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2023 Environmental Analysis Review Form Outdoor Recreation Grant Programs

Review of Unique Impact Projects

Project Overview

Organization Applying for Funds:	East Ridge Foundation	
Project Name: Maud S Canyon Rehabilitation & Mining Heritage Trail Project		
Project Summary:	Restore John Leslie trail existing section and add a new Mining Heritage trail	
Project Location	Butte, MT off Saddle Rock Rd.	

Environmental Form Submitted with Application

Environmental Analysis Form	
FWP Categorical Exclusion Form	
USFS Categorical Exclusion Form	
OTHER: (fill in)	
None	

Types of Impacts Identified

Unknown	
Potentially Significant (Proceed to completing Table 1 and Table 2)	
Minor	
None	

If Potentially Significant Impacts were identified, note in Table 1 and Table 2 in which areas they were identified, for what term, and whether they can be mitigated. (Use the reference on determining significance found in Table 3 during your review.)

- **Short-Term**: impacts that would not last longer than the proposed project.
- **Long-Term**: impacts that would remain or occur following the proposed project.
- **Mitigation:** Some impacts may require mitigation to limit potential impacts below significance. For FWP to rely on mitigation strategies to limit impacts they must be enforceable. To be enforceable, mitigation strategies must be required by an authorizing document (the grant agreement). 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.

Table 1. Potentially Significant Impacts to the Physical Environment

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	Duration of Potentially Significant Impact		
Resource	Short- Term	Long- Term	Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts that are Potentially Significant and Mitigation Measures Identified
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: Potentially Significant Impacts to the Human Population

HUMAN POPULATION	Duration of Potentially Significant Impact		
Resource	Short- Term	Long- Term	Summary of Potential Direct, Secondary, and Cumulative Impacts that are Potentially Significant and Mitigation Measures Identified
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: Reference: Determining the Significance of Impacts on the Quality of the Physical and Human Environment

If impacts associated with the proposed project are identified, FWP must determine the significance of the impacts. (ARM 12.2.431) This determination forms the basis for FWP's decision as to whether additional MEPA review is required.

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 resource is high or the quality of the resource is not unique or fragile.

Criteria Used to Determine Significance. ARM 12.2.431(1).

(a) 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). The probability that the impact will occur if the proposed project occurs; or conversely, reasonable assurance (b) in keeping with the potential severity of an impact that the impact will not occur (c) Growth-inducing or growth-inhibiting aspects of the impact, including the relationship or contribution of the impact to cumulative impacts (d) The quantity and quality of each environmental resource or value that would be affected, including the uniqueness and fragility of those resources and values

(e)	The importance to the state and to society of each environmental resource or value that would be affected
(f)	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
(g)	Potential conflict with local, state, or federal laws, requirements, or formal plans

FWP Notes:

The original objectives of the East Ridge Foundation in 1984 in establishing the Maud S Canyon Trail system included "to establish, develop, and maintain public recreation facilities", and to "educate, inform, and instruct the public with respect to the history, culture, and ethnic background and heritage of the area." Mining was prevalent in the history of the area; the Maud S trail lands are made up of early-day mining claims. With the presence of historic mining remnants, such as old shafts and workings, it is fitting that this heritage be highlighted for public attention.

The new proposed trail along with interpretative signage will join with the purpose of the existing Maud S Canyon Trails, and add to the overall user enjoyment. The Maud S Canyon Trails and the proposed new mining heritage loop will also complement the system of trails that exist throughout the "Butte National Historic Landmark District", that provide recreation opportunities and information about the extensive historic mining activity in and around Butte.

Recommendation for Further Environmental Analysis

An impact may be adverse, beneficial, or both. If none of the adverse effects of the impact are significant, an EIS is not required. ARM 12.2.431(2).

NO further analysis is needed for the proposed action	
Further analysis is needed to complete the EA	
FWP must conduct EIS level review for the proposed action	

EA Review

	Name	Title
EA reviewed by:	Tom Lang	Trail Stewardship Program Manager