



Environmental Review Form Trail Stewardship Program 2024 Grant Cycle

Proposed Project Name:	
Organization Applying for Funds:	

Before a proposed project may be approved, environmental review must be conducted to identify and consider potential impacts of the proposed project on the physical environment and human population (human environment) affected by the project.

Summary of Potential Impacts 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.

Table 1 - Potential Impacts of Proposed Project on the Physical Environment

PHYSICAL	IVSICAL Duration of Impact								
ENVIRONMENT	Daration of impact			Severity	of Impact				
Resource	None Short- Long-		None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Notes	
		Term	Term						
Terrestrial, avian, and aquatic life and habitats									
Water quality, quantity, and distribution									
Geology									
Soil quality, stability, and moisture									
Vegetation cover, quantity, and quality									
Aesthetics									
Air quality									
Unique, endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources									
Historical and archaeological sites									
Demands on environmental resources of land, water, air, and energy									

Table 2 - Potential Impacts of Proposed Project on the Human Population

HUMAN POPULATION	Durati	on of Imp	oact	Severity	of Impact				
Resource	None	Short- Term	Long- Term	None	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Notes
Social structures and mores									
Cultural uniqueness and diversity									
Access to and quality of recreational and wilderness activities									
Local and state tax base and tax revenues									
Agricultural or Industrial production									
Human health and safety									
Quantity and distribution of employment									
Distribution and density of population and housing									
Demands for government services									
Industrial, agricultural, and commercial activity									
Locally adopted environmental plans and goals									
Other appropriate social and economic circumstances									

Table 3: Determining the Significance of Impacts on the Quality of the Human Environment

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.

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.

Criteria Used to Determine Significance

1	The severity, duration, geographic extent, and frequency of the occurrence of the impact
	"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.
	"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).
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