

DRAFT

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

CHECKLIST

Grey Bear Parking Area Improvements

April 12, 2023



Table of Contents

I.	Compliance with the Montana Environmental Policy Act	3
II.	Background and Description of Proposed Project	3
III.	Purpose and Need	8
IV.	Agency Authority for the Proposed Action	8
V.	Other Agency Regulatory Responsibilities	9
VI.	List of Mitigations, Stipulations	9
VII.	Alternatives Considered	9
VIII.	Summary of Potential Impacts of the Proposed Project on the Physical Environment and Human Population .	10
IX.	Private Property Impact Analysis (Takings).....	22
X.	Public Participation	23
XI.	Recommendation for Further Environmental Analysis	24
XII.	EA Preparation and Review	24
	Appendix A – National Flood Hazard Designation	25
	Appendix B – US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory	26
	Appendix C – Montana Natural Heritage Report.....	27

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

This section includes a short description of the proposed project including the project sponsor/ applicant/ responsible party, the type of proposed action and the anticipated schedule of the proposed project.

Name of Project: Grey Bear Parking Area Improvements

Background and Description of Proposed Project: Fishing access sites (FAS) are managed by Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) to provide recreationists with access to the state’s water resources. Grey Bear FAS is located west of Big Timber and provides recreationists with an opportunity to access the Yellowstone River for floating, fishing, camping, hunting, and other recreational opportunities (Figure 1). Grey Bear’s infrastructure cannot safely accommodate the current amount of recreational use. The proposed project would expand and

improve the existing parking area at the FAS. Currently, there are approximately 10 parking spots available for river users at the site. With increased use of the FAS over the past several years, people have begun to utilize the sides of the county roadway and the Fishing Access land on the west side of the county roadway for parking. This activity often results in congestion and a traffic hazard at the FAS. This issue is regularly raised by Sweet Grass County officials, particularly when agricultural equipment requires access on the road and across the bridge.

The parking area and boat ramp are a combined area and can easily become congested with high use. This area is largely comprised of silt that has been deposited from high water during run off. Regular cleaning, and application of gravel over several decades has not resulted in a desired condition. This silty area has caused vehicles and trailers to become stuck or avoid parking spots in the designated lot completely. The current parking lot does not meet the high use of the site during the summer season and creates unnecessary hazards for the public. The original North parking area and ramp would be modified to have structured parking with road development to the proposed South parking lot (Figure 2).

Within the confines of the existing FAS, FWP is proposing to develop an additional parking lot immediately south of the existing parking lot along with a roadway that would allow travel between the two parking lots. Development of the new parking lot would provide as many as 20 additional parking sites including along the interior road, which would minimize traffic entering and exiting the county roadway (Figure 3). A small number of cottonwood trees and underbrush would be removed to accommodate the new parking area and connecting roadway. Geotextile fabric and imported gravel would be utilized in the main driving areas only. Gravel would be placed in the remaining parking areas on top of native soils at a depth of approximately 4". In addition, gates would be installed to limit use of the developed areas in off season times.

Affected Area / Location of Proposed Project

- Legal Description
 - Latitude/Longitude: 45.7893, -110.06472
 - Section, Township, and Range: Section 35, 1N 13E
 - Town/City, County, Montana: Big Timber, Sweet Grass County, Montana
- Location Map



Figure 1 Grey Bear FAS Site Map.

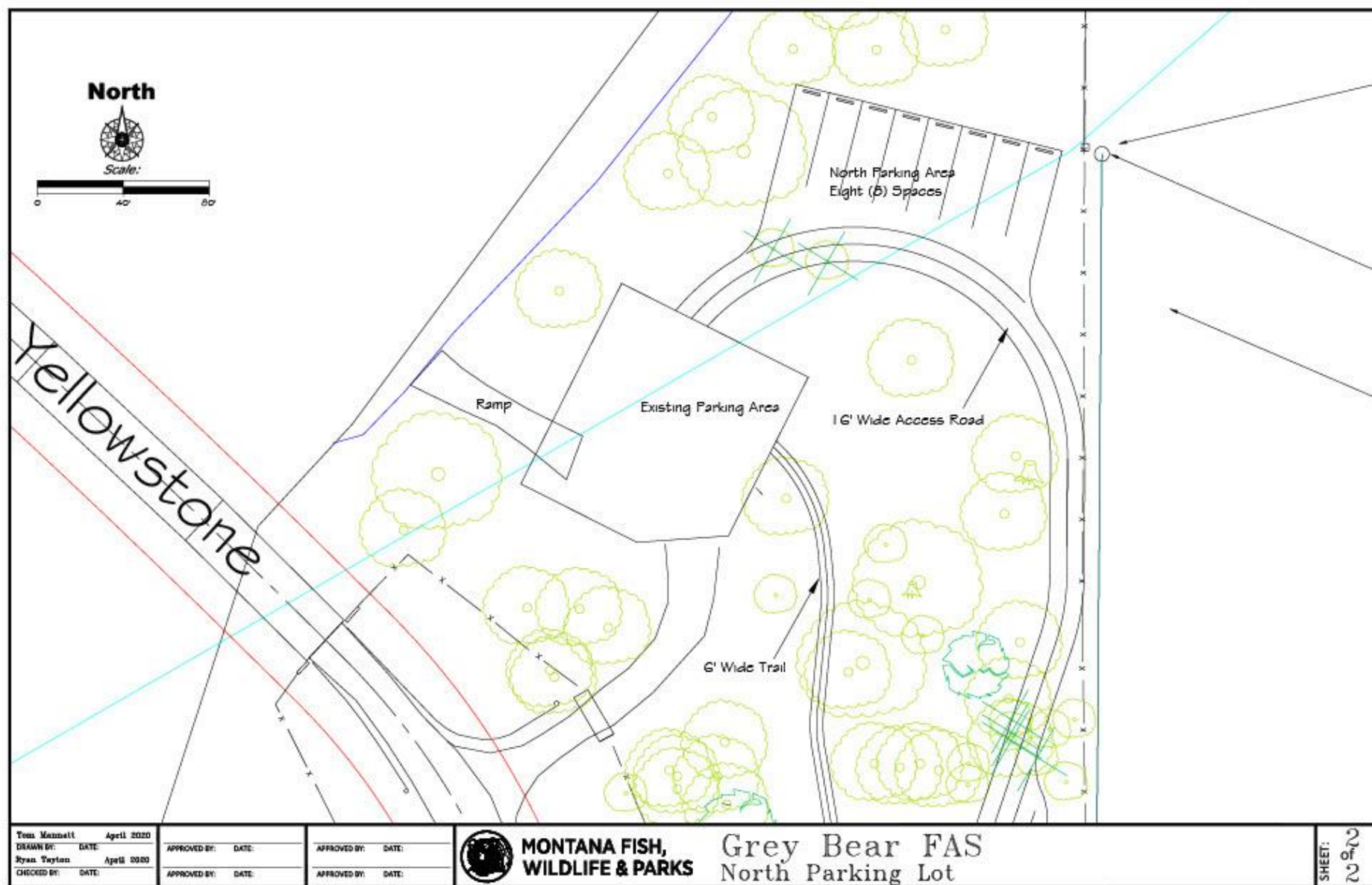


Figure 2. Grey Bear FAS North Parking Lot Plans.

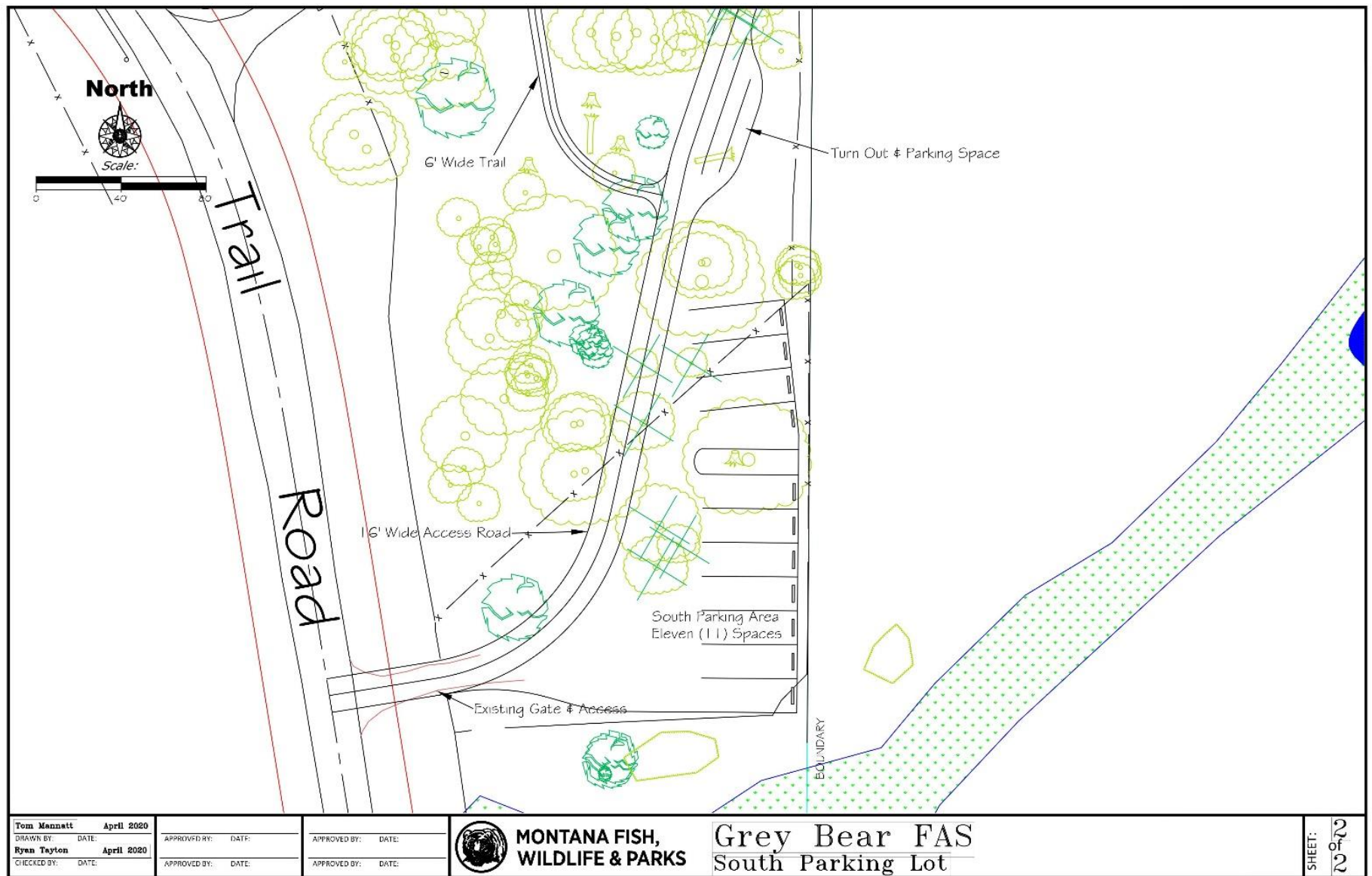


Figure 3. Grey Bear South Parking Lot Plans.

III. Purpose and Need

The EA must include a description of the benefits and purpose 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.

Project Purpose and Benefits:

Grey Bear FAS is located west of Big Timber on the Yellowstone River and provides recreationists with an opportunity to access the Yellowstone River for floating, fishing, camping, hunting, and other recreational opportunities. The existing infrastructure at the Grey Bear FAS cannot safely accommodate the current amount of recreational use. The proposed project is designed to relieve traffic and parking congestion in and around the site and mitigate hazards within the current parking lot and boat ramp area. The proposed project would achieve this objective as follows:

- Create a bigger more organized parking lot that remains connected to the boat ramp area. More parking spaces would be available for vehicles and trailers to park.
- The public would be able to stay within the river access side of the FAS, more regularly reducing cross traffic on the county road from the existing camp area to the existing boat ramp.
- Install a layer of imported gravel to help with hazardous road conditions.

These improvements would help to relieve congestion at the existing boat ramp and allow floaters a safer area to load and unload their equipment.

The proposed FAS improvements are expected to safely accommodate current and foreseeable future increases in recreational use of the FAS. However, FWP understands that development of the FAS to facilitate higher use levels may result in the same issues FWP is striving to mitigate with the proposed project. Therefore, management of the FAS would be revisited if pressure associated with future recreational use again exceeds FAS infrastructure capacity in the future. Because minimal ground disturbance would be required for the proposed project, rapid project implementation and completion is expected. FWP expects to complete the project in a timely manner to facilitate use for a majority of the 2023 recreation season.

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) (Table 1).

Table 1: Cost Benefit Analysis

	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. Agency Authority for the Proposed Action

The 1977 Montana Legislature enacted Section 87-1-209, Montana Code Annotated (MCA), which directs FWP to acquire, develop and operate a system of fishing accesses. Further, the authority provided by 87-1-605, MCA, specifies funding to be used for the purchase, operation, development, and maintenance of fishing access sites.

V. 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 2** below. **Table 2** provides a summary of state requirements but does not necessarily represent a complete and comprehensive list of all permits, certificates, or approvals needed. Rather, **Table 2** lists the primary state agencies with regulatory responsibilities, the applicable regulation(s) and the purpose of the regulation(s). 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. The National Flood Hazard maps indicate the majority of the project is outside of the regulatory Floodway (Appendix A). A Joint Application will be submitted for review by Sweet Grass County Floodplain and US Corps of Engineers Montana Regulatory Office (USCOE).

Table 2: Federal, State, and/or Local Regulatory Responsibilities

Agency	Type of Authorization (permit, license, stipulation, other)	Purpose
Sweet Grass County	Permit Floodplain	Floodplain
USCOE	Permit 404	Floodplain work

VI. 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. Table 3 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 3: Listing and Evaluation of Enforceable Mitigations Limiting Impacts

<i>Are enforceable controls limiting potential impacts of the proposed action? If not, no further evaluation is needed.</i>			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If yes, are these controls being relied upon to limit impacts below the level of significance? If yes, list the enforceable control(s) below</i>			Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Enforceable Control	Responsible Agency	Authority (Rule, Permit, Stipulation, Other)	Effect of Enforceable Control on Proposed Project	
Type and location of work in floodway	Sweet Grass County	Floodplain Permit	Plans strive to minimize impact in regulatory floodway.	
Type and location of work in floodway	USCOE	404	Plans strive to minimize impact to regulatory floodway	
Wetland protections	USCOE	404	The area is dominated by Riparian Forest	

VII. 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.

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

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

Other Alternatives Not Carried Forward for Detailed Analysis

Alternative 3:

Walking Trail

FWP could reduce the footprint of the proposed FAS updates with a walking trail rather than a road and additional parking lot between the original parking lot and the proposed new parking lot development. This alternative was not carried forward because it would reduce parking potential at the FAS and wouldn’t minimize use of the county road to the extent desired as vehicles would be required to load and unload at the boat ramp and then enter county road traffic. Further, the loss of additional developed parking may result in recurring parking along the county road shoulder. Eliminating the need for parking on the county road is a primary objective of the proposed project. It is believed if access is developed internally in the site the public will remain in the site more than if connected with a walking trail.

Alternative 4:

Alternative Parking Area

FWP could develop a smaller parking area on the FWP land south of the railroad crossing, in combination with the proposed project or independent of the proposed project. This was not carried forward because the affected area is completely undeveloped and away from existing FAS infrastructure. This would not alleviate the hazard of the public using the county road to get to the boat ramp and would result in pedestrians walking across the railroad tracks and along the county road. This alternative may be considered in the future if parking quickly returns as a problem on the county road shoulder.

VIII. 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 (Table 4) and human environment (Table 5) for each alternative considered. The proposed project considered the following alternatives:

- Alternative 1: No Action; and
- Alternative 2: Proposed Project

Table 4: Impacts to the Physical Environment – Alternative 2: 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	
Terrestrial, avian, and aquatic life and habitats	<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 terrestrial, avian, and aquatic life and habitats would be expected because of the proposed project. Some adverse impact to existing habitat within the FAS would occur because of the creation of additional parking and a new road as underbrush and a few cottonwood trees would be cleared. To help mitigate the loss of habitat the road and additional parking spots are planned for areas with limited trees and brush, maximizing existing open space. A review of the National Wetlands Inventory data indicates the project area is not in a designated wetland (Appendix B). Any impacts would be long-term and minor.
Water quality, quantity, and distribution	<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 water quality, quantity and distribution would be expected because of the proposed project. Some adverse impacts to water quality, quantity, and distribution would occur because of the additional parking area and road. Development of the parking area would change the way that water moves in that area. Ditches or similar would need to be utilized to ensure that runoff caused by the gravel surface would not impact the neighboring land areas negatively. Any impacts would be long-term and minor.
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. No unique and important geologic features exist in the affected area. Therefore, no impacts to geology would be expected because of the proposed project.
Soil quality, stability, and moisture	<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 soil quality, stability, and moisture would be expected because of the proposed project. Movement and compaction of soils to facilitate development of the new parking lot and road would

									occur. Further, gravel and geotextile fabric would be used on specific portions of the project to help stabilize the road in wet conditions. Any impacts to soil quality, quantity and moisture would be long-term and minor.
Vegetation cover, quantity, and quality	<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 vegetation cover, quantity, and quality would be expected because of the proposed project. Some adverse impacts to existing vegetation cover, quantity, and quality would occur as existing vegetation would be removed including underbrush, a few cottonwood trees, and grasses when developing the site. A review of the National Wetlands Inventory data indicates the project area is not in a designated wetland (Appendix B). Any impacts would be long-term and minor.
Aesthetics	<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 aesthetics would be expected because of the proposed project. Some people may be adversely impacted by noise and movement of materials during the construction phase of the proposed project. Further, existing underbrush and a few existing cottonwood trees would need to be removed. Any impacts would be short-term and minor.
Air quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 air quality 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). The proposed project constitutes development of new FAS infrastructure to accommodate increased recreational use including a new parking lot and access road. When completed, the proposed project would not result in additional new air quality disturbance in the affected area. 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). Fugitive dust and vehicle exhaust emissions resulting from the movement of heavy equipment and materials for the proposed project may adversely impact air quality. However, any impacts to air quality would be short-term, consistent with existing impacts, 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No significant adverse impacts to any unique, endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources would be expected because of the proposed project. The presence of any animal or plant Species of Concern and any Threatened or Endangered species located within or using the affected area were assessed and include the following: Little Brown Myotis, Golden Eagle, Great Blue Heron, and Veery. A complete list of any Species of Concern and any Threatened or Endangered species that have been observed in the affected area is included in Appendix C. Some existing wildlife habitats, including grasses and a few cottonwood trees, would be removed from the FAS to facilitate development of the new parking lot and access road. However, existing wildlife habitat at the FAS would largely stay intact and function similarly to before the project. A review of the National Wetlands Inventory data indicates the project area is not in a designated wetland (Appendix B). FWP strives to balance recreation needs and habitats including within Fishing Access Sites. Any impacts to unique, endangered, fragile, or limited environmental resources that may be in the affected area would be short-term and minor.
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 effects to historic and archaeological sites would be expected because of the proposed project. In keeping with the Montana Antiquities Act and related regulations (12.8.501-12.8.510), all undertakings on state lands are assessed by a qualified archaeologist or historian for their potential to affect cultural resources. The process for this assessment may include a cultural resource inventory and evaluation of cultural resources within or near the project area, in

									consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office. FWP also consults with all Tribal Historic Preservation Offices affiliated with each property in accordance with FWP's Tribal Consultation Guidelines. If cultural resources within or near the project area are recorded and are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, they will be protected from adverse impacts through adjustments to the project design or cancellation of the project if no design alternatives are available. If cultural resources are unexpectedly discovered during project implementation, FWP will cease implementation, and contact FWP's Heritage Program for further evaluation. Therefore, no impacts to historical and archaeological sites would be expected because of the project.
Demands on environmental resources of land, water, air, and energy	<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 demands on the environmental resources of land, water, air, and energy would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project would take place on lands owned by FWP and within the existing FAS. The affected land would continue to be used to facilitate public recreation. Water may be used to mitigate potential fugitive dust impacts from the movement of earth and construction materials. Some fuel would be required to operate equipment and vehicles used for the construction phase of the proposed project. No other demands on the environmental resources of land, water, air, and energy would be expected because of the proposed project. Therefore, any impacts to such resources would be short-term and minor.

Table 5: Impacts to the Human Population

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	
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"/>	No significant impacts to social structures and mores in the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes development of new FAS infrastructure to accommodate increased recreational use including a new parking lot and access road. No change in land ownership or use would occur as the affected land would continue to be used to facilitate public recreation. Therefore, the proposed project would not impact any pre-project social structures, customs, values, and conventions in the affected area.
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"/>	No significant impacts to cultural uniqueness and diversity in the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes development of new FAS infrastructure to accommodate increased recreational use, including a new parking lot and access road, 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 human population in 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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. No Wilderness areas exist in the affected area; therefore, no impacts to Wilderness recreation activities would occur because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes development of new FAS infrastructure to accommodate increased recreational use, including a new parking lot and access road. Closure of the FAS would be necessary to

									facilitate construction of new infrastructure, which would impact access to the Yellowstone River from the existing FAS during construction. Once the proposed project is completed access to the Yellowstone River from the FAS would be improved. Further, FWP anticipates the proposed project would be completed in time to accommodate use for most of the 2023 recreation season. Therefore, any impact to access and the quality of recreational and wilderness activities in the affected area would be short-term, adverse, and minor as well as long-term, beneficial, and moderate.
Local and state tax base and tax revenues	<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 the local and state tax base and tax revenue would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes development of new FAS infrastructure to accommodate increased recreational use, 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 negligible, lasting only as long as the proposed project.
Agricultural or Industrial production	<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 agricultural or industrial production in the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes development of new FAS infrastructure to accommodate increased recreational use and would take place exclusively within the existing FAS. Because the FAS is not used for agricultural and/or industrial production the proposed project would not impact such practices. Therefore, no impacts to agricultural or industrial production would be expected because of the project.
Human health and safety	<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 human health and safety would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes development of new FAS infrastructure to accommodate increased and safer recreational use of the FAS. When completed, the

									<p>proposed project would improve human health and safety by lessening congestion within the FAS and limiting the need for vehicle parking on the affected county road. Affected government staff and/or contractors hired to conduct the project may realize increased risk to human health and safety; however, FWP would require affected staff and/or contractors to operate in a safe manner and utilize best management practices, including the use of available and appropriate safety precautions. Therefore, any potential direct impacts to human health and safety would be short-term and negligible, lasting only as long as the proposed project. Any impacts to human health and safety would be long-term, beneficial, and moderate for the affected recreating public and short-term, adverse, and minor for affected staff or contractors conducting the work.</p>
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"/>	<p>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 development of new FAS infrastructure to accommodate increased recreational use and, when completed, would not impact the quantity and distribution of employment in the affected area. Existing FWP staff would be used to develop the proposed project within the course of their typical duties. Therefore, no impacts to quantity and distribution of employment would occur because of the project.</p>
Distribution and density of population and housing	<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 adverse impacts to the distribution and density of population and housing would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes development of new FAS infrastructure to accommodate increased recreational use. Existing government staff or contractors would be used to accomplish the proposed project so the proposed project would not result in the movement of existing or new population in need of housing. Further, the proposed project takes place on land owned by FWP and used for</p>

									recreational purposes. Therefore, no impacts to the distribution and density of population and housing in the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project.
Demands for government services	<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 demands for government services in the affected area would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes development of new FAS infrastructure to accommodate increased recreational use and, when completed, would not further impact demands for government services. The proposed project would use existing government staff or hired contractors to complete the work. Therefore, some impacts to demands for government services would occur. With the addition of a new parking lot and road, increased maintenance would likely be necessary following high-water events as well as during high recreational usage periods. Overall, the intent of the proposed project is to reduce conflict along the road which could result in less conflict resolution for County and FWP Enforcement. Both already patrol the area. Any impacts to the demands for government services would be short- and long-term and minor.
Industrial, agricultural, and commercial activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 industrial, agricultural, and commercial activity would be expected because of the proposed project. The proposed project constitutes development of new FAS infrastructure to accommodate increased recreational use at an existing FAS located on land owned by FWP and already used for such purposes. Therefore, the proposed project would not displace any existing industrial, agricultural, and/or commercial activity. Large agricultural equipment occasionally uses the associated county bridge and road that bisects the fishing access site. Reducing parking along the county road could reduce conflicts and improve safe passage of large agricultural equipment and roadway safety. Any impacts to industrial, agricultural, or commercial

									properties or operations in the affected area would be both short- and long-term and minor
Locally adopted environmental plans and goals	<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 locally adopted environmental plans and goals would be expected because of the proposed project. FWP is unaware of any locally adopted environmental plans or goals that may be impacted by the proposed project. Therefore, no impacts to locally adopted environmental plans and goal would be expected because of the proposed project.
Other appropriate social and economic circumstances	<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 any other appropriate social and economic circumstances would be expected because of the proposed project. The new access road would be located within the existing FAS boundary and would parallel existing private property, which is at present a riparian forest. Access to the FAS would be improved and the recreating public would regularly access the FAS property closer to the private property boundary, which may adversely impact the affected neighbor. Any impacts to other social and economic circumstances would be short-term, limited to a single adjacent property owner and minor.

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.</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	The severity, duration, geographic extent, and frequency of the occurrence of the impact

	<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> <p><u>No significant impacts are anticipated as a result of the expanded and improved parking lot plans. The parking expansion will provide additional parking to reduce conflicts that are present but in totality limited. This effort may at some level change some use of the Yellowstone River for a starting or end point but doesn’t necessarily control the amount of recreation in a substantial, meaningful way as the area has already been developed.</u></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

IX. 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).

Table 7: Private Property Assessment (Takings)

	Yes	No	
<i>Is FWP regulating the use of private property under a regulatory statute adopted pursuant to the police power of the state? (Property management, grants of financial assistance, and the exercise of the power of eminent domain are not within this category.) If not, no further analysis is required.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Does the proposed regulatory action restrict the use of the regulated person's private property? If not, no further analysis is required.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Does FWP have legal discretion to impose or not impose the proposed restriction or discretion as to how the restriction will be imposed? If not, no further analysis is required</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>If so, FWP must determine if there are alternatives that would reduce, minimize, or eliminate the restriction on the use of private property, and analyze such alternatives. Have alternatives been considered and/or analyzed? If so, describe below:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>
Has the government action resulted in the property becoming practically inaccessible, waterlogged, or flooded?	7b	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 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 5a or 5b.			
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.			

X. 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/aboutfwp/public-comment-opportunities>
- Copies will be distributed to neighboring landowners and Sweet Grass County Commissioners 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
Billings Gazette	4/12/2023
Big Timber Pioneer	4/12/2023

- 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: 4/13/2023

Public Comment Period Ends: 4/27/2023

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

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

Name: SEAN FLYNN ATTN: GREY BEAR PARKING AREA IMPROVEMENTS

Email: fwpreregion5pc@mt.gov with subject line **GREY BEAR PARKING AREA IMPROVEMENTS**

Mailing Address: 2300 Lake Elmo Drive, Billings Montana 59105

Phone: Sean Flynn 406-431-6112

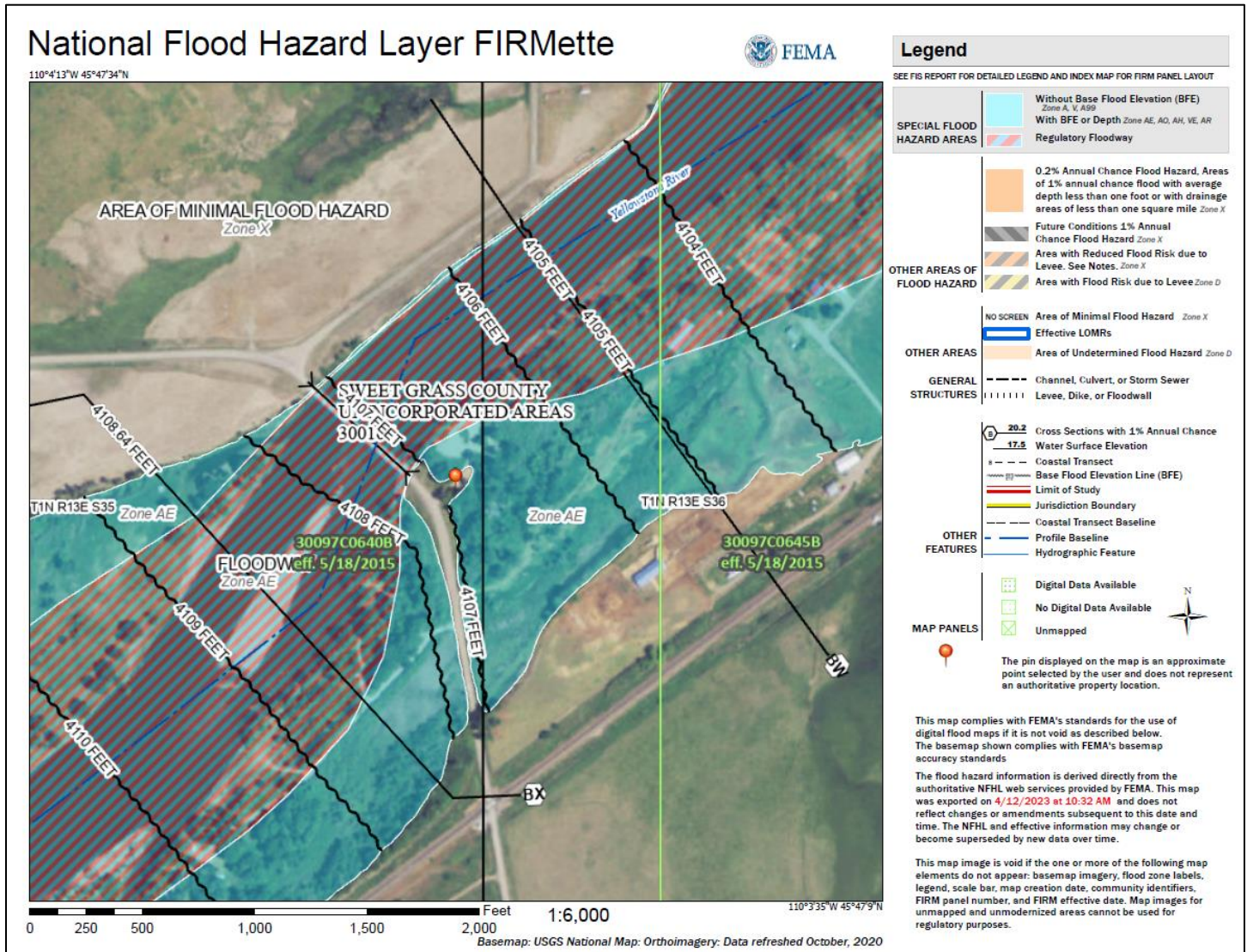
XI. Recommendation for Further Environmental Analysis

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"/>

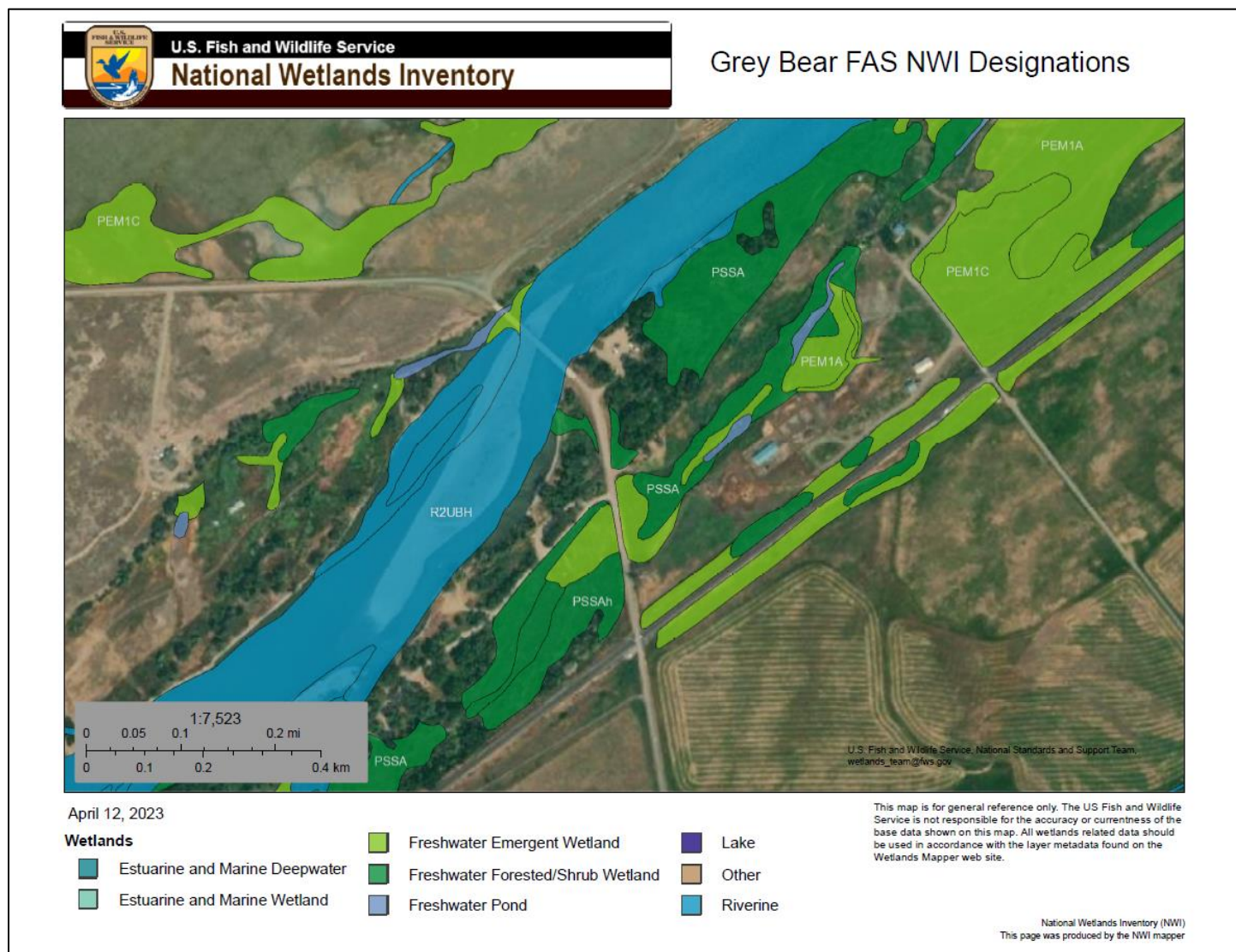
XII. EA Preparation and Review

	Name	Title
EA prepared by:	Sean Flynn	Recreation Manager
EA reviewed by:	Eric Merchant	MEPA Coordinator

Appendix A – National Flood Hazard Designation



Appendix B – US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory



Appendix C – Montana Natural Heritage Report

4/7/23, 2:55 PM

<https://mtnhp.org/MapView/SORReport.aspx>

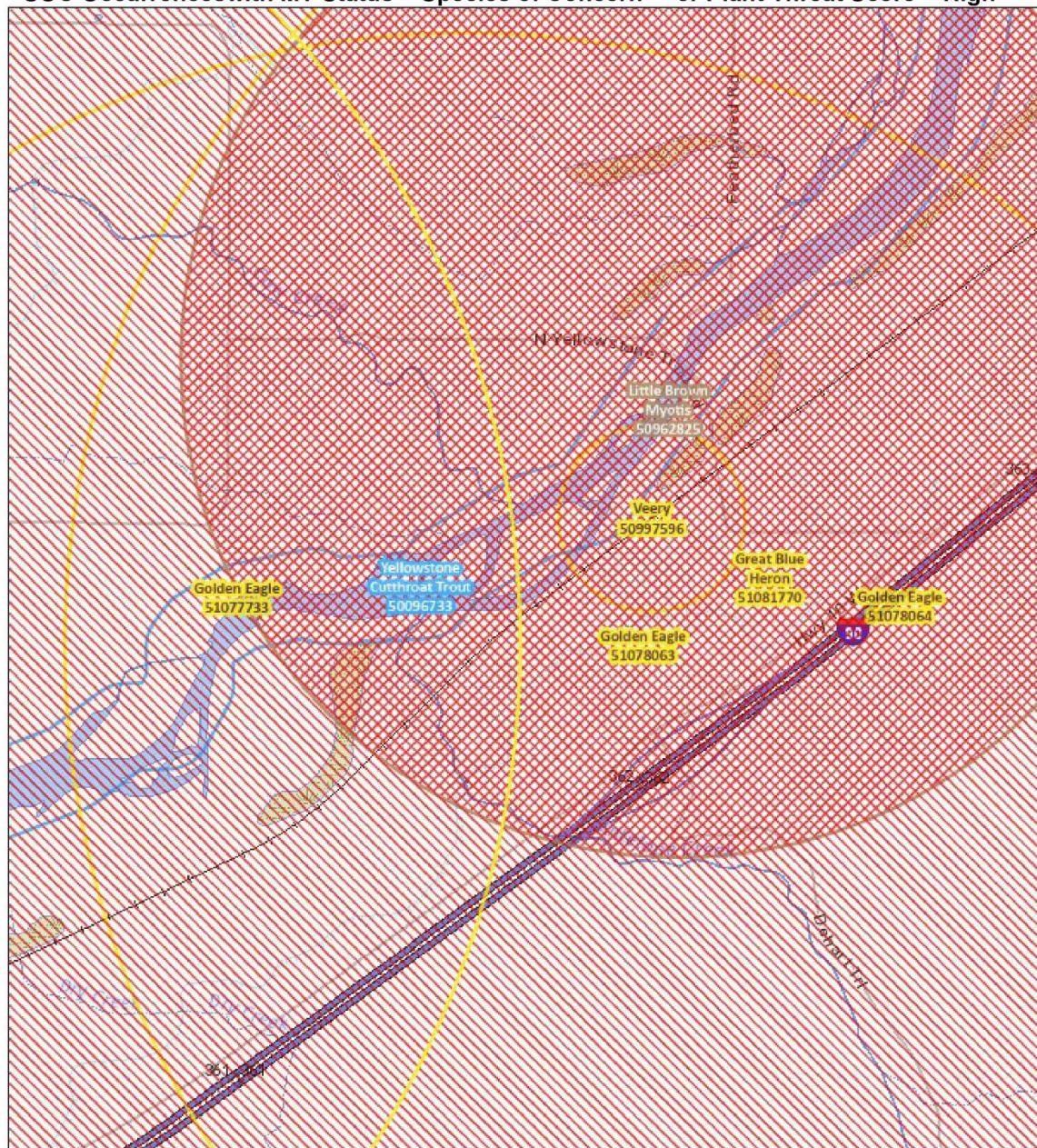


Latitude 45.77124
45.79567
Longitude -110.02798
-110.09680



Montana SOC Occurrences Report

SOC Occurrences with MT Status = Species of Concern or Plant Threat Score = High Report generated 4/7/2023 2:54:21 PM



☐ **Mammals - Little Brown Myotis** (*Myotis lucifugus*)

<https://mtnhp.org/MapView/SORReport.aspx>

1/3

SO Count: 2		Obs Count: 2	Earliest Obs: 1917	Recent Obs: 2019
Species of Concern Native Species Global Rank: G3G4 State Rank: S3	Agency Status USFWS: USFS: BLM: FWP SWAP: SGCN3	Delineation Criteria Confirmed area of occupancy based on the documented presence (mistnet captures, definitively identified acoustic recordings, or definitively identified roosting individuals) of adults or juveniles. Point observation location is buffered by a distance of 1,600 meters in order to encompass the greater than 1,500 meters foraging distance reported for the species in New Brunswick, Canada and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters. When cave locations are involved, point observations are mapped in the center of a one-square mile hexagon to protect the exact location of the cave entrance as per the Federal Cave Resource Protection Act and associated regulations (U.S. Code Title 16 Chapter 63, Code of Federal Regulations Title 43 Subtitle A Part 37). The outer edges of the hexagon are then buffered by a distance of 1,600 meters and otherwise by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters. All of the one-square mile hexagons intersecting this buffered area are presented as the Species Occurrence record.		Last Updated Dec 22, 2022
+	SO ID: 50962825	Acres: 1,987	Obs Count: 1	Earliest Obs: 2019
+	SO ID: 50962842	Acres: 49,683	Obs Count: 1	Earliest Obs: 1917

☐ **Birds - Golden Eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

SO Count: 3		Obs Count: 4	Earliest Obs: 2010	Recent Obs: 2013
Species of Concern Native Species Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3	Agency Status USFWS: BGEPA; MBTA USFS: BLM: SENSITIVE FWP SWAP: SGCN3 PIF:	Delineation Criteria Confirmed nesting area buffered by a minimum distance of 3,000 meters in order to be conservative about encompassing the entire breeding territory and area commonly used for reneesting and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters.		Last Updated Jan 17, 2023
+	SO ID: 51077733	Acres: 6,987	Obs Count: 1	Earliest Obs: 2013
+	SO ID: 51078063	Acres: 6,987	Obs Count: 2	Earliest Obs: 2012
+	SO ID: 51078064	Acres: 6,987	Obs Count: 1	Earliest Obs: 2010

☐ **Birds - Great Blue Heron** (*Ardea herodias*)

SO Count: 1		Obs Count: 1	Earliest Obs: 2014	Recent Obs: 2014
Species of Concern Native Species Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3	Agency Status USFWS: MBTA USFS: BLM: FWP SWAP: SGCN3 PIF:	Delineation Criteria Confirmed nesting area buffered by a minimum distance of 6,500 meters in order to be conservative about encompassing the areas commonly used for foraging near the breeding colony and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters.		Last Updated Mar 22, 2023
+	SO ID: 51081770	Acres: 32,799	Obs Count: 1	Earliest Obs: 2014

☐ **Birds - Greater Sage-Grouse** (*Centrocercus urophasianus*)

SO Count: 2		Obs Count: 31	Earliest Obs: 1969	Recent Obs: 2001
Species of Concern Native Species Global Rank: G3G4 State Rank: S2	Agency Status USFWS: USFS: Sensitive - Known in Forests (BD) Species of Conservation Concern in Forests (CG) BLM: SENSITIVE FWP SWAP: SGCN2 PIF: 1	Delineation Criteria Confirmed breeding area based on the presence of a nest, chicks, juveniles, or adults on a lek. Point observations are mapped in the center of a one-square mile hexagon to protect the exact locations of leks. The outer edges of this hexagon are then buffered by a distance of 6,400 meters in order to encompass a body of research indicating that females typically nest within this distance of a lek and that lek numbers are negatively impacted by fossil fuel drilling activities within this distance of a lek. If the locational uncertainty associated with the observation is greater than this distance, it is buffered by the locational up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters. All of the one-square mile hexagons intersecting this buffered area are presented as the Species Occurrence record.		Last Updated Jan 25, 2023

<input type="checkbox"/> SO ID: 51080755	Acres: 39,009	Obs Count: 2	Earliest Obs: 1976	Recent Obs: 1984
<input type="checkbox"/> SO ID: 51080828	Acres: 39,012	Obs Count: 29	Earliest Obs: 1969	Recent Obs: 2001
<input type="checkbox"/> Birds - Veery (<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>) SO Count: 1 Obs Count: 1 Earliest Obs: 1996 Recent Obs: 1996				
Species of Concern Native Species Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3B	<u>Agency Status</u> USFWS: MBTA USFS: BLM: SENSITIVE FWP SWAP: SGCN3 PIF: 2	Delineation Criteria Observations with evidence of breeding activity buffered by a minimum distance of 300 meters in order to be conservative about encompassing home ranges and otherwise buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters.	Last Updated Dec 29, 2022	
<input type="checkbox"/> SO ID: 50997596	Acres: 70	Obs Count: 1	Earliest Obs: 1996	Recent Obs: 1996
<input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles - Greater Short-horned Lizard (<i>Phrynosoma hernandesi</i>) SO Count: 1 Obs Count: 1 Earliest Obs: 1953 Recent Obs: 1953				
Species of Concern Native Species Global Rank: G5 State Rank: S3	<u>Agency Status</u> USFWS: USFS: BLM: SENSITIVE FWP SWAP: SGCN3, SGIN	Delineation Criteria Confirmed breeding area based on the presence of a resident animal of any age. Point observation location is buffered by a minimum distance of 300 meters in order to encompass habitats supporting other individuals and documented distances moved between summer and winter habitats. Otherwise the point observation is buffered by the locational uncertainty associated with the observation up to a maximum distance of 10,000 meters.	Last Updated Mar 22, 2023	
<input type="checkbox"/> SO ID: 51085836	Acres: 49,683	Obs Count: 1	Earliest Obs: 1953	Recent Obs: 1953
<input type="checkbox"/> Fish - Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout (<i>Oncorhynchus clarkii bouvieri</i>) SO Count: 1 Obs Count: 0 Earliest Obs: Recent Obs:				
Species of Concern Native/Non-native Species (depends on location or taxa) Global Rank: G5T4 State Rank: S2	<u>Agency Status</u> USFWS: USFS: 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 be present based on the professional judgement of a fisheries biologist due to confirmed presence in adjacent areas. In order to reflect the importance of adjacent terrestrial habitats to survival, stream reaches are buffered 100 meters, standing water bodies greater than 1 acre are buffered 50 meters, and standing water bodies less than 1 acre are buffered 30 meters into the terrestrial habitat based on PACFISH/INFISH Riparian Conservation Area standards.	Last Updated Jul 25, 2022	
<input type="checkbox"/> SO ID: 50096733	Acres: 17,781	Obs Count:	Earliest Obs:	Recent Obs:

Citation for this report:

Montana SOC Occurrences Report

SOC Occurrences with MT Status = Species of Concern or Plant Threat Score = High

Within Lat/Long: (45.77124,-110.02798) to (45.79567,-110.09680)

Natural Heritage Map Viewer. Montana Natural Heritage Program.

Retrieved on April 7, 2023, from <https://mtnhp.org/MapViewer/SORReport.aspx>