

DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
CHECKLIST

Parsons Slough and Willow Spring Creek
Water Management and Lease Agreement

January 12, 2024



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I. Compliance with the Montana Environmental Policy Act

Before a proposed project may be approved, environmental review must be conducted to identify and consider potential impacts of the proposed project on the human and physical environment affected by the project. The Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) and its implementing rules and regulations require different levels of environmental review, depending on the proposed project, significance of potential impacts, and the review timeline. § 75-1-201, Montana Code Annotated (“MCA”), and the Administrative Rules of Montana (“ARM”) 12.2.430, General Requirements of the Environmental Review Process.

FWP must prepare an EA when:

- *It is considering a “state-proposed project,” which is defined in § 75-1-220(8)(a) as:
 - (i) a project, program, or activity initiated and directly undertaken by a state agency;
 - (ii) ... a project or activity supported through a contract, grant, subsidy, loan, or other form of funding assistance from a state agency, either singly or in combination with one or more other state agencies; or
 - (iii) ... a project or activity authorized by a state agency acting in a land management capacity for a lease, easement, license, or other authorization to act.*
- *It is not clear without preparation of an EA whether the proposed project is a major one significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. ARM 12.2.430(3)(a));*
- *FWP has not otherwise implemented the interdisciplinary analysis and public review purposes listed in ARM 12.2.430(2) (a) and (d) through a similar planning and decision-making process (ARM 12.2.430(3)(b));*
- *Statutory requirements do not allow sufficient time for the FWP to prepare an EIS (ARM 12.2.430(3)(c));*
- *The project is not specifically excluded from MEPA review according to § 75-1-220(8)(b) or ARM 12.2.430(5); or*
- *As an alternative to preparing an EIS, prepare an EA whenever the project is one that might normally require an EIS, but effects which might otherwise be deemed significant appear to be mitigable below the level of significance through design, or enforceable controls or stipulations or both imposed by the agency or other government agencies. For an EA to suffice in this instance, the agency must determine that all the impacts of the proposed project have been accurately identified, that they will be mitigated below the level of significance, and that no significant impact is likely to occur. The agency may not consider compensation for purposes of determining that impacts have been mitigated below the level of significance (ARM 12.2.430(4)).*

MEPA is procedural; its intent is to ensure that impacts to the environment associated with a proposed project are fully considered and the public is informed of potential impacts resulting from the project.

II. Background and Description of Proposed Project

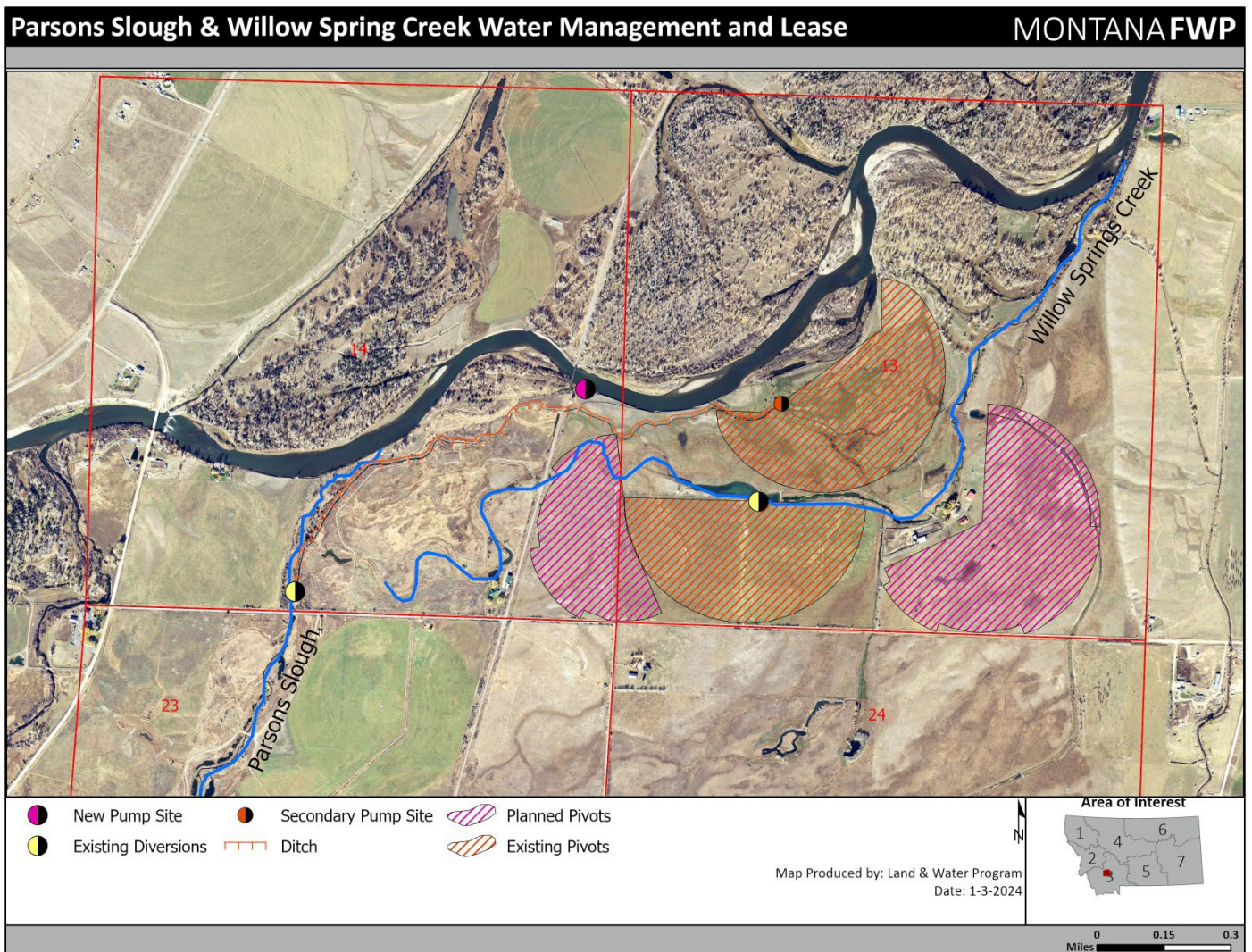
Name of Project: Parsons Slough and Willow Spring Creek Water Management and Lease Agreement

Parsons Slough and Willow Spring Creek are cold, spring-fed tributaries of the Jefferson River near Waterloo that cool the Jefferson River and provide cold water refugia along with important spawning habitat for brown and rainbow trout. FWP proposes to enter into an agreement with the owner of the most senior and most downstream irrigation water rights on Parson Slough and the only irrigator on Willow Spring Creek. FWP would lease water in both streams for instream flow water lease and change the points of diversion to pump from the Jefferson River instead of diverting the cold water from Parsons Slough and Willow Spring Creek. Up to 206 acres would remain in irrigation with 97 acres no longer irrigated, although if the landowner chooses to not install two

planned center pivot sprinkler systems, less area would remain in irrigation and more water would be protected for instream flow. Streamflow into the Jefferson River from the streams would increase as much as 11 cfs during the period of high irrigation demand and would be expected to cool the water of the Jefferson by nearly 2°F under low flow conditions (experienced at least in 1 out of 10 years). With water being pumped from the Jefferson River, the net gain in streamflow would be up to 7 cfs, which represents a 13% improvement in streamflow over August low flow conditions. The term of the agreement would be 30 years with the option to renew. The owner would be responsible to construct the new pump site and the other water conservation infrastructure. The project managers are Andy Brummond and Ron Spoon (FWP). The project would be initiated in 2024.

Affected Area / Location of Proposed Project:

- Legal Description
 - Latitude/Longitude: 45.74 / -112.16
 - Section, Township, and Range: SECTIONS 13 & 14, TWP 1S, RGE 5W
 - Town/City, County, Montana: WATERLOO, MADISON COUNTY, MONTANA
- Location Map



III. Purpose and Need

The EA must include a description of the purpose and need or benefits of the proposed project. ARM 12.2.432(3)(b). Benefits of the proposed project refer to benefits to the resource, public, department, state, and/or other.

§85-2-436, MCA authorizes FWP to lease water rights to protect, maintain or enhance instream flow to benefit the fishery resource. The Jefferson River often experiences low flow and high water temperatures that negatively impact the wild fishery. Predicted reductions in summer streamflow and warmer water temperatures are expected to exacerbate the problem. Spring-fed tributaries such as Parsons Slough and Willow Spring Creek provide cold water refugia along with important spawning habitat for brown and rainbow trout. The cold water helps fish to survive during times of low streamflow and high water temperature in the Jefferson River while the spawning habitat helps sustain overall fish populations. By no longer diverting water from these tributaries, the fishery will be able to better sustain future changes in conditions. Streamflow in the two tributaries would be measured by FWP during the irrigation season to monitor the benefits.

In addition, diversion of Parsons Slough for irrigation entrains juvenile trout attempting to migrate downstream to the Jefferson River. Eliminating the need for this diversion allows unobstructed fish passage and connects Parsons Slough to the Jefferson River during all seasons with no fish loss to the irrigation system.

The FWP Statewide Fisheries Management Plan (2023-2026) identifies Parson Slough and Willow Spring Creek as key tributaries supporting natural reproduction, providing rearing habitats for juvenile trout, and delivering cool summer streamflow. §87-1-272-273, MCA directs FWP to administer a Future Fisheries Improvement Program to fund projects to restore degraded fish habitat in rivers and lakes for the purpose of improving wild fisheries. The earliest the project would commence would be the fall of 2024 with the project likely being completed within 1 year. The water lease would be in effect for 30 years.

If FWP prepared a cost/benefit analysis before completion of the EA, the EA must contain the cost/benefit analysis or a reference to it. ARM 12.2.432(3)(b).

	Yes*	No
Was a cost/benefit analysis prepared for the proposed project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

* If yes, a copy of the cost/benefit analysis prepared for the proposed project is included in Attachment A to this Draft EA

IV. Other Agency Regulatory Responsibilities

FWP must list any federal, state, and/or local agencies that have overlapping or additional jurisdiction, or environmental review responsibility for the proposed project, as well as permits, licenses, and other required authorizations. ARM 12.2.432(3)(c).

*A list of other required local, state, and federal approvals, such as permits, certificates, and/or licenses from affected agencies is included in **Table 1** below. **Table 1** provides a summary of requirements but does not necessarily represent a complete and comprehensive list of all permits, certificates, or approvals needed for the proposed project. Agency decision-making is governed by state and federal laws, including statutes, rules, and regulations, that form the legal basis for the conditions the proposed project must meet to obtain necessary*

permits, certificates, licenses, or other approvals. Further, these laws set forth the conditions under which each agency could deny the necessary approvals.

Table 1: Federal, State, and/or Local Regulatory Responsibilities

Agency	Type of Authorization (permit, license, stipulation, other)	Purpose
MT DNRC	Water Right Change Auth.	Protect existing water users
Jefferson Valley Cons. Dist.	310 Permit	To allow construction within the streambed and streambanks
MT FWP/DEQ	318 Authorization	Allow temporary increase of turbidity
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	404 Permit	To allow construction within the streambed and streambanks

V. List of Mitigations, Stipulations

Mitigations, stipulations, and other enforceable controls required by FWP, or another agency, may be relied upon to limit potential impacts associated with a proposed Project. The table below lists and evaluates enforceable conditions FWP may rely on to limit potential impacts associated with the proposed Project. ARM 12.2.432(3)(g).

Table 2: Listing and Evaluation of Enforceable Mitigations Limiting Impacts

Are enforceable controls limiting potential impacts of the proposed action? If not, no further evaluation is needed.		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, are these controls being relied upon to limit impacts below the level of significance? If yes, list the enforceable control(s) below		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Enforceable Control	Responsible Agency	Authority (Rule, Permit, Stipulation, Other)	Effect of Enforceable Control on Proposed Project
Water Measurement	MT DNRC	Water Right Change Authorization	Ensure that the use of water under the proposed changes to not negatively impact other water users.

VI. Alternatives Considered

In addition to the proposed project, and as required by MEPA, FWP analyzes the "No-Action" alternative in this EA. Under the "No Action" alternative, the proposed project would not occur. Therefore, no additional impacts to the physical environment or human population in the analysis area would occur. The "No Action" alternative forms the baseline from which the potential impacts of the proposed Project can be measured.

NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Irrigation would continue from Parsons Slough and Willow Springs Creek. Benefits to the fishery associated with the two streams and the Jefferson River would not be realized.

	Yes*	No
Were any additional alternatives considered and dismissed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

* If yes, a list and description of the other alternatives considered, but not carried forward for detailed review is included below

VII. Summary of Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project on the Physical Environment and Human Population

The impacts analysis identifies and evaluates **direct, secondary, and cumulative impacts**.

- **Direct impacts** are those that occur at the same time and place as the action that triggers the effect.
- **Secondary impacts** “are further impacts to the human environment that may be stimulated or induced by or otherwise result from a direct impact of the action.” ARM 12.2.429(18).
- **Cumulative impacts** “means the collective impacts on the human environment of the proposed action when considered in conjunction with other past and present actions related to the proposed action by location or generic type. Related future actions must also be considered when these actions are under concurrent consideration by any state agency through pre-impact statement studies, separate impact statement evaluation, or permit processing procedures.” ARM 12.2.429(7).

Where impacts are expected to occur, the impact analysis estimates the **extent, duration, frequency, and severity** of the impact. The duration of an impact is quantified as follows:

- **Short-Term:** impacts that would not last longer than the proposed project.
- **Long-Term:** impacts that would remain or occur following the proposed project.

The severity of an impact is measured using the following:

- **No Impact:** there would be no change from current conditions.
- **Negligible:** an adverse or beneficial effect would occur but would be at the lowest levels of detection.
- **Minor:** the effect would be noticeable but would be relatively small and would not affect the function or integrity of the resource.
- **Moderate:** the effect would be easily identifiable and would change the function or integrity of the resource.
- **Major:** the effect would irretrievably alter the resource.

Some impacts may require mitigation. As defined in ARM 12.2.429, mitigation means:

- Avoiding an impact by not taking a certain action or parts of a project;
- Minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of a project and its implementation;
- Rectifying an impact by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; or
- Reducing or eliminating an impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of a project or the time period thereafter that an impact continues.

A list of any mitigation strategies including, but not limited to, design, enforceable controls or stipulations, or both, as applicable to the proposed project is included in **Section VI** above.

FWP must analyze impacts to the physical and human environment for each alternative considered. The proposed project considered the following alternatives:

- **Alternative 1: No Action. Evaluation and Summary of Potential Impacts on the Physical Environment and Human Population**

Under the “No Action” alternative, the proposed project would not occur. Therefore, no additional impacts to the physical environment or human population in the analysis area would occur. The “No Action” alternative forms the baseline from which the potential impacts of the proposed Project can be measured.

Irrigation would continue from Parsons Slough and Willow Springs Creek. Benefits to the fishery associated with the two streams and the Jefferson River would not be realized.

- **Alternative 2: Proposed Project. Evaluation and Summary of Potential Impacts on the Physical Environment and Human Population**

See **Table 3** (Impacts on Physical Environment) and **Table 4** (Impacts on Human Population) below.

Table 3 - Potential Impacts of Proposed Project on the Physical Environment

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	Duration of Impact			Severity of Impact					Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures
	None	Short-Term	Long-Term	None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
Terrestrial, avian, and aquatic life and habitats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to terrestrial, avian, and aquatic life and habitats would be expected because of the proposed project. This project would result in an overall increase in water quality and streamflow, which is expected to have a benefit to the fishery. Minor short-term negative impacts will occur during construction of the new pump site by displacing wildlife during construction. Moderate long-term positive impacts are expected to aquatic life and habitats due to the streamflow restoration and protection that will increase habitat through increased streamflow and cooler water temperatures. Therefore, any adverse impacts would be short term and minor. Beneficial impacts would be long-term and moderate.
Water quality, quantity, and distribution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No adverse impacts to water quality, quantity, and distribution would be expected because of the proposed project. Streamflow is expected to increase in Willow Spring Creek and Parsons Slough making more water available, especially at critical times of the year, and improving water temperature. These benefits will be long-term and are expected to significantly affect the fishery through additional habitat and improved habitat quality. There are no expected short-term or long-term adverse impacts and beneficial impacts would be long-term and moderate.
Geology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to geology would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project would not affect any geologic features in the project area; therefore, no impacts to geology would be expected because of the proposed project.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	Duration of Impact			Severity of Impact					Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures
	None	Short-Term	Long-Term	None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
Soil quality, stability, and moisture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to the soil quality, stability, and moisture would be expected because of the proposed project. During construction of the new pump site, soils in the area will be disturbed but will stabilize after construction and site reclamation. Impacts would be short-term, minor, and beneficial.
Vegetation cover, quantity, and quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to vegetation cover, quantity, and quality would be expected because of the proposed project. During construction of the new pump site, vegetation in the area will be disturbed. Revegetation is expected to occur quickly due to ample nearby wild seed availability. Impacts would be short-term, minor, and beneficial.
Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to the aesthetic nature of the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project. A new pump site and improved water availability in streams would be visually appealing. The property is private but may be observed from a road or by floating the river. Impacts would be minor, long-term, and beneficial.
Air quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to air quality in the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project. Air quality in the area affected by the proposed project is currently unclassifiable or in compliance with applicable National and Montana ambient air quality standards (NAAQS/MAAQS). Further, no significant point-sources of air pollution exist in the area affected by the proposed project. Existing sources of air pollution in the area are limited and generally include unpaved county roads (fugitive dust source), vehicle exhaust emissions, and various agricultural practices (vehicle exhaust emissions and fugitive dust). The contractors employed for the project would follow best management practices

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	Duration of Impact			Severity of Impact					Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures
	None	Short-Term	Long-Term	None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
Resource									for working near streams, mitigating any potential impacts. Fugitive dust and vehicle exhaust emissions resulting from the movement of heavy equipment and materials during construction of the proposed project may directly impact air quality in the area. Any impacts would be mitigated, short-term, and negligible.
Unique, endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant, adverse impacts are expected for any unique, endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources in the affected area. Observations of nearby Species of Concern were assessed, and species in the area could include wolverine, bald eagle, great blue heron, thick-billed longspur, and non-cave bat roost. This project would create additional riparian area and vegetation that is considered beneficial habitat for birds and mammals. A primary project goal is intended to directly improve habitat for aquatic species. Therefore, any impacts would be considered long-term, moderate, and beneficial.
Historical and archaeological sites	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant, adverse impacts are expected for any unique, endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources in the affected area. Prior to implementation, FWP will assess the project for a cultural resource inventory. If cultural resources warranted for protection are discovered, FWP would apply protections to avoid disturbing these sites. If cultural artifacts were to be discovered during implementation of the project, FWP would cease activities. Therefore, no impacts to historical and archaeological sites would be expected because of the proposed project.
Demands on environmental resources of land, water, air, and energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant, adverse impacts to demands on the environmental resources of land, water, air, and energy would be expected because of the proposed project. Beyond those impacts identified in the summary analysis for water quality, quantity, and distribution; soil quality,

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	Duration of Impact			Severity of Impact					Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures
	None	Short-Term	Long-Term	None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
Resource									
									<p>stability, and moisture; vegetation cover, quantity, and quality; and air quality, no other demands on the environmental resources of land, water, air would be expected because of the proposed project. Some demand for energy resources would be realized as fuel would be required to operate heavy machinery and vehicles used for the proposed project. Demand for electricity will increase slightly due to slightly higher elevation of sprinkler systems in relation to the water source. Any impacts to demands on environmental resources of land, water, air, and energy in the affected area would be long-term and minor.</p>

Table 4 - Potential Impacts of Proposed Project on the Human Population

HUMAN POPULATION	Duration of Impact			Severity of Impact					Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures
	None	Short-Term	Long-Term	None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
Resource									
Social structures and mores	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>No significant impacts to social structures and mores in the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes instream flow improvement activities on private land. The proposed project would not impact current land use; therefore, the proposed project would not impact any pre-project social structures, customs, values, or conventions in the affected area.</p>
Cultural uniqueness and diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>No significant impacts to cultural uniqueness and diversity in the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes</p>

HUMAN POPULATION	Duration of Impact			Severity of Impact					Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures	
	Resource	None	Short-Term	Long-Term	None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate		Major
										instream flow improvement activities on private land, and it is not expected this action would result in any relocation of people into or out of the affected area. Therefore, no impacts to the existing cultural uniqueness and diversity of the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project.
Access to and quality of recreational and wilderness activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to access or the quality of recreational and wilderness activities would be expected because of the proposed project. Restoration and protection of streamflow in Willow Spring Creek and Parsons Slough is expected to improve long-term recreational (fishing) opportunities over what would otherwise occur due to generally increasing water temperatures. Because the proposed project is located on private land, angler access is primarily via the Montana Stream Access Law. Any impact to access and the quality of recreational and wilderness activities in the affected area would be long-term beneficial and minor.	
Local and state tax base and tax revenues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to the local and state tax base and tax revenue would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes instream flow restoration activities on private property and, when completed, would not result in changes to local or state taxes. The proposed project would be expected to increase state and local tax revenues from the sale of fuel, supplies and/or equipment to complete the project. Any impacts to the local and state tax base and tax revenue would be short-term and minor, lasting only as long as the proposed construction portion of the project.	
Agricultural or Industrial production	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to agricultural or industrial production in the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes instream flow restoration on private property,	

HUMAN POPULATION	Duration of Impact			Severity of Impact					Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures	
	Resource	None	Short-Term	Long-Term	None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate		Major
										which is used for agricultural production. The proposed project is not expected to have an impact on existing agricultural practices in the affected area. The landowner would willingly implement this project and improve water quality and streamflow. Therefore, there would be minor, long-term impacts to agricultural or industrial production, but these impacts would be considered beneficial for both the landowner and the ecosystem as a result of the proposed project.
Human health and safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant impacts to human health and safety would be expected because of the proposed project. This project takes place on private property and is not expected to affect human safety as there are no current safety or health concerns and the project will address instream flow and water delivery. No contractors will be hired as a result of this project; however, FWP would require landowners involved in construction to operate in a safe manner and utilize best management practices, including the use of available and appropriate safety precautions. Therefore, any potential impacts to human health and safety would be short-term and negligible, lasting only as long as the proposed project.
Quantity and distribution of employment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to the quantity and distribution of employment in the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes instream flow restoration activities within private property and, when completed, would not impact the quantity and distribution of employment in the affected area. Without the hiring of contractors, there would be no impacts to the quantity and distribution of employment in the affected area.
Distribution and density of	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant impacts to the distribution and density of population or housing in the affected area would be

HUMAN POPULATION	Duration of Impact			Severity of Impact					Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures
	None	Short-Term	Long-Term	None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
population and housing									expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes instream flow restoration activities within private property and would not impact the distribution and density of population or housing in the affected area.
Demands for government services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to the demands for government services in the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes instream flow restoration activities within private property and would not impact demands for government services.
Industrial, agricultural, and commercial activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to the demands for industrial, agricultural, or commercial activity in the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes instream flow restoration activities on private property currently used for agricultural purposes. Irrigation methods would be voluntarily adjusted but impacts are expected to be long-term negligible and beneficial because of the proposed project.
Locally adopted environmental plans and goals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to locally adopted environmental plans and goals would be expected because of the proposed project. The affected area is private property and the primary objective of the proposed project is to improve aquatic habitat through instream flow restoration activities. FWP is aware of the Jefferson River Watershed Council Drought Management Plan and this project is consistent with the goals of that plan, addressing water flow and temperature in the Jefferson River. Therefore, the project is expected to have long-term, minor, and beneficial impacts to the locally adopted environmental plans and goals.

HUMAN POPULATION	Duration of Impact			Severity of Impact					Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures
	None	Short-Term	Long-Term	None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	
Resource									
Other appropriate social and economic circumstances	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to other appropriate social and economic circumstances would be expected because of the proposed project. FWP is unaware of any other appropriate social and economic circumstances that may be impacted by the proposed project; therefore, no impacts would be expected.

Table 6: Determining the Significance of Impacts on the Quality of the Human Environment

<p>If the EA identifies impacts associated with the proposed project FWP must determine the significance of the impacts. ARM 12.2.431. This determination forms the basis for FWP’s decision as to whether it is necessary to prepare an environmental impact statement. An impact may be adverse, beneficial, or both. If none of the adverse effects of the impact are significant, an EIS is not required. An EIS is required if an impact has a significant adverse effect, even if the agency believes that the effect on balance will be beneficial. ARM 12.2.431.</p> <p>According to the applicable requirements of ARM 12.2.431, FWP must consider the criteria identified in this table to determine the significance of each impact on the quality of the human environment. The significance determination is made by giving weight to these criteria in their totality. For example, impacts identified as moderate or major in severity may not be significant if the duration is short-term. However, moderate or major impacts of short-term duration may be significant if the quantity and quality of the resource is limited and/or the resource is unique or fragile. Further, moderate or major impacts to a resource may not be significant if the quantity of that resource is high or the quality of the resource is not unique or fragile.</p>	
Criteria Used to Determine Significance	
1	<p>The severity, duration, geographic extent, and frequency of the occurrence of the impact</p> <p>“Severity” describes the density of the potential impact, while “extent” describes the area where the impact will likely occur, e.g., a project may propagate ten noxious weeds on a surface area of 1 square foot. Here, the impact may be high in severity, but over a low extent. In contrast, if ten noxious weeds were distributed over ten acres, there may be low severity over a larger extent.</p> <p>“Duration” describes the time period during which an impact may occur, while “frequency” describes how often the impact may occur, e.g., an operation that uses lights to mine at night may have frequent lighting impacts during one season (duration).</p>
2	The probability that the impact will occur if the proposed project occurs; or conversely, reasonable assurance in keeping with the potential severity of an impact that the impact will not occur
3	Growth-inducing or growth-inhibiting aspects of the impact, including the relationship or contribution of the impact to cumulative impacts

4	The quantity and quality of each environmental resource or value that would be affected, including the uniqueness and fragility of those resources and values
5	The importance to the state and to society of each environmental resource or value that would be affected
6	Any precedent that would be set as a result of an impact of the proposed project that would commit FWP to future actions with significant impacts or a decision in principle about such future actions
7	Potential conflict with local, state, or federal laws, requirements, or formal plans

VIII. Private Property Impact Analysis (Takings)

The 54th Montana Legislature enacted the Private Property Assessment Act, now found at § 2-10-101. The intent was to establish an orderly and consistent process by which state agencies evaluate their proposed projects under the "Takings Clauses" of the United States and Montana Constitutions. The Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment of the United States Constitution provides: "nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation." Similarly, Article II, Section 29 of the Montana Constitution provides: "Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use without just compensation..."

The Private Property Assessment Act applies to proposed agency projects pertaining to land or water management or to some other environmental matter that, if adopted and enforced without due process of law and just compensation, would constitute a deprivation of private property in violation of the United States or Montana Constitutions.

The Montana State Attorney General's Office has developed guidelines for use by state agencies to assess the impact of a proposed agency project on private property. The assessment process includes a careful review of all issues identified in the Attorney General's guidance document (Montana Department of Justice 1997). If the use of the guidelines and checklist indicates that a proposed agency project has taking or damaging implications, the agency must prepare an impact assessment in accordance with Section 5 of the Private Property Assessment Act.

Table 7: Private Property Assessment (Takings)

PRIVATE PROPERTY ASSESMENT ACT (PPAA)			
Does the Proposed Action Have Takings Implications under the PPAA?	Question #	Yes	No
Does the project pertain to land or water management or environmental regulations affecting private property or water rights?	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the action result in either a permanent or an indefinite physical occupation of private property?	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the action deprive the owner of all economically viable uses of the property?	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the action require a property owner to dedicate a portion of property or to grant an easement? (If answer is NO, skip questions 4a and 4b and continue with question 5)	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is there a reasonable, specific connection between the government requirement and legitimate state interest?	4a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is the government requirement roughly proportional to the impact of the proposed use of the property?	4b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the action deny a fundamental attribute of ownership?	5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the action have a severe impact of the value of the property?	6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Does the action damage the property by causing some physical disturbance with respect to the property in excess of that sustained by the public general? (If the answer is NO, skip questions 7a-7c.)	7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is the impact of government action direct, peculiar, and significant?	7a	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Has the government action resulted in the property becoming practically inaccessible, waterlogged, or flooded?	7b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Has the government action diminished property values by more than 30% and necessitated the physical taking of adjacent property or property across a public way from the property in question?	7c	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Does the proposed action result in taking or damaging implications?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Taking or damaging implications exist if YES is checked in response to Question 1 and also to any one or more of the following questions: 2, 3, 4, 6, 7a, 7b, 7c; or if NO is checked in response to question 4a or 4b.		
If taking or damaging implications exist, the agency must comply with MCA § 2-10-105 of the PPAA, to include the preparation of a taking or damaging impact assessment. Normally, the preparation of an impact assessment will require consultation with agency legal staff.		
Alternatives:		
The analysis under the Private Property Assessment Act, §§ 2-10-101 through -112, MCA, indicates no impact. FWP does not plan to impose conditions that would restrict the regulated person's use of private property to constitute a taking.		

IX. Public Participation

The level of analysis in an EA will vary with the complexity and seriousness of environmental issues associated with a proposed action. The level of public interest will also vary. FWP is responsible for adjusting public review to match these factors (ARM 12.2.433(1)). Because FWP determines the proposed action will result in limited environmental impact, and little public interest has been expressed, FWP determines the following public notice strategy will provide an appropriate level of public review:

- An EA is a public document and may be inspected upon request. Any person may obtain a copy of an EA by making a request to FWP. If the document is out-of-print, a copying charge may be levied (ARM 12.2.433(2)).
- Public notice will be served on the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks website at: <https://fwp.mt.gov/news/public-notices>
- Copies will be distributed to neighboring landowners to ensure their knowledge of the proposed project and opportunity for review and comment on the proposed action.
- FWP maintains a mailing list of persons interested in a particular action or type of action. FWP will notify all interested persons and distribute copies of the EA to those persons for review and comment (ARM 12.2.433(3)).
- FWP will issue public notice in the following newspaper periodical(s) on the date(s) indicated.

Newspaper / Periodical	Date(s) Public Notice Issued
Montana Standard	January 18, 2024

- Public notice will announce the availability of the EA, summarize its content, and solicit public comment.
 - **Duration of Public Comment Period:** The public comment period begins on the date of publication of legal notice in area newspapers (see above). Written or e-mailed comments will be accepted until 5:00 p.m., MST, on the last day of public comment, as listed below:

Length of Public Comment Period: 15 days

Public Comment Period Begins: January 12, 2024

Public Comment Period Ends: January 27, 2024

Comments must be addressed to the FWP contact, as listed below.

- **Where to Mail or Email Comments on the Draft EA:**

Name: ANDY BRUMMOND

Email: ABRUMMOND@MT.GOV

Mailing Address:
 Montana Fish Wildlife and Parks
 Attn: Andy Brummond
 PO Box 938
 Lewistown, MT 59457

X. Recommendation for Further Environmental Analysis

NO further analysis is needed for the proposed action	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FWP must conduct EIS level review for the proposed action	<input type="checkbox"/>

XI. EA Preparation and Review

	Name	Title
EA prepared by:	Andy Brummond	Water Conservationist
EA reviewed by:	Michelle McGree	Future Fisheries Coordinator
EA reviewed by:	Ron Spoon	Area Fisheries Management Biologist