State Historic Preservation Office
MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DAYTON STATE BANK

43545 C STREET, DAYTON

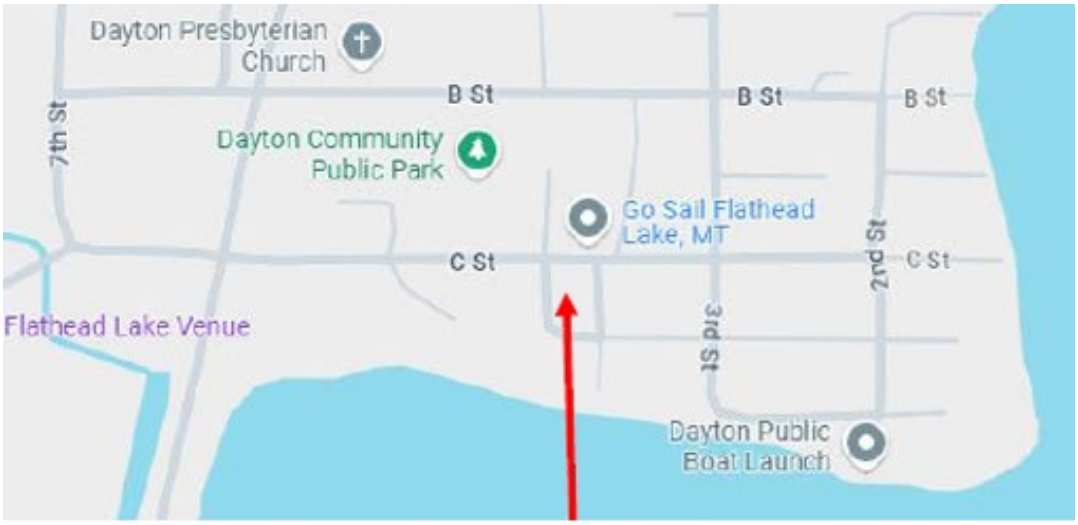
Notice of Public Comment—Montana State Historic Office (SHPO) Grant

The Montana State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) invites public comment related to a proposed SHPO Grant for the Dayton State Bank Roof and Floor Replacement Project. The Dayton State Bank is located at 43545 C Street in Dayton, Lake County, MT (DAYTON ORIGINAL TOWNSITE, S03, T24 N, R21 W, BLOCK 015, Lot 6, COS 6692). The grant would assist in rehabilitating the historic building's physical features and restoring the building to usable conditions. A draft environmental checklist is available upon request and online at https://mhs.mt.gov/shpo/news. Interested public is invited to register on the same page for the online meeting to be held on May 21, 2025, and/or to submit public comment between April 21, 2025 and May 21, 2025 by emailing SHPOGrant@mt.gov or sending written comments to Montana SHPO, 225 North Roberts St, Helena, MT 59620. Comments must be submitted to the Montana SHPO no later than 5:00 pm on Wednesday, May 21.

Scope of Work

The privately-owned, 1913 Dayton State Bank is a rare example of Egyptian Revival architecture in Montana. It has cast-in-place concrete walls and pillars, wood floor and roof assemblies, and brake-formed sheet metal entablature capping its storefront.
Work includes: 1) new oak flooring; and 2) a new roof membrane.

Award: $20,000



ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

MEPA NEPA Checklist

PART I. PROPOSED ACTION DESCRIPTION

1. Type of proposed action.

Development _____

Renovation __X_____

Maintenance _____

Land Acquisition _____

Equipment Acquisition _____

Other (Describe) _____

2. If appropriate, agency responsible for the proposed action.
Montana Historical Society - SHPO

3. Name, address phone number and E-mail address of project sponsor.
Kate Hampton, MT SHPO, 225 N Roberts, Helena, MT 59620-1201

4. Name of project.
"Dayton State Bank Roof and Floor Replacement Project"

5. If applicable:
Estimated construction/commencement date
June 15, 2025

Estimated completion date

May 1, 2027

Current status of project design (% complete)

95%

6. Location affected by proposed action (county, range and township).

Prairie County, ORIGINAL TOWNSITE, S16, T12 N, R51 E, BLOCK 040, Lot 007, 41 LOT 7AP OF COS #41 MUSEUM

7. Project size: estimate the numbers of acres that would be directly affected that are currently:

(a) Developed:
residential..... ___ acres
industrial ..... ___ acres
commercial **less than one acre**

(b) Open Space/Woodlands/
Recreation..... 0 acres

(c) Wetlands/Riparian
Areas ..... 0 acres

(d) Floodplain ..... 0 acres

(e) Productive:
irrigated cropland..... 0 acres
dry cropland ..... 0 acres
forestry ..... 0 acres
rangeland..... 0 acres
other..... 0 acres

8. Map/site plan: attach an original 8 1/2" x 11" or larger section of the most recent USGS 7.5' series topographic map showing the location and boundaries of the area that would be affected by the proposed action. A different map scale may be substituted if more appropriate or if required by agency rule. If available, a site plan should also be attached.

9. Narrative summary of the proposed action or project including the benefits and purpose of the proposed action.

The draft project specifications, drawings, and photos are enclosed. Attached materials describe work that includes:

- **Roof replacement;**
- **Flooring installation;**
- **additional tasks listed in the attached application (concrete repair) are not part of this scope of work**

The project will benefit the community by stabilizing and bringing a historic building into productive use.

10. Description and analysis of reasonable alternatives (including the MEPA-required no

action alternative). At a minimum, the following three alternatives must be presented.

a). Preferred Alternative: Fund project as described in narrative and application materials.
b). No-action Alternative: No funding provided by SHPO, project does not go forward.
c). Additional Alternatives: Project moves forward without funding as described in application. Time period extended, no federal or state oversight, project likely will not be completed, and building will continue to deteriorate, potentially causing a hazard.

11. Listing of each local, state or federal agency that has overlapping or additional jurisdiction.

(a) Permits		
Agency Name: Lake County	Permit: Building Permit	Date Filed: TBA

(b) Funding	
Agency Name: MTHS-SHPO	Funding Amount: $20,000

(c) Other Overlapping or Additional Jurisdictional Responsibilities	
CSKT	Type of Responsibility Cultural Clearance MT SHPO submitted a Cultural Clearance request on 4/9/2025

12. Name of Preparer(s) of this Environmental Checklist:

Kate Hampton

14. Date submitted. 4/8/2025

PART II. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT. At the bottom of this "Land Resources" checklist, provide a narrative description and evaluation of the cumulative and secondary effects on land resources. Even if you checked "none" in the above table, explain how you came to that conclusion. Consider the immediate, short-term effects of the action as well as the long-term effects. Attach additional pages of narrative if needed.

1. LAND RESOURCES **Will the proposed action result in:**	IMPACT				Can Impact Be Mitigated	Comment Index
	Unknown	None	Minor	Potentially Significant		
a. Soil instability or changes in geologic substructure?		X				
b. Disruption, displacement, erosion, compaction, moisture loss, or over-covering of soil which would reduce productivity or fertility?		X				
c. Destruction, covering or modification of any unique geologic or physical features?		X				
d. Changes in siltation, deposition or erosion patterns that may modify the channel of a river or stream or the bed or shore of a lake?		X				
e. Exposure of people or property to earthquakes, landslides, ground failure, or other natural hazard?		X				
f. Other		X				

The project foes not entail excavation or ground disturbance and will not result in soil instability or changes in the geologic substructure. The project will not affect the productivity or fertility of potential agricultural land, nor affect any unique features or bodies of water, as the project is confined to an urban parcel. Qualified contractors will ensure the stability of the building, and to rule out any hazards.
Because the project is limited to the existing building footprint, none of the 3 alternatives will result in alteration to land resources.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT. At the bottom of this "Air" checklist, provide a narrative description and evaluation of the cumulative and secondary effects on air resources. Even if you checked "none" in the above table, explain how you came to that conclusion. Consider the immediate, short-term effects of the action as well as the long-term effects. Attach additional pages of narrative if needed.

2. AIR **Will the proposed action result in:**	IMPACT				Can Impact Be Mitigated	Comment Index
	Unknown	None	Minor	Potentially Significant		
a. Emission of air pollutants or deterioration of ambient air quality? (also see 13 (c))			X		yes	
b. Creation of objectionable odors?		X				
c. Alteration of air movement, moisture, or temperature patterns or any change in climate, either locally or regionally?		X				
d. Adverse effects on vegetation, including crops, due to increased emissions of pollutants?		X				
e. Any discharge that will conflict with federal or state air quality regs?		X				
f. Other		X				

Under Alternatives 1 and 3, air quality may be temporarily and minorly affected due to dust and exhaust from equipment but will be confined to construction days and will have no lasting effects. No significant impacts to air quality are anticipated. Odors associated with the wood floor finishes will be temporary in nature and dissipate within a few days of application.
Because the project is limited and existing building's footprint, none of the 3 alternatives will result in alteration of air movement, moisture, temperature patterns, change in climate, adverse effects on vegetation, nor discharges in conflict with air quality regs.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT. At the bottom of this "Water" checklist, provide a narrative description and evaluation of the cumulative and secondary effects on water resources. Even if you checked "none" in the above table, explain how you came to that conclusion. Consider the immediate, short-term effects as well as the long-term effects. Attach additional pages of narrative if needed.

3. WATER **Will the proposed action result in:**	IMPACT				Can Impact Be Mitigated	Comment Index
	Unknown	None	Minor	Potentially Significant		
a. Discharge into surface water or any alteration of surface water quality including but not limited to temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity?		X				
b. Changes in drainage patterns or the rate and amount of surface runoff?		X				
c. Alteration of the course or magnitude of floodwater or other flows?		X				
d. Changes in the amount of surface water in any water body or creation of a new water body?		X				
e. Exposure of people or property to water related hazards such as flooding?		X				
f. Changes in the quality of groundwater?		X				
g. Changes in the quantity of groundwater?		X				
h. Increase in risk of contamination of surface or groundwater?		X				
i. Effects on any existing water right or reservation?		X				
j. Effects on other water users as a result of any alteration in surface or groundwater quality?		X				
k. Effects on other users as a result of any alteration in surface or groundwater quantity?		X				
l. Effects to a designated floodplain?		X				
m. Any discharge that will affect federal or state water quality regulations?		X				
n. Other:		X				

Because the project is limited to the footprint of the existing building the project Alternatives 1, 2, and 3 will have no effect on discharge, drainage, flooding, or groundwater. The property stands outside the floodplain identified on the attached FEMA firmette.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT. At the bottom of this "Vegetation" checklist, provide a narrative description and evaluation of the cumulative and secondary effects on vegetative resources. Even if you checked "none" in the above table, explain how you came to that conclusion. Consider the immediate, short-term effects as well as the long-term effects. Attach additional pages of narrative if needed.

4. VEGETATION Will the proposed action result in:	IMPACT				Can Impact Be Mitigated	Comment Index
	Unknown	None	Minor	Potentially Significant		
a. Changes in the diversity, productivity or abundance of plant species (including trees, shrubs, grass, crops, and aquatic plants)?		X				
b. Alteration of a plant community?		X				
c. Adverse effects on any unique, rare, threatened, or endangered species?		X				
d. Reduction in acreage or productivity of any agricultural land?		X				
e. Establishment or spread of noxious weeds?			X		yes	
f. Effects to wetlands or prime and unique farmland?		X				
g. Other:		X				

Because the project is limited to the footprint of the existing building, and workers vehicles will be limited to established roads and parking lots, the project will not have direct impacts to vegetation. Because of the project's location in Dayton, near Flathead lake, the Montana Natural Heritage Summary Report lists numerous native and non-native plants in the area, including several species of concern. The project, however, will be confined to an existing building on an already disturbed parcel, and we do not anticipate any impacts to species of concern nor potential species of concern. The report notes the small yellow ladyslipper, a potential species of concern, in its "species occurrences" chapter. Other potential species in the area are pointed broom sedge, Crawes sedge, panic grass, Scribner's panic grass, pale yellow jewel weed, dwarf wooly-heads, flatleaf bladderwort, and others. See attached summary report. The Montana Natural Heritage database also notes the potential existence of noxious plant species of concern in the general project area. They include several aquatic plants that do not grow on dry land. Top priority noxious/invasive plants in the area are: yellow starthistle, Dyer's woad, European common reed, Medusahead, Rush skeletonweed, Scotch broom, purple loosestrife, blueweed, Japanese and Bohemian knotweeds. Additional noxious plants in the area, with a second-tier priority and below can be found listed in the attached summary report.

There is a small risk of vehicles transporting seeds and noxious plant material inadvertently with the vehicle tires, etc. The short duration of the work time, limited disturbance, and use of paved and compacted roads and lots, will minimize the potential spread. No action (Alternative 2) would not increase the number of vehicles in the project area.

Information from http://mtnhp.org: "Montana Generalized Observations Report, Generalized Observations for Mammals = ALL Mammals and Birds = ALL Birds and Reptiles = ALL Reptiles and Amphibians = ALL Amphibians and Fish = ALL Fish and Invertebrates = ALL Invertebrates and Vascular Plants = ALL Vascular Plants and Bryophytes = ALL Bryophytes and Lichens = ALL Lichens Within Lat/Long: (46.77181,-105.25223) to (46.80462,-105.35999)", Natural Heritage Map Viewer. Montana Natural Heritage Program. Retrieved on April 8, 2025, from https://mtnhp.org/MapViewer/GenOBSReport.aspx.
"Dayton State Bank APE Environmental Summary," Natural Heritage Program, Montana State Library, 4/9/2025.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT. At the bottom of this "Fish/Wildlife" checklist, provide a narrative description and evaluation of the cumulative and secondary effects on fish and wildlife resources. Even if you checked "none" in the above table, explain how you came to that conclusion. Consider the immediate, short-term effects as well as the long-term effects. Attach additional pages of narrative if needed.

5. FISH/WILDLIFE Will the proposed action result in:	IMPACT				Can Impact Be Mitigated	Comment Index
	Unknown	None	Minor	Potentially Significant		
a. Deterioration of critical fish or wildlife habitat?		X				
b. Changes in the diversity or abundance of game animals or bird species?		X				
c. Changes in the diversity or abundance of nongame species?		X				
d. Introduction of new species into an area?		X				
e. Creation of a barrier to the migration or movement of animals?		X				
f. Adverse effects on any unique, rare, threatened, or endangered species?		X				
g. Increase in conditions that stress wildlife populations or limit abundance (including harassment, legal or illegal harvest or other human activity)?		X				
h. Adverse effects to threatened/endangered species or their habitat?		X				
i. Introduction or exportation of any species not presently or historically occurring in the affected location?		X				
j. Other:						

Because the project is limited to the footprint of the existing building and workers and their vehicles will be limited to paved roads and previously disturbed parking lots and driveways, the project will not have direct impacts to wildlife or habitat. A review of the immediate project area indicated several species of concern and potential species of concern have been observed locally. Bird observations include bald and golden eagles, Lewis' woodpeckers, pileated woodpeckers, great blue herons and trumpeter swans. Several other species – loons, hummingbirds, mergansers and more are listed in the Montana Natural Heritage Summary Report (attached). Under Alternatives 1 and 3, workers will:

- **Promptly clean up any project related spills, litter, garbage, debris, etc.**
- **Not camp overnight within the project vicinity, except in designated campgrounds, by any crew member or other personnel associated with this project**

Based on a review of the Montana Sage Grouse Habitat Conservation Program Mapper the proposed project is not mapped in an Executive Order (EO) Area for Sage Grouse Habitat. The project's location indicates Sage Grouse are not anticipated to be adversely affected by this work.

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT. At the bottom of this "Noise/Electrical Effects" checklist, provide a narrative description and evaluation of the cumulative and secondary effects of noise and electrical activities. Even if you checked "none" in the above table, explain how you came to that conclusion. Consider the immediate, short-term effects as well as the long-term effects. Attach additional pages of narrative if needed.

6. NOISE/ELECTRICAL EFFECTS Will the proposed action result in:	IMPACT				Can Impact Be Mitigated	Comment Index
	Unknown	None	Minor	Potentially Significant		
a. Increases in existing noise levels?			X		yes	
b. Exposure of people to severe or nuisance noise levels?		X				
c. Creation of electrostatic or electromagnetic effects that could be detrimental to human health or property?		X				
d. Interference with radio or television reception and operation?		X				
e. Other:						

Under Alternatives 1 and 3, There will be construction noise related to the project. No additional permanent increase in noise will occur as a result of construction activities and these activities are anticipated to be short-term and will occur during daylight hours. Because the project will involve only roof and flooring repair, no equipment will interfere with electrostatic or electromagnetic levels. No impacts are anticipated regarding radio/television interference.

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT. At the bottom of this "Land Use" checklist, provide a narrative description and evaluation of the cumulative and secondary effects on land use. Even if you checked "none" in the above table, explain how you came to that conclusion. Attach additional pages of narrative if needed. Consider the immediate, short-term effects as well as the long-term effects.

7. LAND USE Will the proposed action result in:	IMPACT				Can Impact Be Mitigated	Comment Index
	Unknown	None	Minor	Potentially Significant		
a. Alteration of or interference with the productivity or profitability of the existing land use of an area?		X				
b. A conflict with a designated natural area or area of unusual scientific or educational importance?		X				
c. A conflict with any existing land use whose presence would constrain or potentially prohibit the proposed action?		X				
d. Adverse effects on, or relocation of, residences?			X		yes	
e. Compliance with existing land policies for land use, transportation, and open space?		X				
f. Increased traffic hazards, traffic volume, or speed limits or effects on existing transportation facilities or patterns of movement of people and goods?		X				
g. Other:						

The project area is an urban parcel within the Dayton townsite. The project will not conflict with a designated natural area or area of unusual scientific or educational importance, nor with existing land uses. Effects on neighboring residences would be limited to short-term noise during the project. A secondary, longer-term effect may be increased foot and vehicular traffic volume related to improved accessibility to the building.

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT. At the bottom of this "Risk/Health Hazards" checklist, provide a narrative description and evaluation of the cumulative and secondary effects of risks and health hazards. Even if you checked "none" in the above table, explain how you came to that conclusion. Consider the immediate, short-term effects of the action as well as the long-term effects. Attach additional pages of narrative if needed.

8. RISK/HEALTH HAZARDS Will the proposed action result in:	IMPACT				Can Impact Be Mitigated	Comment Index
	Unknown	None	Minor	Potentially Significant		
a. Risk of an explosion or release of hazardous substances (including, but not limited to oil, pesticides, chemicals, or radiation) in the event of an accident or other forms of disruption?		X				
b. Effects on existing emergency response or emergency evacuation plan or create need for a new plan?		X				
c. Creation of any human health hazard or potential hazard?		X				
d. Disturbance to any sites with known or potential deposits of hazardous materials?		X				
e. The use of any chemical toxicants?		X				
f. Other:						

This rehabilitation project will consist of restoration within the building's original footprint and a few feet beyond its perimeter. The project scope of work does not include the use of hazardous substances. Refinishing chemicals will be used and disposed of according to manufacturer's instructions and local refuse rules.

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT. At the bottom of this "Community Impact" checklist, provide a narrative description and evaluation of the cumulative and secondary effects on the community. Even if you checked "none" in the above table, explain how you came to that conclusion. Consider the immediate, short-term effects as well as the long-term effects. Attach additional pages of narrative if needed.

9. COMMUNITY IMPACT Will the proposed action result in:	IMPACT				Can Impact Be Mitigated	Comment Index
	Unknown	None	Minor	Potentially Significant		
a. Alteration of the location, distribution, density, or growth rate of the human population of an area?		X				
b. Alteration of the social structure of a community?		X				
c. Alteration of the level or distribution of employment or community or personal income?		X				
d. Changes in industrial or commercial activity?		X				
e. Increased traffic hazards or effects on existing transportation facilities or patterns of movement of people and goods?		X				
f. Other:						

While the immediate project impact will provide construction jobs to local residents, long-term, the project also has the potential to have a beneficial impact on the community by enhancing local services. Dayton boasts parking and road capacity appropriate to accommodate the immediate construction project and increased commercial activity, such that there will be no increase in traffic hazards, effects on facilities, nor patterns of movement.

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT. At the bottom of this "Public Services/Taxes/Utilities" checklist, provide a narrative description and evaluation of the cumulative and secondary effects on public services, taxes and utilities. Even if you checked "none" in the above table, explain how you came to that conclusion. Consider the immediate, short-term effects as well as the long-term effects. Attach additional pages of narrative if needed.

10. PUBLIC SERVICES/TAXES/UTILITIES Will the proposed action result in:	IMPACT				Can Impact Be Mitigated	Comment Index
	Unknown	None	Minor	Potentially Significant		
a. An effect upon, or result in a need for new or altered, governmental services in any of the following areas: fire or police protection, schools, parks/recreational facilities, roads or other public maintenance, water supply, sewer or septic systems, solid waste disposal, health, or other governmental services? If so, specify:		X				
b. Effects on the local or state tax base and revenues?		X				
c. A need for new facilities or substantial alterations of any of the following utilities: electric power, natural gas, other fuel supply or distribution systems, or communications?		X				
d. Increased used of any energy source?		X				
e. Other.						

The proponents for the project (Alternatives 1 and 3) do not anticipate an effect upon or need for new or altered governmental services in the short term or the long term. The project will not require changes or upgrades to fire/police protection or other public maintenance facilities or utilities. The project will result in improvements to the appearance and stability of the building. While the use of power tools may increase electricity consumption for the property during the course of the project, that increase will be minimal and temporary. Gasoline consumption necessitated by travel for the work crews again will be minimal and temporary.

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT. At the bottom of this "Aesthetics/Recreation" checklist, provide a narrative description and evaluation of the cumulative and secondary effects on aesthetics & recreation. Even if you checked "none" in the above table, explain how you came to that conclusion. Consider the immediate, short-term effects as well as the long-term effects. Attach additional pages of narrative if needed.

11. AESTHETICS/RECREATION Will the proposed action result in:	IMPACT				Can Impact Be Mitigated	Comment Index
	Unknown	None	Minor	Potentially Significant		
a. Alteration of any scenic vista or creation of an aesthetically offensive site or effect that is open to public view?		X				
b. Alteration of the aesthetic character of a community or neighborhood?		X				
c. Alteration of the quality or quantity of recreational/tourism opportunities and settings? (Attach Tourism Report)		X				
d. Adverse effects to any designated or proposed wild or scenic rivers, trails or wilderness areas?		X				
e. Other:						

The project entails preserving and restoring original, aesthetically pleasing features of an existing building, and therefore will not alter scenic vistas, and will improve the public view of the community. The historic character of the property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will also be preserved. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new material will match the old in composition, design, color, and texture.

No designated nor proposed Wilderness Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, nor trails are in the project area. (https://data.fs.usda.gov/geodata/other_fs/wilderness/stateMap.php?stateID=MT and https://www.rivers.gov/) (https://nps.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=d89951079a374f28ab4a3b9fc41025dd) Given the relatively contained nature of the project, no impacts to wilderness, rivers, nor trails is anticipated.

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT. At the bottom of this "Cultural/historical Resources" checklist, provide a narrative description and evaluation of the cumulative and secondary effects on cultural/historical resources. Even if you checked "none" in the above table, explain how you came to that conclusion. Consider the immediate, short-term effects as well as the long-term effects. Attach additional pages of narrative if needed.

12. CULTURAL/HISTORICAL RESOURCES Will the proposed action result in:	IMPACT				Can Impact Be Mitigated	Comment Index
	Unknown	None	Minor	Potentially Significant		
a. Destruction or alteration of any site, structure or object of prehistoric historic, or paleontological importance?		X				
b. Physical changes that would affect unique cultural values?			X		yes	
c. Effects on existing religious or sacred uses of a site or area?		X				
d. Adverse effects to historic or cultural resources?		X				
e. Other:						

Because the project will take place on an existing developed lot and adhere to the SOI Standards for Rehabilitation, the proponents do not anticipate any physical changes that will adversely affect unique cultural values or religious/sacred uses of the area. The project scope of work does not include ground disturbance, and care will be taken to ensure the no archaeological resources nor underground cultural or paleontological resources will be affected. Should the project encounter such resources, the appropriate intervention will take place. The project will result in the restoration of a National Register-listed property, and therefore benefit the property's unique cultural values. MT SHPO initiated consultation with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT) preservation office via submittal of an online cultural clearance form on April 8, 2025. CSKT's findings will be incorporated into this environmental and cultural review. https://cskt.org/cultural-clearance-form/ .

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT. At the bottom of this "Summary Evaluation of Significance" checklist, provide a narrative description and evaluation of the cumulative and secondary effects. Even if you have checked "none" in the above table, explain how you came to that conclusion. Consider the immediate, short-term effects as well as the long-term effects. Attach additional pages of narrative if needed.

13. SUMMARY EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANCE Will the proposed action, considered as a whole:	IMPACT				Can Impact Be Mitigated	Comment Index
	Unknown	None	Minor	Potentially Significant		
a. Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? (A project or program may result in impacts on two or more separate resources which create a significant effect when considered together or in total.)		X				
b. Involve potential risks or adverse effects which are uncertain but extremely hazardous if they were to occur?		X				
c. Potentially conflict with the substantive requirements of any local, state, or federal law, regulation, standard or formal plan?		X				
d. Establish a precedent or likelihood that future actions with significant environmental impacts will be proposed?		X				
e. Generate substantial debate or controversy about the nature of the impacts that would be created?		X				
f. Have organized opposition or generate substantial public controversy?		X				
Additional information requested:						
g. List any federal or state permits required.						

The relatively limited potential area of effect and limited scope of the project contribute to the determination that Alternatives 1 and 3 will have no substantial cumulative effect to the area environment. Significant effects identified throughout this checklist/report consistently bear a beneficial effect to the human environment. Overall, however, the project seeks to contribute to the stabilization of a single building, rather than a largescale transformation and development.

PART III. ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST CONCLUSION SECTION

Based on the significance criteria evaluated in this Environmental Checklist (Part II), is an EIS required?

YES _____

NO ___X__

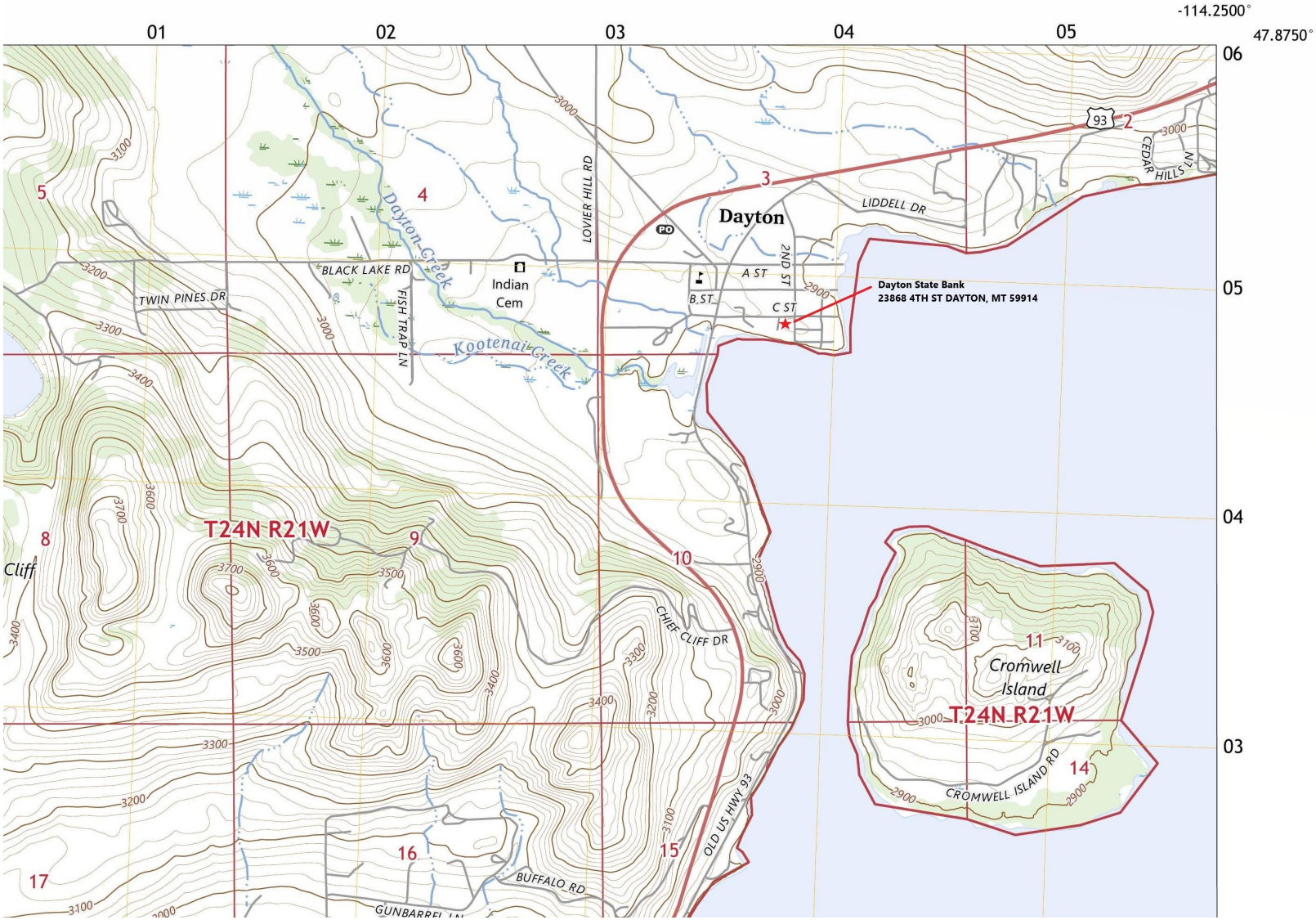
If an EIS is not required, explain why the current checklist level of review is appropriate.

The checklist process allowed for consideration of the project's potential for effects on the environment. Through the course of the research required, no substantial or unmitigable potential adverse effects were identified. Instead, several benefits to resource were summarized in the review. The project (Alternatives 1 and 3) will provide a long-term positive benefit to the cultural resource and the community.

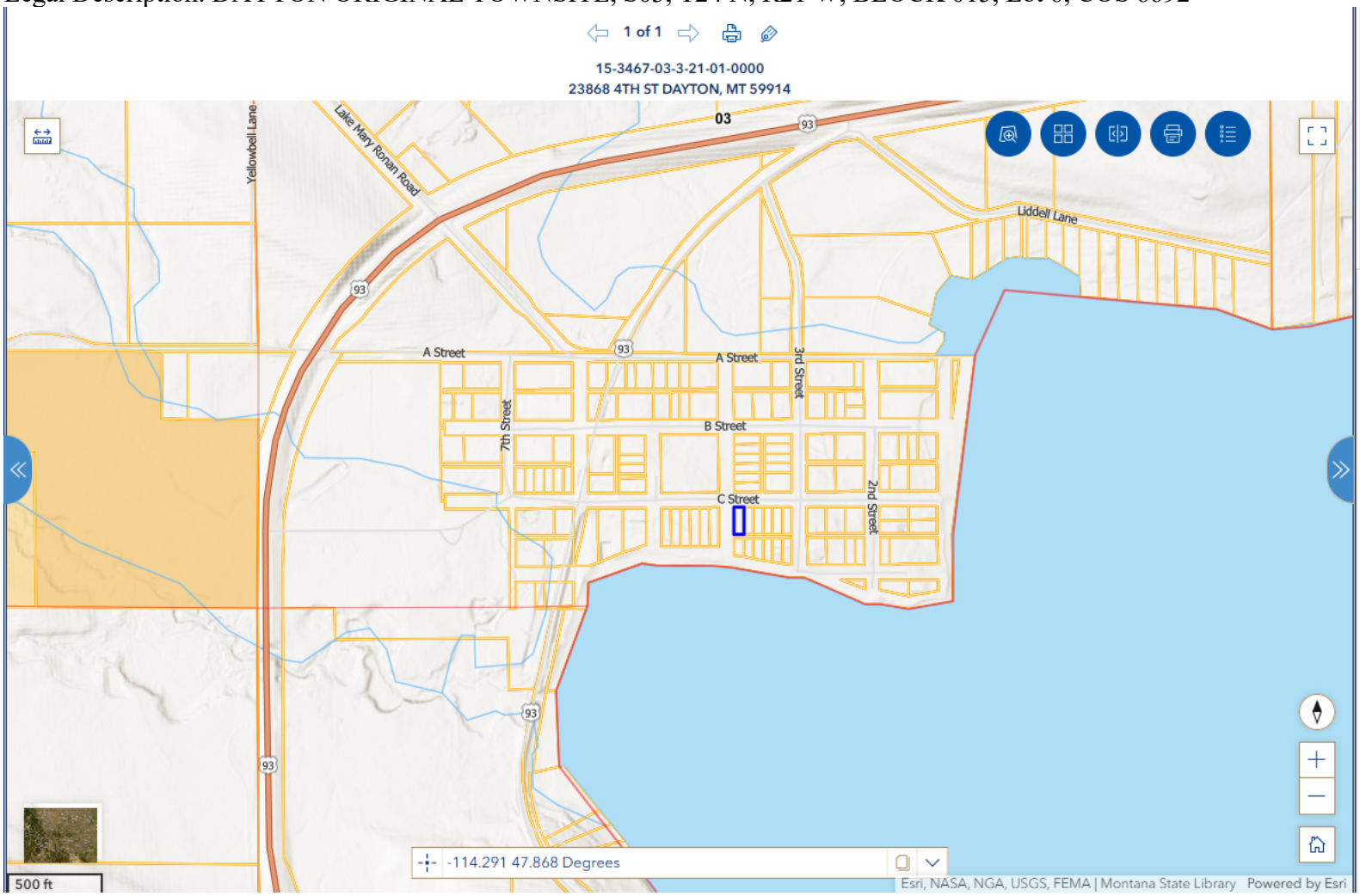
The Montana Historical Society State Historic Preservation Office will initiate a 30-day public comment period for the project, a dedicated webpage with links to relevant documents, and a public meeting. All public comments will be duly considered and integrated in the final environmental checklist for the project. That final document will include: a description of the nature of the public comments received during the official public comment period; a number tally of comments in support of the project and the numbers against; and a summary of the most important comments received and responses to these comments. Copies of all public notices and comments received will be kept on file.

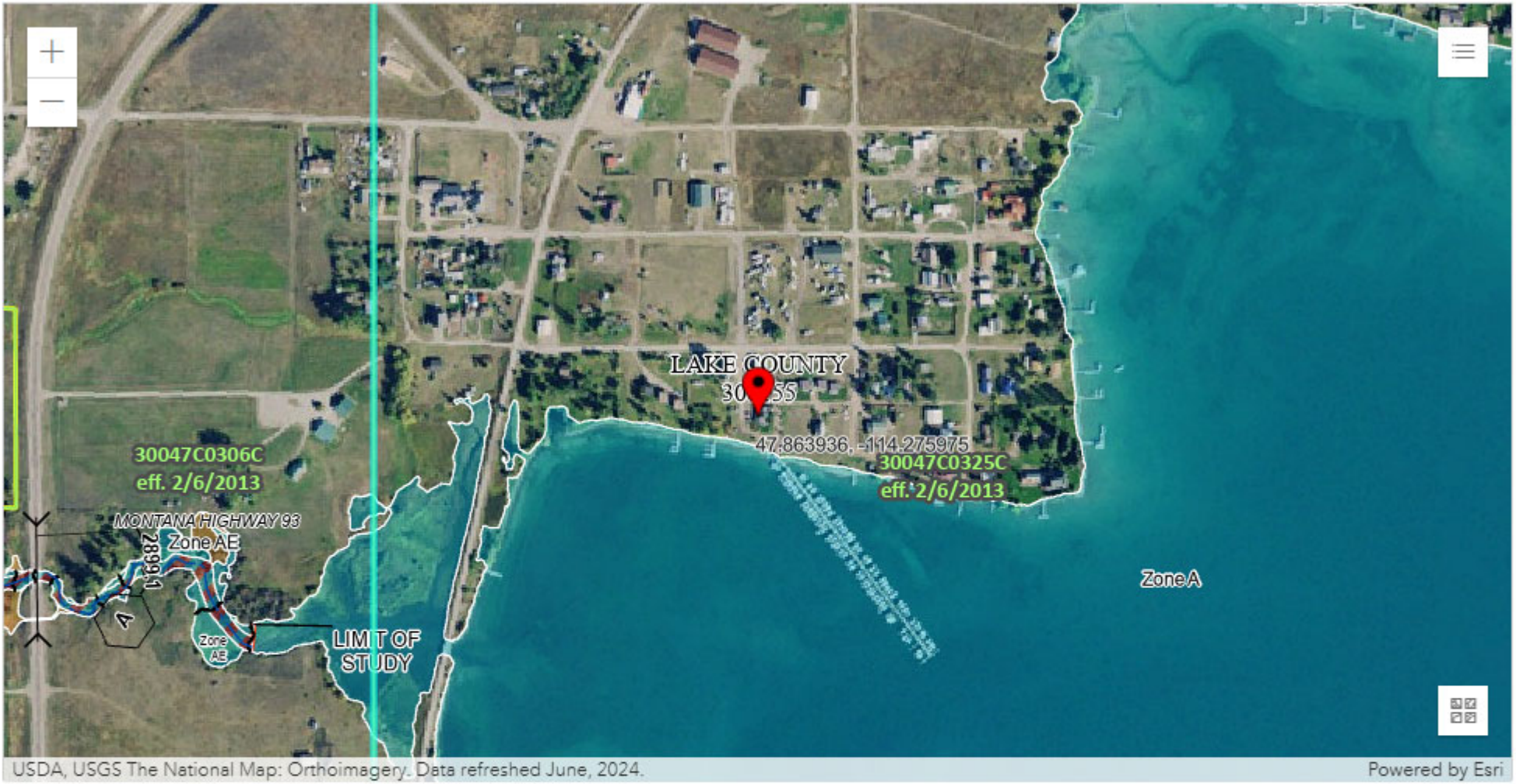
Topographic Map detail
Elmo Quadrangle
2024
T24N R21E, Section 3, SE4

Topographic map detail
Elmo Quadrangle 2024



Parcel Location
Montana Cadastral Mapping Project
23868 4TH ST, DAYTON, MT 59914
Geocode: 15-3467-03-3-21-01-0000
Legal Description: DAYTON ORIGINAL TOWNSITE, S03, T24 N, R21 W, BLOCK 015, Lot 6, COS 6692





PIN
- Approximate location based on user input and does not represent an authoritative property location

MAP PANELS
- Selected FloodMap Boundary
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone D
- Otherwise Protected Area
- Coastal Barrier Resource System Area

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
- With BFE or Depth
- Regulatory Floodway Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone D

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 / 17.5 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

Application Form

Property name:	**Dayton State Bank**	**Request Amount:**	**$29,978**
Address:	**43545 C. St.**	**Matching Funds:**	**$19,985**
City:	**Dayton, MT**	**Total Project Cost:**	**$49,963**
Zip Code:	**59914**		

Check boxes that apply:

☒Property is listed in the National Register individually or as contributing to a district.
Check here to see if your property is listed.

Name of historic district if within a district: _____

☐Property is not listed in the National Register; the owner consents to their property being listed.

☐The applicant is pursuing Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits and has submitted a final draft Part 2 to SHPO.

☒Applicant is the property's sole owner.

☐Applicant co-owns the property and has attached a letter(s) approving this application signed by all co-owners.

☐Applicant does not own the property and has attached an owner(s) letter(s) approving this application.

☐Optional letters of support are attached.

☒The owner(s)/applicant are aware of SHPO Grant stipulations that include:

-- compliance with The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Preservation;

-- nomination of the property to the National Register if property is not already listed;

-- installation of a SHPO-provided National Register interpretive panel on grant-funded property;

-- SHPO review and inspection of property treatments for a duration based on the grant award;

-- the property and project are insured.

--Subject property has no liens on it.

☒Applicant understands that if selected, they will complete the Montana Environmental Protection Act (MEPA) process prior to SHPO awarding a grant.

☐Applicant is submitting MEPA documents from a previous review of the same scope of work presented here.

☐ A copy of the fiscal sponsor's board resolution to sponsor this application is attached (if applicable).

☐ All application materials and supporting documents must be submitted through SHPO's Cultural Resources Database.

Applicant's name:	**James Lekander**	**Email:**	**mtsailing82@gmail.com**
Signature and date:	James Lekander 1-29-2025	**Phone:**	**406-250-7809**
Address:	P.O. Box 30	**City, State, Zip**	Dayton MT 59914

Photos: The first four (4) photos should capture the building exterior from all four sides. Captions should indicate which side of the building is shown, e.g. *North Elevation.* An "elevation" is an exterior wall of a building.

The Dayton State Bank building looking south at the north end of the building

Photo # 1 **Photo subject:** **North Elevation**

The Dayton State Bank building looking north at the south end of the building

Photo #2 **Photo subject:** **South Elevation**

The Dayton State Bank building looking east at the west end of the building

Photo #3 Photo subject: West Elevation

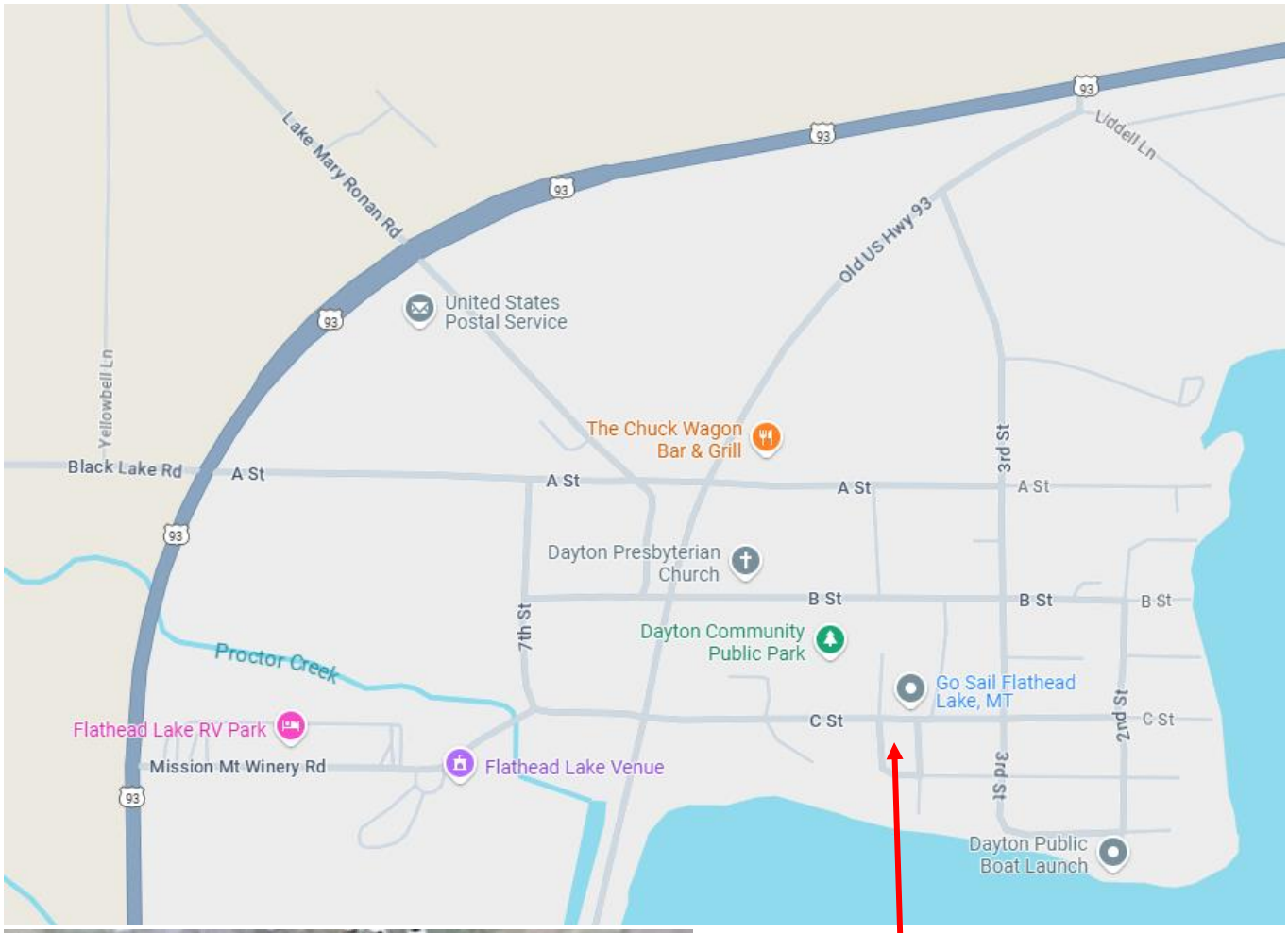
The Dayton State Bank building looking northwest at the south east corner of the building

Photo # 4 Photo subject: East Elevation

Photo #5 Photo subject: Bank interior at time of application submittal

Photo #6 Photo subject: Vault Door Closed (left) and Open (right)

Site Plan: Depict the property's physical context. Google maps are acceptable. Mark the property clearly on the map.



Dayton State Bank

Historic Significance: What qualities make the property significant? Explain the property's significant associations with any (a) significant events or patterns of history, (b) significant persons, and/or (c) significant achievements or representative examples of architectural styles, trends, architects, or engineering. *Limit: 2500 characters*

The Great Northern railroad identified the Marias Pass to be stable for rail use in 1889. Kalispell established as a Great Northern rail destination in 1892 and by 1904, B.N. had a spur to Somers. By 1910, trains were serving both Somers and Polson. Good roads were not in place yet and barges on the lake were busy with stops at Dayton going north and south. By 1910 Indian reservations were open to settlement and Dayton moved from present day Proctor to the shore of Flathead Lake. Agriculture was new to Flathead Lake and first tried in the valley west of Dayton. Timber became a need and mills in Somers and Polson were destinations for the logs towed in floatillas by barge to both ends of the lake. By 1930, an 880 foot train trestle angled out of Dayton near 4th Street to unload logs harvested from the Proctor valley and delivered by train to the lake. The trestle structure remains today and is used as a deep-water dock for sailboats.

There is a great deal of history of the Dayton/Proctor area and the families that settled here. This history was originally published in 1990 by the Chief Cliff Homemakers and a second edition published in 2010. Some detail on the history of the Dayton State Bank follows:

Established in early 1910, the first bank in Dayton was the Dayton Banking Company and was located in the Dayton Mercantile Company building. To meet the requirements set forth in a new Montana Banking law, more capital was needed and the bank name was changed to Harris and Co., Bankers. C.B. Harris, the president, was also president of Kalispell National Bank and the First National Bank of Polson. J.B. Lawlis, a retired cattleman from eastern Montana, was vice-president. Harris along with George Brawith, cashier, made plans to erect a new bank building.

In 1913 construction began on the new building. Several stockholders invested in the bank at this time. This is when Mr. Dwelle became involved. He invested $5,000 in the operation and was named vice-president. At that point it became known as the Dayton State Bank.

In October 1913 the business moved into its new building with the round copper balls on the two corners of the roof. In 1914, Mr. Harris disposed of his interest in the bank. At that time W.N. Nofsinger, who was a representative of Great Northern Capital, gained controlling interest and became president of all of the banks mentioned. He was also president of the Somers Bank. After two decades serving the Dayton-Proctor area, and handling the tribal payroll until 1931, the bank finally closed its doors in 1934. The closing was a difficult process as there were no guidelines at that time for closing a bank that was still solvent.

The Dayton State Bank building is one of only three buildings that remain in Dayton from circa 1910. Most of the rest were destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. The other buildings that remain are the Dew Drop Inn which was built and operated by Elmer and Minnie Lawrence and a home owned by one of the bankers.

Architectural Description: An architectural description reflects the building's setting, shape and form, number of stories, structural, cladding, and finish materials, and architectural features such as windows, brackets, porches, built-ins, etc. Describe the property as it looks today and its condition. List dates of original construction, historic, or contemporary modifications. *Limit: 3000 characters*

Architectural Description

In 1910, when the Dayton Bank was opened, it was called Dayton Banking Co. and was located in the back of the Dayton Mercantile Co. The bank soon changed owners and became Harris and Company Bankers, and a new building across the street was built in 1913.

The architectural design of the new building was Egyptian Revival with large bold corner pillars and copper balls on the front corners. The bank walls were cold poured concrete. As the first pour layer hardened, the forms were removed and moved up for the next concrete pour. This continued non-stop to create outside walls nearly 20 feet high.

A ceiling was installed inside at about 15 feet above the floor. The ceiling timbers remain today except for the few which were damaged by water leaking from the roof in later years.

The floor was built on timber joists set into concrete pockets in the walls. These timbers did not survive near where the wood touched the concrete and many were replaced. The wood plank floor was replaced with new floor joists and the plywood subfloor that exists today. The oak floor covering in the original building has not yet been replaced and is part of this project.

A vault was built in the same manner as the exterior walls except that it was given a concrete floor and ceiling. It is essentially an 8-inch-thick concrete box with a huge steel security door that remains to this day.

There was a fireplace for heat. The design of the fireplace is similar in design to the front of the building itself.

The original lighting was gas lamps mounted near the ceiling. Some of the gas piping can still be seen today.

The layout of the bank included partitions creating a customer area (which included the fireplace), two offices (one open to the customer area and one closed with a door), and an area for staff to service the two teller windows. These partitions remain to this day along with an original paper form distribution shelf in the customer area.

The Dayton State Bank is the only external example of Egyptian Revival architecture in the state of Montana.

Project Summary: Describe the scope of work, its importance to the property and community, and how you will accomplish it. *Limit: 750 characters*

The installation of oak flooring will begin by removing all contents of the bank building including the partition walls. When the entire floor is clear, the floor will be leveled and flattened. Next, an underlayment is rolled down and the floor boards nailed in. Finally, the floor is sanded, sealed, and finished. The floor is allowed to cure for 1-2 weeks before replacing the partition walls.

The concrete pillars in the front of the building will be disassembled, removed, and the individual pieces repaired. The support bases will then be rebuilt or repaired. The columns will then be re-installed. All the flatwork in front of the building will next be removed and a new base installed so as to minimize future water damage. New concrete flatwork will be installed with a broom finish for safer walking.

The roof will be recovered with a TPO membrane and new gutters installed.

Budget Table & Narrative: Provide a budget overview including estimates based on verifiable, reasonable, and allowable costs. Explain the basis of estimates listed in the table, how you plan to fund the project combining SHPO funds and other sources. List all other sources and whether they are secured. The value for in-kind services is $30.84 per hour, and up to $100 per hour for professional in-kind services. *Limit: 1000 characters*

	SHPO Funds	Matching Cash	Matching In-Kind	Total
Labor	9,532	6,355	0	**15,887**
Materials	20,446	13,630	0	**34,076**
Reporting/Planning	0	0	0	**0**
Other	0	0	0	**0**
Total	29,978	19,985	0	**49,963**

Estimated breakdown of projects. Materials includes equipment cost. Using contractors with proven results.

	SHPO	Match	Total
Floor			
Labor	$3,450	$2,300	$5,750
Materials	$4,050	$2,700	$6,750
Planning	$0	$0	$0
Totals	$7,500	$5,000	$12,500
	SHPO	Match	Total
Concrete			
Labor	$3,202	$2,135	$5,337
Materials	$8,198	$5,465	$13,663
Planning	$0	$0	$0
Totals	$11,400	$7,600	$19,000
	SHPO	Match	Total
Roof			
Labor	$2,880	$1,920	$4,800
Materials	$8,198	$5,465	$13,663
Planning	$0	$0	$0
Totals	$11,078	$7,385	$18,463

Project timeline: List the start of work, estimate project milestones, and completion of work. Describe future phases beyond SHPO-funded work. Limit: 2500 characters

Project is proposed to begin June 2, 2025.
Week 1:
- **Empty bank contents into storage container**
- **Remove partition walls into storage container**
- **Laser scan floor and mark for leveling**
- **Add self-leveling material in layers and sections with plywood on the final layer**

Week 2:
- **Run de-humidifier in bank with bank closed to dry out the floor leveler**

Week 3:
- **Store flooring planks in bank for 2 weeks to adjust to temperature and humidity**

Week 5:
- **Install flooring planks to floor**

Week 6:
- **Sanding and finishing in multiple layers**
- **Allow finish to cure for a week after completed**

Week 8:
- **Reinstall partition walls**
- **Move bank contents from storage container to bank**
- **Project is complete by approximately August 2, 2025.**

Concrete work will be completed during the summer and fit around other work and scheduled based on weather conditions and equipment availability.

Roof covering will take 1-2 days and be scheduled according to contractor availability.

Future Work:

The bank building originally had utility bulkheads running horizontally along the walls at floor level. The original bulkhead boards are still on-site and intended to be re-installed.

The partition walls were laminated with a thin skin of wood similar to the way furniture is made. These laminations have deteriorated and need to be replaced. This may be easier to accomplish prior to re-installing the partition walls. If this is done at that time, the schedule would be extended by up to 2 weeks depending on the method of adhering the new laminate and the type of finish applied.

Original building had two spheres on the front fascia. These could be fabricated and installed to return the building to its original form.

Project Feasibility: Demonstrate how you will complete the project within the grant's timeframe and with the given resources, while meeting SHPO Grant requirements. Justify your budget to show costs as necessary, reasonable, and allowable. Indicate whether the project will rely on professional or non-professional labor. *Limit: 3500 characters*

Work will be performed by an independent contractor with a valid ICEC (Independent Contractor Exemption Certificate). Insurance rates will be increased to the SHPO required amounts for the duration of the project. Work will be completed by professionals with high quality workmanship.

Independent contractors will be paid for time, material, and expenses commensurate to professional services in the Polson area for the floor leveling, concrete placement and other necessary tasks. Finishing of the floors will be at an hourly rate typical for the area. Materials will be provided by the contractor at cost with no markup. Budget is based on contractor estimate.

Construction methods used will employ the latest available materials to achieve a long-lasting installation.

Unfinished hardwood flooring is currently priced at about $5 / sq. ft. Total cost of flooring material including underlayment, fasteners, and leveling will be about $6000. Equipment rental is approximately $650. The cost to install the flooring will be based on the time necessary to complete the task.

Floor leveling will require plywood of various thicknesses, screws, and floor leveling compound. This is labor intensive and will depend on the amount of area affected. Preliminary laser measurements indicate that approximately ½ of the floor area will need to be adjusted.

Roof repair will be done by a local contractor. The work is estimated to take 2 days. The amount in the application matches the amount on the bid obtained.

Concrete work will be performed by a local contractor familiar with the various aspects of cementitious products, mixtures, and placement methods and practiced in their application. Heavy equipment will be required for lifting and removal of the concrete pillars in front of the building. Removed concrete will be hauled to the landfill for disposal. Concrete work is estimated due to a number of unknowns involved with the construction of the pillars.

Project Urgency: How will the project address needs of and threats to the property and the surrounding community? What would become of the property if the project does not move forward? What preservation challenges exist in the community, and how will the project address those factors? *Limit: 2500 characters including spaces*.

The building currently does not have a floor covering. There is only a plywood sub-floor which is painted. This floor is not suitable for much foot traffic since it is soft wood and not resistant to water or wear. It is also not original in appearance. The project to replace the oak flooring will protect the sub-floor and restore its original appearance.

The current roof is a TPO membrane that is near end-of-life. One leak has already been repaired. By replacing the roof membrane, the newly restored ceiling and all the contents of the building will be protected against potential water damage from future leaks which may be undetected during unoccupied periods.

The more completely that this building is restored, the greater incentive that exists to encourage any future owners of the building to maintain it as it is. There are only 3 buildings remaining from those present in the early 1900s and this bank building is one of them. This bank building is visited each year by many who attend the "Dayton Daze" event.

If this project does not move forward, there is risk of water damage should the roof develop a leak that is not detected in a timely manner. Additionally, the deteriorating concrete in front of the building may worsen to the point where it becomes a safety concern for visitors. The concrete flatwork is becoming uneven and one of the pillars is becoming structurally unstable. It is leaning and a crack has developed in the middle of it such that more than 50% of the cross-section is separated.

The community has several environmental challenges. First, the water that is available from many of the wells contains arsenic and requires treatment. The bank building is served by a shallow well that does not suffer from this trouble. The water is chlorinated in the basement of the bank and then distributed to several buildings. Secondly, the area has a very fine and dense clay surface. This makes septic drain fields a challenge to install. The bank building is connected to a private mound type treatment system that the other buildings on the same water supply system share.

Project Sustainability: Explain the project's long-lasting benefits to the property, and how the property owner intends to maintain the property. How will the project sustain its economic benefit to the community? *Limit: 2500 characters including spaces*.

A fully restored bank building adds historic character to the area in Dayton. Dayton attracts many who enjoy sailing because the breeze is so reliable. The immediate area around the bank building includes a yacht club with harbor house, deep water docks, a public park, sailboat training classes, and facilities to launch larger sailboats. Many visitors stop by the bank building during the Dayton Daze festival each fall.

The owner intends to maintain the building for the public to enjoy seeing and possibly to be an enjoyable atmosphere for a breakfast and sandwich shop. Visitors could stop in for breakfast before spending that day out on the lake.

Also on the same property is a small cabin that is suitable for year-round living. The cabin was moved from another part of Dayton and improved to a livable space. This cabin could be used by a property care-taker or rented to sustain the preservation of the Dayton State Bank building.

Photo Key: Photos are necessary to show the architectural features described in the **Detailed Project Description** in the next section. Plot each photo location on the relevant floorplan with the photo number and view direction.

Fireplace

Offices

Photo Key: Photos are necessary to show the architectural features described in the **Detailed Project Description** in the next section. Plot each photo location on the relevant floorplan with the photo number and view direction.

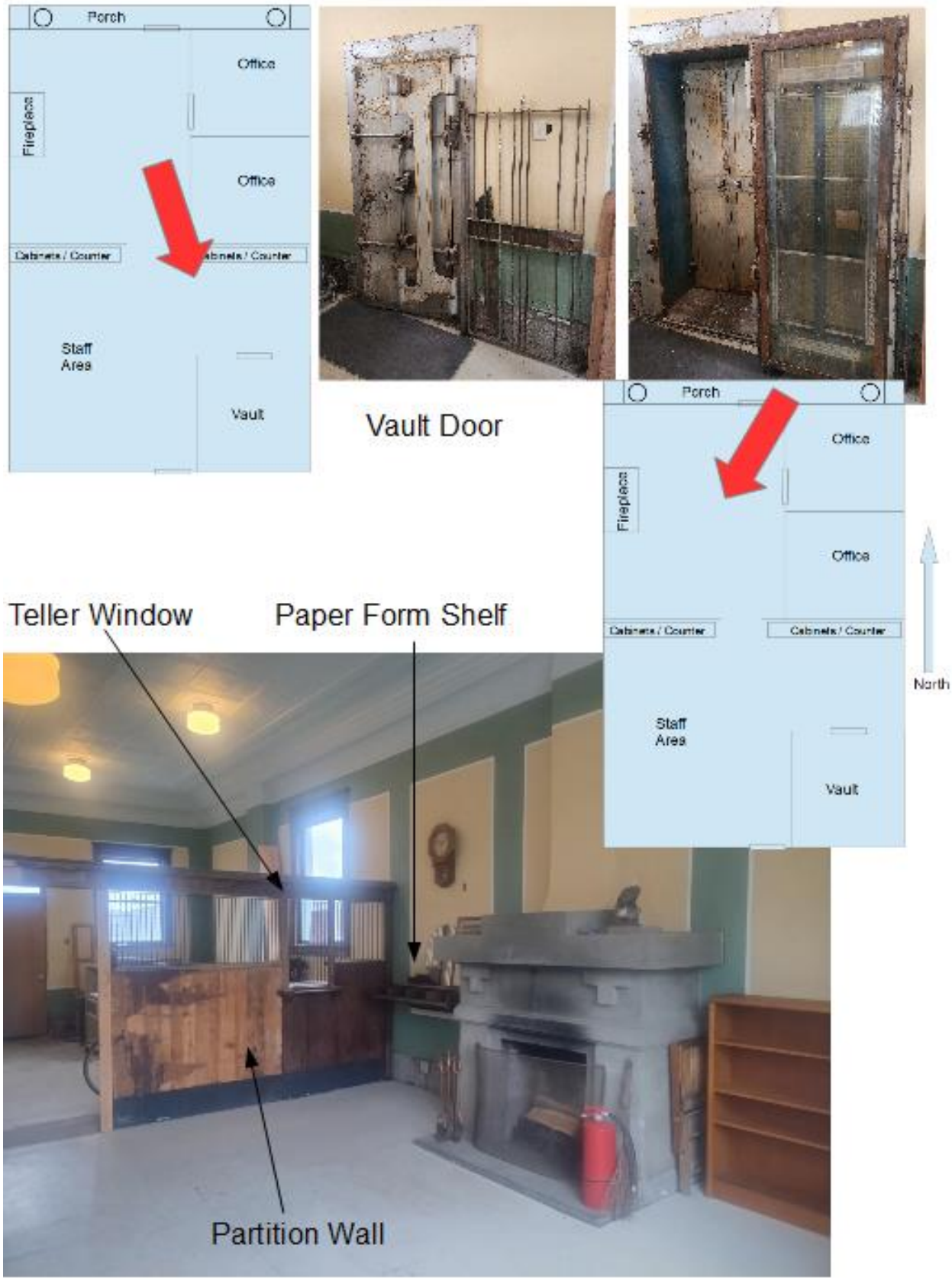
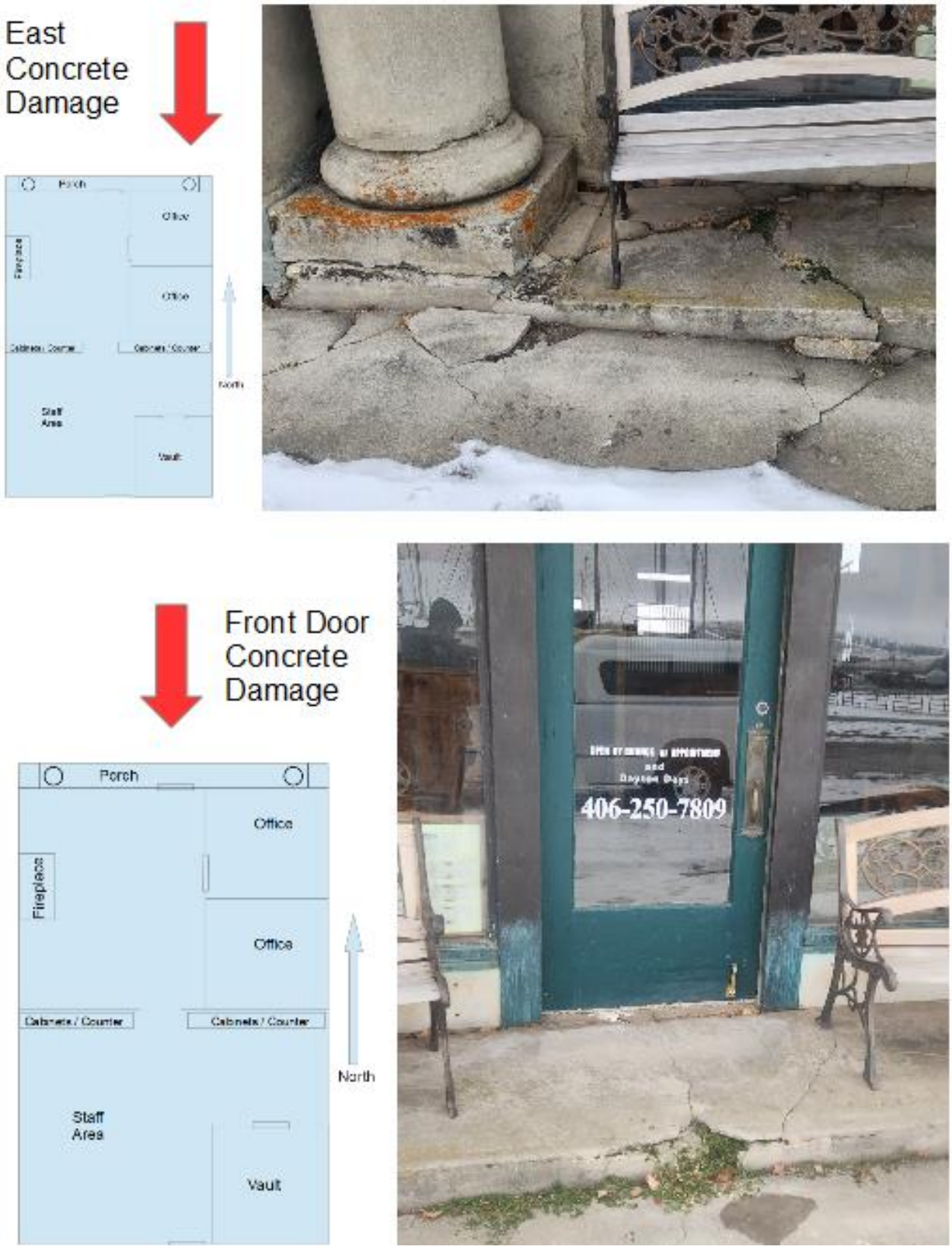
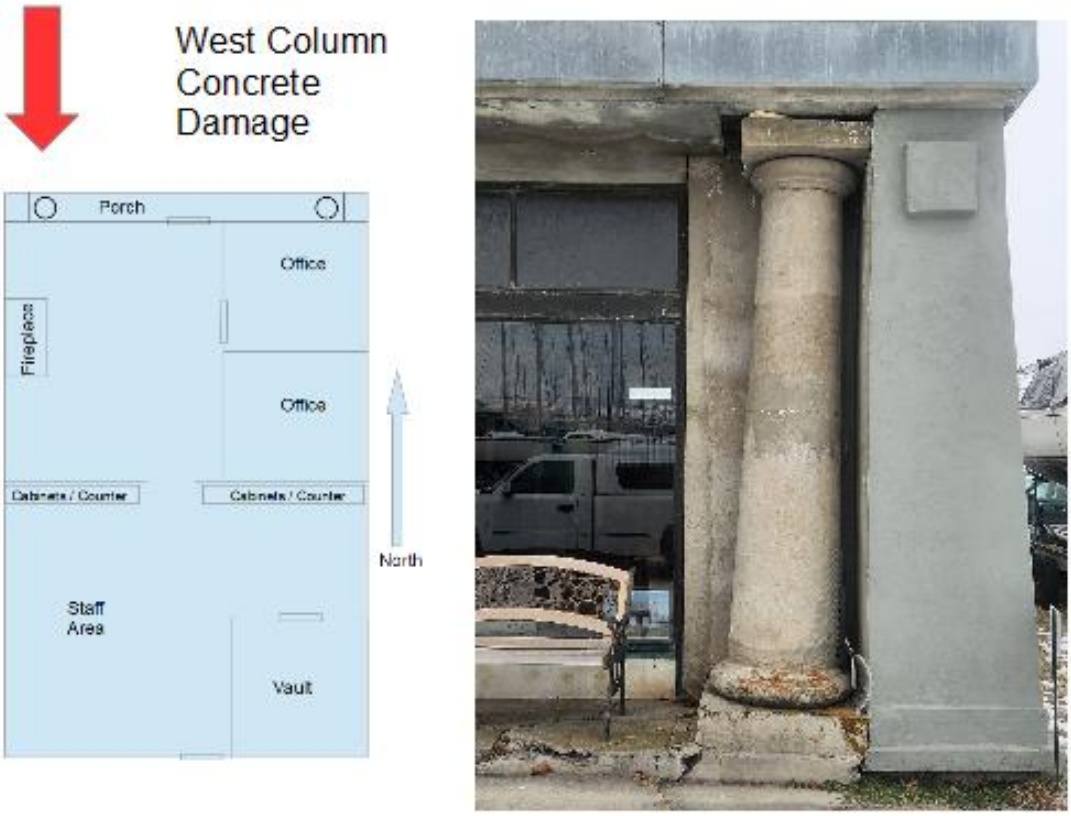


Photo Key: Photos are necessary to show the architectural features described in the Detailed Project Description in the next section. Plot each photo location on the relevant floorplan with the photo number and view direction.



Floor level:

Photo Key: Photos are necessary to show the architectural features described in the **Detailed Project Description** in the next section. Plot each photo location on the relevant floorplan with the photo number and view direction.



Floor level/Ground:

Detailed Project Description – Describe all aspects of the project by feature, including items not paid for by SHPO funds. Examples of features are foundation, masonry, siding, roof, windows, entries, finishes, flooring, trim, stairs, mechanical, electrical, plumbing, interior spaces, etc. Copy and renumber tables as needed. Drawings are optional and may be provided as a PDF attachment and referenced in the "drawing number(s)."

1. Feature: Floor Date of feature: _____

Photo Number(s): _____ Drawing Number(s): _____

Describe the feature and its condition:

The original floor of the bank was hardwood planks about 3 inches in width. This floor was damaged due to a roof leak that allowed water to enter for a considerable time. The original floor was removed and the damaged floor joists were replaced. A new 3/4" T&G plywood sub-floor was installed. This new sub-floor is structurally sound, however, it is not level or flat. This cannot be corrected from underneath the floor as there is no access (crawlspace or basement) to this portion of the floor

Describe proposed work and the impact that work will have on the feature:

The floor will be leveled and flattened prior to installing the oak flooring. All contents of the bank including the partition walls must be removed in order to install the new flooring. The oak flooring that will be installed will greatly aid in returning the appearance of the interior to its original character. The flooring will also be more durable than the plywood that is currently the floor.

2. Feature: Roof Date of feature: _____

Photo Number(s): _____ Drawing Number(s): _____

Describe the feature and its condition:

The bank building currently has a TPO membrane roof that is nearing the end of its expected life. The roof is flat with parapet walls that are also covered by the TPO membrane. One roof leak has already occurred and was repaired. It is desirable to recover the roof with a new membrane before any additional leaks occur.

Describe proposed work and the impact that work will have on the feature:

The existing roof membrane will be stress cut to avoid trapping moisture and a new membrane applied along with a ½" recovery board. The membrane will be removed from the parapet wall and replaced. The coping metal, drip edge flashing, gutters, and downspouts will be replaced to ensure proper water run-off. There will be a 20 year warranty on the new roof membrane.

3. Feature: Concrete fascia and flatwork Date of feature:

Photo Number(s): Drawing Number(s):

Describe the feature and its condition:

The concrete flatwork is very broken up and sinking into the clay soil. The pillars have sunk down opening a space above for birds to enter. The west column is leaning badly and is cracked in the middle. These columns are extremely heavy and the west column will eventually collapse. The concrete is deteriorating on both of the columns. They need patched and sealed. The concrete step at the entrance is no longer at the correct elevation for safe entry into a public space.

Describe proposed work and the impact that work will have on the feature:

The concrete pillars will be removed in pieces and repaired. After repairs, a sealer will be applied to protect from deterioration. The pillar support based will be repaired or replaced depending on what is discovered with their removal and then the pillars will be restacked and sealed at the top of the fascia. Then, the concrete flatwork will be removed and replaced along with the base under the concrete. Spoils will be hauled to a landfill.

4. Feature: Partition Walls Date of feature:

Photo Number(s): Drawing Number(s):

Describe the feature and its condition:

The partition walls in the customer side of the bank had been laminated with wood sheeting but the sheeting has deteriorated over the years and needs to be replaced.

Describe proposed work and the impact that work will have on the feature:

The old sheeting will be scraped off in sections where it cannot be saved and new skins applied. The new skins will be stained and coated with a protective finish. This work is not part of this application but is planned for the near future.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY

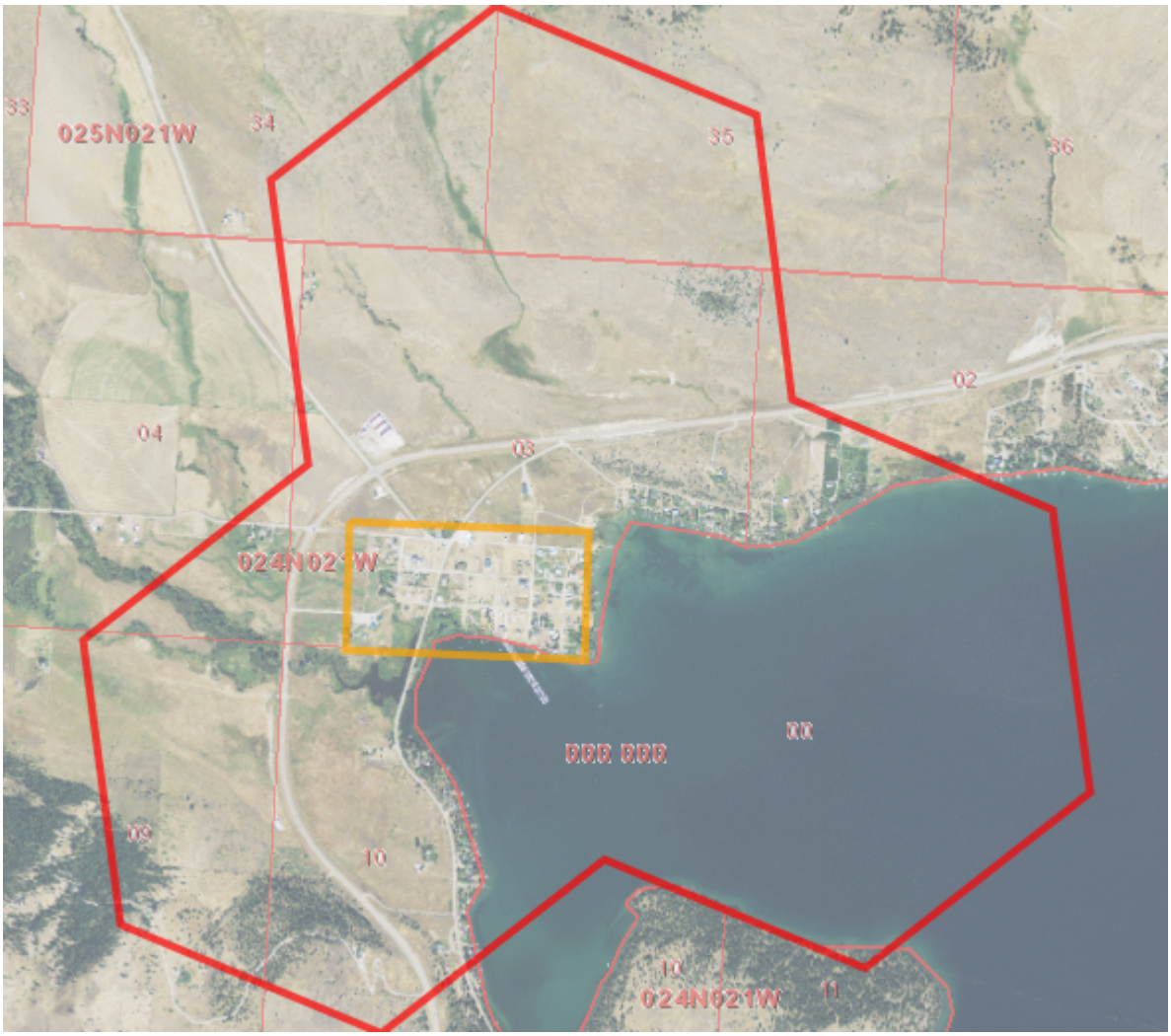
NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM mtnhp.org

1201 11th Ave ▫ P.O. Box 201800 ▫ Helena, MT 59620-1800 ▫ fax 406-444-0266 ▫ phone 406-444-3989

Environmental Summary

Latitude	Longitude
47.85018	-114.25016
47.88448	-114.29434

Summarized by:
Dayton State Bank
(Custom Area of Interest)



Suggested Citation
Montana Natural Heritage Program. Environmental Summary Report.
for Latitude 47.85018 to 47.88448 and Longitude -114.25016 to -114.29434. Retrieved on 4/9/2025.

The Montana Natural Heritage Program is part of the Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System. Since 1985, it has served as a neutral and non-regulatory provider of easily accessible information on Montana's species and biological communities to inform all stakeholders in environmental review, permitting, and planning processes. The program is part of the NatureServe network that is composed of over 60 member programs across North America that work to provide current and comprehensive distribution and status information on species and biological communities.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM

NATURESERVE

Table of Contents

- Species Report
- Structured Surveys
- Land Cover
- Wetland and Riparian
- Land Management
- Biological Reports
- Invasive and Pest Species
- Introduction to Montana Natural Heritage Program
- Data Use Terms and Conditions
- Suggested Contacts for Natural Resource Agencies
- Introduction to Native Species
- Introduction to Land Cover
- Introduction to Wetland and Riparian
- Introduction to Land Management
- Introduction to Invasive and Pest Species
- Additional Information Resources

Introduction to Environmental Summary Report

Environmental Summary Reports from the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) provide information on species and biological communities to inform all stakeholders in environmental review, permitting, and planning processes. For information on environmental permits in Montana, please see permitting overviews by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, the Index of Environmental Permits for Montana and our Suggested Contacts for Natural Resource Management Agencies. The 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 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 that follow 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. If your area of interest corresponds to a statewide polygon layer (e.g., watersheds, counties, or public land survey sections) information summaries in your report will exactly match those boundaries. However, if your report is for a custom area, 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 a layer of hexagons intersected by the polygon they specified as shown on the report cover. Summarizing by these hexagons which are one square mile in area and approximately one kilometer in length on each side allows for consistent and rapid delivery of summaries based on a uniform grid that has been used for planning efforts across North America.

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. Users are reminded 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 STATE LIBRARY
NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
A program of the **Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System**

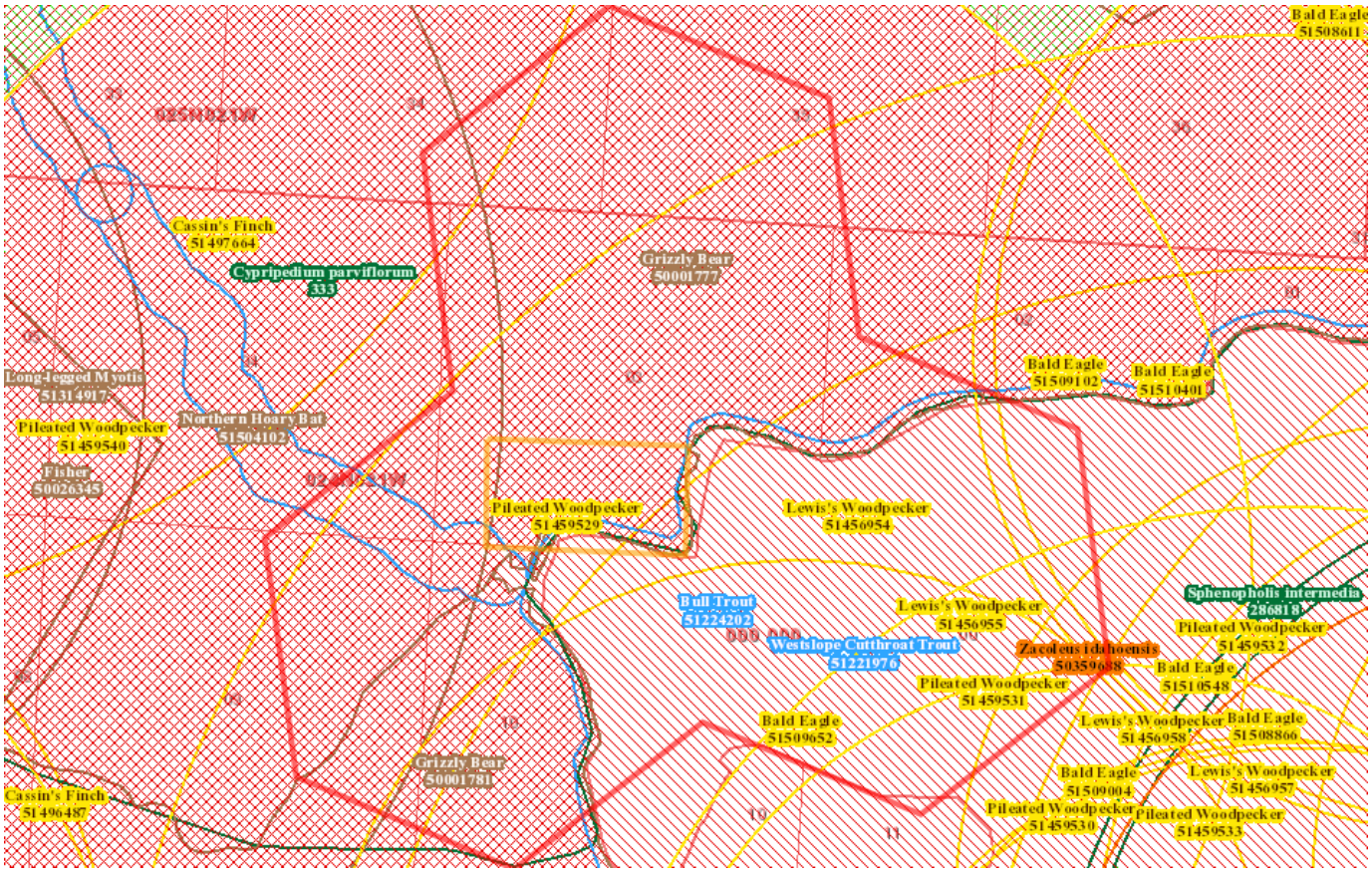
Legend

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

Latitude	Longitude
47.85018	-114.25016
47.88448	-114.29434

Native Species

Summarized by: **Dayton State Bank** *(Custom Area of Interest)*
Filtered by:
Native Species reports are filtered for Species with MT Status = Species of Concern, Special Status, Important Animal Habitat, Potential SOC



Species Occurrences

	USFWS Sec7	# SO	# Obs	Predicted Model	Range
F - Bull Trout *(Salvelinus confluentus)* SOC	7	1			Y

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3** State: **S2** USFWS: **LT; CH** BLM: **THREATENED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2**

Delineation Criteria Stream reaches and standing water bodies where the species is believed to be present based on the professional judgement of a fisheries biologist, potentially supported by habitat assessment, direct capture, or confirmed presence in adjacent areas. In order to reflect the importance of adjacent terrestrial habitats to survival, stream reaches are buffered 100 meters, standing water bodies greater than 1 acre are buffered 50 meters, and standing water bodies less than 1 acre are buffered 30 meters into the terrestrial habitat based on PACFISH/INFISH Riparian Conservation Area standards. (Last Updated: Mar 19, 2024)

Predicted Models: N 100% Suitable (native range) (deductive)

F - Westslope Cutthroat Trout *(Oncorhynchus lewisi)* SOC		1			Y

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

Species of Concern - Native/Non-native Species - (depends on location or taxa) Global: **G4** State: **S2**
USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (BD, BRT, KOOT, LOLO)**
Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (CG, HLC) BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2**

Delineation Criteria Stream reaches and standing water bodies where the species presence has been confirmed through direct capture or where they are believed to be present based on the professional judgement of a fisheries biologist due to confirmed presence in adjacent areas. In order to reflect the importance of adjacent terrestrial habitats to survival, stream reaches are buffered 100 meters, standing water bodies greater than 1 acre are buffered 50 meters, and standing water bodies less than 1 acre are buffered 30 meters into the terrestrial habitat based on PACFISH/INFISH Riparian Conservation Area standards. (Last Updated: Mar 08, 2024)

Predicted Models: N 100% Suitable (native range) (deductive)

B - Bald Eagle *(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)* SSS		5	17		Y

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

Special Status Species - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4** USFWS: **BGEPA; MBTA** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** PIF: **2**

Delineation Criteria Confirmed nesting area buffered by a minimum distance of 2,000 meters in order to be conservative about encompassing the breeding territory and area commonly used for renesting. Only nesting observations with a locational uncertainty of 1,000 meters or less will be used to delineate a nesting area. (Last Updated: Feb 12, 2025)

Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

M - Northern Hoary Bat *(Lasiurus cinereus)* SOC

1 S M

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S3B** 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 5,000 meters. (Last Updated: Dec 26, 2024)

Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

B - Lewis's Woodpecker *(Melanerpes lewis)* SOC

3 S M

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC17** USFS: **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (HLC)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2** PIF: **2**

Delineation Criteria Confirmed breeding area based on the presence of a nest, chicks, or territorial adults during the breeding season. Point observation location is buffered by a minimum distance of 300 meters in order to encompass the likely foraging area used by breeding adults around the nest tree and otherwise is buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 5,000 meters. (Last Updated: Dec 20, 2024)

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Cypripedium parviflorum *(Small Yellow Lady's-slipper)* PSOC

1 Y

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

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (LOLO)** **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (CG, HLC)**

Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

M - Grizzly Bear *(Ursus arctos)* SOC

7 2 Y H

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFWS: **LT** BLM: **THREATENED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2-3**

Delineation Criteria Species Occurrence polygons represent areas delineated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) that encompass both home ranges and potential transitory movements based on verified sightings. Within these areas, the USFWS wants project proponents to consider whether the species "may be present" when evaluating the potential impacts of a project and to work with the USFWS to develop and implement best management practices to minimize or eliminate project effects on the species. (Last Updated: Dec 26, 2024)

Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

B - Cassin's Finch *(Haemorhous cassinii)* SOC

1 Y

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**

Delineation Criteria Observations with evidence of breeding activity buffered by a minimum distance of 300 meters in order to be conservative about encompassing the courtship and foraging distance from nesting areas and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 5,000 meters. (Last Updated: Dec 26, 2024)

Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

B - Pileated Woodpecker *(Dryocopus pileatus)* SOC

4 Y

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**

Delineation Criteria Observations with evidence of breeding activity buffered by a minimum distance of 1,500 meters in order to be conservative about encompassing home ranges and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 5,000 meters. (Last Updated: Dec 20, 2024)

Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
A program of the **Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System**

Legend

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

Latitude	Longitude
47.85018	-114.25016
47.88448	-114.29434

Native Species

Summarized by: **Dayton State Bank** *(Custom Area of Interest)*
Filtered by:
Native Species reports are filtered for Species with MT Status = Species of Concern, Special Status, Important Animal Habitat, Potential SOC

Other Observed Species

Species	USFWS Sec7	# Obs	Predicted Model	Range
B - Hooded Merganser *(Lophodytes cucullatus)* PSOC		16		Y M
B - Rufous Hummingbird *(Selasphorus rufus)* PSOC		2		S M
B - Barrow's Goldeneye *(Bucephala islandica)* PSOC		3		Y W M
B - Horned Grebe *(Podiceps auritus)* SOC		2		S M
B - Trumpeter Swan *(Cygnus buccinator)* SOC		12		Y M
B - Great Blue Heron *(Ardea herodias)* SOC		3		Y S M
B - Common Loon *(Gavia immer)* SOC		2		S M
B - Clark's Nutcracker *(Nucifraga columbiana)* SOC		2	Not Assessed	Y
B - Golden Eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)* SOC		1	Not Assessed	Y
B - Ferruginous Hawk *(Buteo regalis)* SOC		1	Not Assessed	M

B - Hooded Merganser *(Lophodytes cucullatus)* PSOC
View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGIN** PIF: **2**
Predicted Models: O 33% Optimal (inductive), M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

B - Rufous Hummingbird *(Selasphorus rufus)* PSOC
View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S4B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10** PIF: **3**
Predicted Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive)

B - Barrow's Goldeneye *(Bucephala islandica)* PSOC
View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGIN** PIF: **2**
Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

B - Horned Grebe *(Podiceps auritus)* SOC
View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

B - Trumpeter Swan *(Cygnus buccinator)* SOC
View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **1**
Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

B - Great Blue Heron *(Ardea herodias)* SOC
View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

B - Common Loon *(Gavia immer)* SOC
View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (LOLO)** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **1**
Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

B - Clark's Nutcracker *(Nucifraga columbiana)* SOC
View in Field Guide | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** USFS: **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (FLAT)** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**

B - Golden Eagle *(Aquila chrysaetos)* SOC
View in Field Guide | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **BGEPA; MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

B - Ferruginous Hawk *(Buteo regalis)* SOC
View in Field Guide | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
A program of the **Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System**

Legend

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

Latitude	Longitude
47.85018	-114.25016
47.88448	-114.29434

Native Species

Summarized by: **Dayton State Bank** *(Custom Area of Interest)*
Filtered by:
Native Species reports are filtered for Species with MT Status = Species of Concern, Special Status, Important Animal Habitat, Potential SOC

Other Potential Species

	USFWS Sec7	Predicted Model	Range
F - Northern Pikeminnow *(Ptychocheilus oregonensis)* SOC			Y
F - Peamouth *(Mylocheilus caurinus)* SOC			Y
V - Carex scoparia *(Pointed Broom Sedge)* SOC			Y
V - Dichanthelium acuminatum *(Panic Grass)* SOC			Y
V - Wolffia columbiana *(Columbia Water-meal)* SOC			Y
B - Yellow-billed Cuckoo *(Coccyzus americanus)* SOC	7		S M
R - Snapping Turtle *(Chelydra serpentina)* SOC			N
V - Dichanthelium oligosanthes var. scribnerianum *(Scribner's Panic Grass)* SOC			Y
V - Isoetes echinospora *(Spiny-spore Quillwort)* SOC			Y
B - Black Tern *(Chlidonias niger)* SOC			S M
B - Caspian Tern *(Hydroprogne caspia)* SOC			S M
V - Carex crawei *(Crawe's Sedge)* SOC			Y

F - Northern Pikeminnow *(Ptychocheilus oregonensis)* SOC

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3**
Predicted Models: N 100% Suitable (native range) (deductive)

F - Peamouth *(Mylocheilus caurinus)* SOC

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3**
Predicted Models: N 100% Suitable (native range) (deductive)

V - Carex scoparia *(Pointed Broom Sedge)* SOC

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S1S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (BD, BRT)** Plant Threat Score: **No Known Threats**
Predicted Models: O 67% Optimal (inductive), M 33% Moderate (inductive)

V - Dichanthelium acuminatum *(Panic Grass)* SOC

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S3** Plant Threat Score: **Unknown**
Predicted Models: O 67% Optimal (inductive), M 33% Moderate (inductive)

V - Wolffia columbiana *(Columbia Water-meal)* SOC

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S3** Plant Threat Score: **No Known Threats**
Predicted Models: O 33% Optimal (inductive), M 67% Moderate (inductive)

B - Yellow-billed Cuckoo *(Coccyzus americanus)* SOC

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **PS: LT; MBTA** BLM: **THREATENED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3, SGIN** PIF: **2**
Predicted Models: O 33% Optimal (inductive), M 67% Moderate (inductive)

R - Snapping Turtle *(Chelydra serpentina)* SOC

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native/Non-native Species - (depends on location or taxa) Global: **G4G5** State: **S3** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3, SGIN**
Predicted Models: O 33% Optimal (inductive), M 67% Moderate (inductive)

V - Dichanthelium oligosanthes var. scribnerianum *(Scribner's Panic Grass)* SOC

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5T5** State: **S1S2** Plant Threat Score: **Low**
Predicted Models: O 33% Optimal (inductive), M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Isoetes echinospora *(Spiny-spore Quillwort)* SOC

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** Plant Threat Score: **No Known Threats** CCVI: **Less Vulnerable**
Predicted Models: O 33% Optimal (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

B - Black Tern *(Chlidonias niger)* SOC

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC11; BCC17** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Predicted Models: O 33% Optimal (inductive), M 33% Moderate (inductive)

B - Caspian Tern *(Hydroprogne caspia)* SOC

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2** PIF: **2**
Predicted Models: O 33% Optimal (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Carex crawei *(Crawe's Sedge)* SOC

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2S3** Plant Threat Score: **Low**
Predicted Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive)

V - Impatiens aurella *(Pale-yellow Jewel-weed)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** Plant Threat Score: **No Known Threats**
Predicted Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive)

V - Utricularia intermedia *(Flatleaf Bladderwort)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (KOOT)** Plant Threat Score: **No Known Threats**
Predicted Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive)

B - Western Screech-Owl *(Megascops kennicottii)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4G5** State: **S3S4** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGIN** PIF: **3**
Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

R - Western Skink *(Plestiodon skiltonianus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3, SGIN**
Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

I - Bombus suckleyi *(Suckley's Cuckoo Bumble Bee)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G2G3** State: **S1** USFWS: **P**
Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

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

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4G5** State: **S2?** Plant Threat Score: **No Known Threats**
Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Mimulus floribundus *(Floriferous Monkeyflower)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **SH** Plant Threat Score: **No Known Threats** CCVI: **Highly Vulnerable**
Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Psilocarphus brevissimus *(Dwarf woolly-heads)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2S3** Plant Threat Score: **No Known Threats**
Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

B - Black-necked Stilt *(Himantopus mexicanus)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**
Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Mimulus breviflorus *(Short-flowered Monkeyflower)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S1S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (KOOT)** **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (FLAT)** Plant Threat Score: **Unknown**
CCVI: **Moderately Vulnerable**
Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive)

M - Fringed Myotis *(Myotis thysanodes)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

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

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S2S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (BD, BRT, KOOT)** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

M - Long-legged Myotis *(Myotis volans)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4G5** State: **S3**
Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

M - North American Porcupine *(Erethizon dorsatum)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4** FWP SWAP: **SGIN**
Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Botrychium simplex *(Least Moonwort)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (BD, BRT, KOOT)** CCVI: **Less Vulnerable**
Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Eleocharis rostellata *(Beaked Spikerush)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFS: **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (CG, FLAT, HLC)** Plant Threat Score: **Unknown**
CCVI: **Less Vulnerable**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Idahoa scapigera *(Scalepod)* SOC

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

USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (BRT)**
Sensitive - Suspected in Forests (LOLO)

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S1S2** **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (FLAT)** Plant Threat Score: **High - Medium**
CCVI: **Moderately Vulnerable**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Lobelia kalmii *(Kalm's Lobelia)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** Plant Threat Score: **No Known Threats**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

B - Meesia triquetra *(Meesia Moss)* SOC

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

USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (BD, BRT, KOOT)**
Sensitive - Suspected in Forests (LOLO)

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (CG, FLAT)**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

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

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

B - Evening Grosbeak *(Coccothraustes vespertinus)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Brasenia schreberi *(Watershield)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S1S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (KOOT, LOLO)** Plant Threat Score: **Unknown** CCVI: **Less Vulnerable**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Carex lacustris *(Lake-bank Sedge)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S1S2** USFS: **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (FLAT)** Plant Threat Score: **Low**
CCVI: **Moderately Vulnerable**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Schoenoplectus subterminalis *(Water Bulrush)* SOC

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

USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (LOLO)**

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (HLC)** Plant Threat Score: **Unknown**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Trichophorum cespitosum *(Tufted Club-rush)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** USFS: **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (FLAT)** Plant Threat Score: **No Known Threats**
CCVI: **Moderately Vulnerable**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

B - American Bittern *(Botaurus lentiginosus)* SOC

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

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

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

B - American White Pelican *(Pelecanus erythrorhynchos)* SOC

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

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

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

B - Common Tern *(Sterna hirundo)* SOC

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

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

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

B - Forster's Tern *(Sterna forsteri)* SOC

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

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

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

I - Danaus plexippus *(Monarch)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2S3** USFWS: **P** USFS: **Sensitive - Migratory in Forests (BD, BRT, KOOT)**
Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Drosera rotundifolia *(Roundleaf Sundew)* PSOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4** Plant Threat Score: **Unknown**
Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive)

M - Long-eared Myotis *(Myotis evotis)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3**
Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

M - Silver-haired Bat *(Lasionycteris noctivagans)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S3**
Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

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

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

M - Western Pygmy Shrew *(Sorex eximius)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**
Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

R - Northern Alligator Lizard *(Elgaria coerulea)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3, SGIN**
Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

A - Western Toad *(Anaxyrus boreas)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (BD, BRT, KOOT, LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2**
Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

V - Botrychium ascendens *(Upward-lobed Moonwort)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (BD, KOOT)** CCVI: **Less Vulnerable**
Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

V - Botrychium hesperium *(Western Moonwort)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** CCVI: **Less Vulnerable**
Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

B - Veery *(Catharus fuscescens)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **2**
Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

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

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC11; BCC17** PIF: **3**
Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

I - Margaritifera falcata *(Western Pearlshell)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (BD, BRT, KOOT, LOLO)** **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (CG, HLC)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2**
Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Centunculus minimus *(Chaffweed)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** Plant Threat Score: **No Known Threats**
Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Heteranthera dubia *(Water Star-grass)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S1S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (KOOT)** Plant Threat Score: **Unknown**
Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Potamogeton obtusifolius *(Blunt-leaved Pondweed)* SOC

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Suspected in Forests (LOLO)** **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (HLC)** Plant Threat Score: **Low**
Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Stellaria crassifolia *(Fleshy Stitchwort)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** Plant Threat Score: **No Known Threats**

Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

B - Scorpidium scorpioides *(A Scorpidium Moss)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (KOOT, LOLO)** **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (FLAT, HLC)**

Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

B - Bobolink *(Dolichonyx oryzivorus)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10; BCC11; BCC17** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **3**

Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

B - Common Poorwill *(Phalaenoptilus nuttallii)* PSOC

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

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4B** USFWS: **MBTA** FWP SWAP: **SGIN** PIF: **3**

Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

B - Harlequin Duck *(Histrionicus histrionicus)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2B** USFWS: **MBTA** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (BD, KOOT, LOLO)** **Sensitive - Migratory in Forests (BRT)** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2** PIF: **1**

Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

B - Tennessee Warbler *(Leiothlypis peregrina)* PSOC

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

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4B** USFWS: **MBTA**

Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

M - North American Water Vole *(Microtus richardsoni)* PSOC

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

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

Predicted Models: L 33% Low (inductive)

M - Yuma Myotis *(Myotis yumanensis)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** FWP SWAP: **SGIN**

Predicted Models: L 33% Low (inductive)

B - Black-backed Woodpecker *(Picoides arcticus)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **MBTA** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (LOLO)** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3** PIF: **1**

Predicted Models: L 33% Low (inductive)

B - Great Gray Owl *(Strix nebulosa)* PSOC

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

Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4** USFWS: **MBTA** BLM: **SENSITIVE** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3, SGIN** PIF: **3**

Predicted Models: L 33% Low (inductive)

I - Rhyacophila betteni *(Betten's Free-living Caddisfly)* SSS

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

Special Status Species - Native Species Global: **G2G4** State: **S3S4**

Predicted Models: L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Botrychium paradoxum *(Peculiar Moonwort)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G3G4** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (BD, KOOT)** **Sensitive - Suspected in Forests (LOLO)** **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (CG, FLAT, HLC)** BLM: **SENSITIVE**

CCVI: **Moderately Vulnerable**

Predicted Models: L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Dryopteris cristata *(Crested Shieldfern)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (BRT, KOOT, LOLO)** **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (FLAT)** Plant Threat Score: **Low**

CCVI: **Moderately Vulnerable**

Predicted Models: L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Epipactis gigantea *(Giant Helleborine)* SOC

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

Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2S3** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (BD, BRT, KOOT, LOLO)** **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (FLAT, HLC)** Plant Threat Score: **Low**

CCVI: **Moderately Vulnerable**

Predicted Models: L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Geocaulon lividum *(Northern Toadflax)* **PSOC**

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3S4** Plant Threat Score: **No Known Threats**
Predicted Models: 33% Low (inductive)

V - Lycopodium inundatum *(Northern Bog Clubmoss)* **SOC**

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S2** USFS: **Sensitive - Suspected in Forests (KOOT)** **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (FLAT)** Plant Threat Score: **Unknown** CCVI: **Highly Vulnerable**
Predicted Models: 33% Low (inductive)

V - Madia minima *(Small-headed Tarweed)* **PSOC**

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3S4** Plant Threat Score: **No Known Threats**
Predicted Models: 33% Low (inductive)

V - Silene spaldingii *(Spalding's Catchfly)* **SOC**

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G2G3** State: **S2** USFWS: **LT** Plant Threat Score: **Very High** CCVI: **Extremely Vulnerable**
Predicted Models: 33% Low (inductive)

B - Black Swift *(Cypseloides niger)* **SOC**

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S2B** USFWS: **MBTA; BCC10** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (BRT, KOOT)** **Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (FLAT)** FWP SWAP: **SGCN1, SGIN** PIF: **2**
Predicted Models: 33% Low (inductive)

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

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Potential Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S4B** USFWS: **MBTA** PIF: **3**
Predicted Models: 33% Low (inductive)

F - Brook Stickleback *(Culaea inconstans)* **PSOC**

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Potential Species of Concern - Native/Non-native Species - (depends on location or taxa) Global: **G5** State: **S4**
Predicted Models: 100% Suitable (introduced range) (deductive)

F - Lake Trout *(Salvelinus namaycush)* **SOC**

View in Field Guide **View Predicted Models** **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native/Non-native Species - (depends on location or taxa) Global: **G5** State: **S2** FWP SWAP: **SGCN2**
Predicted Models: 33% Suitable (introduced range) (deductive)

M - Canada Lynx *(Lynx canadensis)* **SOC**

View in Field Guide **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G5** State: **S3** USFWS: **LT; CH** BLM: **THREATENED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

M - Wolverine *(Gulo gulo)* **SOC**

View in Field Guide **View Range Maps**
Species of Concern - Native Species Global: **G4** State: **S3** USFWS: **LT** USFS: **Sensitive - Known in Forests (LOLO)** BLM: **THREATENED** FWP SWAP: **SGCN3**

A program of the **Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System**

Latitude	Longitude
47.85018	-114.25016
47.88448	-114.29434

Structured Surveys

Summarized by: **Dayton State Bank** *(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.

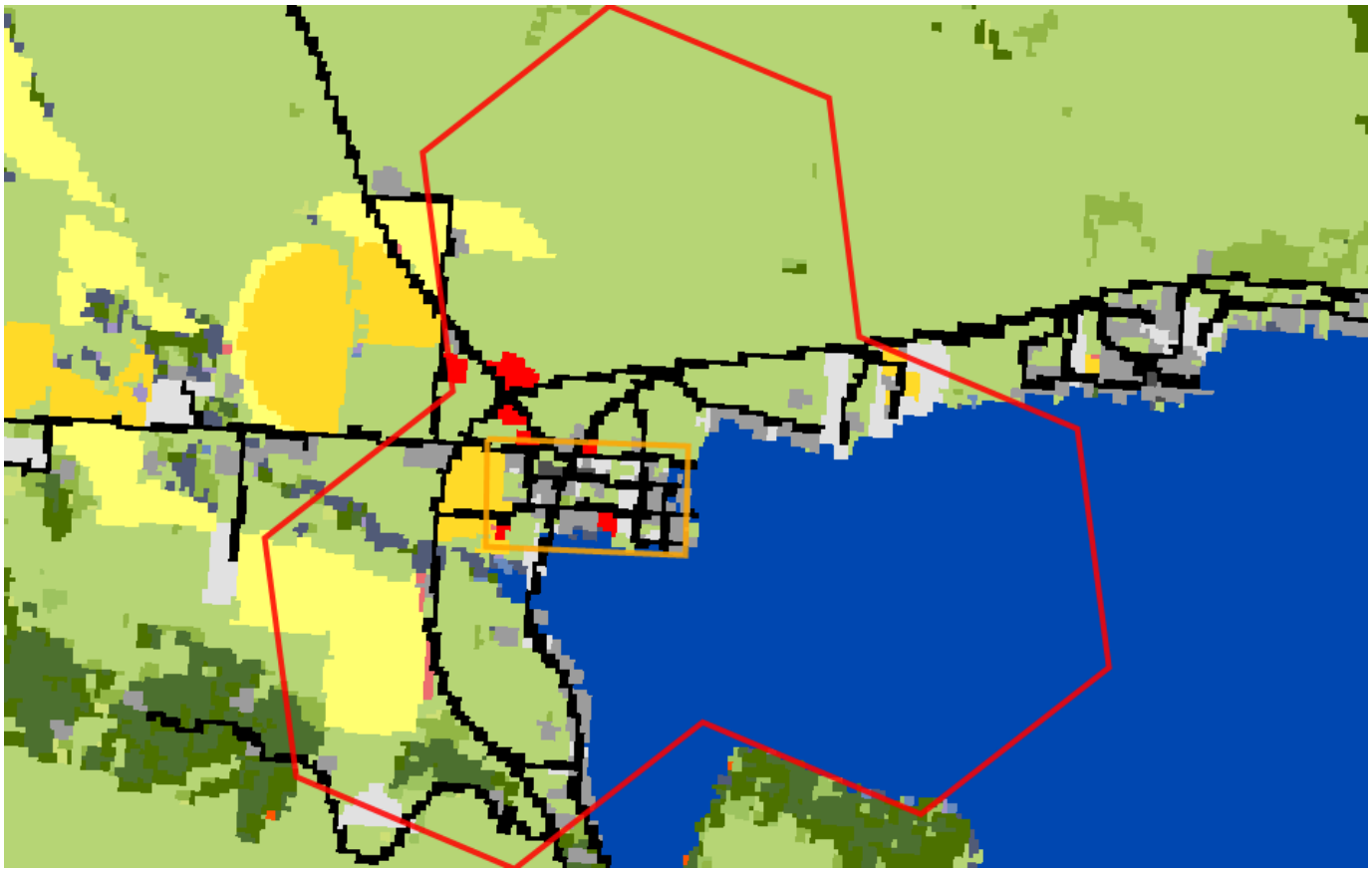
E-Eurasian Water-milfoil Rake *(Rake tows/pulls for Eurasian Water-milfoil)*	**Survey Count**: 9	**Obs Count**: 9	**Recent Survey**: 2024
E-Invasive Mussel eDNA *(eDNA for Invasive Mussels)*	**Survey Count**: 6	**Obs Count**:	**Recent Survey**: 2018
E-Invasive Mussel Plankton Tow *(Plankton tows for veligers of Invasive Mussels)*	**Survey Count**: 53	**Obs Count**:	**Recent Survey**: 2024
E-Kicknet *(Kicknet Collection Survey for Invasive Mussels and Snails)*	**Survey Count**: 13	**Obs Count**:	**Recent Survey**: 2024
E-Noxious Weed, Road-based *(Noxious Weed Road-based Visual Surveys)*	**Survey Count**: 4	**Obs Count**: 13	**Recent Survey**: 2005
E-Visual Aquatic Invasives *(Visual Encounter Surveys for Aquatic Invasives on Shorelines or Underwater)*	**Survey Count**: 14	**Obs Count**: 17	**Recent Survey**: 2024

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
A program of the **Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System**

Latitude	Longitude
47.85018	-114.25016
47.88448	-114.29434

Land Cover

Summarized by: **Dayton State Bank** *(Custom Area of Interest)*



41% (*790 Acres*)

Grassland Systems
Montane Grassland

Rocky Mountain Lower Montane, Foothill, and Valley Grassland

This grassland system of the northern Rocky Mountains is found at lower montane to foothill elevations in mountains and valleys throughout Montana. These grasslands are floristically similar to Big Sagebrush Steppe but are defined by shorter summers, colder winters, and young soils derived from recent glacial and alluvial material. They are found at elevations from 548 - 1,650 meters (1,800-5,413 feet). In the lower montane zone, they range from small meadows to large open parks surrounded by conifers; below the lower treeline, they occur as extensive foothill and valley grasslands. Soils are relatively deep, fine-textured, often with coarse fragments, and non-saline. Microphytic crust may be present in high-quality occurrences. This system is typified by cool-season perennial bunch grasses and forbs (>25%) cover, with a sparse shrub cover (<10%). Rough fescue (*Festuca campestris*) is dominant in the northwestern portion of the state and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) is dominant or co-dominant throughout the range of the system. Bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) occurs as a co-dominant throughout the range as well, especially on xeric sites. Western wheatgrass (*Pascopyrum smithii*) is consistently present, often with appreciable coverage (>10%) in lower elevation occurrences in western Montana and virtually always present, with relatively high coverages (>25%), on the edge of the Northwestern Great Plains region. Species diversity ranges from a high of more than 50 per 400 square meter plot on mesic sites to 15 (or fewer) on xeric and disturbed sites. Most occurrences have at least 25 vascular species present. Farmland conversion, noxious species invasion, fire suppression, heavy grazing and oil and gas development are major threats to this system.

36% (*697 Acres*)

Wetland and Riparian Systems
Open Water

Open Water

All areas of open water, generally with less than 25% cover of vegetation or soil

6% (*109 Acres*)

Human Land Use
Agriculture

Pasture/Hay

These agriculture lands typically have perennial herbaceous cover (e.g. regularly-shaped plantings) used for livestock grazing or the production of hay. There are obvious signs of management such as irrigation and haying that distinguish it from natural grasslands. Identified CRP lands are included in this land cover type.

No Image

5% (*89 Acres*)

Human Land Use
Developed

Other Roads

County, city and or rural roads generally open to motor vehicles.

3% (*55 Acres*)

Human Land Use
Developed

Low Intensity Residential

Includes areas with a mixture of constructed materials and vegetation. Impervious surfaces account for 20-50% of total cover. These areas most commonly include single-family housing units in rural and suburban areas. Paved roadways may be classified into this category.

2% (*39 Acres*)

Human Land Use
Developed

Developed, Open Space

Vegetation (primarily grasses) planted in developed settings for recreation, erosion control, or aesthetic purposes. Impervious surfaces account for less than 20% of total cover. This category often includes highway and railway rights of way and graveled rural roads.

No Image

2% (*36 Acres*)

Human Land Use
Developed

Major Roads

U.S. and State Highways that are not part of the National Highway System (NHS) Interstate network. This category includes entrance and exit ramps to NHS Interstate highways.

Additional Limited Land Cover

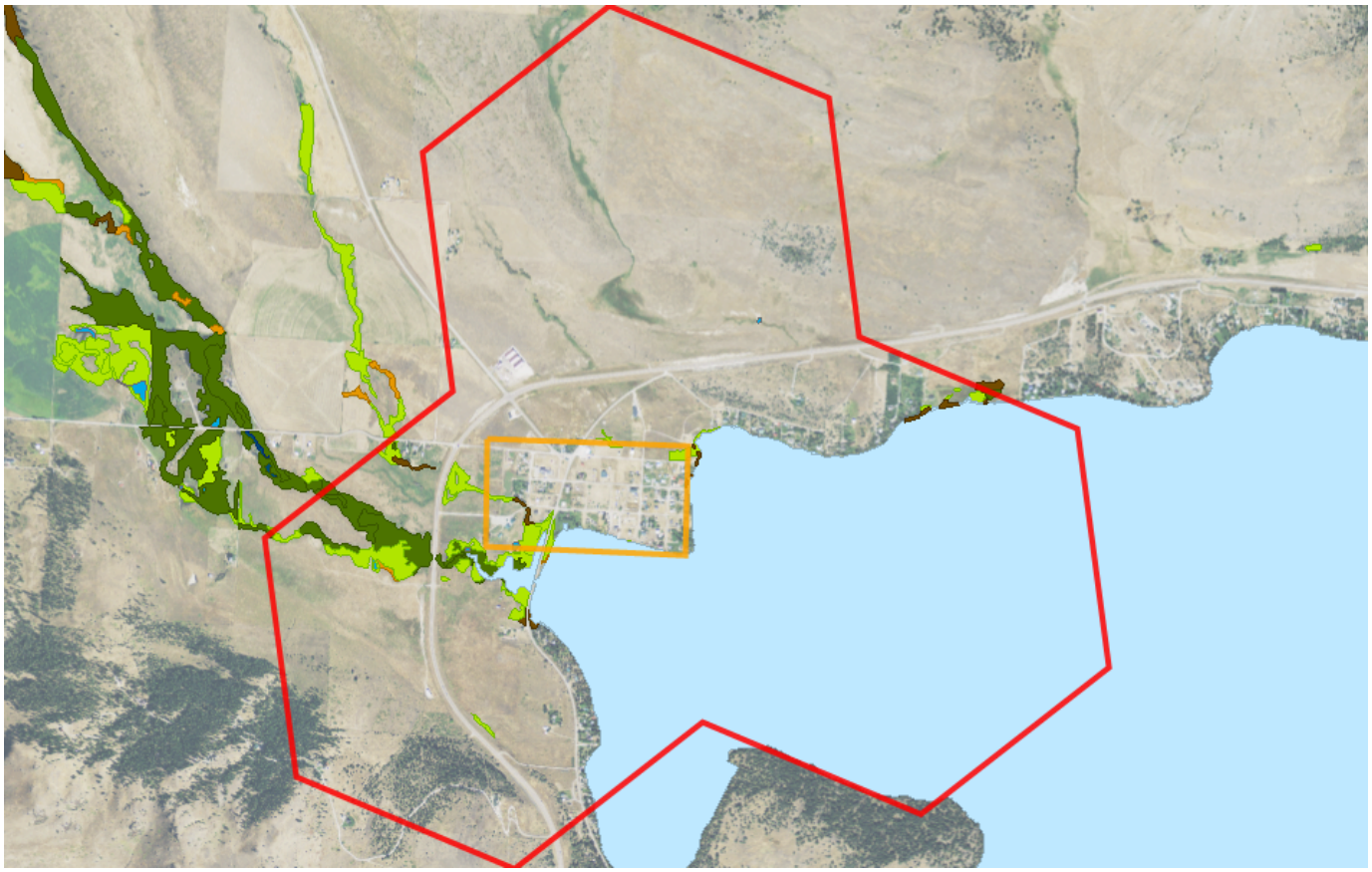
1% (*25 Acres*) Cultivated Crops
1% (*19 Acres*) Rocky Mountain Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
1% (*14 Acres*) Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Riparian Woodland and Shrubland
1% (*13 Acres*) Commercial / Industrial
1% (*12 Acres*) Rocky Mountain Montane-Foothill Deciduous Shrubland
<1% (*8 Acres*) Rocky Mountain Dry-Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer Forest
<1% (*5 Acres*) Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland and Savanna
<1% (*3 Acres*) Introduced Upland Vegetation - Annual and Biennial Forbland
<1% (*2 Acres*) Emergent Marsh
<1% (*2 Acres*) High Intensity Residential
<1% (*1 Acres*) Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Mesic Meadow
<1% (*0 Acres*) Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
A program of the **Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System**

Latitude	Longitude
47.85018	-114.25016
47.88448	-114.29434

Wetland and Riparian

Summarized by: **Dayton State Bank** *(Custom Area of Interest)*



Wetland and Riparian Mapping

P - Palustrine

AB - Aquatic Bed

H - Permanently Flooded	<1 Acres	
(no modifier)	**<1 Acres**	**PABH**
h - Diked/Impounded	**<1 Acres**	**PABHh**

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

US - Unconsolidated Shore

C - Seasonally Flooded	<1 Acres	
h - Diked/Impounded	**<1 Acres**	**PUSCh**

P - Palustrine, US - Unconsolidated Shore
Wetlands with less than 75% areal cover of stones, boulders, or bedrock. AND with less than 30% vegetative cover AND the wetland is irregularly exposed due to seasonal or irregular flooding and subsequent drying.

EM - Emergent

A - Temporarily Flooded	12 Acres	
(no modifier)	**7 Acres**	**PEMA**
h - Diked/Impounded	**5 Acres**	**PEMAh**
C - Seasonally Flooded	8 Acres	
(no modifier)	**6 Acres**	**PEMC**
h - Diked/Impounded	**2 Acres**	**PEMCh**
F - Semipermanently Flooded	3 Acres	
h - Diked/Impounded	**3 Acres**	**PEMFh**

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

SS - Scrub-Shrub

A - Temporarily Flooded	10 Acres	
(no modifier)	**6 Acres**	**PSSA**
h - Diked/Impounded	**4 Acres**	**PSSAh**
C - Seasonally Flooded	<1 Acres	
h - Diked/Impounded	**<1 Acres**	**PSSCh**

P - Palustrine, SS - Scrub-Shrub
Wetlands dominated by woody vegetation less than 6 meters (20 feet) tall. Woody vegetation includes tree saplings and trees that are stunted due to environmental conditions.

FO - Forested

A - Temporarily Flooded	8 Acres	
(no modifier)	**8 Acres**	**PFOA**
h - Diked/Impounded	**<1 Acres**	**PFOAh**

P - Palustrine, FO - Forested
Wetlands dominated by woody vegetation greater than 6 meters (20 feet) tall.

L - Lacustrine (Lakes)

1 - Limnetic

UB - Unconsolidated Bottom

H - Permanently Flooded 689 Acres

h - Diked/Impounded **689 Acres** **L1UBHh**

L - Lacustrine (Lakes), 1 - Limnetic, UB - Unconsolidated Bottom
Deep waterbodies with mud or silt covering at least 25% of the bottom.

2 - Littoral

UB - Unconsolidated Bottom

F - Semipermanently Flooded <1 Acres

x - Excavated **<1 Acres** **L2UBFx**

L - Lacustrine (Lakes), 2 - Littoral, UB - Unconsolidated Bottom
Shorelines where mud, silt or other fine particles comprise at least 25% of the substrate.

US - Unconsolidated Shore

C - Seasonally Flooded 1 Acres

h - Diked/Impounded **1 Acres** **L2USCh**

L - Lacustrine (Lakes), 2 - Littoral, US - Unconsolidated Shore
Shorelines where there is less than 75% areal cover of stones, boulders, or bedrock, and less than 30% vegetation cover. The area is also irregularly exposed due to seasonal or irregular flooding and subsequent drying.

EM - Emergent

F - Semipermanently Flooded 5 Acres

h - Diked/Impounded **5 Acres** **L2EMFh**

L - Lacustrine (Lakes), 2 - Littoral, EM - Emergent
Shorelines that have nonpersistent, erect, rooted herbaceous vegetation during most of the growing season.

Rp - Riparian

1 - Lotic

FO - Forested
(no modifier) **<1 Acres** **Rp1FO**

Rp - Riparian, 1 - Lotic, FO - Forested
This riparian class has woody vegetation that is greater than 6 meters (20 feet) tall.

2 - Lentic

SS - Scrub-Shrub
(no modifier) **<1 Acres** **Rp2SS**

Rp - Riparian, 2 - Lentic, 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.

FO - Forested
(no modifier) **3 Acres** **Rp2FO**

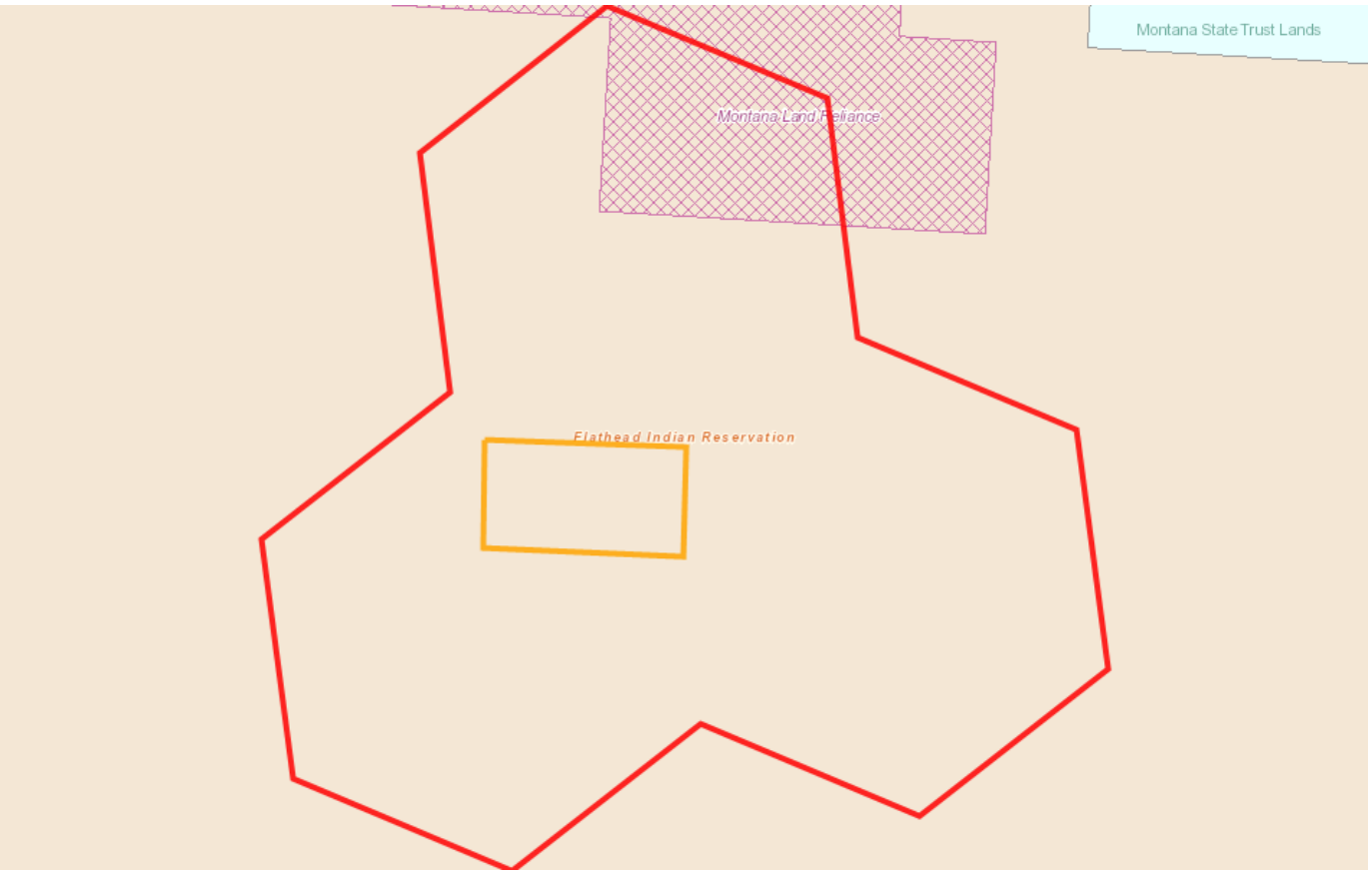
Rp - Riparian, 2 - Lentic, FO - Forested
This riparian class has woody vegetation that is greater than 6 meters (20 feet) tall.

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
A program of the **Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System**

Latitude	Longitude
47.85018	-114.25016
47.88448	-114.29434

Land Management

Summarized by: **Dayton State Bank** *(Custom Area of Interest)*



Land Management Summary	Ownership	Tribal	Easements	Other Boundaries (possible overlap)
Reservation Boundaries		**1,918 Acres (100%)**		
Flathead Indian Reservation		1,918 Acres (100%)		
Conservation Easements			**164 Acres (9%)**	
Private			164 Acres (9%)	
Montana Land Reliance			164 Acres (9%)	
Private Lands or Unknown Ownership	**-164 Acres (0%)**			

A program of the **Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System**

Latitude	Longitude
47.85018	-114.25016
47.88448	-114.29434

Biological Reports

Summarized by: **Dayton State Bank** *(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

MONTANA STATE LIBRARY
NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM
A program of the **Montana State Library's Natural Resource Information System**

Legend

Model Icons	Habitat Icons	Range Icons	Num Obs
N Suitable (native range)	C Common	N Non-native	Count of obs with 'good precision' (<=1000m)
O Optimal Suitability	O Occasional		+ indicates additional 'poor precision' obs (1001m-10,000m)
M Moderate Suitability			
L Low Suitability			
I Suitable (introduced range)			

Latitude	Longitude
47.85018	-114.25016
47.88448	-114.29434

Invasive and Pest Species

Summarized by: **Dayton State Bank** *(Custom Area of Interest)*

	# Obs	Predicted Model	Range

Aquatic Invasive Species

V - Iris pseudacorus *(Yellowflag Iris)* **N2A/AIS**

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predicted Models: O 100% Optimal (inductive)

V - Butomus umbellatus *(Flowering-rush)* **N2A/AIS** — 13

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**
Predicted Models: O 33% Optimal (inductive), M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Potamogeton crispus *(Curly-leaf Pondweed)* **N2B/AIS** — 1

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**
Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Myriophyllum spicatum *(Eurasian Water-milfoil)* **N2A/AIS**

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

V - Nymphaea odorata *(American Water-lily)* **AIS**

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**
Predicted Models: I 100% Suitable (introduced range) (deductive)

Noxious Weeds: Priority 1A

V - Centaurea solstitialis *(Yellow Starthistle)* **N1A**

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predicted Models: O 67% Optimal (inductive), M 33% Moderate (inductive)

V - Isatis tinctoria *(Dyer's Woad)* **N1A**

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Taeniatherum caput-medusae *(Medusahead)* **N1A**

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1A - Non-native Species Global: **G4G5** State: **SNA**
Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Phragmites australis ssp. australis *(European Common Reed)* **N1A**

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1A - Non-native Species Global: **G5T5** State: **SNA**
Predicted Models: L 33% Low (inductive)

Noxious Weeds: Priority 1B

V - Lythrum salicaria *(Purple Loosestrife)* **N1B**

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1B - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**
Predicted Models: O 100% Optimal (inductive)

V - Chondrilla juncea *(Rush Skeletonweed)* **N1B** — 39

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predicted Models: O 67% Optimal (inductive)

V - Cytisus scoparius *(Scotch Broom)* **N1B**

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predicted Models: O 67% Optimal (inductive)

V - Echium vulgare *(Blueweed)* **N1B**

View in Field Guide | View Predicted Models | View Range Maps
Noxious Weed: Priority 1B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**
Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive)

V - Polygonum cuspidatum *(Japanese Knotweed)* N1B

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 1B - Non-native Species Global: **GNRTNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Polygonum x bohemicum *(Bohemian Knotweed)* N1B

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 1B - Non-native Species Global: **GNA** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

Noxious Weeds: Priority 2A

V - Iris pseudacorus *(Yellowflag Iris)* N2A/AIS

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: O 100% Optimal (inductive)

V - Rhamnus cathartica *(Common Buckthorn)* N2A

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: O 100% Optimal (inductive)

V - Hieracium piloselloides *(Tall Hawkweed)* N2A

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: O 33% Optimal (inductive), M 67% Moderate (inductive)

V - Hieracium praealtum *(Kingdevil Hawkweed)* N2A

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: O 33% Optimal (inductive), M 67% Moderate (inductive)

V - Butomus umbellatus *(Flowering-rush)* N2A/AIS 13

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: O 33% Optimal (inductive), M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Ventenata dubia *(Ventenata)* N2A

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive)

V - Hieracium aurantiacum *(Orange Hawkweed)* N2A

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Hieracium caespitosum *(Meadow Hawkweed)* N2A

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Ranunculus acris *(Tall Buttercup)* N2A

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Myriophyllum spicatum *(Eurasian Water-milfoil)* N2A/AIS

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

V - Senecio jacobaea *(Tansy Ragwort)* N2A

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Lepidium latifolium *(Perennial Pepperweed)* N2A

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2A - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: L 33% Low (inductive)

Noxious Weeds: Priority 2B

V - Centaurea stoebe *(Spotted Knapweed)* N2B 4

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive)

V - Cynoglossum officinale *(Common Hound's-tongue)* N2B 2

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive)

V - Hypericum perforatum *(Common St. John's-wort)* N2B

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive)

V - Linaria dalmatica *(Dalmatian Toadflax)* N2B 4

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive)

V - Tanacetum vulgare *(Common Tansy)* N2B

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive)

V - Leucanthemum vulgare *(Oxeye Daisy)* N2B

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Linaria vulgaris *(Yellow Toadflax)* N2B

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Lepidium draba *(Whitetop)* N2B

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive)

V - Potentilla recta *(Sulphur Cinquefoil)* N2B

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 67% Low (inductive)

V - Berteroa incana *(Hoary False-alyssum)* N2B

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Potamogeton crispus *(Curly-leaf Pondweed)* N2B/AIS 1

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Aquatic Invasive Species - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: M 33% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

V - Acroptilon repens *(Russian Knapweed)* N2B

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

V - Centaurea diffusa *(Diffuse Knapweed)* N2B

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

V - Cirsium arvense *(Canada Thistle)* N2B 4

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **G5** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

V - Convolvulus arvensis *(Field Bindweed)* N2B

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

V - Euphorbia virgata *(Leafy Spurge)* N2B

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

V - Tamarix ramosissima *(Salt Cedar)* N2B

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

Noxious Weed: Priority 2B - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

Regulated Weeds: Priority 3

V - Bromus tectorum *(Cheatgrass)* R3

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

Regulated Weed: Priority 3 - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

V - Elaeagnus angustifolia *(Russian Olive)* R3

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps

Regulated Weed: Priority 3 - Non-native Species Global: **GNR** State: **SNA**

Predicted Models: L 67% Low (inductive)

Biocontrol Species

I - Cyphocleonus achates *(Knapweed Root Weevil)* BIOCNTRL

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps

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

Predicted Models: O 100% Optimal (inductive)

I - Oberea erythrocephala *(Red-headed Leafy Spurge Stem Borer)* BIOCNTRL

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps

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

Predicted Models: O 67% Optimal (inductive), M 33% Moderate (inductive)

I - Aphthona lacertosa *(Brown-legged Leafy Spurge Flea Beetle)* BIOCNTRL

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps

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

Predicted Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive)

I - Mecinus janthiniformis *(Dalmatian Toadflax Stem-boring Weevil)* BIOCNTRL

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps

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

Predicted Models: M 100% Moderate (inductive)

I - Aphthona nigriscutis *(Black Dot Leafy Spurge Flea Beetle)* BIOCNTRL

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps

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

Predicted Models: M 67% Moderate (inductive), L 33% Low (inductive)

I - Mecinus janthinus *(Yellow Toadflax Stem-boring Weevil)* BIOCNTRL

View in Field Guide View Predicted Models View Range Maps

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

Predicted Models: L 100% Low (inductive)

Introduction to Montana Natural Heritage Program

PO Box 201800 • 1201 11th Avenue • Helena, MT 59620-1800 • fax 406.444.0266 • phone 406.444.3989 • 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 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. 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 60 natural heritage programs that are distributed across North America.

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 to allow users to save time and money, speed environmental reviews, and make informed decisions.

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 is botanical, zoological, and ecological information that describes the distribution (e.g., observations, structured surveys, range polygons, predicted habitat suitability models), conservation status (e.g., global and state conservation status ranks, including threats), and other supporting information (e.g., accounts and references) on the biology and ecology of species and 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 four 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. See Contact Information for MTNHP Staff
- 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 enter or cross 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 Management 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 permitting and planning processes and management decisions. We encourage you to contact state, federal, and tribal resource management agencies in the area where your project is located and review the permitting overviews by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and the Index of Environmental Permits for Montana for 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 Consultation (IPAC) website 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	Kristina Smucker KSmucker@mt.gov (406) 444-5209
Grizzly Bear Greater Sage Grouse Trumpeter Swan Big Game Upland Game Birds Furbearers	Brian Wakeling brian.wakeling@mt.gov (406) 444-3940
Managed Terrestrial Game Data	Adam Messer – MFWP GIS Coordinator amesser@mt.gov (406) 444-0095
Fisheries Data and Nongame Animal Data	Adam Messer – MFWP GIS Coordinator amesser@mt.gov (406) 444-0095
Wildlife and Fisheries Scientific Collector's Permits	https://fwp.mt.gov/buyandapply/commercialwildlifeandscientificpermits/scientific Kristina Smucker for Wildlife ksmucker@mt.gov (406) 444-5209 Dave Schmetterling for Fisheries dschmetterling@mt.gov (406) 542-5514
Fish and Wildlife Recommendations for Subdivision Development	Stevie Burton stevie.burton@mt.gov (406) 594-7354 See https://fwp.mt.gov/conservation/living-with-wildlife/subdivision-recommendations
Regional Contacts 	Region 1 (Kalispell) (406) 752-5501 fwprg12@mt.gov Region 2 (Missoula) (406) 542-5500 fwprg22@mt.gov Region 3 (Bozeman) (406) 577-7900 fwprg3@mt.gov Region 4 (Great Falls) (406) 454-5840 fwprg42@mt.gov Region 5 (Billings) (406) 247-2940 fwprg52@mt.gov Region 6 (Glasgow) (406) 228-3700 fwprg62@mt.gov Region 7 (Miles City) (406) 234-0900 fwprg72@mt.gov

Montana Department of Agriculture
General Contact Information: https://agr.mt.gov/About/Office-Locations/Office-Locations-and-Field-Offices
Noxious Weeds: https://agr.mt.gov/Noxious-Weeds

Montana Department of Environmental Quality
Permitting and Operator Assistance for all Environmental Permits: https://deq.mt.gov/Permitting
Opencut Mining Web Mapping Application for review of opencut mining applications
https://gis.mtdeq.us/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=7b60084bc4c444a19c9a7a0867e7635a

Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
Overview of, and contacts for, licenses and permits for state lands, water, and forested lands:
https://dnrc.mt.gov/Permits-Services

Stream Permitting (310 permits) and an overview of various water and stream related permits (e.g., Stream Protection Act 124, Federal Clean Water Act 404, Federal Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10, Short-term Water Quality Standard for Turbidity 318 Authorization, etc.).
https://dnrc.mt.gov/Licenses-and-Permits/Stream-Permitting

Wildfire Resources: https://dnrc.mt.gov/Forestry/Wildfire

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 Army Corps of Engineers
Montana Regulatory Office for federal permits related to construction in water and wetlands
https://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/Missions/Regulatory-Program/Montana/ (406) 441-1375

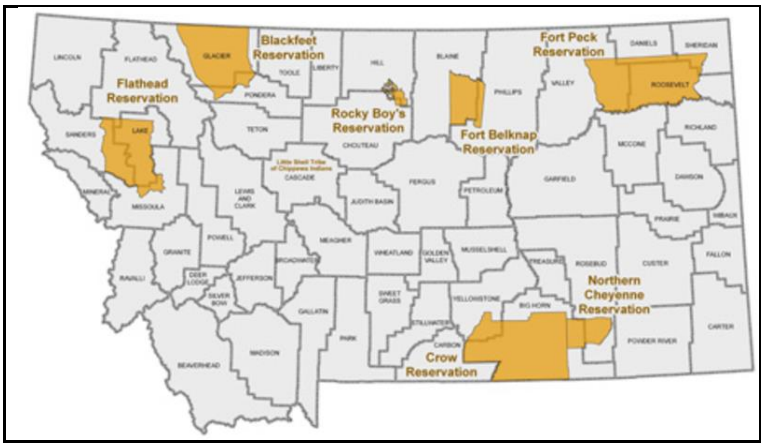
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Environmental information, notices, permitting, and contacts https://www.epa.gov/mt
Gateway to state resource locators https://www.envcap.org/srl/index.php

United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Information Planning and Conservation (IPAC) website: https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov
Montana Ecological Services Field Office: https://www.fws.gov/office/montana-ecological-services (406) 449-5225

United States Forest Service

Regional Office – Missoula, Montana Contacts			
Wildlife Program Leader	Tammy Fletcher	tammy.fletcher2@usda.gov	(406) 329-3086
Aquatic Ecologist	Justin Jimenez	justin.jimenez@usda.gov	(435) 370-6830
TES Program	Lydia Allen	lydia.allen@usda.gov	(406) 329-3558
Interagency Grizzly Bear Coordinator	Scott Jackson	scott.jackson@usda.gov	(406) 329-3664
Regional Botanist	Amanda Hendrix	amanda.hendrix@usda.gov	(651) 447-3016
Regional Vegetation Ecologist	Mary Manning	marry.manning@usda.gov	(406) 329-3304
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)]
[Western Montana Conservation Commission]

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]
[Fire Management and Invasive Plants]

Introduction to Native Species

Within the report area you have requested, separate summaries are provided for: (1) Species Occurrences (SO) for plant and animal Species of Concern, Special Status Species (SSS), Important Animal Habitat (IAH) and some Potential Plant Species of Concern; (2) other observed non Species of Concern or Species of Concern without suitable documentation to create Species Occurrence polygons; and (3) other non-documented species that are potentially present based on their range, predicted suitable habitat model output, or presence of associated habitats. Each of these summaries provides the following information when present for a species: (1) the number of Species Occurrences and associated delineation criteria for construction of these polygons that have long been used for considerations of documented Species of Concern in environmental reviews; (2) the number of observations of each species; (3) the geographic range polygons for each species that the report area overlaps; (4) predicted relative habitat suitability classes that are present if a predicted suitable habitat model has been created; (5) the percent of the report area that is mapped as commonly associated or occasionally associated habitat as listed for each species in the Montana Field Guide; and (6) a variety of conservation status ranks and links to species accounts in the Montana Field Guide. Details on each of these information categories are included under relevant section headers below or are defined on our Species Status Codes page. In presenting this information, the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) is working towards assisting the user with rapidly determining what species have been documented and what species are potentially present in the report area. We remind users that this information is likely incomplete as surveys to document native and introduced species are lacking in many areas of the state, information on introduced species has only been tracked relatively recently, the MTNHP's staff and resources are restricted by budgets, and information is constantly being added and updated in our databases. **Thus, field verification by professional biologists of the absence or presence of species and biological communities will always be an important obligation of users of our data.**

If you are aware of observation datasets that the MTNHP is missing, please report them to the Program Botanist apipp@mt.gov or Senior Zoologist dbachen@mt.gov If you have animal or plant observations that you would like to contribute, you can also submit them via Excel spreadsheets, geodatabases, iNaturalist, or a Survey123 form. Various methods of data submission are reviewed in this playlist of videos: https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLRaydtZpHu2qOHPoSPq9cnM9uXGmEXACx

Observations

The MTNHP manages information on several million animal and plant observations that have been reported by professional biologists and private citizens from across Montana. The majority of these observations are submitted in digital format from standardized databases associated with research or monitoring efforts and spreadsheets of incidental observations submitted by professional biologists and amateur naturalists. At a minimum, accepted observation records must contain a credible species identification (i.e. appropriate geographic range, date, and habitat and, if species are difficult to identify, a photograph and/or notes on key identifying features), a date or date range, observer name, locational information (ideally with latitude and longitude in decimal degrees), notes on numbers observed, and species behavior or habitat use (e.g., is the observation likely associated with reproduction). Bird records are also required to have information associated with date-appropriate breeding or overwintering status of the species observed. MTNHP reviews observation records to ensure that they are mapped correctly, occur within date ranges when the species is known to be present or detectable, occur within the known seasonal geographic range of the species, and occur in appropriate habitats. MTNHP also assigns each record a locational uncertainty value in meters to indicate the spatial precision associated with the record's mapped coordinates. Only records with locational uncertainty values of 10,000 meters or less are included in environmental summary reports and number summaries are only provided for records with locational uncertainty values of 1,000 meters or less.

Species Occurrences

The MTNHP evaluates plant and animal observation records for species of higher conservation concern to determine whether they are worthy of inclusion in the Species Occurrence (SO) layer for use in environmental reviews; observations not worthy of inclusion in this layer include long distance dispersal events, migrants observed away from key migratory stopover habitats, and winter observations. An SO is a polygon depicting what is known about a species occupancy from direct observation with a defined level of locational uncertainty and any inference that can be made about adjacent habitat use from the latest peer-reviewed science. If an observation can be associated with a map feature that can be tracked (e.g., a wetland boundary for a wetland associated plant) then this polygon feature is used to represent the SO. Areas that can be inferred as probable occupied habitat based on direct observation of a species location and what is known about the foraging area or home range size of the species may be incorporated into the SO. Species Occurrences generally belong to one of the following categories:

Plant Species Occurrences

A documented location of a specimen collection or observed plant population. In some instances, adjacent, spatially separated clusters are considered subpopulations and are grouped as one occurrence (e.g., the subpopulations occur in ecologically similar habitats, and their spatial proximity likely allows them to interbreed). Tabular information for multiple observations at the same SO location is generally linked to a single polygon. Plant SO's are only created for Species of Concern and Potential Species of Concern.

Animal Species Occurrences

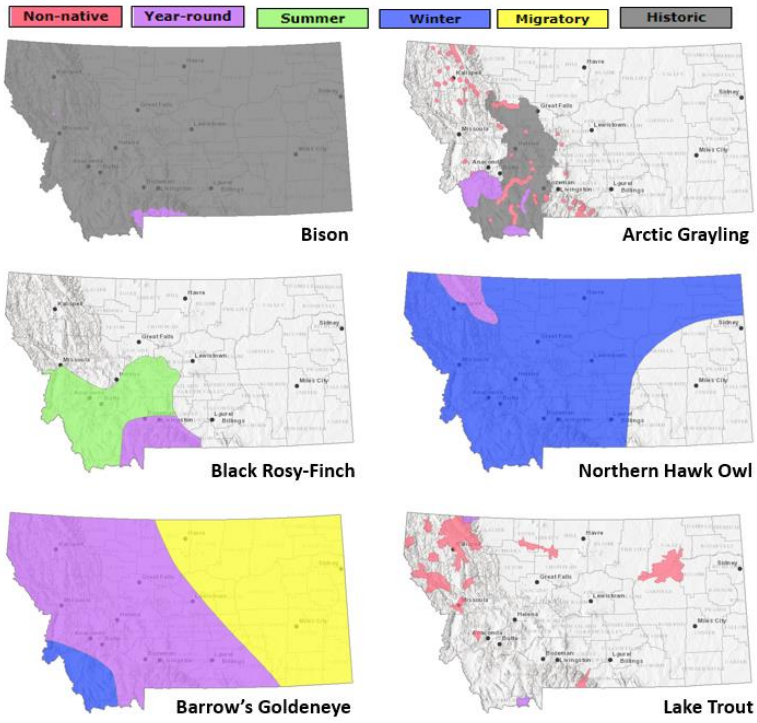
The location of a verified observation or specimen record typically known or assumed to represent a breeding population or a portion of a breeding population. Animal SO's are generally: (1) buffers of terrestrial point observations based on documented species' home range sizes; (2) buffers of stream segments to encompass occupied streams and immediate adjacent riparian habitats; (3) polygonal features encompassing known or likely breeding populations (e.g., a wetland for some amphibians or a forested portion of a mountain range for some wide-ranging carnivores); or (4) combinations of the above. Tabular information for multiple observations at the same SO location is generally linked to a single polygon. Species Occurrence polygons may encompass some unsuitable habitat in some instances in order to avoid heavy data processing associated with clipping out habitats that are readily assessed as unsuitable by the data user (e.g., a point buffer of a terrestrial species may overlap into a portion of a lake that is obviously inappropriate habitat for the species). Animal SO's are only created for Species of Concern and Special Status Species (e.g., Bald Eagle).

Other Occurrence Polygons

These include significant biological features not included in the above categories, such as Important Animal Habitats like bird rookeries and bat roosts, and peatlands or other wetland and riparian communities that support diverse plant and animal communities.

Geographic Range Polygons

Geographic range polygons are still under development for most plant and invertebrate species. Native year-round, summer, winter, migratory and historic geographic range polygons as well as polygons for introduced populations have been defined for most vertebrate animal species for which there are enough observations, surveys, and knowledge of appropriate seasonal habitat use to define them (see examples to left). These native or introduced range polygons bound the extent of known or likely occupied habitats for non-migratory and relative sedentary species and the regular extent of known or likely occupied habitats for migratory and long-distance dispersing species; polygons may include unsuitable intervening habitats. For most species, a single polygon can represent the year-round or seasonal range, but breeding ranges of some colonial nesting water birds and some introduced species are represented more patchily when supported by data. Some ranges are mapped more broadly than actual distributions in order to be visible on statewide maps (e.g., fish).



Predicted Suitable Habitat Models

Predicted habitat suitability models have been created for plant and animal Species of Concern and are undergoing development for non-Species of Concern. For species for which models have been completed, the environmental summary report includes simple rule-based associations with streams for aquatic species and seasonal habitats for game species as well as mathematically complex Maximum Entropy models (Phillips et al. 2006, Ecological Modeling 190:231-259) constructed from a variety of statewide biotic and abiotic layers and presence only data for individual species for most terrestrial species. For the Maximum Entropy models, we reclassified 90 x 90-meter continuous model output into suitability classes (unsuitable, low, moderate, and optimal) then aggregated that into the one square mile hexagons used in the environmental summary report; this is the finest spatial scale we suggest using this information in management decisions and survey planning. Full model write ups for individual species that discuss model goals, inputs, outputs, and evaluation in much greater detail are posted on the MTNHP's Predicted Suitable Habitat Models webpage. Evaluations of predictive accuracy and specific limitations are included with the metadata for models of individual species. **Model outputs should not be used in place of on-the-ground surveys for species. Instead model outputs should be used in conjunction with habitat evaluations to determine the need for on-the-ground surveys for species.** We suggest that the percentage of predicted optimal and moderate suitable habitat within the report area be used in conjunction with geographic range polygons and the percentage of commonly associated habitats to generate lists of potential species that may occupy broader landscapes for the purposes of landscape-level planning.

Associated Habitats

Within the boundary of the intersected hexagons, we provide the approximate percentage of commonly or occasionally associated habitat for vertebrate animal species that regularly breed, overwinter, or migrate through the state; a detailed list of commonly and occasionally associated habitats is provided in individual species accounts in the Montana Field Guide We assigned common or occasional use of each of the ecological

systems mapped in Montana by: (1) using personal knowledge and reviewing literature that summarizes the breeding, overwintering, or migratory habitat requirements of each species; (2) evaluating structural characteristics and distribution of each ecological system relative to the species' range and habitat requirements; (3) examining the observation records for each species in the state-wide point observation database associated with each ecological system; and (4) calculating the percentage of observations associated with each ecological system relative to the percent of Montana covered by each ecological system to get a measure of numbers of observations versus availability of habitat. Species that breed in Montana were only evaluated for breeding habitat use, species that only overwinter in Montana were only evaluated for overwintering habitat use, and species that only migrate through Montana were only evaluated for migratory habitat use. In general, species were listed as associated with an ecological system if structural characteristics of used habitat documented in the literature were present in the ecological system or large numbers of point observations were associated with the ecological system. However, species were not listed as associated with an ecological system if there was no support in the literature for use of structural characteristics in an ecological system, even if point observations were associated with that system. Common versus occasional association with an ecological system was assigned based on the degree to which the structural characteristics of an ecological system matched the preferred structural habitat characteristics for each species as represented in the scientific literature. The percentage of observations associated with each ecological system relative to the percent of Montana covered by each ecological system was also used to guide assignment of common versus occasional association.

We suggest that the percentage of commonly associated habitat within the report area be used in conjunction with geographic range polygons and the percentage of predicted optimal and moderate suitable habitat from predictive models to generate lists of potential species that may occupy broader landscapes for the purposes of landscape-level planning. Users of this information should be aware that land cover mapping accuracy is particularly problematic when the systems occur as small patches or where the land cover types have been altered over the past decade. Thus, particular caution should be used when using the associations in assessments of smaller areas (e.g., evaluations of public land survey sections).

Introduction to Land Cover

Land Use/Land Cover is one of 15 Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure framework layers considered vital for making statewide maps of Montana and understanding its geography. The layer records all Montana natural vegetation, land cover and land use, classified from satellite and aerial imagery, mapped at a scale of 1:100,000, and interpreted with supporting ground-level data. The baseline map is adapted from the Northwest ReGAP (NWGAP) project land cover classification, which used 30m resolution multi-spectral Landsat imagery acquired between 1999 and 2001. Vegetation classes were drawn from the Ecological System Classification developed by NatureServe (Comer et al. 2003). The land cover classes were developed by Anderson et al. (1976). The NWGAP effort encompasses 12 map zones. Montana overlaps seven of these zones. The two NWGAP teams responsible for the initial land cover mapping effort in Montana were Sanborn and NWGAP at the University of Idaho. Both Sanborn and NWGAP employed a similar modeling approach in which Classification and Regression Tree (CART) models were applied to Landsat ETM+ scenes. The Spatial Analysis Lab within the Montana Natural Heritage Program was responsible for developing a seamless Montana land cover map with a consistent statewide legend from these two separate products. Additionally, the Montana land cover layer incorporates several other land cover and land use products (e.g., MSDI Structures and Transportation themes and the Montana Department of Revenue Final Land Unit classification) and reclassifications based on plot-level data and the latest NAIP imagery to improve accuracy and enhance the usability of the theme. Updates are done as partner support and funding allow, or when other MSDI datasets can be incorporated. Recent updates include fire perimeters and agricultural land use (annually), energy developments such as wind, oil and gas installations (2014), roads, structures and other impervious surfaces (various years): and local updates/improvements to specific ecological systems (e.g., central Montana grassland and sagebrush ecosystems). Current and previous versions of the Land Use/Land Cover layer with full metadata are available for download from the Montana State Library's GIS Data List More information on the land cover layer is available at: https://msl.mt.gov/geoinfo/msdi/land_use_land_cover/

Within the report area you have requested, land cover is summarized by acres of Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 Ecological Systems.

Literature Cited

Anderson, J.R. E.E. Hardy, J.T. Roach, and R.E. Witmer. 1976. A land use and land cover classification system for use with remote sensor data. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 964.

Comer, P., D. Faber-Langendoen, R. Evans, S. Gawler, C. Josse, G. Kittel, S. Menard, M. Pyne, M. Reid, K. Schulz, K. Snow, and J. Teague. 2003. Ecological systems of the United States: A working classification of U.S. terrestrial systems. NatureServe, Arlington, VA.

Introduction to Wetland and Riparian

Within the report area you have requested, wetland and riparian mapping is summarized by acres of each classification present. Summaries are only provided for modern MTNHP wetland and riparian mapping and not for outdated (NWI Legacy) or incomplete (NWI Scalable) mapping efforts; described here. MTNHP has made all three of these datasets and associated metadata available for separate download on the Montana Wetland and Riparian Framework web page.

Wetland and Riparian mapping is one of 15 Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure framework layers considered vital for making statewide maps of Montana and understanding its geography. The wetland and riparian framework layer consists of spatial data representing the extent, type, and approximate location of wetlands, riparian areas, and deep water habitats in Montana.

Wetland and riparian mapping is completed through photointerpretation of 1-m resolution color infrared aerial imagery acquired from 2005 or later. A coding convention using letters and numbers is assigned to each mapped wetland. These letters and numbers describe the broad landscape context of the wetland, its vegetation type, its water regime, and the kind of alterations that may have occurred. Ancillary data layers such as topographic maps, digital elevation models, soils data, and other aerial imagery sources are also used to improve mapping accuracy. Wetland mapping follows the federal Wetland Mapping Standard and classifies wetlands according to the Cowardin classification system of the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (Cowardin et al. 1979, FGDC Wetlands Subcommittee 2013). Federal, State, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands differently than the NWI. Similar coding, based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conventions, is applied to riparian areas (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2009). These are mapped areas where vegetation composition and growth is influenced by nearby water bodies, but where soils, plant communities, and hydrology do not display true wetland characteristics. **These data are intended for use at a scale of 1:12,000 or smaller. Mapped wetland and riparian areas do not represent precise boundaries and digital wetland data cannot substitute for an on-site determination of jurisdictional wetlands.**

See detailed overviews, with examples, of both wetland and riparian classification systems and associated codes as a storymap and companion guide

Literature Cited

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, FWS/OBS-79/31. Washington, D.C. 103pp.

Federal Geographic Data Committee. 2013. Classification of wetlands and deepwater habitats of the United States. FGDC-STD-004-2013. Second Edition. Wetlands Subcommittee, Federal Geographic Data Committee and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services. 2009. A system for mapping riparian areas in the western United States. Division of Habitat and Resource Conservation, Branch of Resource and Mapping Support, Arlington, Virginia.

Introduction to Land Management

Within the report area you have requested, land management information is summarized by acres of federal, state, and local government lands, tribal reservation boundaries, private conservation lands, and federal, state, local, and private conservation easements. Acreage for "Owned", "Tribal", or "Easement" categories represents non-overlapping areas that may be totaled. However, "Other Boundaries" represents managed areas such as National Forest boundaries containing private inholdings and other mixed ownership which may cause boundaries to overlap (e.g. a wilderness area within a forest). Therefore, acreages may not total in a straight-forward manner.

Because information on land stewardship is critical to effective land management, the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) began compiling ownership and management data in 1997. The goal of the Montana Land Management Database is to manage a single, statewide digital data set that incorporates information from both public and private entities. The database assembles information on public lands, private conservation lands, and conservation easements held by state and federal agencies and land trusts and is updated on a regular basis. Since 2011, the Information Management group in the Montana State Library's Digital Library Division has led the Montana Land Management Database in partnership with the MTNHP.

Public and private conservation land polygons are attributed with the name of the entity that owns it. The data are derived from the statewide Montana Cadastral Parcel layer Conservation easement data shows land parcels on which a public agency or qualified land trust has placed a conservation easement in cooperation with the landowner. The dataset contains no information about ownership or status of the mineral estate. For questions about the dataset or to report errors, please contact the Montana Natural Heritage Program at (406) 444-5363 or mtnhp@mt.gov. You can download various components of the Land Management Database and view associated metadata at the Montana State Library's GIS Data List at the following links:

Public Lands
Conservation Easements
Private Conservation Lands
Managed Areas

Map features in the Montana Land Management Database or summaries provided in this report are not intended as a legal depiction of public or private surface land ownership boundaries and should not be used in place of a survey conducted by a licensed land surveyor. Similarly, map features do not imply public access to any lands. The Montana Natural Heritage Program makes no representations or warranties whatsoever with respect to the accuracy or completeness of this data and assumes no responsibility for the suitability of the data for a particular purpose. The Montana Natural Heritage Program will not be liable for any damages incurred as a result of errors displayed here. Consumers of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the viability of the information for their purposes.

Introduction to Invasive and Pest Species

Within the report area you have requested, separate summaries are provided for: Aquatic Invasive Species, Noxious Weeds, Agricultural Pests, Forest Pests, and Biocontrol species that have been documented or potentially occur there based on the predicted suitability of habitat. Definitions for each of these invasive and pest species categories can be found on our Species Status Codes page.

Each of these summaries provides the following information when present for a species: (1) the number of observations of each species; (2) the geographic range polygons for each species, if developed, that the report area overlaps; (3) predicted relative habitat suitability classes that are present if a predicted suitable habitat model has been created; (4) the percent of the report area that is mapped as commonly associated or occasionally associated habitat as listed for each species in the Montana Field Guide; and (5) links to species accounts in the Montana Field Guide. Details on each of these information categories are included under relevant section headers under the Introduction to Native Species above or are defined on our Species Status Codes page. In presenting this information, the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MTNHP) is working towards assisting the user with rapidly determining what invasive and pest species have been documented and what species are potentially present in the report area. We remind users that this information is likely incomplete as surveys to document introduced species are lacking in many areas of the state, information on introduced species has only been tracked relatively recently, the MTNHP's staff and resources are limited, and information is constantly being added and updated in our databases. **Thus, field verification by professional biologists of the absence or presence of species will always be an important obligation of users of our data.**

If you are aware of observation or survey datasets for invasive or pest species that the MTNHP is missing, please report them to the Program Coordinator bmaxell@mt.gov Program Botanist apipp@mt.gov or Senior Zoologist dbachen@mt.gov If you have animal or plant observations that you would like to contribute, you can also submit them via Excel spreadsheets, geodatabases, iNaturalist, or a Survey123 form. Various methods of data submission are reviewed in this playlist of videos:
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLRaydtZpHu2qOHPoSPq9cnM9uXGmEXACx

Additional Information Resources

Effects of Recreation on Rocky Mountain Wildlife

Laws, Treaties, Regulations, and Agreements on Animals and Plants

MTNHP Staff Contact Information

Montana Field Guide

MTNHP Species of Concern Report - Animals and Plants

MTNHP Species Status Codes - Explanation

MTNHP Predicted Suitable Habitat Models (for select Animals and Plants)

MTNHP Request Information page

Montana Cadastral

Montana Code Annotated

Montana Fisheries Information System

Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks Subdivision Recommendations

Montana Forestry Best Management Practices

Montana GIS Data Layers

Montana GIS Data Bundler

Montana Greater Sage-Grouse Project Submittal Site

Montana Guide to Streamside Management Zone Law and Rules

Montana Ground Water Information Center

Montana Index of Environmental Permits, 21st Edition (2018)

Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA)

Montana Environmental Policy Act Analysis Resource List

Montana Native Plant Conservation Strategy

Montana Spatial Data Infrastructure Layers

Montana State Historic Preservation Office Review and Compliance

Montana Stream Permitting: a guide for conservation district supervisors and others

Montana Water Information System

Montana Web Map Services

National Environmental Policy Act

Penalties for Misuse of Fish and Wildlife Location Data (MCA 87-6-222)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation (Section 7 Consultation)

Uses of Information from the Montana Natural Heritage Program

Web Soil Survey Tool

Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation Resources