ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

MNHP ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY TOOL

&

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORMS

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS:

REQUIRED: All New cooperatives and/or Continuing projects that wish to add new herbicides or expand project boundaries or that have been inactive for 5 or more years.

Need to complete:

- Herbicide Labels
- Resources:
  - Montana Natural Heritage Program
  - Web Soil Survey
  - STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE or local historical society

Forms

ALL EA FORMS

Checklist

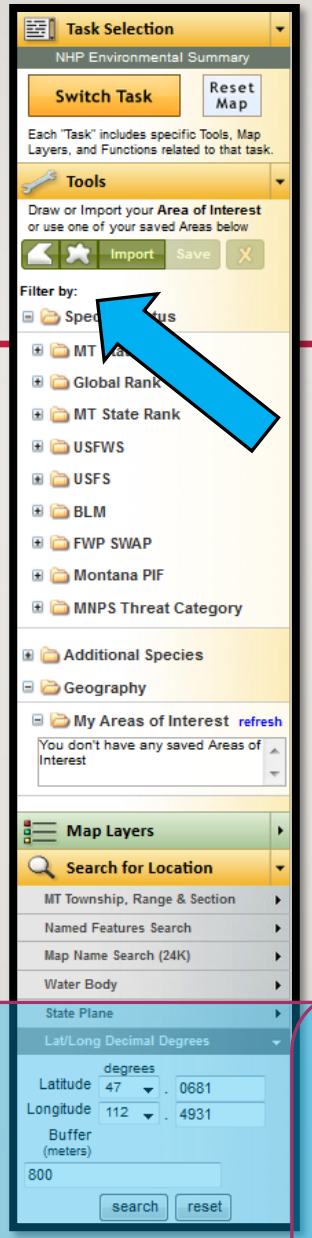
- Complete each line in the checklist
- Choose which level of impact is most likely for each line
- Think critically about the questions: Weed control efforts do have impacts on the environment, but not all impacts are **bad**, and most can be mitigated easily.
- Select the box None, Minor, or Potentially significant depending on mitigation needs

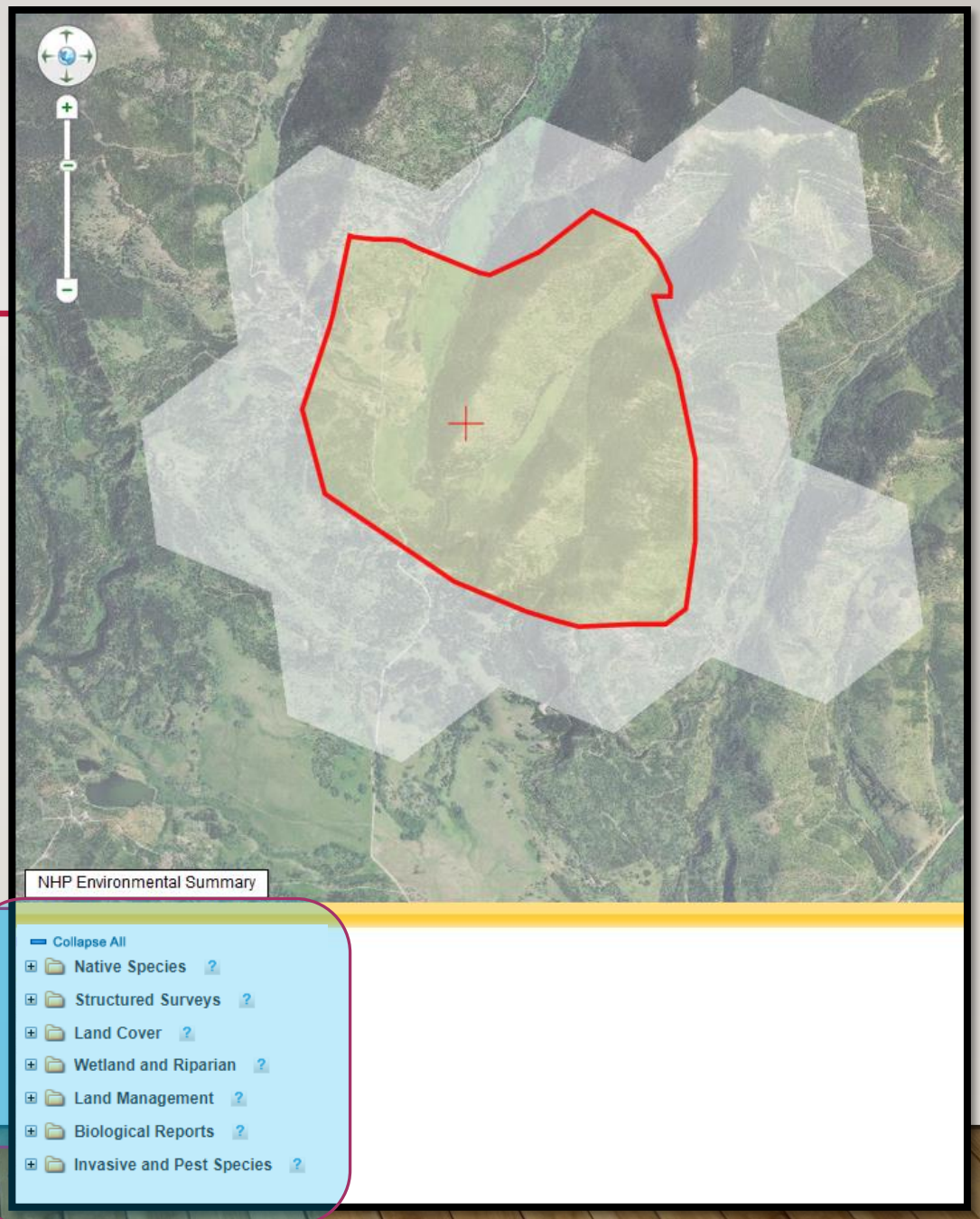
Mitigation

- Complete the mitigation section based on the answers in the checklist; even if the answer is "No Mitigation Necessary".
- These should be specific statements and may need to include application methods and information from herbicide labels.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY REPORT

mtnhp.org





ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY REPORT

Species Summary

All Species (not filtered by Status)

Detailed Species Occurrences | Detailed Point Observations Sort Order Explained

Species Occurrences

Definition of Species Occurrences

	# SO	# Obs	Predictive Model	Associated Habitat	Range
F - Westslope Cutthroat Trout *(Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi)* SOC	2	+		Not Assigned	Y S W H
F - Bull Trout *(Salvelinus confluentus)* SOC	1	+		Not Assigned	Y S W
B - Cassin's Finch *(Haemorhous cassinii)* SOC	1	+			Y S W M
M - Canada Lynx *(Lynx canadensis)* SOC	1	+			Y S W
M - Grizzly Bear *(Ursus arctos)* SOC	1	+			Y S W H
M - Wolverine *(Gulo gulo)* SOC	1				Y S W
B - Northern Goshawk *(Accipiter gentilis)* SOC	1	+			Y S W M
B - Varied Thrush *(Ixoreus naevius)* SOC	1	+			S M
M - Fisher *(Pekania pennanti)* SOC	1				Y S W

Other Observed Species

Other Potential Species

Combined Species List

Structured Surveys

I-Mussel *(Stream Mussel Survey)* Survey Count: 1 Obs Count: Recent Survey: 2012

Land Cover Summary

Wetland Summary

Land Management Summary

9 Hexigons Selected

5,750 Acres (0.01% of Montana)

Land Management Summary *Explain*

Expand All | Collapse All

	Ownership	Tribal	Easements	Other Boundaries (possible overlap)
Public Lands	3,217 Acres (56%)			
Federal	2,341 Acres (41%)			
US Forest Service	2,341 Acres (41%)			
State	876 Acres (15%)			
Montana State Trust Lands	876 Acres (15%)			
Conservation Easements			396 Acres (7%)	
Private Lands or Unknown Ownership	2,137 Acres (37%)			

Biological Reports

No Biological Reports were found at this location with the filters selected.

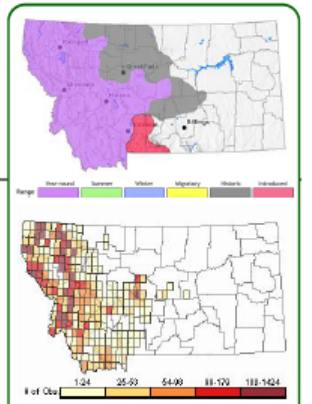
Westslope Cutthroat Trout

Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi

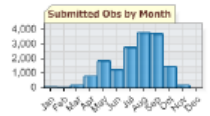
Species of Concern
View in Field Guide

Global Rank: G4T4
State Rank: S2

Agency Status
USFWS:
USFS: SENSITIVE
BLM: SENSITIVE
FWP SWAP: SGCN2



 # Observations: 16526



General Description

The Westslope Cutthroat Trout is one of two subspecies of native cutthroat found in the state. Together, they have been designated Montana's state fish. Cutthroat trout are so named for the red slashes near the lower jaws. The Westslope Cutthroat Trout's historical range was all of Montana west of the Continental Divide as well as the upper Missouri River drainage. This fish has been seriously reduced in its range by two primary factors: hybridization with Rainbow and/or Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout, and habitat loss and degradation. Since the Westslope is recognized as a very important part of our native fish fauna it has been designated a Montana Fish of Special Concern in Montana. Pure Westslope Cutthroat Trout have been identified by genetic analysis and form the broodstock maintained by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks at its Anaconda hatchery. The average size of these fish is 6 to 16 inches, depending on habitat, but they rarely exceed 18 inches in length.

Westslope Cutthroat Trout are common in both headwaters lake and stream environments. They feed primarily on aquatic insect life and zooplankton. Cutthroat spawn in the spring in running water, burying their eggs in a nest called a redd. The eggs hatch in a few weeks to a couple of months. The newborn fry frequently migrate back to lakes to rear after 1 to 2 years in their native stream. Westslope Cutthroat Trout is a trout with small, non-rounded spots, with few spots on the anterior body below the lateral line. Coloration varies, but generally is silver with yellowish hints, though bright yellow, orange, and especially red colors can be expressed to a much greater extent than on coastal or Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout (Behnke 1992). Hybridization between Westslope and Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout can produce a spectrum of spotting and coloration ranging between the typical patterns of each subspecies. Some populations that have been affected by hybridization show little or no phenotypic signs of hybridization (Behnke 1992). Hybridization with Rainbow Trout can be detected by the appearance of spots on the top of the head and on the anterior body below the lateral line, as well as by reduced scale counts, increased caecal counts, and loss of basibranchial teeth (Behnke 1992).

Habitat

Spawning and rearing streams tend to be cold and nutrient poor. Westslope Cutthroat Trout seek out gravel substrate in riffles and pool crests for spawning habitat. Cutthroat trout have long been regarded as sensitive to fine sediment (generally defined as 6.3 millimeters or less). Although studies have documented negative survival as fine sediment increases (Weaver and Fraley 1991), it is difficult to predict their response in the wild (McIntyre and Rieman 1995). This is due to the complexity of stream environments and the ability of fish to adapt somewhat to changes in micro-habitat (Everest et al. 1987, Montana AFS Species Status Account).

Westslope Cutthroat Trout also require cold water, although it has proven elusive to define exact temperature requirements or tolerances. Likewise, cutthroat trout tend to thrive in streams with more pool habitat and cover than uniform, simple habitat (Shepard et al. 1984). Juvenile cutthroat trout overwinter in the interstitial spaces of large stream substrate. Adult cutthroat trout need deep, slow moving pools that do not fill with anchor ice in order to survive the winter (Brown and Mackay 1995, Montana AFS Species Status Account).

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MTNHP_EnviroSum_2017-10-16_11...	Adobe Acrobat Document	4,351 KB	No	4,580 KB	5%	10/16/2017 11:35 AM

ALL SECTIONS OF THE REPORT NEEDED

MONTANA
Natural Heritage Program
1515 East 6th Avenue
Helena, MT 59620
(406) 444-0241
mtnhp.org

Latitude Longitude
47.04261 -112.44603
47.09368 -112.52622

015N007W

Environmental Summary

Suggested Citation
Montana Natural Heritage Program. Environmental Summary Report.
for Latitude 47.04261 to 47.09368 and Longitude -112.44603 to -112.52622. Retrieved on 10/16/2017.

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The Montana Natural Heritage Program is part of NatureServe – a network of over 80 similar programs in states, provinces and nations throughout the Western Hemisphere, working to provide comprehensive status and distribution information for species and ecosystems.

Natural Heritage Program | State Library | UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA | NatureServe

Species Occurrences

	# SO	# Obs	Predictive Model	Associated Habitat	Range
F - Westslope Cutthroat Trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi*) SOC	2	+		Not Assigned	Y B W

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

Species of Concern Global: G4T4 State: S2 USFS: Sensitive - Known on Forests (BD, BRT, CG, FLAT, HLC, KOOT, LOLO) BLM: SENSITIVE
FWP SWAP: SGCN2

Delineation Criteria: Stream reaches and standing water bodies where the species presence has been confirmed through direct capture or where they are believed to

F - Bull Trout

B - Cassin's

22% (*1,291 Acres*)

Forest and Woodland Systems
Conifer-dominated forest and woodland (xeric-mesic)

Rocky Mountain Montane Douglas-fir Forest and Woodland

In Montana, this ecological system occurs on the east side of the Continental Divide, north to about the McDonald Pass area, and along the Rocky Mountain Front. This system is associated with a dry to submesic continental climate regime with annual precipitation ranging from 51 to 102 centimeters (20-40 inches), with a maximum in winter or late spring. Winter snowpacks typically melt off in early spring at lower elevations. Elevations range from valley bottoms to 1,980 meters (6500 feet) in northern Montana and up to 2,286 meters (7500 feet) on warm aspects in southern Montana. It occurs on north-facing aspects in most areas, and south-facing aspects at higher elevations. This is a Douglas-fir

Wetland and Riparian Mapping

Explain

		Acres	
Palustrine			
PAB	Aquatic Bed	6	Wetlands with vegetation growing on or below the water surface for most of the growing season.
PUS	Unconsolidated Shore	<1	Wetlands with less than 75% areal cover of stones, boulders, or bedrock. AND with less than 30% vegetative cover AND the wetland is irregularly exposed due to seasonal or irregular flooding and subsequent drying.
PEM	Emergent	124	Wetlands with erect, rooted herbaceous vegetation present during most of the growing
PSS			
PFO			
Riverine			
Upper			
R3U			
R3U			

Land Management Summary

Explain

	Ownership	Tribal	Easements	Other Boundaries (possible overlap)
Public Lands	3,217 Acres (56%)			
Federal	2,341 Acres (41%)			
US Forest Service	2,341 Acres (41%)			
USFS Owned	2,341 Acres (41%)			
USFS Ranger Districts				2,425 Acres
Helena-Lewis & Clark National Forest, Lincoln Ranger District				2,425 Acres
USFS National Forest Boundaries				2,425 Acres
Helena-Lewis & Clark National Forest				2,425 Acres
State	876 Acres (15%)			
Montana State Trust Lands	876 Acres (15%)			
MT State Trust Owned	876 Acres (15%)			
Conservation Easements			396 Acres (7%)	
Private			396 Acres (7%)	
Five Valleys Land Trust			396 Acres (7%)	
Private Lands or Unknown Ownership	2,137 Acres (37%)			

Suggested Contacts for Natural Resource Agencies

As required by Montana statute (MCA 90-15), the Montana Natural Heritage Program works with state, federal, tribal, nongovernmental organizations, and private partners to ensure that the latest animal and plant distribution and status information is incorporated into our databases so that it can be used to inform a variety of planning processes and management decisions. In addition to the information you receive from us, we encourage you to contact state, federal, and tribal resource management agencies in the area where your project is located. They may have additional data or management guidelines relevant to your efforts. In particular, we encourage you to contact the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks for the latest data and management information regarding hunted and high profile management species and to use the U.S. Fish and Wildlife
regarding U.S. E

For your conven

Montana Fish, W

Fish Species	
American Biso Black-footed F Black-tailed Pr Bald Eagle Golden Eagle Common Loon Least Tern Piping Plover Whooping Crane	Lauri Hanauska-Brown LHanauska-Brown@mt.gov (406) 444-5209
Grizzly Bear Greater Sage Grouse Trumpeter Swan Big Game Upland Game Birds Furbearers	John Vore jvore@mt.gov (406) 444-5209
Managed Terrestrial Game and Nongame Animal Data	Adam Messer – MFWP Data Analyst amesser@mt.gov (406) 444-0095
Fisheries Data	Bill Daigle – MFWP Fish Data Manager bdaigle@mt.gov (406) 444-3737
Wildlife and Fisheries Scientific Collector's Permits	http://fwp.mt.gov/doingBusiness/licenses/scientificWildlife/ Merissa Hayes for Wildlife merhayes@mt.gov (406) 444-7321 Beth Giddings for Fisheries begiddings@mt.gov (406) 444-7319
Fish and Wildlife Recommendations for Subdivision Development	Renee Lemon RLemon@mt.gov (406) 444-3738 and see http://fwp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/livingWithWildlife/buildingWithWildlife/subdivisionRecommendations/
Regional Contacts	Region 1 (Kalispell) (406) 752-5501 Region 2 (Missoula) (406) 542-5500 Region 3 (Bozeman) (406) 994-4042 Region 4 (Great Falls) (406) 454-5840 Region 5 (Billings) (406) 247-2940 Region 6 (Glasgow) (406) 228-3700 Region 7 (Miles City) (406) 234-0900

Montana Natural Heritage Program. Environmental Summary Export

for Latitude 47.04261 to 47.09368 and Longitude -112.44603 to -112.52622. Retrieved on 10/16/2017.

Please refer to the accompanying PDF document for information about the data summaries in this workbook.

Note: For the species summaries, the PDF shows only "Documented" species, while this workbook also includes "Potential" species (see the "Documented" column).

TitlePage | Species Occ | Other Obs | Potential Species | Structured Surveys | Land Cover | Wetland Summary | Wetland Special Modifiers | Land Management

MT Stat	Species Gro	Sort Or	Docu	ELCODE	Common Name	Scientific Name	Pct	Distribution	SO Count	OBS Cour	Has I	Models	Model N Pc	Model O Pc	Model M P	Model L Pc	Model I Pct	Habitat Cor	Habitat Occ	Ranges	Global Rank	MT State Ra
SOC	Fish	5	Occ	AFCHA02088	Westslope Cutthroat Trou	Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi	Mountain	Resident Year Round	2		Y	N	56							YSWH	G4T4	S2
SOC	Fish	5	Occ	AFCHA05020	Bull Trout	Salvelinus confluentus	Mountain	Resident Year Round	1		Y	N	33							YSW	G4	S2
SOC	Birds	2	Occ	ABPBY04030	Cassin's Finch	Haemorhous cassinii	Drier coni	Resident Year Round	1		Y	M			100			50		YSWM	G5	S3
SOC	Mammals	1	Occ	AMAJH03010	Canada Lynx	Lynx canadensis	Subalpine	Resident Year Round	1		Y	ML			89	11		61	6	YSW	G5	S3
SOC	Mammals	1	Occ	AMAJB01020	Grizzly Bear	Ursus arctos	Conifer fo	Resident Year Round	1		Y	ML			67	33		73	26	YSWH	G4	S2S3
SOC	Mammals	1	Occ	AMAJF03010	Wolverine	Gulo gulo	Boreal For	Resident Year Round	1			ML			22	78		43	24	YSW	G4	S3
SOC	Birds	2	Occ	ABNKC12060	Northern Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis	Mixed cor	Resident Year Round	1		Y	L				100		38	13	YSWM	G5	S3
SOC	Birds	2	Occ	ABPBJ22010	Varied Thrush	Ixoreus naevius	Moist con	Migratory Summer Br	1		Y	L				89		50	1	SM	G5	S3B
SOC	Mammals	1	Occ	AMAJF01020	Fisher	Pekania pennanti	Mixed cor	Resident Year Round	1			L				22		23	31	YSW	G5	S3

Level 3	Acres	Land Cover Description
Rocky Mountain Montane Douglas-fir Forest and Wo	1291.2	In Montana, this ecological system occurs on the east side of the Continental Divide, north to about the McDonald Pass area, and along the Ro
Montane Sagebrush Steppe	1076.8	This system dominates the montane and subalpine landscape of southwestern Montana from valley bottoms to subalpine ridges and is found
Northern Rocky Mountain Lower Montane Riparian W	675.4	This ecological system is found throughout the Rocky Mountain and Colorado Plateau regions. In Montana, sites occur at elevations of 609-1,2
Harvested forest-tree regeneration	431.4	Land cover has been modified by logging. New growth is primarily trees.
Harvested forest-grass regeneration	424.3	Land cover has been modified by logging. New growth is primarily herbaceous species.
Harvested forest-shrub regeneration	330.7	Land cover has been modified by logging. New growth is primarily shrubs.
Rocky Mountain Lodgepole Pine Forest	277.5	This forested system is widespread in upper montane to subalpine zones of the Montana Rocky Mountains, and east into island ranges of nor
Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Upper Montane Grasslan	262.9	These lush grassland systems are found in upper montane to subalpine, high-elevation,zones, and are shaped by short summers, cold winter
Rocky Mountain Ponderosa Pine Woodland and Sav	246.9	This system occurs on warm, dry, exposed sites in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in west-central and central Montana, at the ecotone b
Rocky Mountain Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce-Fir For	227.3	Engelmann spruce (Picea engelmannii) and subalpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa) make up a substantial part of the mont
Rocky Mountain Subalpine Deciduous Shrubland	158.3	This shrubland ecological system is found within the zone of continuous forest in the upper montane and lower subalpine zones along both s
Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Mesic Meadow	79.8	This system is restricted to sites from lower montane to subalpine elevations where finely textured soils, snow deposition, or windswept co
Rocky Mountain Subalpine Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest	60.9	These forests are similar to Rocky Mountain Subalpine Dry-Mesic Spruce-Fir Forest and Woodland (4242), but occur in locations with cold-air
Other Roads	49.8	County, city and or rural roads generally open to motor vehicles.
Rocky Mountain Dry-Mesic Montane Mixed Conifer F	37.8	This ecological system, composed of highly variable montane conifer forests, is found throughout Montana. It is associated with a submesic
Alpine-Montane Wet Meadow	33.8	These moderate-to-high-elevation systems are found throughout the Rocky Mountains, dominated by herbaceous species found on wetter s
Rocky Mountain Subalpine Woodland and Parkland	25.4	This system includes all subalpine and treeline forest associations of the Montana Rocky Mountains and island ranges. It is characteristically
Aspen Forest and Woodland	20.7	This widespread ecological system is more common in the southern and central Rocky Mountains, but occurs in the montane and subalpine z
Insect-Killed Forest	20.5	
Rocky Mountain Lower Montane, Foothill, and Valley	16.2	This grassland system of the northern Rocky Mountains is found at lower montane to foothill elevations in mountains and valleys throughout
Emergent Marsh	3.8	This widespread wetland system occurs throughout the arid and semi-arid regions of North America. In Montana, this system is typically fou
Rocky Mountain Subalpine-Montane Fen	0.4	Fens occur infrequently throughout the Rocky Mountains from Colorado north into Canada. They are confined to specific environments defin
Rocky Mountain Cliff, Canyon and Massive Bedrock	0.2	This ecological system of barren and sparsely vegetated landscapes is found from foothill to subalpine elevations throughout the Rocky Mou
Rocky Mountain Conifer Swamp	0.2	In northwestern Montana, conifer swamps occur from 865 to 1485 meters (2,838-5,200 feet). This is a minor system with infrequent occurren

HOW TO INTERPRET THE SUMMARY

- Land Cover: Introduction
  https://youtu.be/fbzUCGxrPD0?list=PLRaydtZpHu2rAI8P7VJUIoV4zoTu7eQFG&t=1433
- Land Cover: Interpreting this section
  https://youtu.be/fbzUCGxrPD0?list=PLRaydtZpHu2rAI8P7VJUIoV4zoTu7eQFG&t=2817

- Species of Occurrence: Introduction
  https://youtu.be/fbzUCGxrPD0?list=PLRaydtZpHu2rAI8P7VJUIoV4zoTu7eQFG&t=592
- Species Report: Interpreting this section
  https://youtu.be/fbzUCGxrPD0?list=PLRaydtZpHu2rAI8P7VJUIoV4zoTu7eQFG&t=1835

GENERAL VEGETATION

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Instructions

*Complete the table. Answer each question regarding the severity of impact from the proposed project activities (choose one level of impact for each question). Answer if mitigation is possible (if no impact is anticipated, answer NA). Describe mitigation strategies for any minor or potentially significant impacts. *Remember, not all impacts are negative. Most weed control efforts have positive impacts on native plant communities.*

Download or request an environmental summary report of the project area from the MT Natural Heritage Program here: ***MT Natural Heritage Program Website****.*

When done click "Save". If changes are needed click "Edit". Click "Mark as Complete" when finished with form.

**Required: Upload the Environmental Summary Report below or to "Other Attachments".*

General Vegetation

Environmental Summary Report Zip Folder:* Choose File No file chosen

Click here to add attachment.

Impact/Risk

This section should ***address potential damage to non-target vegetation in the project area.*** *Plant community type and plant species information can be found using the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MNHP) Map Viewer or the Environmental Summary Report. Instructions and links can be downloaded or opened from this Funding Opportunity's description page under "Attachments".*

Will any proposed project actvities result in:	None	Minor	Potentially Significant	Can it be mitigated?
a. Changes to the diversity, productivity or abundance of plant species (including trees, shrubs, forbs and grasses)?	☐	☐	☐	N/A
b. Adverse effects on any non-target plants?	☐	☐	☐	N/A
c. Any other likely impacts not addressed above?	☐	☐	☐	N/A

Mitigation

List vulnerable plant species in the area and describe mitigation strategies for any minor or potentially significant impacts. Mitigation may include creating a buffer, spot spraying instead of broadcasting, etc.:*

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IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS—NATIVE GRASSES

- Grass species or varieties may differ in their response to various herbicides. If no information is available, limit the initial use of ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE to a small area. Components in a grass seed mixture will vary in tolerance to ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE, so the final stand may not reflect the seed ratio.

- Under certain conditions such as heavy rainfall, high pH, prolonged cold weather, or wide fluctuations in day/night temperatures prior to or soon after ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE application, temporary discoloration and/or grass injury may occur. Injury may result when ESCORT® XP HERBICIDE is applied to grass that is stressed by severe weather conditions, drought, low fertility, water-saturated soils, disease, or insect damage. Severe winter stress, drought, disease, or insect damage before or following application also may result in grass injury.

Remember to use MS Word, then copy and paste in each field.

WILDLIFE HABITAT & TES SPECIES

Instructions

*Complete the table. Answer each question regarding the severity of impact from the proposed project activities (choose one level of impact for each question). Answer if mitigation is possible (if no impact is anticipated, answer NA). Describe mitigation strategies for any minor or potentially significant impacts. *Remember, not all impacts are negative. Most weed control efforts have positive impacts on native plant communities which can enhance wildlife habitat.*

When done click "Save". If changes are needed click "Edit". Click "Mark as Complete" when finished with form.

Required: Upload the **Environmental Summary Report in the space provided on the EA-General Vegetation form or to "Other Attachments".*

Impact/Risk (Fish & Wildlife Habitat)

*This section should **address the potential for effects from weed control actions on fish and wildlife habitat** in the project area. Use the Land Cover summary and associated Habitat summary listed for species in the Montana Natural Heritage Program Environmental Summary Report and Montana Field Guide to find species and habitat information, or contact your local Fish, Wildlife and Parks biologist. Instructions and links can be downloaded or opened from this Funding Opportunity's description page under "Attachments".*

*•**If your project includes grazing**, consult with a local Fish, Wildlife and Parks specialist. Describe how the project will address potential issues with bighorn sheep, grizzly bears, wolves and other predators.*

Will any proposed project activities result in:	None	Minor	Potentially Significant	Can it be mitigated?
a. Alterations of critical fish or wildlife habitat?	☐	☐	☐	N/A
b. Changes in the diversity or abundance of game animals or bird species?	☐	☐	☐	N/A
c. Changes in the diversity or abundance of non-game species?	☐	☐	☐	N/A
d. Targeted grazing in areas associated with bighorn sheep or predators?	☐	☐	☐	N/A
4e. Any other likely impacts not addressed above?	☐	☐	☐	N/A

Impact/Risk (Threatended, Endangered, and Montana Species of Concern)

*This section should **address effects on species listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or species listed as Species of Concern** by the Montana Natural Heritage Program (NHP) in the project area. Instructions and links can be downloaded or opened from this Funding Opportunity's description page under "Attachments".*

Will any proposed project activities result in:	None	Minor	Potentially Significant	Can it be mitigated?
a. Alterations of critical habitat for TES species?	☐	☐	☐	N/A
b. Adverse effects on any TES species?	☐	☐	☐	N/A
c. Any other likely impacts not addressed above?	☐	☐	☐	N/A

Mitigation

Fish and Wildlife Habitat, and TES Species: Describe mitigation strategies for any minor or potentially significant impacts, as well as any additional impacts not addressed in the tables:*

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AIR QUALITY

Instructions

Complete the table. Answer each question regarding the severity of impact from the proposed project activities (choose one level of impact for each question). Answer if mitigation is possible (if no impact is anticipated, answer NA). Describe mitigation strategies for any minor or potentially significant impacts. ***List advisory and mandatory statements from each herbicide label regarding air quality and drift****. Examples include "do not apply at wind speeds over 10 mph", "boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter", "do not apply with a nozzle height greater than 4 feet above crop canopy", etc.*

When done click "Save". If changes are needed, click "Edit". Click "Mark as Complete" when finished with form.

**Required: Upload the Environmental Summary Report to "Other Attachments".*

Impact/Risk

This section should ***address the impact to air quality in the project area****. Instructions and links can be downloaded or opened from this Funding Opportunity's description page under "Attachments".*

Will any proposed project activities result in:	None	Minor	Potentially Significant	Can it be mitigated?
a. Emission of air pollutants or deterioration of ambient air quality?	☐	☐	☐	N/A
b. Creation of objectionable odors?	☐	☐	☐	N/A
c. Adverse effects on non-target plants due to drift?	☐	☐	☐	N/A
d. Any other likely impacts not addressed above?	☐	☐	☐	N/A

COMMON LABEL STATEMENTS – DRIFT

SPRAY DRIFT MANAGEMENT

Aerial Applications:

- Do not release spray at a height greater than 10 ft above the vegetative canopy, unless a greater application height is necessary for pilot safety.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- The boom length must not exceed 65% of the wingspan for airplanes or 75% of the rotor blade diameter for helicopters.
- Applicators must use ½ swath displacement upwind at the downwind edge of the field.
- Nozzles must be oriented so the spray is directed toward the back of the aircraft.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Ground Boom Applications:

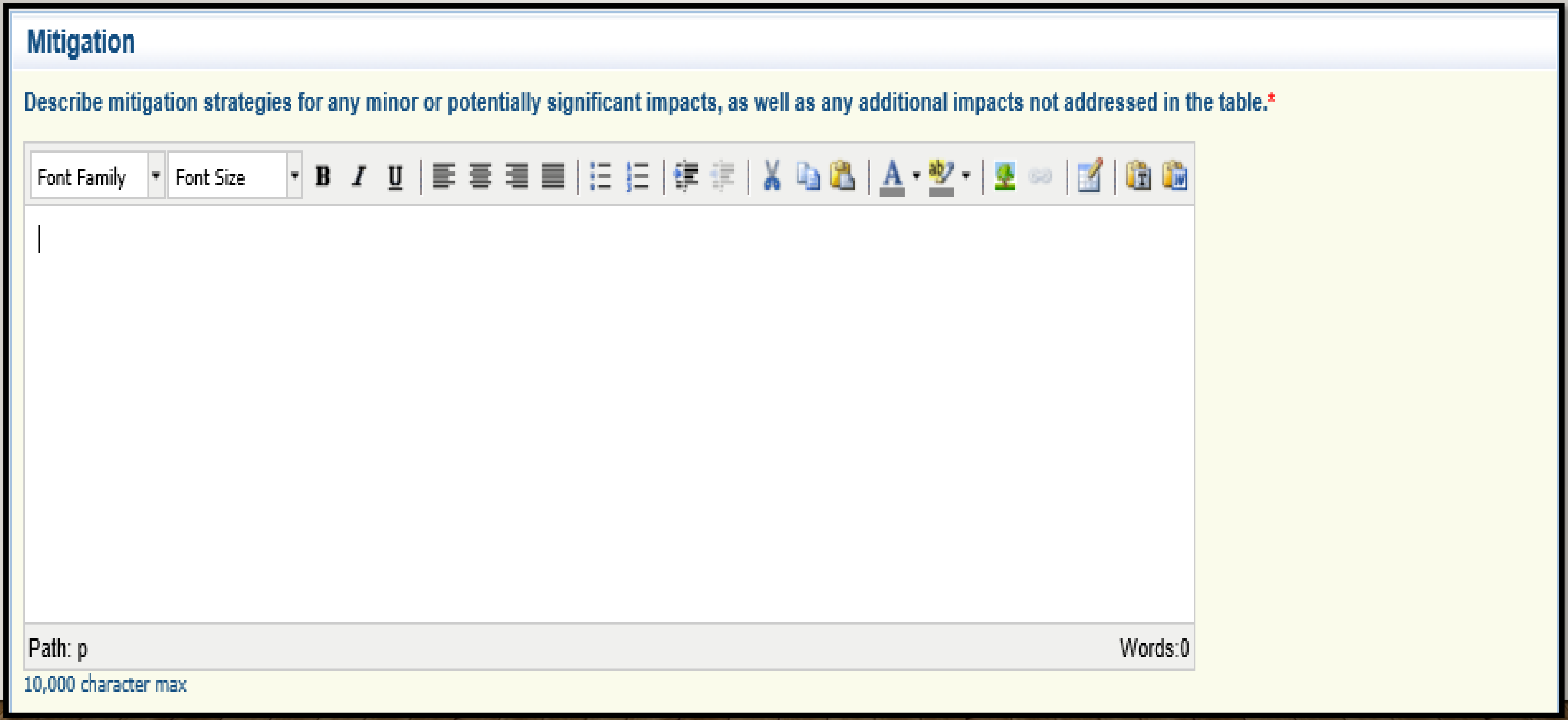
- Apply with the nozzle height recommended by the manufacturer, but no more than 3 feet above the ground or target vegetation unless making an industrial turf, pasture and rangeland applications, in which case applicators may apply with a nozzle height no more than 4 feet above the crop or target vegetation.
- For applications prior to the emergence of crops and target weeds, applicators are required to use a Coarse or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- For all other applications, applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1).
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Boom-less Ground Applications:

- Applicators are required to use a Medium or coarser droplet size (ASABE S572.1) for all applications.
- Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10 miles per hour at the application site.
- Do not apply during temperature inversions.

Other Items:

- Emissions of vehicles used to apply
- Odor
- Double check product label


Mitigation
Describe mitigation strategies for any minor or potentially significant impacts, as well as any additional impacts not addressed in the table.*
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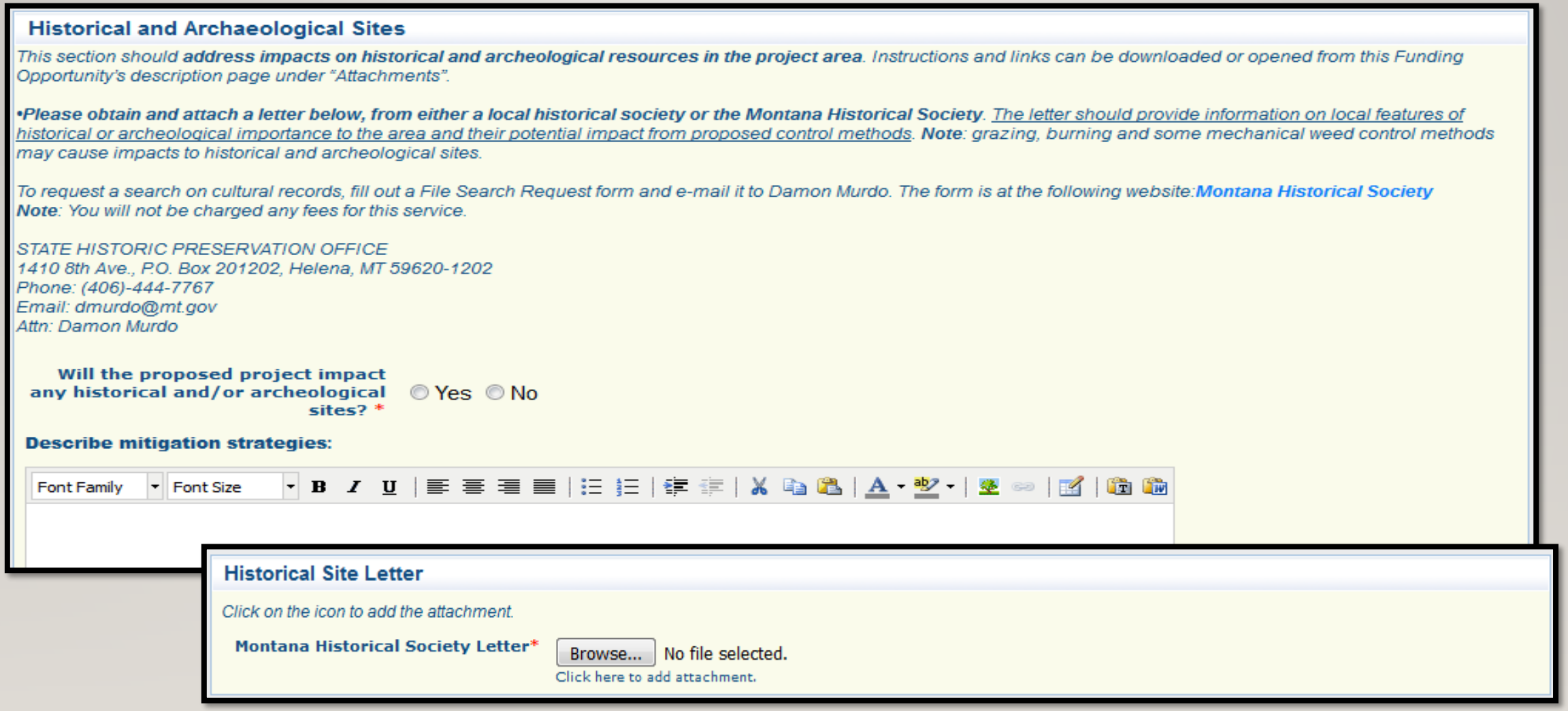
HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES



Historical and Archaeological Sites

*This section should **address impacts on historical and archeological resources in the project area**. Instructions and links can be downloaded or opened from this Funding Opportunity's description page under "Attachments".*

*•**Please obtain and attach a letter below, from either a local historical society or the Montana Historical Society**. The letter should provide information on local features of historical or archeological importance to the area and their potential impact from proposed control methods. **Note**: grazing, burning and some mechanical weed control methods may cause impacts to historical and archeological sites.*

*To request a search on cultural records, fill out a File Search Request form and e-mail it to Damon Murdo. The form is at the following website:**Montana Historical Society***
***Note**: You will not be charged any fees for this service.*

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
1410 8th Ave., P.O. Box 201202, Helena, MT 59620-1202
Phone: (406)-444-7767
Email: dmurdo@mt.gov
Attn: Damon Murdo

Will the proposed project impact any historical and/or archeological sites? * ○ Yes ○ No

Describe mitigation strategies:

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Historical Site Letter

Click on the icon to add the attachment.

Montana Historical Society Letter* Browse... No file selected.

Click here to add attachment.

EA DOCUMENT CHECKLIST

Instructions

Please complete the checklist below. All documents listed must be uploaded to "Other Attachments" or specific forms before submitting the application.

When done click "Save". If changes are needed click "Edit". Click "Mark as Complete" when finished with form.

Document Checklist

Required Documents	
Project Map (Project Overview Form)	☐
EA Summary Report (zip or both PDF & EXCEL files)	☐
Soil Maps (Ksat, KFactor, Wind Erodibility Group, pH, Depth to Water Table)	☐
Surface Water Map (all water bodies labeled)	☐
Well Map (indicate all shallow wells)	☐
Well Log (list of all shallow wells)	☐
Letter from the Montana Historical Society or Cultural Records office	☐
Photo(s) of the problem (optional)	☐

SOILS & WATER

Instructions

Complete the table for the project site description and the active ingredients being used. Describe mitigation strategies for any potential impact or risk from your list of active ingredients on the project site below. When done click "Save". If changes are needed click "Edit". Click "Mark as Complete" when finished with form.

**Required: Upload soil data maps and surface water map in the spots provided below or if more space is needed to "Other Attachments".*

Soils, and Ground & Surface Water

Mark as Complete | Go to Application Forms

*This section should **address the types of soils in the project area susceptible to unwanted impacts of herbicide application and potential impacts to water in the project area** based on maps and label statements.*

- ***Create soil data maps** using **Web Soil Survey site** or through the local NRCS office. Maps must include: Soil Map; Soil Chemical Properties (pH: 1 to 1 Water); Soil Physical Properties (Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity: Ksat); Soil Erosion Factors (K Factor and Whole Soil); Soil Erosion Factors (Wind Erodibility Group); and Water Features (Depth to Water Table). If the project is too large to read soil labels on the map, separate the project into several sections and create a map for each area.*

- ***Create a surface water map** with any legible map source such as google earth, Montana Geographic Information Clearinghouse, paper topographical maps, etc. Maps must clearly label all surface water features by name within the project area and adjacent to herbicide application areas. Indicate unnamed features as "unnamed pond #1", or "unnamed stream #2".*

- ***All wells regardless of depth will be given a 50 foot buffer (no spray zone) for all herbicide applications. No well map or log required.***

Attach the soil map and surface water map to the spots provided below or if more space is needed to "Other Attachments" form. Instructions and links can be downloaded or opened from this Funding Opportunity's description page under "Attachments".

**For public water supplies (PWS), each PWS has a Well Control Zone associated with its permitting. Well Control Zones have special restrictions about the storage and usage of hazardous materials (including pesticides). In Montana, Control Zones typically consist of a 100 foot radius exclusion zone. When in doubt contact the Montana Department of Environmental Quality.*

***Read the labels of the products you are planning to use thoroughly**. Address any label statements that indicate potential impacts related to soil properties or surface and groundwater.*

*Complete the table below and describe mitigation efforts by **listing advisory and mandatory statements from herbicide labels regarding soils, and surface and ground water for the active ingredients you will be using**. Examples include "the use of this chemical in areas where soils are permeable, particularly where the water table is shallow, may result in groundwater contamination", "high potential for runoff", etc. Other chemical properties including half-life can be found at the **EPA's Pesticide Chemical Search.***

Soils Data Maps

Attach soil data and surface water maps in space below, or if more space is needed to "Other Attachments".

Soil Data Maps:

Click on the above icon to attach a file.

Surface Water Map:

Click on the above icon to attach a file.

Potential Risk

Add

*Click "Add" to enter project herbicides. Click "Save" when complete. List all active ingredients (AI) you will be using in your project, and choose all potential hazards associate with each AI (reference herbicide labels). List tank mix ingredients separately. For assistance use the **Pesticide Potential Risk document** to complete this section.*

Active Ingredients	Runoff	Leaching	Drift	Toxic to Aquatic Life	Surface Water Restrictions

Potential Risk

*Click "Add" to enter project herbicides. Click "Save" when complete. List all active ingredients (AI) you will be using in your project, and choose all potential hazards associate with each AI (reference herbicide labels). List tank mix ingredients separately. For assistance use the **Pesticide Potential Risk document** to complete this section.*

If you do not see a desired active ingredient in the list, please contact MT Dept of Agriculture Noxious Weeds Trust Fund staff for clarification and resolution.

Active Ingredients*

Runoff ☐

Leaching ☐

Drift ☐

Toxic to Aquatic Life ☐

Surface Water Restrictions ☐

Project Description

Click "Edit" at the top to complete the table and mitigation sections. Reference your soil and water maps, then choose all that apply in the table below. Soil erosion (ex. steep slopes, powdery dry soils), soil compaction (ex. heavy agriculture use), shallow groundwater (<200ft), surface water (even ponds), and wells (shallow and deep).

Does the proposed project contain:	Soil Erosion	Soil Compaction	Shallow Groundwater	Surface Water	Wells
Project Site Description:	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Mitigation

Soils and Water: Describe mitigation strategies (use herbicide labels) for any minor and potentially significant impacts, as well as any additional impacts not addressed in the tables:*

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SOILS & WATER: MORE INFO AND RESOURCES

- Review The Noxious Weed Trust Fund EA Soils, Ground & Surface Water completion guide at: http://montana.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=a47893aa6c89487e8a5e30da728f8dce
- Web Soil Survey: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/survey/

ALL CAN BE FOUND ON https://agr.mt.gov/Topics/N-P/Noxious-Weeds-Pages/NWTF/NWTF-Instructions-page

UNDER APPLICATION INFORMATION T then ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS.

Environmental Assessments Contacts

- **GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE**
- **WILDLIFE HABITAT & TES SPECIES**
- **AIR QUALITY**
- **HISTORICAL & ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES**

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SOILS & WATER

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