees indicated that grazing would continue unchanged if they purchased these lands.

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.

State School Trust Lands are currently exempt from property tax. If State Trust Lands represent 6% or greater of the total acres within a county, a payment in lieu of taxes (PLT) is made to the counties to mitigate for the State Trust Land tax exempt status. Counties will not realize an adjustment in the PLT payment as a result of an increase or decrease in State Trust Land acreage. If the parcels in this proposal were sold and use continued as grazing land, Toole County would receive an estimated $36.56 in additional property tax revenues.

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

Being remote grazing lands, no traffic changes would be anticipated. All state and private land are under the County Coop wildfire protection program. The proposed sale will not change fire protections in the area.

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.

These tracts are surrounded by private land on the north, south, and east side and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation on the west side. There are no zoning or other agency management plans affecting these lands.

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.

Montana FWP commented on Section 10, T31N, R5W and Section 15, T31N, R5W. “Some of the parcels mentioned in your letter are excellent candidates to sell due to being 100% inaccessible to the public and having limited management opportunities for DNRC. That being said, some of the parcels do appear to have good wildlife habitat for mule deer, white-tailed deer, pronghorn antelope as well as grassland birds, nongame, and furbearers. However, many of the parcels have no road access, nor reasonable opportunity for future road access due to the rough topography and remoteness, so neither breaking nor subdivision appear to be a major threat to important wildlife habitat. Two of the parcels are home sites. While there may be public access, limited recreational opportunity exists with these parcels. For the above reasons, I encourage DNRC to continue the proposed land banking sale of the following parcels:” commented Ryan Rauscher, Wildlife Biologist-FWP, see attached letter.

These tracts are surrounded by private land on 3 sides (north, south, and east) and the Blackfeet Indian Reservation on the west side. The tracts are legally accessible only by foot between low water marks along the Two Medicine River. Legal access to the tracts would require walking along the Two Medicine River from the Sullivan Bridge on the Sullivan Bridge Road south approximately 1.50 to 2.50 miles, depending on the tract that is accessed. There is no road access or other legal access to these tracts. Because these tracts are small with no road access, public use is very limited. Therefore, it is concluded that the disposition of these tracts would not substantially reduce public access or general recreational use in the immediate area because access to these tracts are essentially controlled by the adjacent private land owners. If the tracts are sold, access would be controlled by the new landowner as is the current situation.

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. The nominating lessee has indicated that the lands would continue as grazing lands, if they purchase them at auction. 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 land in this proposal is currently managed for grazing. The State land is 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 lands if ownership was transferred. The tracts were nominated by the adjacent landowner with the intent of purchasing and continuing use as grazing land.

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.

Legal	Acres	2013 Lease Income	Income per acre
Section 10, T31N, R5W	25.30	$0.00	$0.00 (Not Leased)
Section 25, T35N, R4W	27.85	$0.00	$0.00 (Not Leased)

The statewide stocking rate for grazing land on 4.1 million acres averages 0.24 AUMs per acre or a total of 990,000 AUMs (2012 DNRC Annual Report). 2012 statewide grazing land gross revenue was $8,262,292.00 or ($7.90 per AUM) on 4.1 million grazing acres for an average income of $2.02 per acre (2012 DNRC Annual Report). The tracts nominated for sale are lower than the average statewide stocking rate 0.201 AUMs/ac. They are generating zero revenue because they are not currently leased. The tracts proposed to sell are small and isolated which creates management problems for the state and are generally not efficient to administer. In addition, these tracts are essential for Wayne Dean's ranching business.

From 2006-2012, 426.00 acres in Pondera County have been sold through the land banking process. This resulted in a total sale value of $108,200.00 or $253.99 per acre in Pondera County.

An appraisal of the property value has not been completed to date. Under DNRC rules, an appraisal would be conducted if preliminary approval to proceed is granted by the Board of Land Commissioners. The Department is conducting more detailed evaluations at this time in order to make a determination on whether to offer the tracts for sale. The revenue generated from the sale of these parcels 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.

EA Checklist Prepared By:	**Name:** Tony Nickol	**Date:** May 20, 2013
	Title: Land Use Specialist, Conrad Unit, Central Land Office	

V. FINDING

25. ALTERNATIVE SELECTED:

I have selected the Proposed Alternative B, recommend the tract receive preliminary approval for sale and continue with the Land Banking process.

26. SIGNIFICANCE OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

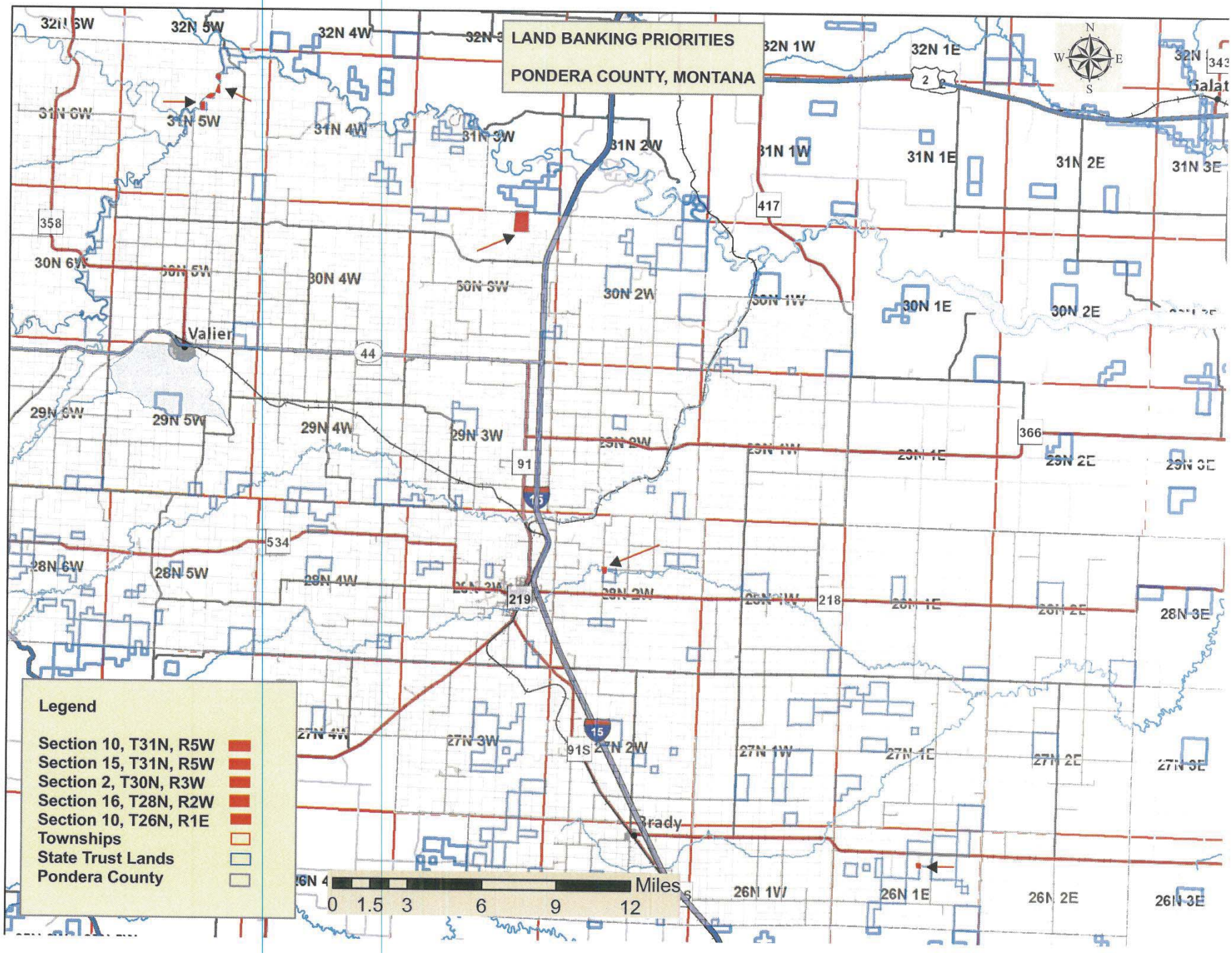
I have evaluated the comments received and potential environment affects and have determined significant environmental effects would not result from the proposed land sale. The intensive scoping process resulted in one comment from Montana FWP, which tendered support for the proposed sale. No negative comments were received from the general public. These tracts are adjacent to the Blackfeet Indian Reservation and no comments were received from the Blackfeet Tribe. These small parcels (3 separate parcel 54 acres total) do not have any unique characteristics, critical habitat or environmental conditions indicating the tract should necessarily remain under management by the DNRC. There are no indications they would produce substantially greater revenue or have substantially greater value to the trust in the near future. The parcels are less than the state wide average productivity for grazing. They tracts have been un-leased for several decades and are currently generating zero revenue to the school trust. Due to the tracts small sizes and spatial arrangement make them difficult for DNRC to manage or even distinguish from the adjacent private ownership. If sold the parcels are likely to be managed in a manner consistent with surrounding lands.

These tracts are surrounded by private land on the south and east sides and the Blackfeet Nation on the north and west sides. Legal access to these parcels would be gained only by Montana stream access laws between low water marks and no road access is present. Access would require boating or walking a minimum of 1.5 to 2.5 miles. It s very difficult to determine the ownership boundaries of these small tracts, combined with very common vegetation and terrain results in very little recreational value.

27. NEED FOR FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS:

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

EA Checklist Approved By:	**Name:**	Erik Eneboe
	Title:	Conrad Unit Manager, Central Land Office
Signature:		**Date**: 5/21/2013



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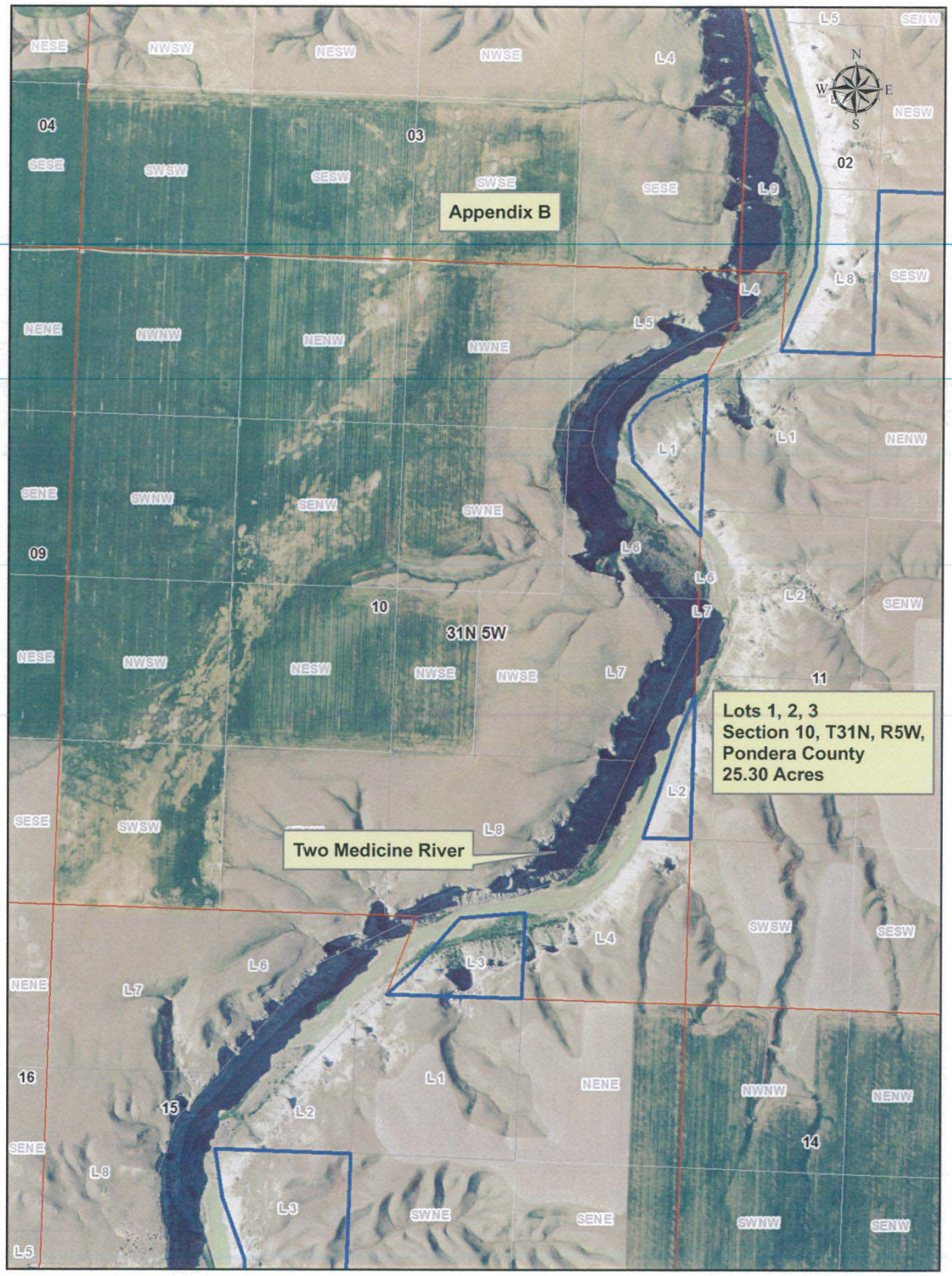
Appendix B
Lots 1, 2, 3
Section 10, T31N, R5W,
Pondera County
25.30 Acres
Two Medicine River
31N 5W
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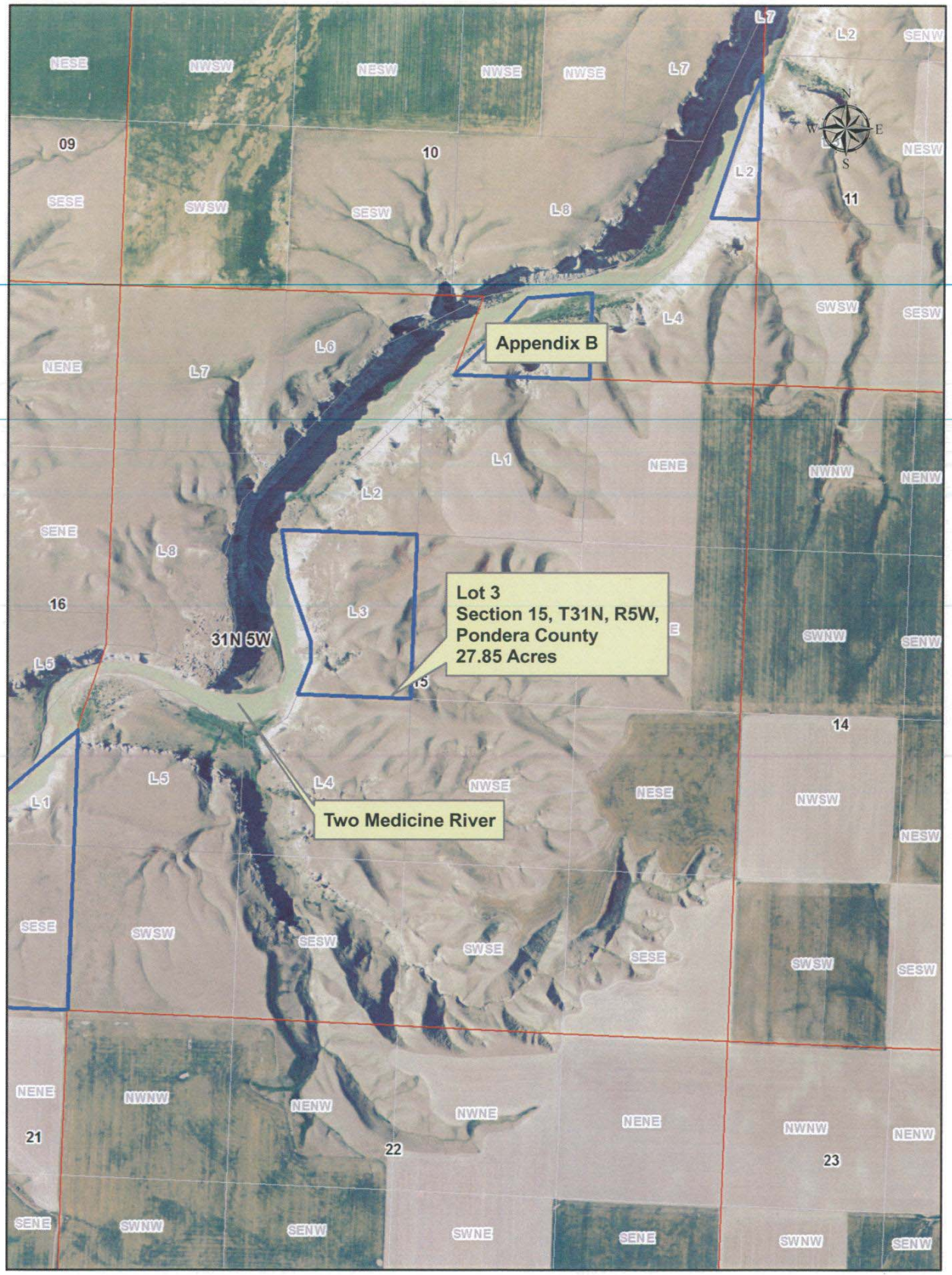
Appendix B
Lot 3
Section 15, T31N, R5W,
Pondera County
27.85 Acres
Two Medicine River
31N 5W
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APPENDIX C

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Valier MT 59486

Ken Wheeler
952 Beaverhead Road
Valier MT 59486

Monroe Brothers Partnership
4036 Swanson Road
Valier MT 59486

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Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

April 8, 2013

Erik Eneboe
DNRC – Conrad Unit Office
PO Box 961
Conrad, MT 59425

Dear Erik,

In reviewing the proposed land banking sale referenced in your letter of March 15, 2013, I provide the following comments:

First, I applaud the DNRC Land Banking Program for seeking tracts of land to sell and/or purchase to block up state lands with public access in other areas. The DRNC Land Banking Program benefits the recreating public by selling/trading these inaccessible parcels and in return purchasing/trading for parcels that do have public access. Some of the parcels mentioned in your letter are excellent candidates to sell due to being 100% inaccessible to the public and having limited management opportunities for DNRC. That being said, some of the parcels do appear to have good wildlife habitat for mule deer, white-tailed deer, pronghorn antelope as well as grassland birds, nongame, and furbearers. However, many of the parcels have no road access, nor reasonable opportunity for future road access due to the rough topography and remoteness, so neither breaking nor subdivision appear to be a major threat to important wildlife habitat. Two of the parcels are home sites. While there may be public access, limited recreational opportunity exists with these parcels.

For the above reasons, I encourage DNRC to continue the proposed land banking sale of the following parcels:

County	Section	T	R	Acres
Pondera	10	31N	5W	25.3
Pondera	15	31N	5W	27.85
Pondera	10	26N	1E	10
Pondera	16	28N	2W	20

Some of the parcels proposed for land banking sale described in your letter have high wildlife values, provide recreational opportunity, and/or are legally accessible. I recommend DNRC remove the following parcels from the proposed land banking sale:

County	Section	T	R	Acres
Pondera	2	30N	3W	241.33

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The above parcel, while lacking public access, is native prairie and is significantly large enough to provide important habitat for mule deer, white-tailed deer, pronghorn antelope, nongame wildlife, and especially grassland birds. In this part of Pondera County, level native prairie preferred by many grassland birds including Sprague's pipits, a Candidate Species under the Endangered Species Act, and other Species of Concern such as long-billed curlews, and chestnut-collared longspurs, is scarce and therefore particularly important for the conservation of these species. Adjacent ridge tops are currently farmed or have been cultivated in the past. Therefore, I believe the threat of breaking this parcel of native prairie is real and sufficient enough to recommend removing it from the proposed land banking sale.

County	Section	T	R	Acres
Toole	30	35N	3W	148
Toole	25	35N	4W	40
Toole	6	34N	3W	76.29

The above parcels all have public access and therefore do not meet the criteria for land bank sale as described in your letter. Further, these parcels provide ample recreational opportunity, including hunting, wildlife viewing, and trapping. Therefore, it is my recommendation that these parcels be withdrawn from the proposed land banking sale.

In closing, I would like to see DNRC continue the process in selling parcels without public access to later purchase parcels with public access.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Ryan L. Rauscher
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