PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Clovis MLK Blvd and Noriss St Railroad Crossing Improvements
Project Type:	TRANSPORTATION, ROADS AND BRIDGES, ROADS AND BRIDGES-NEW CONSTRUCTION OR MAJOR EXPANSION/RETROFIT
Latitude/Longitude (DMS):	34.399502 / -103.230151
County(s):	CURRY
Project Description:	Construction of above grade BNSF railroad crossings at MLK Blvd and Norris St crossings in Clovis, NM

REQUESTOR INFORMATION

Project Organization:	
Contact Name:	Evan Crawford
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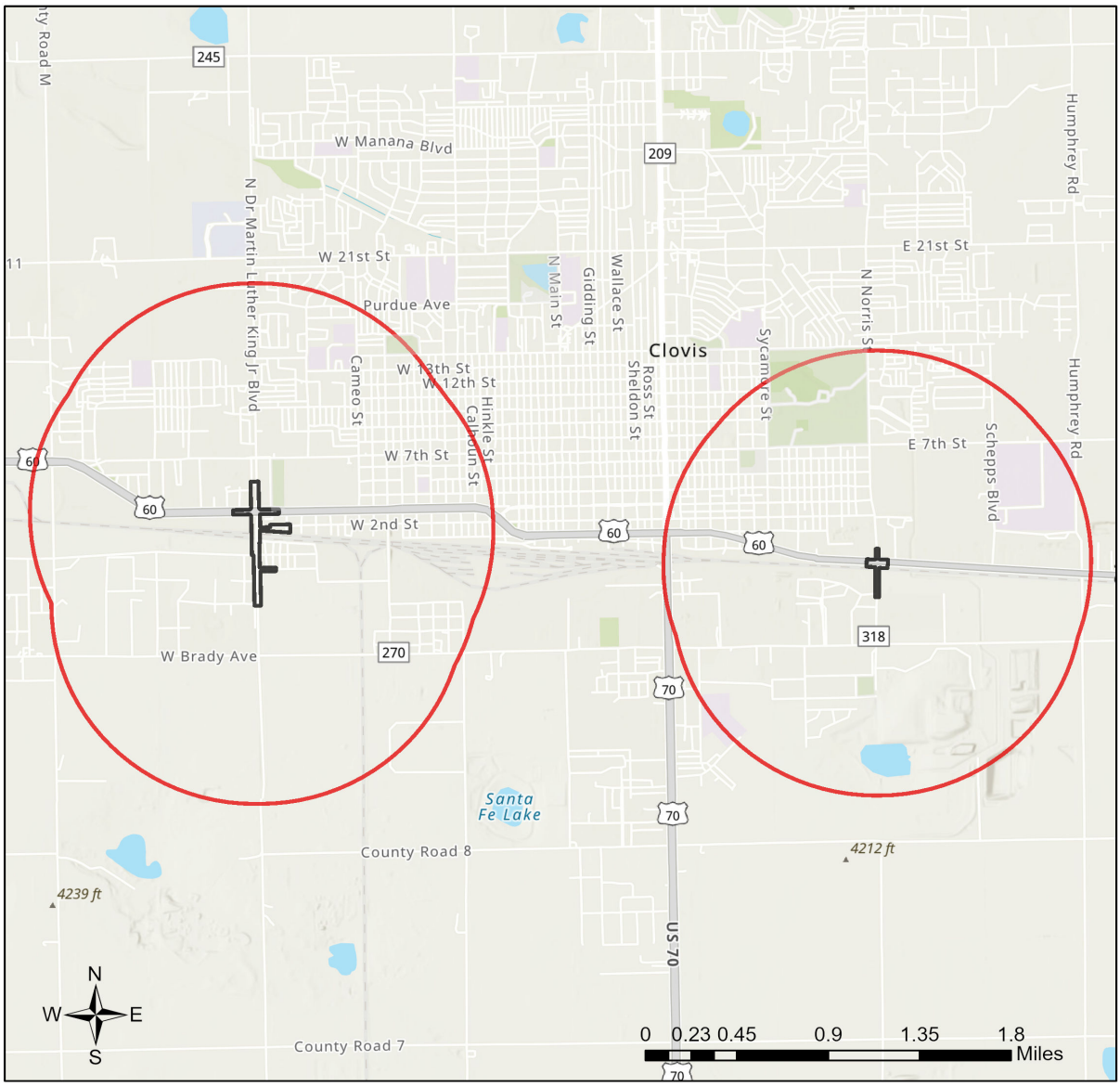
OVERALL STATUS

This report contains an initial list of recommendations regarding potential impacts to wildlife or wildlife habitats from the proposed project; see the Project Recommendations section below for further details. Your project proposal is being forwarded to a New Mexico Department of Wildlife (Department) biologist for review to determine whether there are any additional recommendations regarding the proposed actions. A Department biologist will be in touch within 30 days if there are further recommendations regarding this project proposal.

About this report:

- This environmental review is based on the project description and location that was entered. The report must be updated if the project type, area, or operational components are modified.
- This is a preliminary environmental screening assessment and report. It is not a substitute for the potential wildlife knowledge gained by having a biologist conduct a field survey of the project area. Federal status and plant data are provided as a courtesy to users. The review is also not intended to replace consultation required under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), including impact analyses for federal resources from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) using their Information for Planning and Consultation tool.
- This report contains information on wildlife species protected under the ESA and the Wildlife Conservation Act (WCA), Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) (page 18, table 5), and Species of Economic and Recreational Importance (SERI). Species listed under the ESA are protected from take at the federal level and under the WCA are protected from take at the state level. SGCN are identified in the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) for New Mexico; all of these species are considered to be of conservation concern but not all of them are protected from take at the state or federal level. The harvest of all SERI is regulated at the state level. The Department has no authority to designate critical habitat for species listed under the WCA; only the USFWS can designate critical habitat for species listed under the ESA.
- The New Mexico Environmental Review Tool (ERT) utilizes species observation locations and species habitat suitability models, both of which are subject to ongoing change and refinement. Inclusion or omission of a species within a report cannot guarantee species presence or absence within your project area. To determine occurrence of any species listed in this report, or other wildlife that may be present within your project area, onsite surveys conducted by a qualified biologist during appropriate, species-specific survey timelines may be necessary. Any surveys including handling or capturing wildlife may require a scientific collection permit; contact the Department's Wildlife Permits Manager at dgf.permits@dgf.nm.gov for more information.
- The Department encourages use of the ERT to modify proposed projects for avoidance, minimization, or mitigation of wildlife impacts. However, the ERT is not intended to be used in a repeatedly iterative fashion to adjust project attributes until a previously determined recommendation is generated. The ERT serves to assess impacts once project details are developed. The New Mexico Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool, the data layers from which are included in the ERT, is the appropriate system for advising early-stage project planning and design to avoid areas of anticipated wildlife concerns and associated regulatory requirements.

Clovis MLK Blvd and Noriss St Railroad Crossing Improvements



- Buffered Project Boundary
- Project_Boundary
- Bureau of Land Management
- City Land
- County Land
- Department of Defense
- Department of Energy
- National Park Service
- New Mexico Department of Wildlife
- NM State Forestry Division
- NM State Parks
- Other Federal Agency
- Private
- State Land Office
- State of New Mexico
- Tribal Land
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Bureau of Reclamation
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service

City of Clovis, Texas Parks & Wildlife, Esri, TomTom, Garmin, SafeGraph, GeoTechnologies, Inc, METI/NASA, USGS, EPA, NPS, USDA, USFWS
NHNM, USGS, USFS, US Census Bureau, NMDGF
Esri, NASA, NGA, USGS

Special Status Animal Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wildlife Habitats	USFWS (ESA)	NMDOW (WCA)	NMDOW SGCN/SERI	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
Plains Leopard Frog	Lithobates blairi	Aquatic, Arroyo, Desert, Plains, Riparian			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Clark's Grebe	Aechmophorus clarkii	Aquatic, Riparian			SGCN			
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus	Alpine, Aquatic, Cliff, Desert, Plains, Riparian		T	SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus			T	SGCN			BLM WATCH
Lesser Prairie-Chicken	Tympanuchus pallidicinctus	Alpine, Desert, Plains	LE		SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Mountain Plover	Anarhynchus montanus	Alpine, Aquatic, Desert, Plains, Riparian			SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM WATCH
Long-Billed Curlew	Numenius americanus	Aquatic, Desert, Plains, Riparian			SGCN			BLM WATCH
Western Burrowing Owl	Athene cunicularia hypugaea	Alpine, Arroyo, Cliff, Desert, Plains, Riparian			SGCN	Sensitive Species	USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Common Nighthawk	Chordeiles minor	Alpine, Aquatic, Arroyo, Cliff, Desert, Plains , Riparian			SGCN			
Lewis's Woodpecker	Melanerpes lewis	Alpine, Desert, Riparian			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	BLM WATCH
Pinyon Jay	Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus	Alpine, Aquatic, Arroyo, Cliff, Desert, Plains , Riparian			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	BLM SENSITIVE
Pygmy Nuthatch	Sitta pygmaea	Alpine, Cliff, Riparian			SGCN			
Mountain Bluebird	Sialia currucoides	Alpine, Aquatic, Cliff, Desert, Plains, Riparian			SGCN			
Loggerhead Shrike	Lanius ludovicianus	Alpine, Arroyo, Cliff, Desert, Plains, Riparian			SGCN		USFS R3 SCC	BLM WATCH
Vesper Sparrow	Pooecetes gramineus	Alpine, Aquatic, Arroyo, Desert, Plains, Riparian			SGCN			
Thick-billed Longspur	Rhynchophanes mccownii	Alpine, Desert, Plains			SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Chestnut-Collared Longspur	Calcarius ornatus	Alpine, Desert, Plains			SGCN			BLM SENSITIVE
Gila Chub	Gila intermedia	Aquatic	LE	E	SGCN			
Black-Tailed Prairie Dog	Cynomys ludovicianus	Alpine, Desert, Plains, Riparian			SGCN	Sensitive Species		BLM SENSITIVE
Pronghorn	Antilocapra americana				SERI			

Special Status Animal Species Potentially within 1 Miles of Project Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	Wildlife Habitats	USFWS (ESA)	NMDOW (WCA)	NMDOW SGCN/SERI	USFS	USFS SCC	BLM
Desert Massasauga	Sistrurus catenatus edwardsii	Alpine, Desert, Plains			SGCN			

Common Name hyperlink takes you to species account in bison-m.org; Scientific Name hyperlink takes you to information in NatureServe Explorer; Wildlife Habitats abbreviations are: Alpine = Alpine and Montane, Arroyo = Arroyo Riparian, Cliff = Cliff, Scree, and Rock, Desert = Desert Grassland and Shrubland, Plains = Plains-Mesa Grasslands, Riparian = Riparian Woodlands and Wetlands; ESA = Endangered Species Act, C = Candidate, DL = Delisted, LE = Listed Endangered, LT = Listed Threatened, PE = Proposed Endangered, PT = Proposed Threatened, UR = Under Review, XN = Non-essential Experimental Population, for other ESA codes see this website; WCA = Wildlife Conservation Act, E = Endangered, T = Threatened; SERI = Species of Economic and Recreational Importance; SGCN = Species of Greatest Conservation Need; USFS = U.S. Forest Service, Sensitive Species = A species likely to occur on USFS lands that is of concern for a potential reduction in population viability; SCC = Species of Conservation Concern; BLM = Bureau of Land Management, BLM SENSITIVE = A species that occurs on BLM lands and whose viability is at risk, BLM WATCH = Species that may be added to the sensitive species list in future pending new information regarding species status.

Project Recommendations

If bats may be present in your project area and your project entails the following types of activities, the Department recommends following the relevant portions of the *Guidelines for Mitigating Impacts of Development on New Mexico's Bat Communities*: bridge, building, or culvert demolition; extensive construction, excavation, paving, or trenching; outdoor lighting installation; pesticide use; prescribed burning; riparian restoration; vegetation removal.

Since the proposed highway project includes bridge and/or culvert construction activities, the Department recommends implementation of its Bridge and Culvert Construction Guidelines for Stream, Riparian, and Wetland Habitats for any rivers, streams, washes, springs, seeps, or riparian areas that are fall within the impact footprint of this project. These guidelines should assist in minimizing impacts to the local rivers or wetlands and should be incorporated into the standard best management practices for these types of construction activities.
The Department also recommends that pre-construction bat surveys be conducted during summer months to determine if bats occur in existing culverts or bridges to be impacted by the project. Spotlighting of state-listed bats or use of mist nets for any bat species may require a scientific collection permit; contact the Department's Wildlife Permits Manager at dgf.permits@dgf.nm.gov for more information. If bats are determined to occur at bridge or culvert sites, work should be scheduled to avoid impacting bats that may roost there (i.e., conduct work in winter months).

Ground-disturbing activities may increase erosion, thus potentially negatively impacting surface waters and wildlife habitats. The movement of topsoil and other sediments may wash away soil nutrients, displace or destroy vegetation, increase sedimentation in waterways, and generally lead to ecosystem degradation. Reducing erosion before, during, and after ground-disturbing activities can reduce these effects and protect wildlife habitats. The Department has the following recommendations regarding erosion control and the selection of wildlife-friendly erosion-control materials:

- Divert water around the project site whenever possible.
- Preserve natural areas and vegetated buffers within and around the project site. Strive to maintain the natural drainage system of the site, including any natural stream channels, wetlands, and floodplains. Design, construct, and maintain the site to protect (or restore) the natural hydrology.
- Following construction, disturbed areas should be re-vegetated using native species that either approximate the pre-disturbance plant community composition or are otherwise appropriate for the site, including from a region that represents potential future climatic conditions at the site. Include as much locally appropriate genetic diversity in plant material sources as possible. Short-term erosion-control seed mixes are available for temporary control of surface erosion during project implementation; native mixes should be used for temporary and permanent erosion control. Native plants and materials should also be used for any landscaping. All seed mixtures should be certified as weed-free and designed to enhance local pollinator habitat, unless there is concern regarding potential for pesticide, especially neonicotinoid, presence. For pollinating insects, including a diversity of flowering plants with different colors and shapes and flowering times that span spring through fall (March-October), high-nutrient or value plants (e.g., goldenrods [*Solidago* spp.], gumweed [*Grindelia* spp.], or sunflowers [*Helianthus* spp.]), perennials, native bunch grasses and thistles, some plants with pithy and woody stems, some bare ground, and rarer plants may be beneficial. Ideally, at least three different species should be flowering at all times between March and October. Consult pollinator-friendly plant species lists provided by the Xerces Society for Invertebrate Conservation or other appropriate resources. No-till drills may be more effective than broadcast seeding for establishing flowering plants. New Mexico grass ecotypes for commercial seeding are available through the Los Lunas Plant Materials Center and New Mexico State University. Seeding guidelines are available from the Natural Resources Conservation Service.
- If erosion control blankets are used post-construction, burying the blanket edges, and using blankets without fused mesh corners (e.g., use woven mesh) can reduce the chances of unintentional wildlife entanglement. Avoid the use of plastic netting or mesh. Regularly check the erosion control blankets after applying them to identify and release any wildlife that does become entangled.
- Efforts should be made during construction to minimize impacts on vegetative communities. Existing roads and rights-of-way should be used for all transportation. Off-road driving should be avoided. Staging areas should be located in previously disturbed sites, where possible, and kept as small as possible.

Further information regarding wildlife-friendly erosion control options is provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Any excavations being performed for this project could unintentionally entrap and cause the unnecessary mortality of amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals, can cause injury to large mammals, and can damage underground bee nests. Trapped animals can die from exposure, starvation, drowning, and predation. This unnecessary wildlife mortality can be avoided by implementing conservation measures including conducting excavating activities during the cooler months (October – March); minimizing time that excavates are left uncovered and accessible to wildlife; and fencing excavated areas and employing biological monitors to remove trapped animals if excavated areas are left open overnight or longer. Periods of highest activity for amphibians and reptiles vulnerable to entrapment include summer months and wet weather, and they can be active both day and night. Small mammals subject to entrapment are active year-round and generally most active at night. Conducting pre-excavating wildlife surveys, especially for bumble bee (*Bombus* spp.) nests, which may occur in abandoned rodent holes and other cavities and be present yearround, and active burrows, can aid in avoiding nest and burrow destruction. The Bumble Bee Nest Quest project provides some information on what to look for when searching for bumble bee nests. Implementing portions of the Department's general trenching conservation measures (see *Trenching Project Guidelines*) pertinent to any planned excavations should aid in mitigating impacts to wildlife.

All migratory birds are protected against direct take under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sections 703-712), and hawks, falcons, vultures, owls, songbirds, and other insect-eating birds are protected under New Mexico State Statutes (17-2-13 and 17-2-14 NMSA), unless permitted by the applicable regulatory agency. To minimize the likelihood of adverse impacts to migratory birds, nests, eggs, or nestlings, the Department recommends that ground disturbance and vegetation removal activities be conducted outside of the primary migratory bird breeding season of April 15-September 1. Breeding season may begin earlier for raptors or when working in low-elevation habitats such as deserts. If ground-disturbing and clearing activities must be conducted during the breeding season, the area should be surveyed for active nest sites (with birds or eggs present in the nesting territory) and avoid disturbing active nests until young have fledged. For active nests, establish adequate buffer zones to minimize disturbance to nesting birds. Buffer distances should be at least 100 feet from songbird and raven nests; 0.25 miles from most raptor nests; and 0.5 miles for ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), and prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) nests. Active nest sites in trees or shrubs that must be removed should be mitigated by qualified, permitted biologists or wildlife rehabilitators. Department biologists are available to consult on nest site mitigation and can facilitate contact with qualified personnel. Removal of active nests of state-protected species may require a scientific collection permit; contact the Department's Wildlife Permits Manager at dgf.permits@dgf.nm.gov for more information. The Wild Take Unit at the USFWS, which issues take and relocation permits for migratory birds, can be reached at MBPermits_take@fws.gov.
The list of New Mexico SGCN (see link, page 14, table 5) and the federal list of Birds of Conservation Concern should be reviewed to fully evaluate potential effects to migratory birds from your proposed project. Federal agencies are also required under Executive Order 13186 to implement standards and practices that lessen the amount of unintentional take attributable to agency actions. These conservation measures are strongly recommended to ensure persistence of migratory bird species whose populations are small and/or declining within New Mexico.
Please also consider impacts to pollinating insects from the removal of flowering plants and ground-disturbing activities. If possible, avoid removing flowering plants when bees and other insect pollinators are most actively foraging (March-October), including early flowering native tree and shrub species. Also avoid any observed bumble bee (*Bombus* spp.) nest sites using a buffer of at least 30 feet. Implement measures to prevent the spread of noxious weeds and invasive plants, including removing dirt, debris, and plant parts from equipment before bringing it on site.

Your project could affect important components of wildlife habitat, including fawning/calving or wintering areas for species such as deer and elk, or general high wildlife movement and activity areas for large mammals. Mitigation measures should focus on high use sites and movement areas based on extant collar data and expert knowledge of Department of Wildlife and land management agency personnel. Management recommendations within these areas may include the following.

- Restrictions on noise-generating activities during wintering and calving/fawning seasons, specific timing of which may vary throughout the state. These activities would include oil and gas well pad development and operations that expose wildlife to loud noises from drilling, compressors, and pumping stations within 400 feet of the source.
- Modifying fences along high use areas to make them wildlife friendly and facilitate large animal movement.

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) may occur within your project area. Burrowing owls are protected from take by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and under New Mexico state statute. Before any ground disturbing activities occur, the Department recommends that a preliminary burrowing owl survey be conducted by a qualified biologist using the Department's Burrowing Owl Survey Protocol. Surveys including audio calls may require a scientific collection permit; contact the Department's Wildlife Permits Manager at dgf.permits@dgf.nm.gov for more information. Should burrowing owls be documented in the project area, please contact the Department or USFWS for further recommendations and information on any permitting requirements regarding relocation or avoidance of impacts. The Wild Take Unit at the USFWS, which issues take and relocation permits for migratory birds, can be reached at MBPermits_take@fws.gov.

Our preliminary assessment indicates your project occurs in Lesser Prairie-chicken Crucial Habitat Category 1 (Focal Area).

The Lesser Prairie-chicken (*Tympanuchus pallidicintus*) (LPC) was designated as a SGCN in New Mexico and previously the southern Distinct Population Segment, including populations in New Mexico and Texas, was federally listed as Endangered. The LPC Interstate Working Group has developed the Southern Great Plains Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool (SGP-CHAT) to designate and prioritize areas for LPC conservation activities and development. Our preliminary assessment indicates your project occurs in LPC habitat. For more information on the SGP-CHAT, contact Chanda Pettie, Industry LPC Program Contact with the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, at (719) 207-5053 or chanda.pettie@wafwa.org.
If your project has potential to lead to take (including harassment, harm, pursuit, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, collecting, or attempting to engage in these activities) of a LPC and you entered into the Candidate Conservation Agreement (CCA) or CCA with Assurances (CCAA) for the LPC with CEHMM, the Department recommends you contact CEHMM (575-885-3700). If your project may lead to take of a LPC and you did not enter the CCA/A with CEHMM, the Department recommends a qualified, permitted biologist conduct surveys for the LPC according to these Lesser Prairie-chicken Survey Protocols and mitigating the effects of project activities by buffering (>1.25 miles of known leks) and avoiding construction or off-road activities during the breeding season (March 1-July 15). Low-altitude aerial surveys or surveys based on flush counts may require a scientific collection permit; contact the Department's Wildlife Permits Manager at dgf.permits@dgf.nm.gov for more information.

Since your project occurs within Lesser Prairie-chicken habitat, the Department recommends the following:

- As much as possible, avoid development within focal areas, connectivity zones, or within 1.25 miles of known Lesser Prairie-chicken (LPC) leks that have been active at least once within the previous five years, as well as project sites dominated by tracts of native grass and shrublands (see Southern Great plains Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool [SGP-CHAT] and Department staff for more information).
- As much as possible, focus development on lands already altered or cultivated (e.g., in areas with row-crop agriculture or developed oilfields) and away from areas of undeveloped native grass or shrublands. Select fragmented or degraded habitats over relatively intact areas, and select sites with lower LPC habitat potential over sites with greater habitat potential based on appropriate indicators, including Natural Resources Conservation Service Ecological Site Descriptions, specifically loamy, loamy sand, sandhills, sandy, sandy plains, shallow sandy, and very shallow.
- Where avoidance is not possible, use common rights of way for multiple types of infrastructure in locating new roads, fences, and other associated infrastructure.
- Install appropriate fence markings along new fences that are within 0.25 miles of a lek that has been recorded as active within the previous five years.
- During the LPC breeding season (March 1-July 15), where feasible, minimize traffic volume, control vehicle speed, control access, and avoid off-road travel on rangelands and in areas with Conservation Reserve Program or other native, planted grass cover.

Prairie dog colonies may occur within the vicinity of your project area. Both black-tailed prairie dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) and Gunnison's prairie dogs (*Cynomys gunnisoni*) are designated as New Mexico SGCN, and their colonies provide important habitat for other grassland wildlife. Wherever possible, occupied prairie dog colonies should be left undisturbed, and all project activities should be directed off the colony. Any burrows that are located on the project site should be surveyed by a qualified biologist to determine whether burrows are active or inactive and whether burrowing owls may be utilizing the site. Colonies within the range of the black-tailed prairie dog can be surveyed by a qualified biologist diurnally, year-round using binoculars. Colonies within the range of the Gunnison's prairie dog can be surveyed by a qualified biologist diurnally, using binoculars during the warmer months from April through October and by searching for fairly fresh scat and lack of cobwebs or debris at the mouths of burrows during the cold months (November through March). If ground-disturbing activities cannot be relocated off the prairie dog colony, or if project activities involve control of prairie dogs, the Department recommends live-trapping and relocation of prairie dogs. A scientific collection permit may be required; contact the Department's Wildlife Permits Manager at dgf.permits@dgf.nm.gov for more information. The Department can provide recommendations regarding suitability of potential translocation areas and procedures. If a project will only impact 10 or fewer burrows and there is a large, active colony adjacent to the site the continued existence of which will not cause future conflicts, the Department suggests use of reverse dispersal translocation methods as outlined in Creating Prairie Dog Management Plans Part three: Appendices and Attachments (see Attachment 1). Methods include setting up a wire door over active burrows followed by monitoring and closure of the few burrows in the project disturbance area after prairie dog evacuation and barrier installation to prevent recolonization of closed areas. Removal activities should be performed after the spring breeding and birthing seasons and prior to winter hibernation (e.g., mid-June to mid-November). Prairie dogs in southern New Mexico may remain active in the winter, extending the potential removal period beyond mid-November. Removal activities should also begin roughly one month before construction or other disturbance occurs as it can take between one week and one month for the animals to disperse.

The current project area appears to contain one or more wetland types as classified by the New Mexico Environment Department's Wetland Map. Information on wetlands in your project area can also be viewed on the ERT's Create Project/Map page. This key can assist in interpreting Landscape Position, landform, water flow path, and waterbody type (LLWW) codes in the ERT's wetland data. Wetlands provide important habitat for numerous species of wildlife and pollinators and provide ecosystem services, such as water filtration and storage, to downstream users. The Department recommends avoiding disturbance of wetlands whenever possible, avoiding actions or infrastructure installment that may disrupt natural wetland hydrological processes, and reseeding or replanting areas where disturbance cannot be avoided with native wetland plant species appropriate to the local wetland type. For a list of native seed providers, please see the Department's habitat handbook guideline for Restoration and Management of Native and Non-native Trees in Southwestern Riparian Ecosystems. For projects involving filling wetlands under federal jurisdiction, please contact the Army Corps of Engineers for more information on permits required under the Clean Water Act.

Disclaimers regarding recommendations:

- The Department provides technical guidance to support the persistence of all protected species of native fish and wildlife, including game and nongame wildlife species. Species listed within this report include those that have been documented to occur within the project area, and others that may not have been documented but are projected to occur within the project vicinity.
- Recommendations are provided by the Department under the authority of § 17-1-5.1 New Mexico Statutes Annotated 1978, to provide "communication and consultation with federal and other state agencies, local governments and communities, private organizations and affected interests responsible for habitat, wilderness, recreation, water quality and environmental protection to ensure comprehensive conservation services for hunters, anglers and nonconsumptive wildlife users".
- The Department has no authority for management of plants or Important Plant Areas. The New Mexico Endangered Plant Program, under the Energy, Minerals, and Natural Resources Department's Forestry Division, identifies and develops conservation measures necessary to ensure the survival of plant species within New Mexico. Plant status information is provided within this report as a courtesy to users. Recommendations provided within the ERT may not be sufficient to preclude impacts to rare or sensitive plants, unless conservation measures are identified in coordination with the Endangered Plant Program.
- Additional coordination and/or consultation may also be necessary under the federal ESA or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Further site-specific mitigation recommendations may be proposed during ESA consultation and/or NEPA analyses or through coordination with affected federal agencies.
- Unless a project is marked as confidential in the title or description by the project proponent and if a ERT-generated report is the only response that the project proponent receives from the Department, then the report will be made publicly accessible via the Public Comment Letters page on the ERT website.