

**Appendix C**

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Consultations



# United States Department of the Interior

## Fish and Wildlife Service

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M.29

November 17, 2011

Mr. William F. McCarthy  
Project Manager  
E3 Environmental, LLC  
817 Vandalia Street, Suite 100  
St. Paul, MN 55114

Subject: ONEOK Rockies Midstream, LLC, Stateline Plant Natural Gas Liquids Pipeline Project;  
Williams County, North Dakota, and Richland and Roosevelt Counties, Montana

Dear Mr. McCarthy:

This is in response to your October 12, 2011 letter requesting the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's review of the proposed ONEOK Rockies Midstream, LLC, Stateline Plant Natural Gas Liquids Pipeline Project. Rockies Midstream, a subsidiary of ONEOK Partners, LP, Tulsa, Oklahoma, has proposed to construct and operate an approximately 53.7 mile 10-inch underground natural gas liquids pipeline from its ONEOK Stateline 1 and 2 gas plants in Williams County, North Dakota, to the ONEOK Riverview Terminal in Richland County, Montana.

We offer the following comments under the authority of and in accordance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.), as amended, Executive Order 13186 *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), as amended, the National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (Public Law 105-57), Executive Order 11990 *Protection of Wetlands*, the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661-666c), and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) (16 U.S.C. 668-668d, 54 Stat. 250), as amended. These comments should be considered as preliminary to assist in project planning.

We understand that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission does not have jurisdiction over the proposed pipeline project. There are, however, a number of other federal agencies whose jurisdictions may be crossed by the pipeline or appurtenant infrastructure, or that may otherwise require a permit for this project. These agencies would be federal "action agencies"

for the purposes of compliance with the ESA and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (Public Law 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347, January 1, 1970), as amended. Possible federal action agencies may include, but are not limited to, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Additionally, the federal action agency or its designated non-federal representative has the responsibility under section 7 of ESA to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on actions that may affect any federally listed species. We recommend that Rockies Midstream coordinate with any applicable federal agency (or agencies) on the proposed project. Until such time as a federal agency designates Rockies Midstream as its non-federal representative for informal section 7 consultation, the comments that follow should be considered as preliminary to assist in project planning.

In addition to section 7, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's responsibilities also include administering ESA pursuant to sections 9 and 10. Section 9 of the ESA prohibits the taking of any federally listed endangered or threatened species. Section 3(18) of the ESA defines "take" to mean "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct." U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regulations (50 CFR 17.3) define "harm" to include significant habitat modification or degradation which actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. Harassment is defined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as an intentional or negligent action that creates the likelihood of injury to wildlife by annoying it to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns which include, but are not limited to, breeding, feeding, or sheltering. The ESA provides for civil and criminal penalties for the unlawful taking of listed species. Exemptions to the prohibitions against take may be obtained through coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in two ways: through interagency consultation for projects with federal involvement pursuant to section 7 or through the issuance of an incidental take permit under section 10(a)(1)(B) of the ESA.

Below are recommendations to assist in complying with each of these authorities. Your plans should integrate these recommendations to maximize compliance. Recommendations addressing the natural resources under U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service authorities are tailored to address protective measures for a variety of species. As such, our recommended timing restrictions may not be identical to those of other federal agencies. The federal action agency or project proponent should evaluate the trust resources that may be affected by the proposed project and use the protective timing restrictions accordingly. We request your response on how you intend to incorporate these recommendations.

The information provided showed a one-mile buffer within which the proposed pipeline may be located. In order to perform a complete analysis of the proposed project and its potential impacts, in a phone conversation with you on November 7, 2011 Charles Sullivan of my staff requested that you provide the specific proposed project route on a map that displays

jurisdictional ownership, with supporting information on how impacts to sensitive resources will be avoided, minimized, or compensated for. On November 8, 2011, you provided Mr. Sullivan a more detailed project right-of-way (ROW) map which indicates the ROW would traverse two parcels of BLM land immediately south of the Missouri River at Nohly, Montana. In a November 9, 2011 e-mail to Mr. Sullivan from Andrea Sampson of your staff, you indicated that the route would be modified to avoid public lands. As Rockies Midstream finalizes its proposed ROW route, sensitive resources that should be considered included in determining the final project route are wetlands; ephemeral, intermittent and permanent streams (including the Missouri River); naturally wooded draws; and native prairie.

The project description does not include information about how power will be supplied to the proposed pipeline. Ideally, the project would tie into existing infrastructure with a minimum of new construction required. You indicated in the November 8, 2011 phone conversation with Mr. Sullivan that the proposed project, as currently designed, would not require additional power sources or power lines. However, if subsequent project design includes additional power sources such as power lines, and if there is a federal nexus (i.e. funding, approval, permit, ROW grant), any proposed new power line would need to be included in the lead federal agency's NEPA analysis, and the NEPA document should include a discussion of how the power line would be constructed to ensure compliance with the ESA, MBTA, and BGEPA. Any new power line should be constructed according to electrocution and collision prevention guidelines developed by the Avian Power Line Interaction Committee (APLIC): *2006 Suggested Practices for Avian Protection on Power Lines and Mitigating Bird Collisions with Power Lines: The State of the Art in 1994*. We understand that an updated version of the 1994 document may be available in early 2012.

Similarly, the project description should include a discussion of temporary or permanent roads or trails that will be constructed to access and maintain the proposed pipeline. Since these may have continuing impacts on migratory birds, including the federal candidate species Sprague's pipit (see species list below), the document should address how those continuing impacts will be addressed.

The analysis should include a description of the plans for operation and maintenance of the pipeline as well as a plan for eventual decommissioning. These plans should include a description of how the land will be returned to its pre-existing condition. Since a great majority of the proposed pipeline would cross grassland habitat, we recommend that the plan include a description of replanting with local native seed, ensuring that it grows successfully, and monitoring for a period of time to prevent invasive non-native species establishment.

The federal action agency for this project, if any, or its designated non-federal representative, has the responsibility under section 7 of the ESA to consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when the action agency determines their action may affect any federally listed species.

The following listed and candidate species are known to exist in proposed project area:

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Status</u>
<i>Hesperia dacotae</i>	Dakota skipper	C
<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	Interior least tern	LE
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping plover	LT, CH
<i>Scaphirynchus albus</i>	Pallid sturgeon	LE
<i>Anthus spragueii</i>	Sprague's pipit	C
<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping crane	LE

LE = Listed Endangered, LT = Listed Threatened, C = Candidate, CH = Critical Habitat

The Aransas Wood Buffalo Population (AWBP) of whooping cranes is the only self-sustaining migratory population of whooping cranes remaining in the wild. These birds breed in the wetlands of Wood Buffalo National Park in Alberta and the Northwest Territories of northern Canada, and overwinter on the Texas coast. Whooping cranes in the AWBP annually migrate through North Dakota and Montana during their spring and fall migrations. The proposed project construction timing of three-to-six months starting in April 2012 may make the project overlap with the cranes' spring migration, fall migration, or both.

Whooping cranes have been documented using stopover habitat in the vicinity of the proposed pipeline. The proposed pipeline is located within that portion of the whooping crane migration corridor that includes 95% of all confirmed whooping crane sightings in North Dakota and Montana (see enclosure). The presence of suitable roosting and feeding habitat for whooping cranes, and location within the whooping crane migration corridor, indicates the potential for whooping crane presence in the proposed project area.

The highest known source of mortality to fledged whooping cranes is from striking power lines. Currently, collisions with power lines have accounted for the death or serious injury of at least 46 whooping cranes since 1956. If power lines will be constructed in association with this project, then we recommend that they be placed underground to avoid collision mortality. If underground construction is not practicable, we recommend installation and maintenance of visual marking devices on all new power lines within one mile of potentially suitable whooping crane stopover habitat and an equal length of existing power line in the whooping crane migration corridor within one mile of potentially suitable whooping crane habitat. The additional line marking is necessary because data suggests that marking is only from 50 to 80 percent effective. Some of the available marking devices include: aerial marker spheres, swinging plates, spiral vibration dampers, and bird flight diverters.

While the Missouri River is not surveyed regularly for piping plovers or interior least terns, both species have been documented to nest regularly on the Missouri River. Piping plovers may arrive on the breeding grounds by early-to-mid April, and both species may remain until August 31. We recommend that Rockies Midstream not conduct construction activities within one-half mile of nesting birds during that time. If Rockies Midstream does work in, or within one-half mile of, the Missouri River between April 1 and August 31, we recommend they retain a qualified biologist to survey the area within five days of construction activity. The qualifications of the biologist should be retained on file and shared with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Missouri River is known to provide important habitat for both juvenile and adult pallid sturgeon. We recommend that Rockies Midstream complete a geological assessment and soil profile of the area that the proposed pipeline would cross the river to determine appropriate bore depths and setbacks. We further recommend that all project work in this area be completed outside the spawning period of April 12 to June 30. Rockies Midstream should discuss how the proposed pipeline would be designed to avoid impacts to the pallid sturgeon.

The Sprague's pipit was added to the federal candidate species list in 2010. Candidate migratory bird species such as the Sprague's pipit are not protected under the ESA, but are protected under the MBTA. Sprague's pipits require large undeveloped patches of grassland habitat for breeding, with preferred grass height between 4 and 12 inches. This species prefers to breed in well-drained, open grasslands and avoids grasslands with excessive shrubs. They can be found in lightly- to heavily-grazed areas. They avoid intrusive human features on the landscape, thus the impact of a development can be much larger than the actual footprint of the feature.

The proposed pipeline route crosses suitable Sprague's pipit habitat. A major reason that the Sprague's pipit is a candidate species is because of habitat fragmentation and conversion. The proposed project has the potential to contribute to fragmentation if the project route is not reclaimed fully or if the disturbance creates a pathway for invasive non-native species to spread into the nearby prairie. We request that you document any steps that would be implemented to avoid and minimize disturbance of this habitat, and to reclaim the habitat.

The Dakota skipper is a small to medium-sized hesperiine butterfly associated with high quality prairie ranging from wet-mesic tallgrass prairie to dry-mesic mixed grass prairie in North Dakota. The first type of habitat is relatively flat and moist native bluestem prairie. Three species of wildflowers are usually present: wood lily (*Lilium philadelphicum*), harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*), and smooth camas (*Zygadenus elegans*). The second habitat type is upland (dry) prairie that is often on ridges and hillsides. Bluestem grasses (*Schizachrium* spp. and *Andropogon* spp.) and needlegrasses (*Stipa* spp.) dominate these habitats. On this habitat type, three wildflowers are typically present in high quality sites that are suitable for Dakota skipper: pale purple coneflower (*Echinacea pallida*), upright coneflower (*Echinacea*

*angustifolia*), and blanketflower (*Gaillardia* spp.). Because of the difficulty of surveying for Dakota skippers and a short survey window, we recommend that the project avoid any impacts to potential Dakota skipper habitat.

For candidate species such as the Dakota skipper and Sprague's pipit, federal agencies and non-federal applicants can conference with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to section 7(a)(4) of ESA to ensure that their actions do not negatively impact candidate species. Some federal agencies provide the same level of protection to candidate species as proposed or listed species and take appropriate measures to avoid impacts. If a federal agency has a nexus to the proposed project, they should make an affect determination and request USFWS concurrence with that determination. We can work with Rockies Midstream to develop a programmatic document to avoid impacts to candidate species for this and future projects.

The BGEPA prohibits anyone without a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior from taking bald eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs. The BGEPA provides criminal and civil penalties for persons who take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald or golden eagle, alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof. The BGEPA defines take as pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb. Disturb means to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, 1) injury to an eagle, 2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or 3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior. In addition to immediate impacts, this definition also covers impacts that result from human-induced alterations initiated around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present, if, upon the eagles return, such alterations agitate or bother an eagle to a degree that injures an eagle or substantially interferes with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits and causes, or is likely to cause, a loss of productivity or nest abandonment.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is not aware of any bald or golden eagle surveys conducted in the vicinity of the proposed project area. However, there are numerous documented bald eagle nests in Richland and Roosevelt counties in Montana, and Williams County, North Dakota. We recommend surveying 0.5 miles from each side of the proposed pipeline route to determine the presence of any eagle nests. If an eagle nest is observed within 0.5 miles of the proposed pipeline route, we request that the pipeline be re-routed to avoid the nest. We also request that the nest location be documented. A permit is required for any legal take of bald or golden eagles or their nests. Limited issuance of permits to take bald and golden eagles can be authorized "for the protection of . . . other interests in any particular locality" where the take is compatible with the preservation of the bald eagle and the golden eagle, is associated with and not the purpose of an otherwise lawful activity, and cannot practicably be avoided.

Bald and golden eagles are known to use the proposed project area. Golden eagles inhabit a wide variety of habitat types, including open grassland areas. They are known to nest on cliffs, in trees, on man-made structures, and on the ground. While bald eagles tend to be more closely associated with forested areas near water, there may be potential bald eagle habitat in or near the proposed project ROW because in Montana and North Dakota they have been located nesting in single trees several miles from the nearest water body. During the nesting season, especially early in the season, eagles can be very sensitive to disturbance near the nest site and may abandon the nest as a result of low-level disturbance, even from foot traffic. A nest buffer of at least 0.5 miles should be maintained for both species.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service recommends that eagle nest surveys be conducted prior to any on-the-ground project activities. We recommend that an aerial survey (preferably by helicopter) be conducted within the one-mile-wide evaluation corridor to identify occupied and unoccupied eagle nests sites near the proposed project area and associated facilities, and should include any proposed new roads. Aerial surveys should be conducted between March 1 and May 15, before tree leaf-out to ensure nests are more visible.

Aerial surveys should include the following:

1. Since helicopters have the ability to hover and facilitate ground observations, these are preferred over fixed-wing aircraft. Regardless of aircraft, whenever possible two observers should be used to conduct the surveys. Experienced observers may only find 50 percent of nests on a flight, therefore we recommend that two flights be performed prior to any on-the-ground project activities, including other biological surveys.
2. Observations of any eagles and/or nest sites should be recorded using geographic positioning system equipment. The date, location, nest condition, activity status, raptor species, and habitat should be recorded for each sighting.
3. We request that Rockies Midstream share the qualifications of the biologist(s) who conduct the surveys, method of survey, and results of the survey with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The MBTA prohibits the taking, killing, possession, and transportation of migratory birds, their eggs, parts, and nests, except when specifically permitted by regulations. While the MBTA has no provision for allowing unauthorized take, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service realizes that some birds may be killed during project construction and operation even if all known reasonable and effective measures to protect birds are used. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Law Enforcement carries out its mission to protect migratory birds through investigations and enforcement, as well as by fostering relationships with individuals,

companies, and industries that have taken effective steps to avoid take of migratory birds, and by encouraging others to implement measures to avoid take of migratory birds. It is not possible to absolve individuals, companies, or agencies from liability even if they implement bird mortality avoidance or other similar protective measures. However, the Office of Law Enforcement focuses its resources on investigating and prosecuting individuals and companies that take migratory birds without identifying and implementing all reasonable, prudent, and effective measures to avoid that take. Companies are encouraged to work closely with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologists to identify available protective measures when developing project plans and/or avian protection plans, and to implement those measures prior to and during construction, operations and maintenance, and other similar activities.

Construction is scheduled to begin in April 2012, and to extend over the following three-to-six month period, a time frame that would extend into and perhaps continue throughout the breeding season. Therefore, project-related impacts to migratory birds are likely unless Rockies Midstream implements all practicable proactive protective measures to avoid take of migratory birds, their eggs, or active nests. The interior least tern and piping plover nesting season extends until August 31, and bald and golden eagles can start nesting activities as early as February 1, and may actively use the nest through August 31. Several other raptor species also have an extended nesting season.

To avoid take of migratory grassland songbirds, three general approaches to MBTA compliance that have proven to be useful, effective, and flexible on other projects are 1) habitat manipulation to render project footprints unsuitable for nesting prior to the arrival of migratory birds, 2) avoidance by timing; that is, to conduct project activities during times of the year that migratory birds are not present, or 3) survey-buffer-monitor, which allows project activities to proceed during the time that migratory birds are in and/or near the project footprint provided active migratory bird nests are located and protected until the young have fledged.

Habitat manipulation is generally used as a means toward not having to resort to survey-buffer-monitor or avoidance by timing. Rockies Midstream has proposed to mow the project right-of-way (ROW) "to remove potential habitat from the project area and effectively deter migrants from establishing nests(s) within the construction corridor." We agree that for some projects the use of mowing as a form of habitat manipulation to render the project footprint unsuitable as migratory bird nesting habitat is effective provided the project can be completed shortly after mowing. However, for a project of three-to-six month's duration in a prairie or grassland setting, the grass would very likely re-grow before project activities are completed, defeating the purpose of mowing in advance of migratory bird nesting season. Furthermore, mowing with a project activity window of several months could very well attract certain species of migratory birds such as killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*), or burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia hypugae*), species that actually seek out areas with very low grass for nesting and foraging. Therefore, we recommend if Rockies Midstream uses the

habitat manipulation approach, that the ROW be bladed to remove all vegetation within the work area. This would help prevent re-growth of grasses and forbs, and preclude the need to survey-buffer-monitor in advance of additional mowing once migratory bird nesting activity typically begins during early April to mid-May. To summarize, on this particular project, habitat manipulation by mowing would simply be a precursor to subsequent additional use of the survey-buffer-monitor approach.

The survey-buffer-monitor approach commits Rockies Midstream to hiring qualified bird biologists to conduct surveys of the ROW, to protect active migratory nests within agreed upon spatial buffers in the ROW, and to suspend construction within the buffers until the young have fledged. We recommend if Rockies Midstream chooses to conduct field surveys for nesting birds with the intent of avoiding take, that the company maintains any documentation of the presence of migratory birds, eggs, and active nests, along with information regarding the qualifications of the biologist(s) performing the surveys, and any avoidance measures implemented at the project site. Should surveys or other available information indicate a potential for take of migratory birds, their eggs, or active nests, we request that you contact this office for further coordination on the extent of the impact and the long-term implications of the intended use of the project on migratory bird populations.

Even if all measures are taken to avoid take of migratory birds during the construction phase, there is likely to be some migratory bird take associated with the ongoing operation and maintenance of the proposed pipeline. We therefore recommend that Rockies Midstream develop a migratory bird conservation plan in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to identify potential impacts to migratory birds during all phases of the proposed project. This conservation plan should evaluate impacts both from the immediate footprint of the project as well as from the larger impacts from ongoing disturbance such as might occur during operations and maintenance and decommissioning. We also recommend that the migratory bird conservation plan include a habitat equivalency analysis or similar habitat analysis method which may include funding to allow for conservation actions to be directed towards the greatest needs of migratory birds in the proposed pipeline project area.

National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps and photographs indicate the proposed planning area includes numerous wetland basins and stream channels. You may access the NWI data directly through their website ([wetlands.fws.gov](http://wetlands.fws.gov)). Provided precautions are taken to restore natural basin contours, projects which involve burying a pipeline should not significantly affect wetland basins or stream channels. Precautions should also be taken during installation of underground facilities by sufficiently compacting trenches through the wetlands to prevent drainage along the trench or through bottom seepage. We recommend that wetlands be delineated applying appropriate Corps of Engineers methodology, and construction through or adjacent to these areas be avoided where possible or measures be taken (e.g. directional boring) to minimize disturbance to these areas.

As part of the National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service administers fee title Refuge Waterfowl Production Areas and wetlands and grassland easements throughout Montana and North Dakota. We advise Rockies Midstream to review county plat maps to determine if the proposed project, as currently aligned, ROW and appurtenant infrastructure would cross U.S. Fish and Wildlife property interests. If so, we recommend that all property interests within the NWRS be avoided during project construction. If this is not possible, special use permits (SUP) or ROW grants may be necessary for construction activity that would cross NWRS property interests. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issuance of SUPs or ROW grants is subject to the final determination of a refuge compatibility review process, and would trigger NEPA compliance and if applicable, ESA section 7 consultation as well. The refuge compatibility review process may add time to the overall project review process. For additional information on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service easements in Montana contact the Northeast Montana Wetlands Management District (406-789-2305), and for Williams County, North Dakota contact the Crosby Wetlands Management District (701-965-6488 ext. 12).

To avoid high value habitat we recommend that Rockies Midstream:

- Avoid construction in undisturbed native prairie if possible, and re-seed disturbed native prairie with a comparable native grass/forb seed mixture. We recommend planting a diverse mixture of native cool and warm season grasses and forbs. Recent research has suggested that a more diverse mix, including numerous forb species, is not only ecologically beneficial, but is also more weed resistant, allowing for less intensive management and chemical use. In essence, the more species included in a mixture, the higher the probability of providing competition to resist invasion by non-native plants. The seed source should be as local as possible, preferably collected from nearby native prairie. Obtain seed stock from nurseries within 250 miles of the project area to insure the particular cultivars are well adapted to the local climate. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) compiles a list of vendors in North Dakota that supply conservation seed and plants (<http://www.plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/pubs/ndpmcmt8152.pdf>). Additional information on native grasses and forbs may be found at the NRCS Bismarck Plant Materials Center (<http://www.plant-materials.nrcs.usda.gov/ndpmc/>) and at the NRCS Montana State Office <http://www.mt.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/ecs/plants/technotes/pmtechnoteMT57.html> .
- Take special precaution where the proposed pipeline would cross the Missouri River. The Missouri River is a Class I highest value fisheries resource. Class I is the highest value awarded to a stream. The Missouri River has highly valued sport fisheries, especially for sauger, channel catfish, and paddlefish.

- Make no stream channel alterations or changes in drainage patterns. We recommend that Rockies Midstream directionally bore under wetlands and intermittent and perennial streams.
- Locate construction to avoid placement of fill in wetlands along the route.
- Replace unavoidable loss of wetland habitat with functionally equivalent wetlands.
- Install and maintain appropriate erosion control measures to reduce sediment transport to adjacent wetlands and stream channels.
- Keep the disturbed area along the ROW as narrow as possible, especially in or near sensitive resources such as native prairie, wetlands, or streams.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposed project. If additional information is required, please contact Charles Sullivan at (406) 233-3146.

Sincerely,



R. Mark Wilson  
Field Supervisor

Enclosure

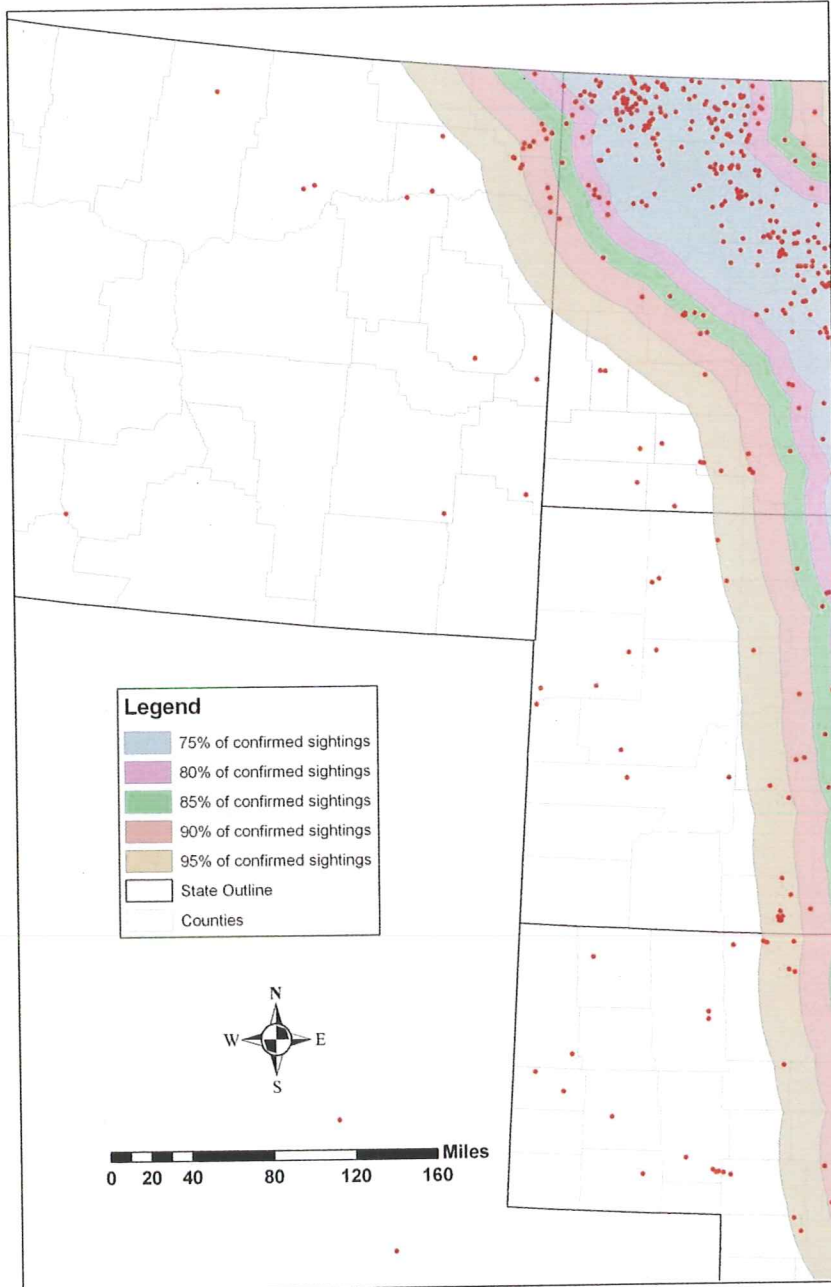
cc: Heidi Riddle; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, North Dakota Ecological Services Field Office  
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Todd Tillinger; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District-Regulatory, Billings,  
Montana  
Debbie Morford; Field Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Miles City Field Office,  
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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

### United States Central Flyway Whooping Crane Migration Corridor

Montana sightings and migration corridor



Produced for Ecological Services  
Grand Island, NE  
Point Data Current to: 2009  
Base map (Date): U.S. Counties  
Meridian:  
File:

UTM NAD 83  
Zone 14