



**Montana Fish,
Wildlife & Parks**

2300 Lake Elmo Dr.
Billings, MT 59101
April 3, 2014

Dear Interested Party:

This letter is to notify you that I have made a decision regarding Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (MFWP) implementation of grazing lease renewal on the Haymaker Wildlife Management Area (HWMA). My decision is to move forward with the proposed action. The lease will allow the removal of current vegetation by grazing as a management tool to enhance the subsequent availability and palatability of forage on the HWMA described in the Environmental Assessment and a Draft Grazing Management Plan.

No modifications were made in the documents you received/reviewed after the public review period. Please consider your previous copies of the Environmental Assessment and Draft Management Plan along with the stipulations of this Decision Notice as final.

Comments received regarding the Haymaker Wildlife Management Area Proposal are summarized in the enclosed Decision Notice. No changes have been made to the draft Environmental Analysis after consideration of public input. It is my recommendation to move forward with the proposed grazing system lease renewal on the Haymaker Wildlife Management Area with lessee Miller Ranch.

Thank you for your interest and involvement.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gary Hammond". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Gary Hammond
Region 5 Supervisor
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
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Billings, MT 59101
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**DECISION NOTICE for the Draft Environmental Assessment:
Haymaker WMA Grazing Lease Renewal
April 3, 2014**

Region 5 Headquarters
2300 Lake Elmo Drive
Billings, MT 59101

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION:

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) proposes to lease approximately 1,360 acres of the Haymaker Wildlife Management Area (HWMA) for cattle grazing to better manage vegetation for wildlife to adjoining landowner (lessee) Miller Ranch for a 4-year period.

MONTANA ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT AND PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS

FWP is required to assess impacts to the human and physical environment under the Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA). The Haymaker Wildlife Management Area grazing lease renewal proposal and its effects were documented by FWP in an Environmental Assessment. A 23-day public comment period ran from February 18 through March 14, 2014. Public notices of the draft Grazing Proposal and Environmental Assessment were placed on the FWP web site and were announced in a news release to the area and statewide newspaper outlets. Hard copies were available at the FWP Region 5 office in Billings, and were offered via mail at request.

ALTERNATIVE TO PROPOSED ACTION:

Alternative A: No Action

This alternative would result in not renewing a grazing lease on Haymaker WMA. In the past, prior to a grazing lease, this area built up decadent residual grasses, which affected elk use on the WMA. FWP anticipates that Alternative A would result in the following:

- Decadent residual vegetation would accumulate, reducing attractiveness to elk.
- Elk would likely increase utilization of adjacent private land, especially during winter and spring months.
- Concern by some neighboring landowners regarding fire danger (build-up of vegetation) on the HWMA.
- FWP would continue to manage the WMA for the benefit of wildlife species and for public access.
- Current services and maintenance of the WMA would continue.

Alternative B: Proposed Action

The proposed alternative would be to renew a grazing lease on the Haymaker WMA for a 4-year term. The grazing system would comprise two pastures with one pasture rested each year and the alternate pasture available for grazing April 1-May 15. Grazing would alternate between the two pastures annually. FWP anticipates that Alternative B would result in the following:

- Promote attractive spring and summer green-up vegetation conditions for elk; thereby reducing elk big game usage of adjacent private property.

- Each pasture would have full growing season rest for plant root development and maintenance every other year. Grazing would only take place during the dormant period until early in the growing season.
- Each year, one pasture in the system would receive complete rest from livestock grazing for plant health and big game winter forage. Total length of time each pasture would receive livestock grazing rest would equate to 22 consecutive months beginning on May 15 of the year it was grazed, and extending through the entire following year, and then extending through the next winter until April 1, nearly 2 years later.
- Some segments of the general public may disapprove of cattle grazing on the HWMA.
- Maintain strong relations with area Landowners.

If the No Action (Alternative A) is chosen, FWP would continue to manage the WMA for the benefit of wildlife species and for public access. Current services and maintenance of the WMA would continue. No impacts to environmental or human resources would be expected to occur as a result of livestock grazing given that the area wouldn't be grazed by livestock. Alternative A, no action, would not allow FWP to effectively manipulate vegetation with livestock grazing for the benefit of wildlife species in the WMA.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS (WITH FWP RESPONSES)

The draft EA was available for public comment from Feb. 18 – March 14, 2014. Solicitation of public input resulted in receipt of 3 comments (2 positive, 1 neutral/negative). Comments were received as 3 e-mail responses. Responses came from 1 organized group (Gallatin Wildlife Association) with the remainder from private sportspeople. Following are questions and salient points made in those responses with added *FWP response in italics*:

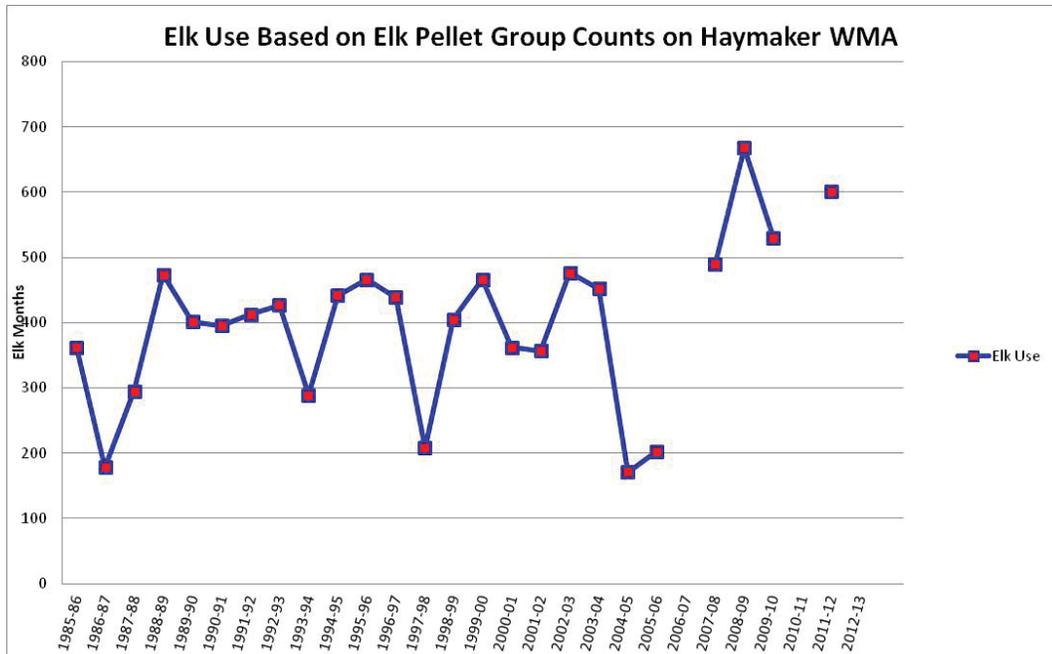
- 1) Do you think livestock use on the Haymaker WMA as proposed is biologically beneficial to native plants and wildlife? If so, please provide the data that validates this position. We see no data or scientific literature in the EA to support such a finding. We also found no specific monitoring data that reveals, either positively or negatively, the impacts of livestock use over the years on the Haymaker WMA to either native plants or wildlife. While “existing vegetation transects” are mentioned (EA, p. 19), there is no description of, or results from, these transects. Elk monitoring data are provided from 1987-2013 during the time period the WMA was utilized by livestock under FWP supervision (EA, p. 21), but no elk monitoring data are provided for the time period the WMA was rested from livestock impacts (1957-1982). The 1987-2013 data reveal fluctuating elk use between <200 elk to >600 elk-months, with an increase in recent years. However, it is our understanding that elk numbers have generally increased over the years in this general area. And we note there was very high or increased elk use of the area following years when the WMA was rested from cattle use in 1989 and 2011. Indeed following the rest period in 2011 the elk use was the highest ever recorded on the WMA (winter 2011-2012) at nearly 700 elk-months (EA, p. 21, Fig. 2).

FWP Response: Vegetation sampling was done by Duane Pyrah in 1985, and he found considerable improvement in the composition of the vegetation compared to surveys done between 1959 and 1976 on the range (Pyrah, D.B., 1986). Vegetation sampling was also completed in 1988 and 1996. It was determined during the 1996 vegetation sampling that the repeatability of the sampling techniques were not reliable. Currently, FWP is planning to begin a reliable vegetation monitoring program to address these concerns on Haymaker Wildlife Management Area (HWMA).

The 1964 Management Plan for Haymaker Game Range stated “periodic field observations in the areas, since the time of purchase has revealed that the area is not used by elk.” D.B. Pyrah (1986) reported the following elk use: “Few elk observations were made from which to evaluate elk use, partially due to the low level of elk use and the slow recovery of vegetation indicated by Parker vegetation surveys from 1959-1976.”...During the winter of 1983-1984, 15-20 elk were observed on the HMWA, this was the first major elk winter range use observed on Haymaker...” Starting in 1986, a herd of 60-70 elk was counted on USFS land near the HWMA and several smaller groups were observed on subsequent field trips. Because this was the second year of major elk winter use, this indicated a beginning of traditional winter use. Therefore FWP began using elk pellet count surveys to monitor elk use of the WMA. These surveys have been continued ever since. FWP agrees with the commenter that elk numbers have generally increased over the years in this general area. Data from the elk pellet surveys on the HWMA have generally tracked this increase in elk numbers in Hunting District 540.

- 2) We found Fig. 2 (p. 21) difficult to use or interpret. There are 26 years cited on the horizontal axis, and 25 data points presented, suggesting one year with missing data. However, the connecting line has 2 breaks, suggesting two years' missing data. Also, “elk-months” is a crude measure, when it would be useful to know how many elk actually used the area and when. The elk-use data show large among-years variation, with a substantial increase in the last 4 or 5 years. But there is no attempt to consider or explain this variation. Clearly, factors other than treating the habitat with cattle grazing are affecting elk use of Haymaker. This variation must be considered in any attempt to demonstrate the value of cattle grazing to elk on the area. By itself, Fig. 2 does not provide evidence cattle use has benefitted elk on Haymaker WMA.

FWP Response: FWP apologizes for any confusion that Figure 2 may have caused, and would like to clarify this problem. Upon reviewing Figure 2, elk use (value within graph) and year (x-axis) was miss-aligned and this correction has been completed and is provided here. In addition, the commenter is correct in that elk use was not collected in 2007 or 2011. Data was not collected in 2013 also. FWP agrees that Figure 2 alone does not provide evidence that cattle use has either been a benefit or a detriment for elk use on the WMA. This figure was provided to show elk use on the WMA over time since elk pellet group count surveys were initiated on the WMA in 1985-1986.



FWP agrees that elk use on the HWMA is affected by more than just grazing. Elk use on Haymaker WMA fluctuates depending on snow conditions on the WMA and adjacent private land. For example deep snow drifts that span long distances determine where elk graze throughout the winter especially in the general Haymaker area. Most years those snow drifts prohibit lessees from moving cattle onto Haymaker until late April.

FWP does not actively visit HWMA frequently in the winter and therefore does not have a consistent database showing exact use of the WMA by elk and when. Elk pellet group surveys have been conducted since 1985-1986 to determine elk use on HWMA during winter months. When this survey was first implemented, “Elk Months” was used as a measure of elk use on HWMA. For the purposes of this particular survey, elk month use has been determined by calculating the density of pellets groups observed over time that have been deposited by elk in a given area.

- 3) Could it be that in years of low elk use (1988-89; 1999-2000; and 2006-2008) that cattle use on the WMA was detrimental to elk use/numbers? Were these drought years? Can't drought alone adversely affect mule deer, antelope, elk, ground-nesting birds and other wildlife productivity in any given year? Wouldn't impacts from livestock use be cumulative, especially in a drought year or severe winter? Is there any population survey information for mule deer or pronghorn antelope on the WMA? What have been the fawn/doe ratios over time for mule deer and pronghorn? Have these ratios increased or decreased since livestock use was initiated in 1984? How did mule deer and pronghorn fair when the WMA was rested from livestock use during 1957-1982? Reproductive success for both mule deer and pronghorn is highly dependent on habitat conditions so monitoring fawn/doe ratios over time might be enlightening. We are concerned about current levels of mule deer and pronghorn generally around the state. How have they been doing on the landscape in and around the Haymaker WMA?

FWP Response: FWP agrees that in drought years, vegetation growth and re-growth can be impacted. For example, the hot and dry summer of 1988 likely impacted vegetation growth in the general area, as well as any re-growth on the 1/2 of HWMA that was grazed

during the spring of 1988. This could have then affected vegetation availability during the winter of 1988-1989, yet elk use increased during that winter (See corrected Figure 2). As mentioned in FWP Response #2, FWP agrees that elk use on HWMA is affected by more than just grazing. Depending upon the weather and the amount of snow, observations indicate that a majority of the elk are beginning to use higher elevations in late March/early April if snow free. If the upper elevations are not snow free, elk are often still present on the HWMA and neighboring landowners during this time. However, during these years, livestock placement on the WMA is also delayed until the WMA is snow free which typically coincides with elk moving off the winter range. With the change to the grazing end date from June 20th to May 15th most potential impacts to the current year's vegetation growth should be minimized.

The 1964 Management Plan for the Haymaker Game Range stated "for the most part, the area within the game range proper does not contain any appreciable amount of deer winter range." Wildlife surveys on the HWMA from 1969-1981 show that the maximum number of mule deer estimated to be on the WMA ranged from 10 to 100 mule deer. From 1969-1981, wildlife surveys on the HWMA show that the maximum number of antelope estimated to be on the WMA ranged from 5 to 35 antelope for that time period. The conifer encroachment into the grasslands in this area has shifted the prime antelope habitat further south in the hunting district in the last 50 years. Currently antelope rarely utilize the HWMA and are usually single bucks traveling through the WMA. It should also be known that D.B. Pyrah (1986) noted in his report that although the HWMA was "rested" from livestock grazing from 1957-1984 there were chronic issues with trespass livestock grazing on the HWMA during that time.

Mule deer and antelope surveys are not conducted on the WMA. However mule deer in HD540 are currently 50% above the long term area. Mule deer fawn:doe ratios are not classified during this survey. Antelope numbers in this hunting district are 35% below the long term average and fawn:doe ratios are 40% below the long term average.

- 4) We have provided FWP with scientific literature expressing these concerns on other WMAs in Montana. Some of this work was done by the Montana FWP itself. Why is none of this literature reviewed/cited in the EA? Wouldn't exposing the WMA to cattle use in a drought year be an additive negative impact to the habitat and forage quality and quantity? Since FWP cannot predict the weather and drought and/or other forms of extreme weather (harsh winters with deep snow) are often the norm in Montana, we see livestock use on a WMA to improve the quantity and/or quality of forage for elk, mule deer, pronghorn and/or other wildlife as a highly questionable and/or risky venture at best. Furthermore, such assertions that cattle improve forage quality and/or quantity for native wildlife are not supported by the scientific literature (Fleischner 1994; Pyrah 1987; Shamhart et al. 2012; Wagoner 2013; Wambolt et al. 1997).

FWP Response: The local climate conditions of the Haymaker area were taken into consideration when the grazing system was designed. In dry years grasses do not respond as well to the system but only half of the HWMA (660 acres) is grazed in any given year. With the change to the grazing end date from June 20th to May 15th most potential impacts to the vegetation from grazing during drought years should be minimal.

- 5) Do you have any winter use elk monitoring data for the Haymaker WMA from 1957-1982 when the WMA was rested from previous livestock use? The EA merely states without data to back it

up that very little elk use occurred at this time. How did elk use of the Haymaker WMA change from 1957-1982? As noted above on other WMAs in Montana when cattle were removed elk numbers/use increased. As well, are there any data to compare elk preferences between the pasture grazed by cattle in each previous year vs. the pasture that was rested? Shamhart et al. (2012) found Wall Creek WMA elk preferred the recently rested pasture in a 3-pasture rest-rotation system.

FWP Response: The 1964 Management Plan for the Haymaker Game Range stated "Periodic field observation in the area, since the time of purchase, has revealed that the area is not used by elk." Wildlife surveys on the HWMA from 1969-1981 show that the maximum number of elk estimated to be on the WMA ranged from 6 to 40 elk. Elk numbers started to show a slight increasing trend on the HWMA in 1977. D.B. Pyrah (1986) noted in his report that although the HWMA was "rested" from livestock grazing from 1957-1984 there were chronic issues with trespass livestock grazing on the HWMA during that time. On Haymaker WMA, each of the two pastures receives approximately 22 months of rest after receiving its livestock grazing treatment. With the change to the grazing end date from June 20th to May 15th livestock will not be present on the entire WMA for nearly 11 months in any given year. Data from elk pellet group surveys indicates mixed results when comparing elk preferences between the pasture grazed by cattle in each previous year vs. the pasture that was rested.

- 6) No Scientific Literature or Data Review: We are also concerned there is no literature cited on the ill-effects of livestock use/presence to elk, mule deer, antelope, ruffed grouse, other wildlife and various habitat types, including but not limited to riparian areas. We have provided a substantial amount of this information to FWP over the years. Have you had a chance to review any of this information? For example, see our comments to Region 3 FWP on the Robb-Ledford and Fleecer WMAs. There is also no reference to the condition or trend of any woody or riparian vegetation on the WMA. How are the aspen doing? What about chokecherry, willows, silver sagebrush or other fire sprouting shrubs? Are conifers expanding? What about the limited but very important herbaceous riparian vegetation and natural water sources on the WMA? Livestock use can adversely impact all of these resources in a very short time. As well, since bluebunch wheatgrass is the target plant species, how has it responded to the livestock use over the years (1984-present) as compared to wildlife use only (1957-1982)? Are there any control areas being used for comparison?

FWP Response: Livestock grazing in accordance with FWP grazing standards is an effective management tool for wildlife and their habitats, which is the case in the draft EA grazing system. Riparian areas and vegetation are limited on Haymaker due to the lack of perennial streams on the WMA. The draft EA does indicate that two water tanks have been installed on the HWMA. "During initial setup of the grazing system water tanks were installed on the HWMA pastures to provide better cattle distribution in the uplands and to reduce cattle use of the riparian areas. This has worked very well to better distribute cattle throughout the system. Elk, deer and other game and non-game species continue to benefit from the increased water availability." Vegetation on HWMA is dominated by large grassy benches with conifers running the length of the drainages. Ponderosa pine is expanding into grasslands throughout this area. Pyrah, D.B. 1986 found that bluebunch wheatgrass occurred more widely on the HWMA than it did in the vegetation data from 1959-1976. After a field review of Haymaker in 1996, Frisina noted the ecological trend was positive with obvious improvement occurring on sites subjected

to intense historic disturbance from grazing. As mentioned in FWP Response #1, FWP is planning to begin a reliable vegetation monitoring program to address these concerns.

- 7) Wildlife Displacement: Would or do elk calve or mule deer or antelope fawn on the WMA? This area appears to offer potential calving/fawning habitat for these big game species. We are concerned that the cattle turnout date of April 1 will displace native wildlife to adjacent private lands. What kind of human activity is associated with cattle turnout? Is motorized use allowed? Since the WMA is not very large (1360 acres total) we see any disturbance at this time of year to be detrimental to the native wildlife throughout the WMA. These impacts should be recognized and reviewed in the EA. We note the WMA is closed to the public to provide for elk and other wildlife security until May 15th. Isn't disturbance by cattle and cattle management equally as disruptive as public use of this public area?

FWP Response: Depending upon the weather and the amount of snow, observations indicate that a majority of the elk are beginning to use higher elevations in late March/early April if snow free. If the upper elevations are not snow free elk are often still present on the HWMA and neighboring landowners. However, during these years, livestock placement on the WMA is also delayed until the WMA is snow free which typically coincides with elk moving off the winter range. Although this area is primarily wintering habitat, some elk calving does take place in the area around Haymaker WMA. The HWMA is not fawning habitat for mule deer or antelope. Cattle would be removed by May 15th which is about a week before elk calving activity begins, and therefore livestock grazing should have minimal impact to elk calving in the area.

Livestock grazing is considered part of FWP administration and maintenance which is different than being open to the public. The level of human disturbance for cattle management is far less than the recreational human disturbance associated with camping, ATV's, shooting and other human impacts that occur when the WMA is open to the general public on May 15th.

- 8) Prescribed Fire or Limited Livestock Use: What about reviewing or testing other habitat improvement alternatives, such as using controlled burns to mimic natural fire regimes (or every 10-20 years) to remove "decadent" or encroaching woody vegetation if needed? What about using livestock less often than every other year to remove decadent vegetation if needed? Under such a system the internal fence could be removed and a temporary electric fence used only when livestock are present. We feel these are reasonable alternatives to the proposed action that should be reviewed in the EA and seriously considered in more detail. We are discouraged that FWP has avoided this issue for decades of livestock use on more than 20 WMAs around the State.

FWP Response: There are two main reasons why FWP did not consider prescribed fire as a preferred alternative for vegetation management on HWMA: Human Safety and Adjacent Private Property. HWMA is 1,360 acres along the Morris Coulee drainage. Controlled burning is not an option due to the area having no firebreaks, along with large grassy benches where fires can easily get out of control and travel to adjacent private land.

- 9) Fences: In general, fences are not good for wildlife as they are by their nature a deterrent to animal movement. We suggest the permanent internal fence should be removed in favor of no

fence or a temporary fence if the FWP continues turning out livestock on the WMA. The temporary fence should be removed when the livestock are removed.

The interior fence on Haymaker meets FWP's wildlife friendly fencing designs. The interior fence is a two strand electric fence.

- 10) Economics: Does the FWP make or lose money on this operation? Given tight FWP budgets, if livestock are permitted on the WMA, we suggest the FWP get fair market value for this use, which is somewhere between \$20-30/AUM. That could more than double the revenue FWP receives currently. We also suggest the permittee should be responsible for all fence and water tank maintenance regardless of the grazing fee. Whose responsibility is it to take care of these livestock management structures?

FWP Response: FWP appreciates the concern regarding FWP budgets and recognizes more income could be generated by charging higher rates for grazing on HWMA. There are two grazing rate options that FWP can choose regarding the lease fee. One is the FWP rate, set at \$21.00 per Animal Unit Month (AUM) for 2014; the other is the rate set by the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, which is \$11.41 per AUM for 2014. Both rates fluctuate annually depending on market conditions. FWP has chosen to charge the DNRC rate on the Haymaker grazing lease with the condition that the lessee will be responsible for repair and maintenance of all fences around both pastures during each year of the lease contract. In addition, any salting, and/or mineral grounds will be the responsibility of the lessee (EA p.22). Although this equates to less income derived from grazing fees, in the long run it has proven economical for the department by not having to commit FWP personnel and operations budgets for fence maintenance during the grazing season, freeing them up to spend their time and operations on other projects instead.

- 11) Regarding the livestock water tanks, where does the water come from and how many stock tanks are there on this WMA? Does the water have to be pumped and if so at what cost? Livestock consume a lot of water and stock tanks lead to concentrated use/sacrifice areas, leading to niches for weed infestations and soil erosion/compaction. How much money is spent on weed control around these livestock developments on the WMA? These costs/impacts should be revealed in the final EA. Salt licks also concentrate livestock and sometimes wildlife, creating more soil disturbance, niches for weeds to establish and possibilities for disease transmission. These impacts should also be revealed in the EA.

FWP Response: Two water tanks were installed on this WMA during the initial setup of the grazing system. Both tanks are gravity fed and don't require pumping. While an exact value of weed control efforts around the two water tanks is not itemized, annual weed maintenance on the entire HWMA ranges from approximately \$2,000.00 to \$7,000.00. The grazing EA states "Salting, and/or mineral grounds will be the responsibility of the lessee. Salt/mineral grounds shall be placed at locations mutually agreed upon by the lessee and FWP. Sites are to be moved periodically and according to mutual agreement." This would include utilizing dry rocky sites to minimize ground disturbance. These requirements are designed to lessen the potential impact of mineral grounds on HWMA.

12) Motorized Access: The map on page 4 of the EA shows 4-5 two track roads traversing the WMA and coming in from both the private land to the south and the National Forest land to the north. Are these roads all open to motorized use, especially during the hunting season? Is there public access to all of these roads, in particular from the south across the private lands? What about in Morris Coulee where the EA notes 2.5 miles of public access are provided across private land to the south? Does this motorized access extend to and through the WMA to the adjacent USFS land to the north? Does this route continue as a public access road through the USFS lands? Is this public access contingent upon this grazing contract? We would appreciate an explanation about the current motorized access/management on this WMA and the adjacent USFS lands in the final EA? Access to the public land is critical, but we suggest limiting the motorized access through the WMA, especially during the hunting season, would improve the elk habitat and other wildlife security. This would also improve quality walk-in hunting opportunities. We would appreciate your help in clarifying the existing situation.

FWP Response: Motorized access on HWMA is beyond the scope of this EA. Public access to the HWMA is provided through a roadway easement across private land from the county road to the HWMA boundary.

Supporting public comments for the Draft EA supporting Alternative B (Proposed Action) as follows:

-I support the Haymaker WMA Grazing Plan. It certainly makes sense to clean out some old grass to promote new growth. Being a good neighbor also is very important.

-I am all for the grazing leases on FWP land with one exception, and it pertains to this WMA in particular. I am vehemently opposed to any landowner adjacent to this WMA being allowed the usage of the land to benefit the size and condition of his herd and therefore his income at the same time not allowing any hunters the access to the local Elk and deer populations. I realize that they must pay for these grazing rights but the cost is minimal. If landowners are allowed access to grazing then they should also allow, at the very least, limited access to wild game on their property. As I stated earlier I am for the grazing of these areas, it is a beneficial and necessary aspect of maintaining healthy feed for all animals and in particular the wild game population.

REFERENCES

Pyrah, D. B. 1986. Evaluations of Livestock Grazing Potential on Wildlife Management Areas – The Haymaker WMA. Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, Helena, MT.

Beyer, A.C. 2013. Big Game Surveys and Inventory, Elk Region 5. Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, Helena, MT.

STIPULATION OF THIS RECORD OF DECISION DOCUMENT

None.

MODIFICATIONS TO ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

No modifications to the EA or the Management Plan are recommended.

DECISION

Utilizing the Environmental Analysis, Management Plan and public comment, a decision must be rendered by FWP that addresses the interests and issues identified for this proposed project. Given results of FWP's analysis coupled with the nature of the public comment, acceptance of this grazing proposal on the Haymaker Wildlife Management Area is warranted. After review of this proposal and the corresponding majority public support and comment, it is my recommendation that FWP proceed with renewing the Haymaker grazing lease on the Haymaker Wildlife Management Area with lessee Miller Ranch.

Signed,



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HWMA Grazing EA Decision Notice Mailing List

Environmental Quality Council
Director's Office, Dept. of Environmental Quality
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks*
Director's Office Lands Section
Parks Division Design & Construction
Fisheries Division Legal Unit
Wildlife Division Regional Supervisors
Tim Baker, Governor's Office *
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FWP Commissioner Matt Tourtlotte*
Montana Parks Association/Our Montana (land acquisition projects)
Glenn Hockett, Gallatin Wildlife Association*
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Other Local Interested People or Groups
* (Sent electronically)