

ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

Fairview – West (Phase I)

FINAL



Prepared for:
Montana Department of Transportation
Helena, Montana



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ABBREVIATIONS / ACRONYMS

APE	Area of Potential Effect
ARM	Administrative Rules of Montana
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAPS	Crucial Areas Planning System
CEIC	Census & Economic Information Center
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHAT	Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
CRABS	Cultural Resource Annotated Bibliography System
CRIS	Cultural Resource Information System
CWA	Clean Water Act
DNRC	Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
EA	Environmental Assessment
EO	Executive Order
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FPPA	Farmland Protection Policy Act
GWIC	Groundwater Information Center
HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
IBA	Important Bird Area (National Audubon Society)
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
LWCF	Land and Water Conservation Funds
MAAQS	Montana Ambient Air Quality Standards
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCA	Montana Code Annotated
MDEQ	Montana Department of Environmental Quality
MDT	Montana Department of Transportation
MEPA	Montana Environmental Policy Act

MFISH	Montana Fisheries Information Database
MFWP	Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks
MNHP	Montana Natural Heritage Program
MSAT	Mobile Source Air Toxics
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPL	National Priority List
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NRIS	Natural Resource Information System
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
RM	Reference Marker
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
USC	United States Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
WAFWA	Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
Section 4(f)	Section 4(f) of the 1966 Department of Transportation Act
Section 6(f)	Section 6(f) of the National Land and Water Conservation Funds Act

ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

The Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) has initiated early project development activities for the Fairview-West project. The project, designated as STPP 201-2(14)64, CN 8650000, is intended to reconstruct approximately 6 miles of Montana Highway 201 (MT 201) west of the Town of Fairview in Richland County. The entire segment of MT 201 proposed for reconstruction extends from the junction of MT 201 and Montana Highway 200 (MT 200) in Fairview to Reference Marker (RM) 63.6 located about 6 miles west of the community.

The initial phase of the Fairview-West project involves the identification and analysis of potential new alignments for the eastern portion of the project corridor between MT 200 in Fairview and RM 67.4 on MT 201. The alternative alignment analysis will be completed outside of the formal NEPA/MEPA process, and is intended to inform the decision of the best alignment possible to increase safety and remove trucks from the existing road facility as it enters Fairview.

The primary objective of this Environmental Scan Report is to identify the existing environmental resources and conditions within the Environmental Scan Area that may be potentially affected by transportation-related improvements or that may influence the identification of new alignments for the segment of interest on MT 201. The Environmental Scan Area encompasses a 3.6-square-mile area which generally includes the north half of the Town of Fairview and adjoining lands north and west of the community. The boundaries of the Environmental Scan Area were established to include all areas affected by all potential new road alignments on MT 201.

Relevant GIS information generated during the development of this scan will serve as inputs to *Quantm* computer software used by MDT to help identify potential new road alignments. The *Quantm* software enables design standards, terrain, geological, and hydrological data, environmental areas, property ownership, and cost information to be simultaneously considered to generate a range of road alignment alternatives. The most viable alignment options for the road will be further analyzed to identify a preferred routing for the section of MT 201 to address the interests of both MDT and project stakeholders.

As a planning level scan, the information presented herein was obtained from available reports, websites and other documentation with the potential to yield relevant information about environmental resources in the Scan Area. This scan is not a detailed environmental investigation.

The environmental scan will help support future National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) / Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) analyses as the development process for the Fairview-West project moves forward and funding for implementation is secured by MDT. The information obtained from the Study may be forwarded into the NEPA/MEPA analysis and does not need to be repeated. Due to the time between the completion of this Environmental Scan and the development of the reconstruction project, some information in this scan may need to be revisited and verified.

1.2. PAST AND ONGOING TRANSPORTATION PLANNING IN THE FAIRVIEW AREA

Several past and ongoing transportation planning projects address road conditions and use in the Fairview area. These projects are identified below and discussed further in the following paragraphs.

- MT 16 / MT 200 Glendive to Fairview Corridor Study (2012)
- Fairview Corridor Planning Study (Ongoing)
- Richland County Master Transportation Plan (Ongoing)

MT 16 / MT 200 Glendive to Fairview Corridor Study. MDT, in cooperation with Dawson and Richland Counties and the FHWA, completed a corridor planning study for the MT 16 / MT 200 corridor between Glendive and Fairview in July 2012. The corridor study examined the section of MT 16 from the junction of I-94 near Glendive to the junction of MT 200/County Road (CR) 123 south of Sidney and MT 200 from the north city limits of Sidney to the south city limits of Fairview. The corridor study area is located within the area influenced by oil development in the Bakken Formation, and was focused on addressing traffic and safety issues resulting from increasing regional traffic volumes due to rapid growth in the oil industry. The study recommended potential improvement options to improve safety and traffic operations, and actions to preserve and maintain the existing roadway infrastructure within the corridor.

Fairview Corridor Planning Study. The Town of Fairview and the MDT Glendive District initiated a corridor planning study in February 2015 to investigate alternative routes to alleviate truck traffic in the Fairview area. Truck traffic in Fairview has increased due to oil and gas development activities in the Bakken Oil Field in both Montana and North Dakota. Much of the drilling activity has occurred in North Dakota and this activity has contributed significantly to the truck traffic seen in the Fairview area. The corridor planning study will include collaboration between MDT and the North Dakota Department of Transportation (NDDOT), as well as the local governmental officials of Fairview, East Fairview, Richland County, and McKenzie County, North Dakota. The corridor planning study will identify potential improvement options to facilitate truck movements through the Fairview area. The Fairview Corridor Planning Study is expected to be completed in February 2016.

Richland County Master Transportation Plan. Richland County is developing a Master Transportation Plan and held a series of public hearings on the plan in April 2015. The transportation plan has a 20-year planning horizon and identifies a wide range of improvements intended to support land use development, both currently and as growth is anticipated to occur in the future. Short-term improvements in the plan are focused on improving roads to allow safe connections throughout the county and longer term improvements aim to build capacity to address future traffic growth. Within the Fairview area, the Transportation Plan identifies desirable future projects to widen and add turn lanes at the intersection of MT 201 and CR 134 (west of Fairview) and construct a bypass around the town.

1.3. ORGANIZATION OF THIS REPORT

This report describes the geographic/environmental setting of the identified Environmental Scan Area. The document begins with a discussion of the geographic setting of the Environmental Scan Area (Section 2) and continues with descriptions of existing physical resources (Section 3), visual resources (Section 4), biological resources (Section 5), and cultural and archaeological resources (Section 6). The Scan concludes with a discussion of demographics and other socio-economic information for the Environmental Scan Area in Section 7. A list of tables and appendices is provided on page ii. A list of abbreviations and acronyms used in the Environmental Scan can be found on pages iii-iv.

Key supporting information is presented in several appendices to this scan.

1.4. ENVIRONMENTAL SCAN AREA

The Environmental Scan Area was established to include the existing presently traveled way (PTW) and areas that may be affected by potential new alignments for MT 201 between MT 200 and RM 67.4 on MT

201. The Environmental Scan Area encompasses all or part of the following legally described areas in Richland County:

- Township 24 North, Range 59 East, Sections 1, 12
- Township 24 North, Range 60 East, Sections 5, 6, 7, 8
- Township 25 North, Range 59 East, Sections 34, 35, 36

The Environmental Scan Area and adjoining lands are shown in **Figure 1**. The figure also depicts the Study Area Boundary for the Fairview Corridor Planning Study. As the figure shows, the Environmental Scan Area for the Fairview-West project overlaps a portion of the study area boundary for the Fairview Corridor Planning Study currently being conducted by MDT.

The Montana-North Dakota state line comprises the eastern boundary of the Environmental Scan Area and the western boundary of the scan area extends north and south from RM 67.4 on MT 201. The southern boundary of the scan area follows 4th Street in the Town of Fairview and an extension of 4th Street to the western boundary of the scan area. As **Figure 1** shows, the northern boundary of the scan area is generally coincidental with the northern study area boundary for the Fairview Corridor Planning Study but the boundary has been extended further to the west.

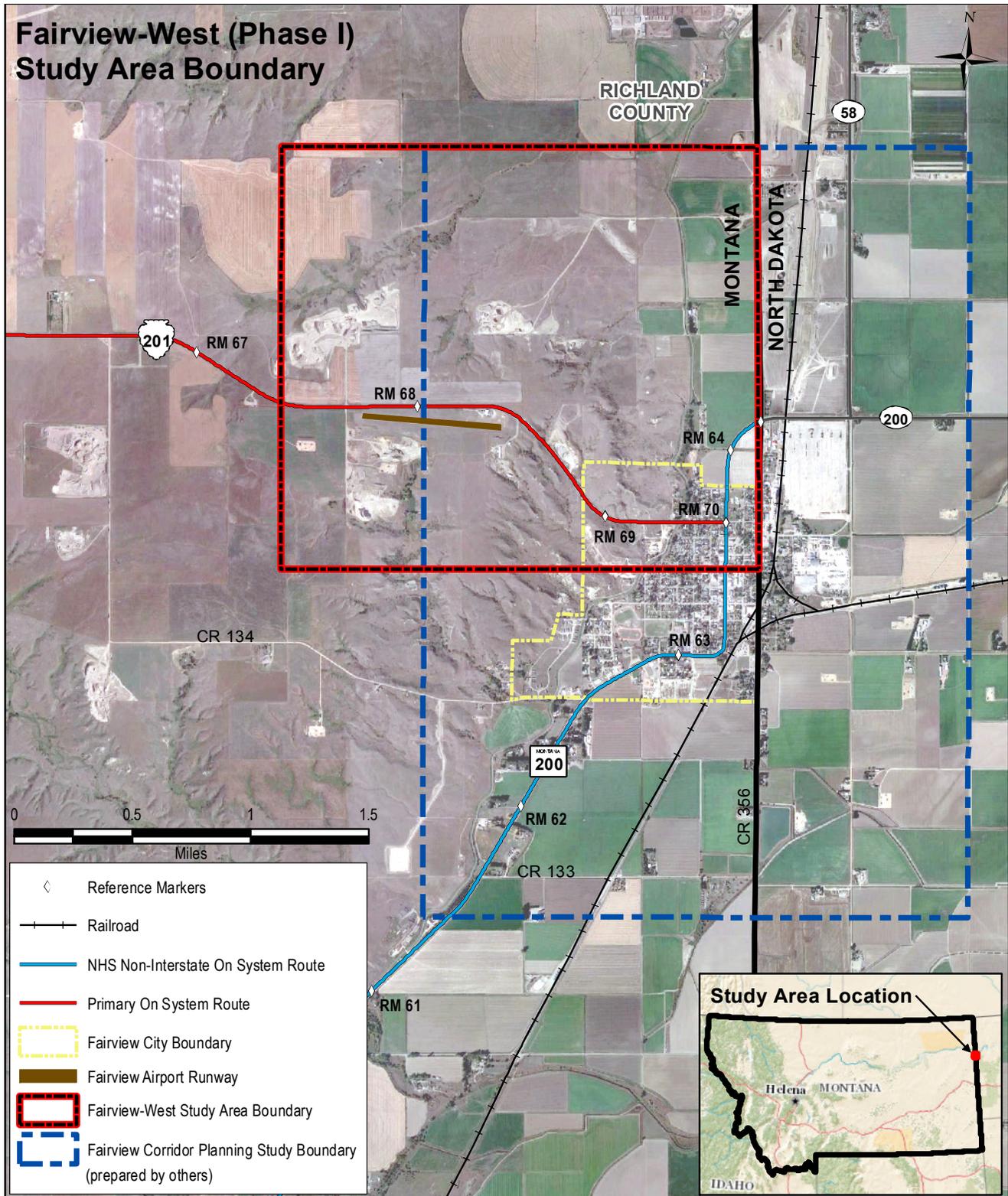


Figure 1: Environmental Scan Area

2.0 GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

The Environmental Scan Area is located in the Lower Yellowstone River Valley in the northeastern portion of Richland County and includes lands in both the Town of Fairview and Richland County. The Yellowstone River is located about 3.3 miles east of the Town of Fairview. The topography of the area consists of generally level land in and north of Fairview and rolling terrain in the foothills area west of Fairview which is the west margin of the Yellowstone River Valley. Surface elevations range from about 1,900 feet above sea level at the east edge of the Environmental Scan Area to about 2,180 feet near the intersection of CR 134 with MT 201 at the west edge of the scan area. Surface elevations increase by about 200 feet in the hilly area immediately west of Fairview.

Except for the Town of Fairview, the Environmental Scan Area is served by only a few public roadways. MT 200 passes through the southeast portion of the scan area and becomes North Dakota Highway 200 (ND 200) just northeast of Fairview. MT 200 is classified as a Non-NHS Interstate Route (N-20) and has been functionally classified as a Principal Arterial. MT 200 within the scan area connects the communities of Sidney and Fairview to North Dakota and roadways serving the oil and gas development areas in the northwestern portion of North Dakota. MT 201, starting at the intersection of 1st Street and MT 200 in the Town of Fairview, continues westward and bisects the scan area. MT 201 between MT 200 and Montana Highway 16 (located about 10 miles west of Fairview) is a Non-NHS Primary Route (P-201) and has been classified by MDT as a Minor Arterial.

A network of local roads and streets serve the community of Fairview. County Road 134 (CR 134) is the only county road within the Environmental Scan Area. CR 134 extends from MT 200 south of Fairview to join with MT 201 at RM 66.5±. Please refer to **Figure 1** for the location of these roadways within the Environmental Scan Area.

A USGS topographic map (**Figure 2**) and an aerial photograph (**Figure 3**) encompassing the Environmental Scan Area have been provided to help illustrate various geographic features of the area.

2.1. LAND OWNERSHIP AND LAND MANAGEMENT

Virtually all of the land within the Environmental Scan Area is privately owned except for a few small isolated parcels along MT 201 owned by local governments, including a large water tank owned by the Town of Fairview. Further west, the Fairview Airport is located south of MT 201 near RM 68. There are no blocks of federal or state administered lands within the Environmental Scan Area.

2.2. LAND USE

The Environmental Scan Area contains developed lands within the Town of Fairview and widely scattered rural residences and dispersed industrial uses west of town including several gravel pits and a few oil well pads. However, the majority of the scan area is comprised of agriculture land (used for the cultivation of irrigated and dryland crops) and undeveloped grassland. The Yellowstone River Valley bottom is extensively irrigated and a system of irrigation ditches and canals exist in the eastern portion of the scan area. Most notably, the Lower Yellowstone Main Canal, runs north to south along the western edge of Fairview.

MT 200/Ellery Avenue in Fairview serves as the community's main street and commercial core area. MT 201/1st Street in Fairview is primarily adjoined by residential development; however, scattered commercial and public uses exist along the roadway west of town. Sharbano Park, the only city park in Fairview, is located at the northwest quadrant of the intersection of MT 200 and MT 201.

The Burlington Northern Santa Fe (BNSF) Railway operates the rail line extending from Glendive through

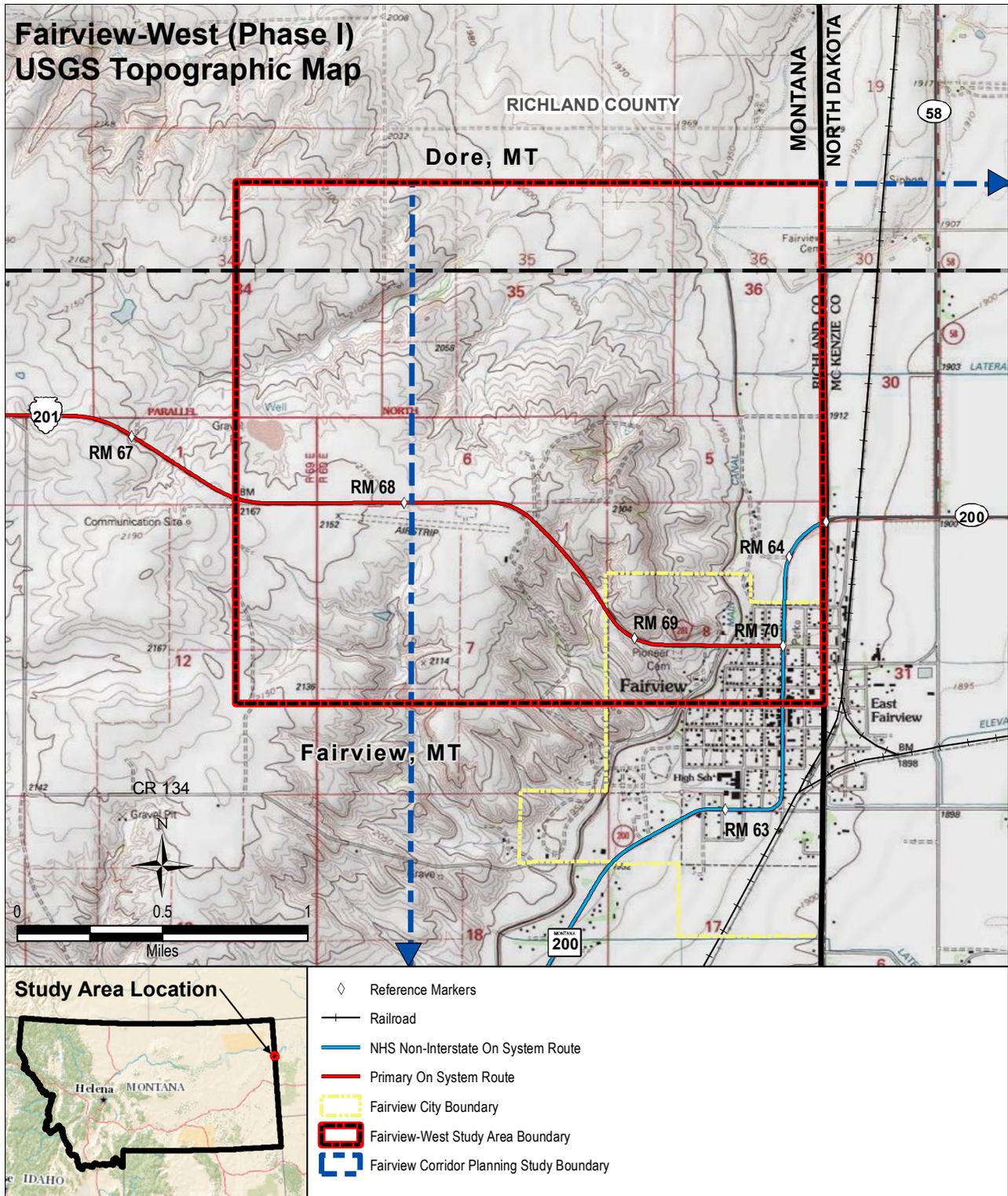


Figure 2: USGS Topographic Map for the Environmental Scan Area

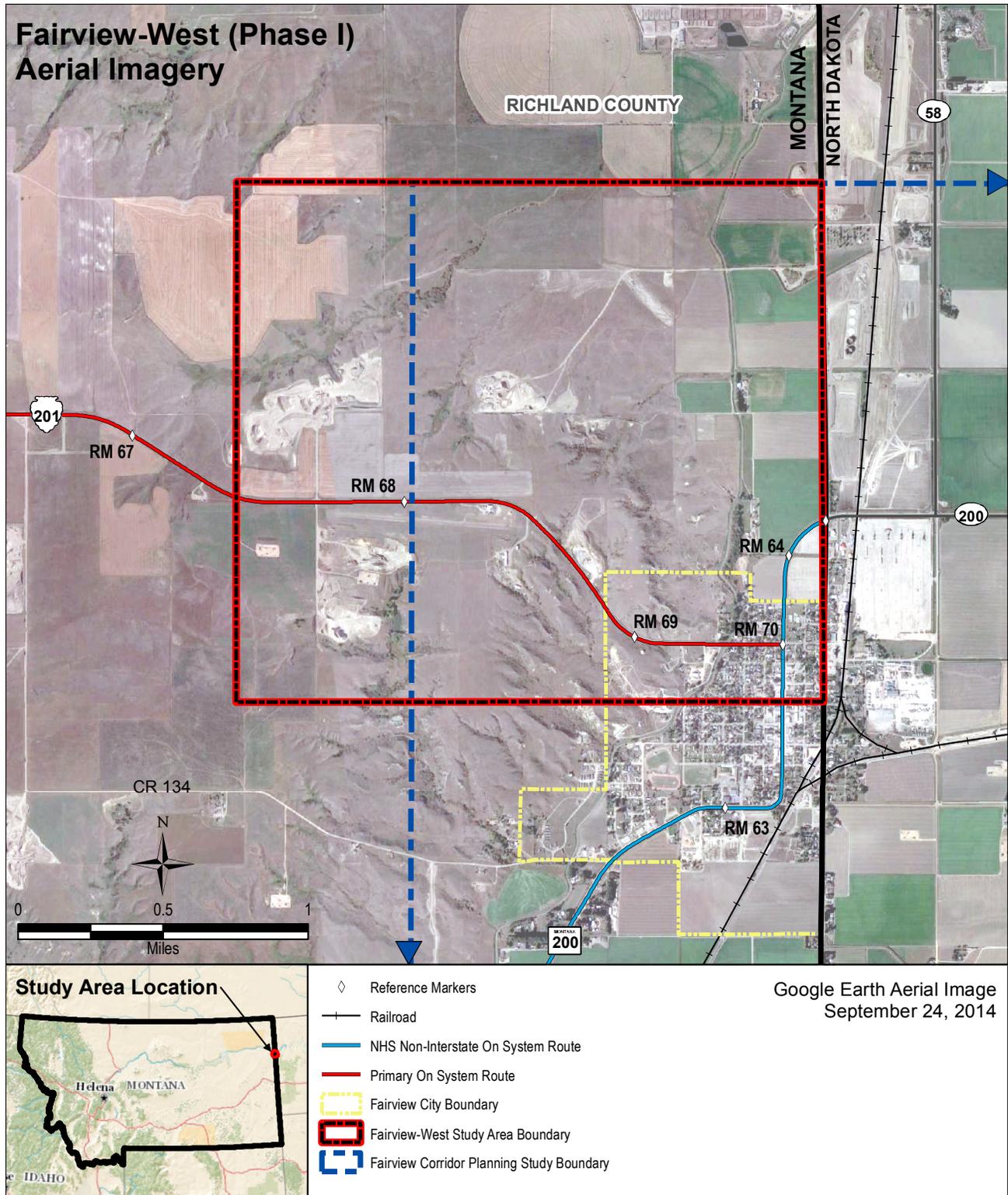


Figure 3: Aerial Photograph of the Environmental Scan Area

Fairview. The primary commodities transported on the line are grains, refined sugar, and commodities, goods and equipment related to the oil and gas production in the area.

Additionally, Northstar Transloading recently began operations at a new transloading facility in East Fairview, North Dakota. The NorthStar Transloading Bakken terminal is a 400-acre rail-and-truck transportation hub serving the oil and gas companies operating in the area. The transloading facility is located just northeast of Fairview in an area served by ND 200 and the BNSF Railway. **Figure 4** shows the location of the new transloading facility to MT 200 and the Town of Fairview.

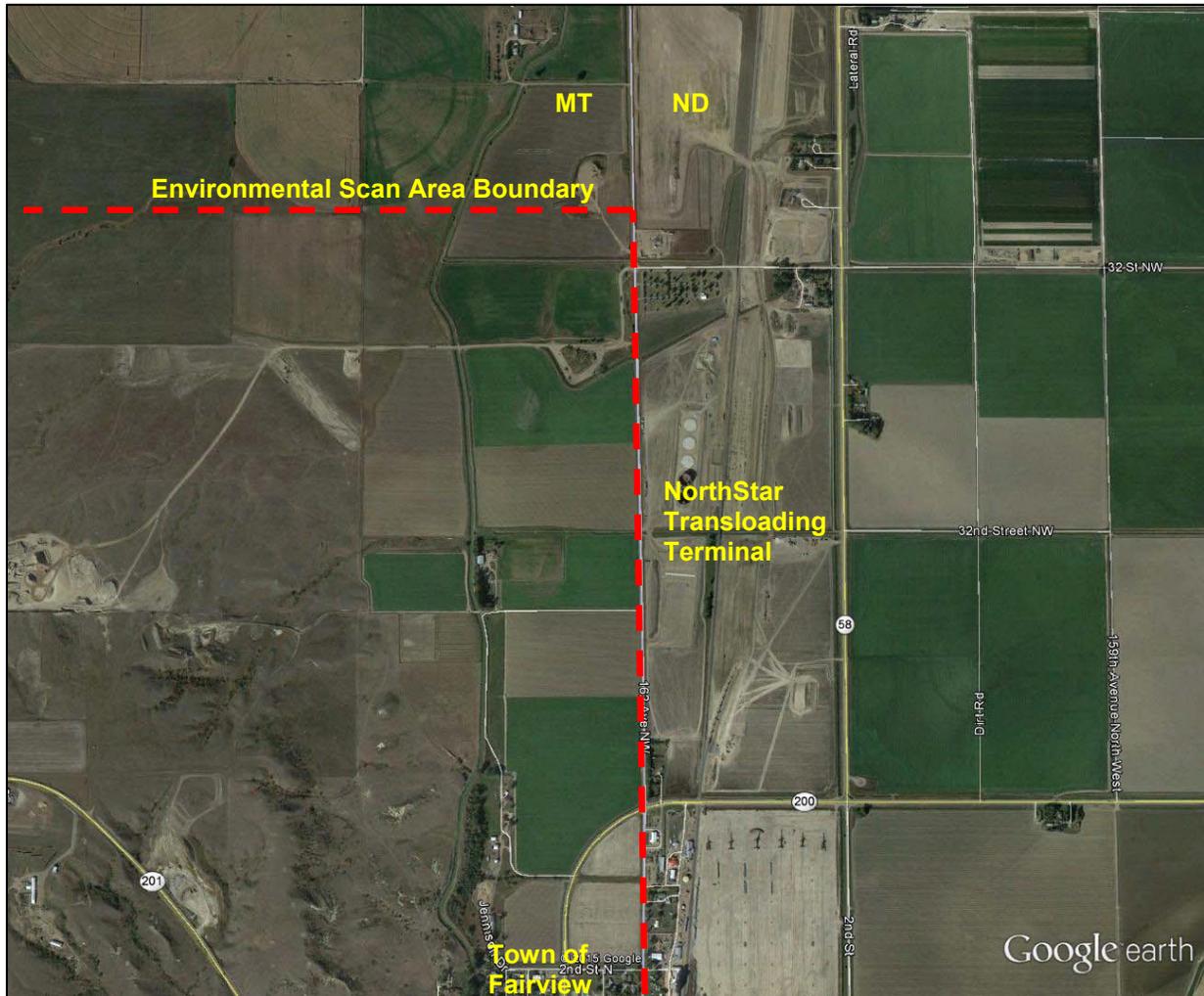


Figure 4: Location of NorthStar Transloading Terminal

In August 2014, Quantum Energy announced the signing of a two year option to purchase 144 acres in Richland County as a site for one of five refineries the firm plans to construct in Montana and North Dakota. The site is near Fairview and accessible to the Northstar Transloading terminal in East Fairview. Quantum Energy had previously signed a purchase agreement for a 122-acre refinery site adjacent to the transloading facility. The purchase agreement expired due to difficulties in accomplishing the necessary local zoning for the East Fairview refinery site.

Figure 5 presents a land use map illustrating current development patterns within the Environmental Scan Area.

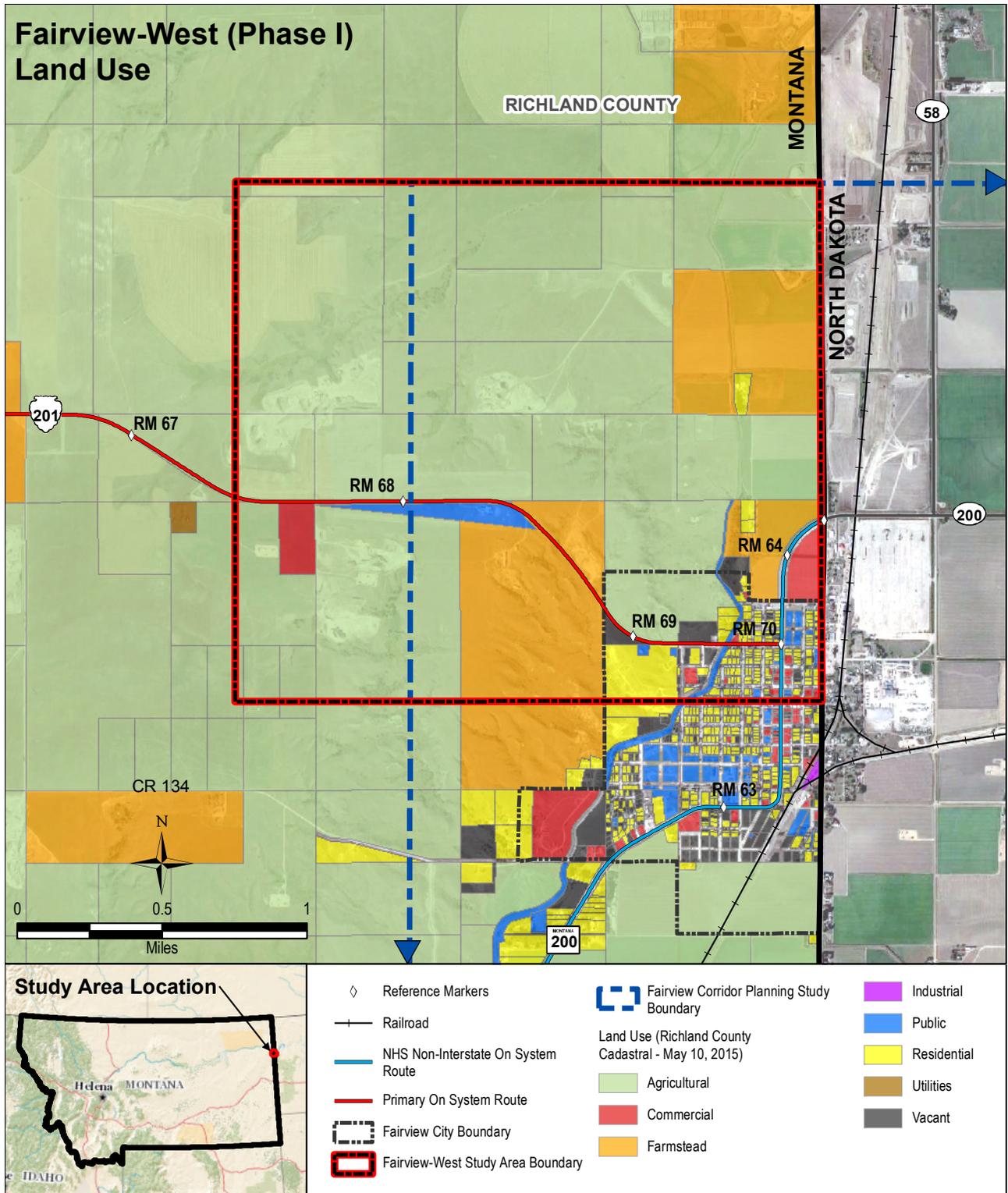


Figure 5: Land Use within the Environmental Scan Area

Land use planning within the Environmental Scan Area is guided by several plans including the Town of Fairview Growth Policy Update (adopted April 2015) and the Richland County Growth Policy Update (adopted April 2015). The Environmental Scan Area includes a part of the one-mile planning jurisdictional area that exists around the Town of Fairview.

The Town of Fairview has a zoning ordinance but there is no zoning in Richland County outside the Fairview city limits. Richland County and the Town of Fairview have adopted Subdivision Regulations to help regulate land use and development. Richland County Board of County Commissioners has also adopted Temporary Workforce Housing Zoning Regulations to classify and regulate the location and conditions for developing such housing.

2.3. OIL AND GAS DEVELOPMENT

Richland County is the highest oil producing county in Montana. The county along with adjoining Roosevelt and Sheridan Counties are situated in the western portion of the Bakken Formation, one of the largest inland oil finds in the U.S. over the past 50 years. Between 2000 and 2006, Montana's oil production more than doubled in large part to the development of the Elm Coulee Oilfield in Richland County. Successful drilling of the Bakken Formation in Montana began in Richland County in 2000. In 2006, the beginning of the "boom" in Bakken, total annual oil production in the county reached a peak of nearly 21 million barrels. Oil production has slowed somewhat since then with total annual production in 2014 totaling about 15.8 million barrels. Total annual gas production in the county occurred in 2014 when some 16.8 million cubic feet were produced. As of the end of 2014, there were an estimated 1,176 actively producing wells on file for the county.

Oil and gas development is evident in Richland County and the Fairview area by the construction of wells and associated infrastructure used to access the wells, including roads, power lines, and pipelines. These activities result in surface impacts at the well sites (drill pads and tanks), transportation system impacts, and land use conversion for industrial purposes to stockpile and house equipment and supplies. However, the advent of deep horizontal drilling technology has allowed wells to operate near other land uses including farming.

Although the full potential of the Bakken Formation is not completely known, the United States Geological Survey (USGS) released an updated assessment in 2013 that increased its previous estimates for the amount of technically recoverable oil and gas resources from the Bakken and Three Forks Formations in the Williston Basin Province of Montana by 2.6 times (from 4.4 to 11.4 billion barrels).

(<http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2013/3013/>) The USGS indicates it will likely take several decades to extract the volumes of oil and gas estimated in the formations. (<http://www.usgs.gov/faq/taxonomy/term/9778>) [The information from these websites was accessed in April 2015.](#)

2.4. FAIRVIEW AIRPORT

The Fairview Airport is located on a 14.6-acre parcel adjoining the south side of MT 201 about a mile northwest of the community. The airport, administered by the Sidney-Richland Regional Airport Authority, consists of a 3,000-foot-long by 95-foot-wide unlighted turf strip identified as Runway 8/26. The airfield includes a tie-down area for several aircraft and several small hangars. The airfield has historically served private aircraft and seasonal commercial crop spraying operation. Access to the Fairview Airport is via MT 201 at an approach located at RM 68.2.

The Runway Protection Zones (RPZs) exist at the east and west ends of the runway of Runway 8/26. The function of RPZs is to enhance the protection of people and property on the ground. The size of RPZ areas is dictated by the type of aircraft using the runway. In the case of the Fairview Airport, the

trapezoidal RPZ areas begin 200 feet from each end of the runway and extend for 1,000 feet along the runway’s centerline. The RPZ areas are longitudinally centered on the runway and range from 250 feet to 450 feet in width. Airport owners typically strive to control RPZ’s through the acquisition of property encompassed by the RPZ area and by clearing RPZ areas of incompatible objects and activities.

The RPZs for the existing runway presently encroach on MT 201 at locations east and west of the airfield. Guidance from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has identified types of land uses that are permissible within RPZ areas. FAA guidance generally views public roads within RPZs as incompatible. With respect to existing land uses in RPZ areas, FAA’s current policy is to continue to work with airport sponsors to help remove or mitigate the risks posed by any existing incompatible uses in the RPZ as practical. The FAA’s September 27, 2012 interim guidance on land uses within RPZs addresses the introduction of new land uses within RPZs and encourages sponsors to engage in planning to help ensure incompatible land uses do not occur in RPZ areas.

Therefore, if a project is advanced and realignment of MT 201 is proposed in the vicinity of the airport, coordination should occur with the Sidney-Richland Regional Airport Authority to determine if actions are possible that would move the highway out of the RPZs at the airport. Further development at the airport could also be affected by the location of the highway in relation to the airfield.

The Fairview Airport and the associated RPZs are presented in **Figure 6**.

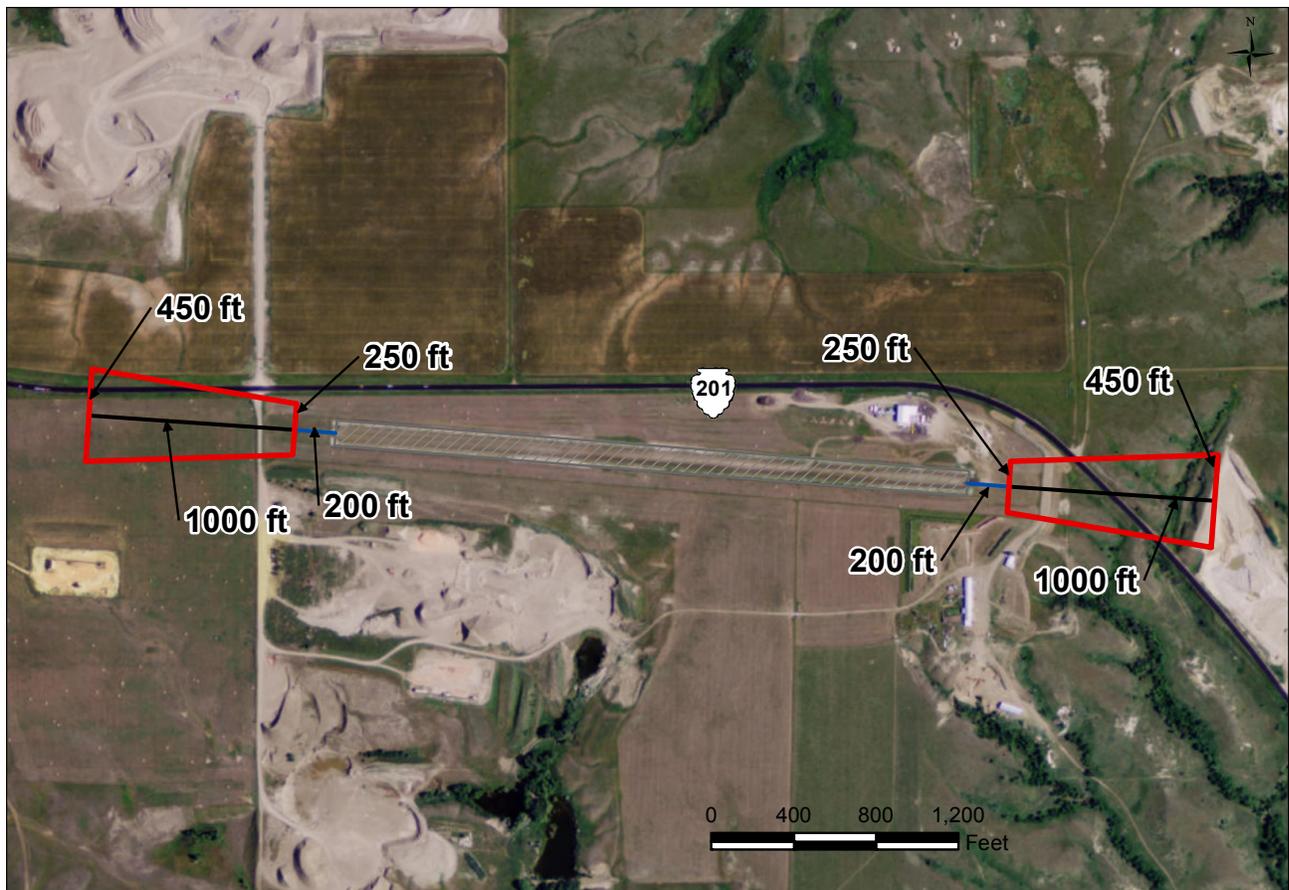


Figure 6: Fairview Airport and Associated Runway Protection Zones (RPZs)

3.0 PHYSICAL RESOURCES

3.1. GEOLOGIC RESOURCES

The Sidney 30 x 60 minute quadrangle geologic map produced by the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology was consulted to identify the surface geology within the Environmental Scan Area. **Figure 7** shows a portion encompassing the Environmental Scan Area.

As the figure shows, the majority of the Environmental Scan Area consists of materials associated with the Tertiary Tongue River Member of the Fort Union Formation (Tftr), Quaternary glacial till (Qgt), and Quaternary alluvial terrace deposits (Qat). The level lands in and around Fairview are typically underlain by gravel, sand, and silt in terraces located above rivers and streams in the area. The steeper slopes to the west of Fairview are made up of fine- to medium-grained sandstone and thinner interbeds of siltstone, mudstone and clay. Further west in the scan area, MT 201 crosses areas of glacial till characterized by a mixture of clay, silt, sand, and gravel with cobbles and boulders. Numerous gravel pits can be seen in areas north and south of MT 201 in the vicinity of the Fairview airport.

Montana is considered to be seismically-active; however, most seismic activity occurs in western portions of the state generally west of a Livingston-Great Falls-Cut Bank line. According to the *Seismic-Hazard Map for the State of Montana*, the Environmental Scan Area (like most of Eastern Montana) is in a very low seismic risk zone. No faults have been mapped within the Environmental Scan Area.

MDT completed a Rockfall Hazard Classification and Mitigation System research project in September 2005. As a result of the project, MDT implemented the Rockfall Hazard Rating System (RHRS) to provide the information needed to help make informed decisions on where to invest the limited funding available for rockfall mitigation. The project, which had a statewide scope, did not identify any potential rockfall hazard sites in the Fairview area.

Geotechnical investigations would be required for any future realignment and design for MT 201 in the Environmental Scan Area to determine potential stability, erosion, and settlement concerns posed by surface geology and soil conditions.

3.2. PRIME AND IMPORTANT FARMLAND

The *Farmland Policy Protection Act* (FPPA) (7 U.S.C. 4201 et. seq.) requires special consideration be given to soils considered as prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of statewide or local importance by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The FPPA is intended to minimize the impact Federal programs have on the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. Farmland subject to FPPA requirements does not have to be currently used for cropland. The FPPA does not apply to lands already in or committed to urban development.

Prime farmland soils are those that have the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, and forage; the area must also be available for these uses. Prime farmland can be either non-irrigated or lands that would be considered prime if irrigated. Farmland of statewide importance is land, in addition to prime and unique farmlands, that is of statewide importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops.

Information about prime or unique farmlands or farmland of statewide or local importance in the Environmental Scan Area was obtained by accessing the Web Soil Survey (WSS), an online resource for

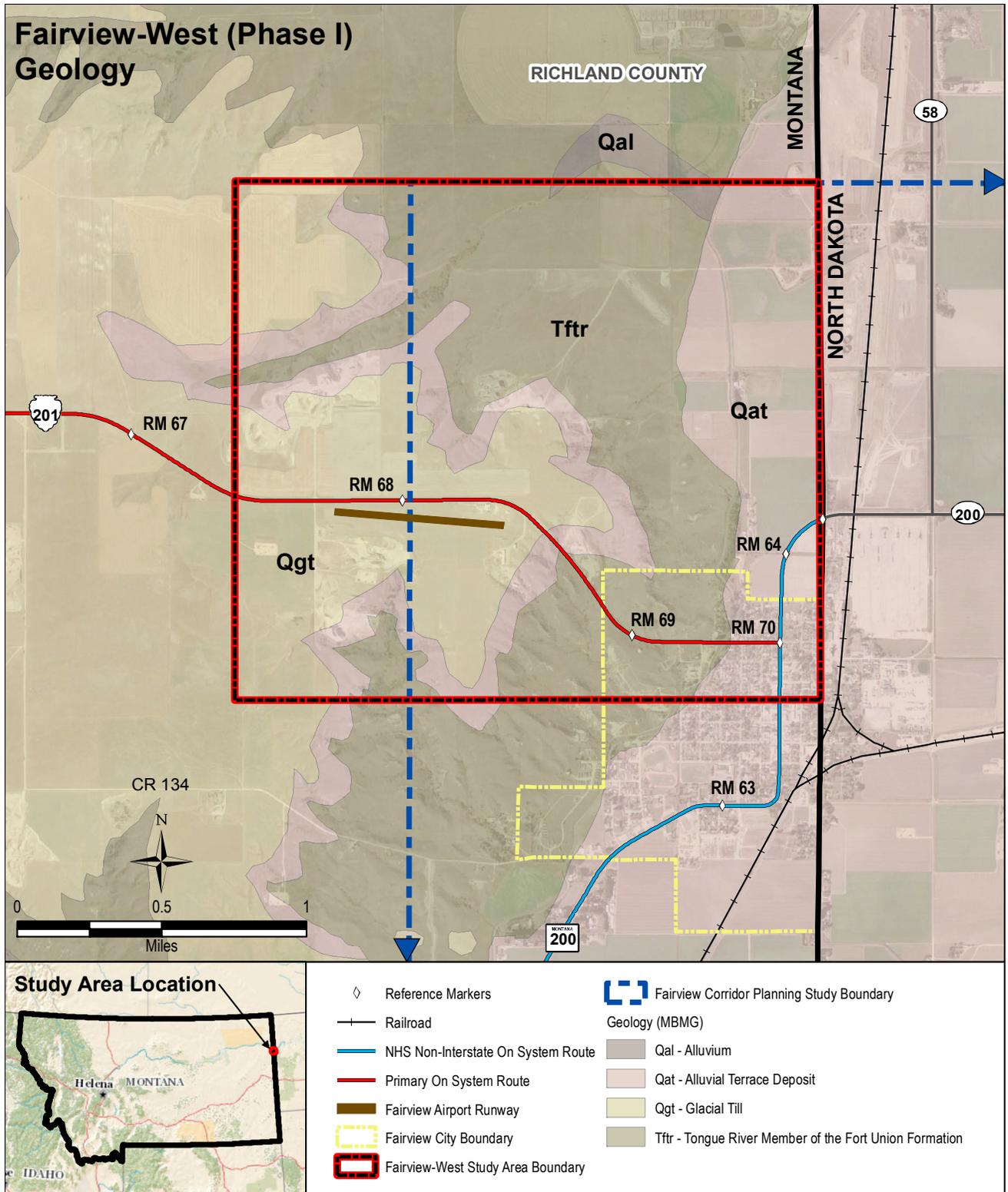


Figure 7: Geology of the Environmental Scan Area

soil maps, provided by the NRCS. The following soil map units within the Environmental Scan Area were classified as farmland by the NRCS:

Soils Designated as Prime Farmland If Irrigated

- Bowbells silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes
- Cherry silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Cherry silty clay loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes
- Farnuf loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Shambo loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes
- Vida clay loam, 1 to 4 percent slopes
- Williams loam, 0 to 4 percent slope

Soils Designated as Farmland of Statewide Importance

- Dooley fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- Tally fine sandy loam, 4 to 12 percent slopes
- Vida clay loam, 4 to 8 percent slopes

Please see **Figure 8** for the location of soils meeting these classifications.

Projects are subject to FPPA requirements if they may irreversibly convert farmland (directly or indirectly) to nonagricultural use. The NRCS uses a land evaluation and site assessment (LESA) system to establish a farmland conversion impact rating score on proposed sites of Federally-funded and assisted projects. The assessment is completed using the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form (form AD-1006) for specific locations or the CPA-106 Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form for Linear Projects.

If a project is advanced using federal funds, coordination with the NRCS will be required to determine if the FPPA applies and necessary NRCS processing requirements. Projects planned and completed without the assistance of a Federal agency are not subject to the FPPA.

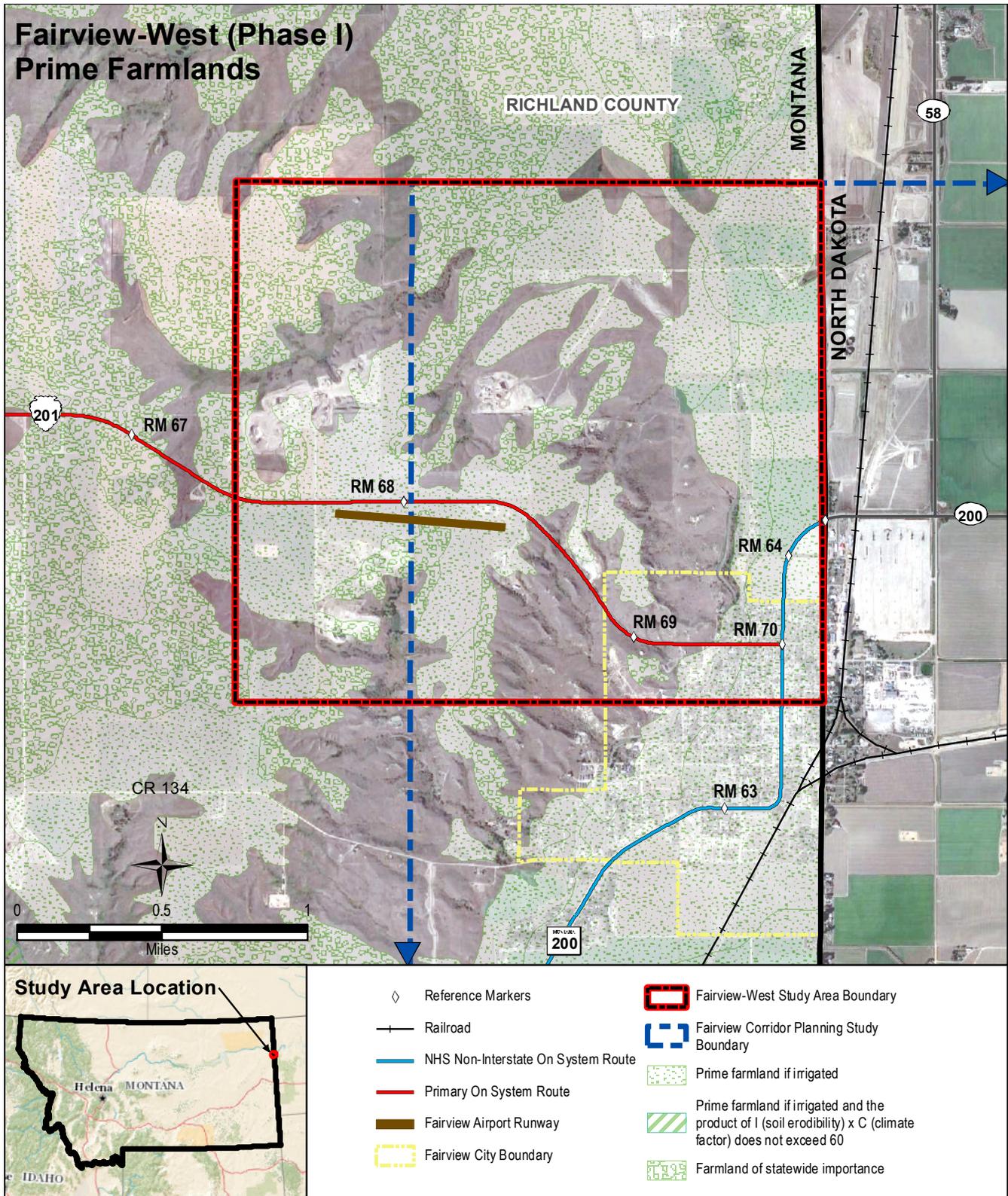


Figure 8: Prime and Important Farmland in the Environmental Scan Area

3.3. WATER RESOURCES

3.3.1. Surface Water Resources

The Environmental Scan Area includes few surface water resources based on a review of U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, aerial photographs, and the National Hydrography Dataset. These data sources show the eastern portion of the scan area includes numerous irrigation canals and laterals. The most notable of these features is the Main Canal which flows south to north near the base of the hilly terrain west of Fairview. The hilly and rolling terrain in the western portion of the scan area is dissected by numerous intermittent streams and drainages.

The Environmental Scan Area is part of the Lower Yellowstone Watershed (HUC #10100004) which drains 5,318 square miles and extends from near Terry Montana to the Yellowstone River's confluence with the Missouri River in North Dakota. The scan area is part of the Yellowstone River-Fairview 101000042706 Subwatershed which drains about 225 square miles within the larger watershed. Neither the Yellowstone River nor any of its named tributary streams in this portion of Richland County are within the scan area.

Figure 9 shows surface waters within the Environmental Scan Area.

Surface Water Quality. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) is the state agency responsible for implementing certain components of the federal Clean Water Act. As directed by the Montana Water Quality Act, MDEQ prepares an Integrated Report every two years listing the status of water quality for waterbodies under state jurisdiction. The Integrated Report provides information about "impaired" or threatened waterbodies and the overall condition of waterbodies under the state's jurisdiction. Surface waters that have been classified as impaired for one or more beneficial uses are included on the 303(d) List maintained by MDEQ.

There are no surface waters in the Environmental Scan Area on the current 303(d) List.

3.3.2. Irrigation Features

The Environmental Scan Area contains irrigation features and infrastructure associated with the Bureau of Reclamation's Lower Yellowstone Project originally built in the late 1900s. The Lower Yellowstone Project encompasses the last 70 miles of the Yellowstone River Valley and provides irrigation water to nearly 35,000 acres of land adjoining the river in Dawson and Richland Counties and more than 17,000 acres in North Dakota. The irrigation system begins at the Intake Diversion Dam located 18 miles downstream from Glendive and the water flows through irrigated lands via a 72-mile-long Main Canal, 225 miles of laterals, and 118 mile of open drains. All of the Main Canal and most of the lateral system is unlined. Water in the system is primarily distributed by gravity flow. The Lower Yellowstone Project is primarily a gravity flow system with a water season that normally extends from May 1 through October 1.

Main Canal and portions of associated Laterals M, N, and O are generally found within the eastern third of the Environmental Scan Area. The western two-thirds of the scan area is not irrigated land. The Main Canal flows south to north along the western edge of the Town of Fairview and is crossed by MT 201 at about RM 69.3. Several ditches associated with Lateral M exist within Fairview including a ditch that crosses under MT 200 at 2nd Street North. Portions of Laterals N and O are located in the extreme northeast portion of the scan area.

Figure 9 shows the locations of notable canals and ditches within the area. Additionally, **Appendix A** contains maps showing the locations of irrigation facilities within the Environmental Scan Area. Irrigation

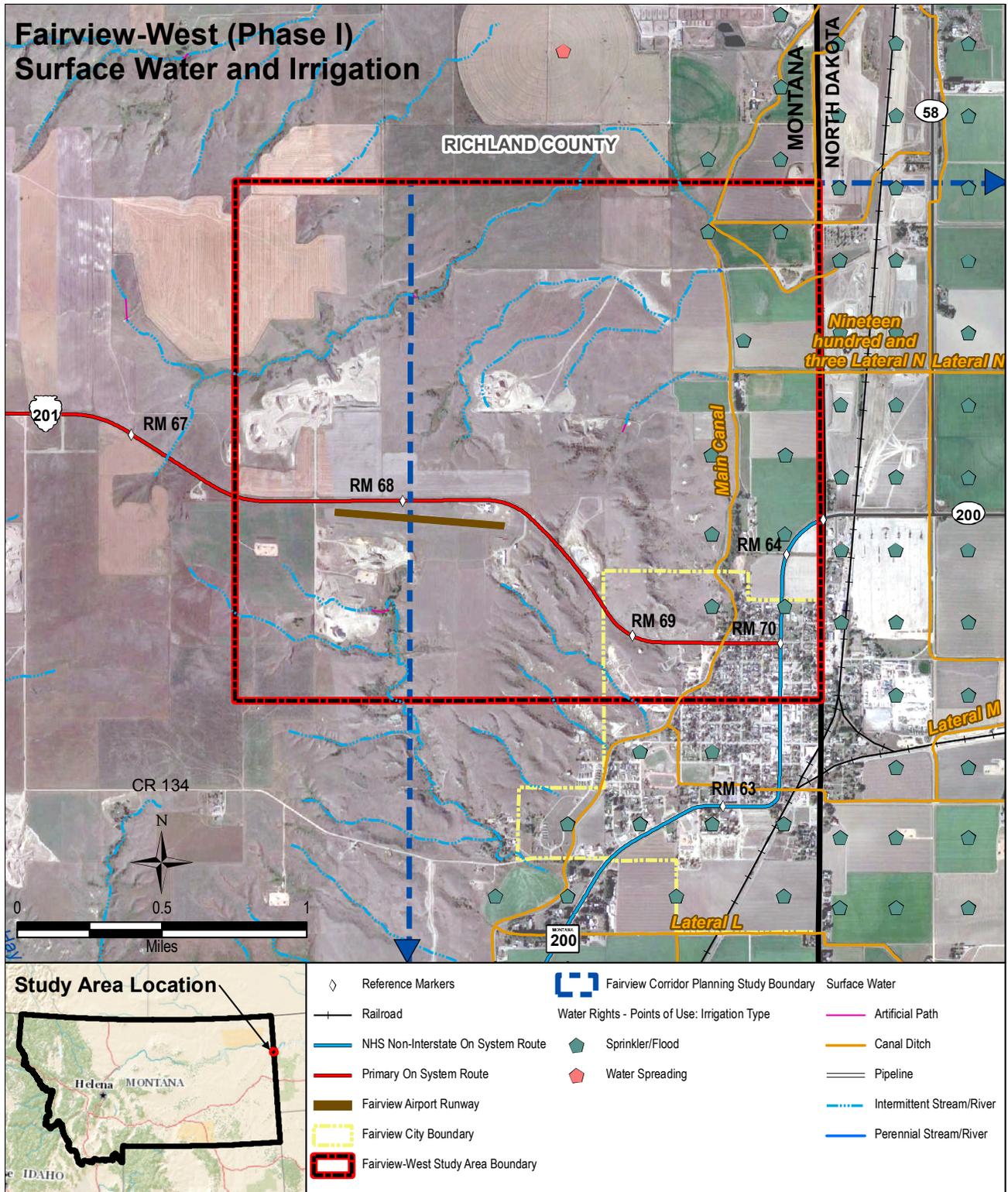


Figure 9: Surface Water Resources in the Environmental Scan Area

ditches with a continuous surface water connection to a navigable or non-navigable tributary may be subject to jurisdiction by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE).

Irrigation facilities would likely be affected if an improvement option is advanced, given the extent of irrigation infrastructure within the Environmental Scan Area. If necessary, modifications to existing irrigation canals, ditches, or drains should be coordinated with the Board controlling the Lower Yellowstone Project and affected landowners to help avoid or minimize impacts to agricultural operations and downstream water users.

3.3.3. Groundwater Resources

Groundwater Resources. The Lower Yellowstone Valley is underlain by gravelly alluvial formations that represent valuable groundwater resources. As of May 18, 2015, records maintained by the Groundwater Information Center (GWIC) at the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology show there are 4,500 wells on record in Richland County with about 60 percent of the wells drilled to depths of less than 100 feet. The most common uses for wells drilled in the county are for stock watering and domestic purposes.

Twenty-one wells, including several wells developed by the Town of Fairview, are located within the Environmental Scan Area. Well depths vary by individual location but the majority of the wells drilled in the Environmental Scan Area have been drilled to depths of less than 150 feet. Static water levels are typically 40 to 60 feet below the ground surface but vary notably within the scan area. For example, well logs indicate static water levels of 25 feet or less at wells near the Main Canal at the west edge of Fairview and static water levels are shown at depths of more than 220 feet at several wells near the Fairview Airport.

The Town of Fairview relies on two wells as domestic water sources and has installed a distribution system to serve all developed areas within the town limits except for a few blocks south of town. Water for the municipal system is stored in two tanks, the largest having a capacity of 300,000 gallons. One of the storage tanks is located south of MT 201 near RM 69.

Figure 10 shows the locations of public water supply and domestic wells in the scan area.

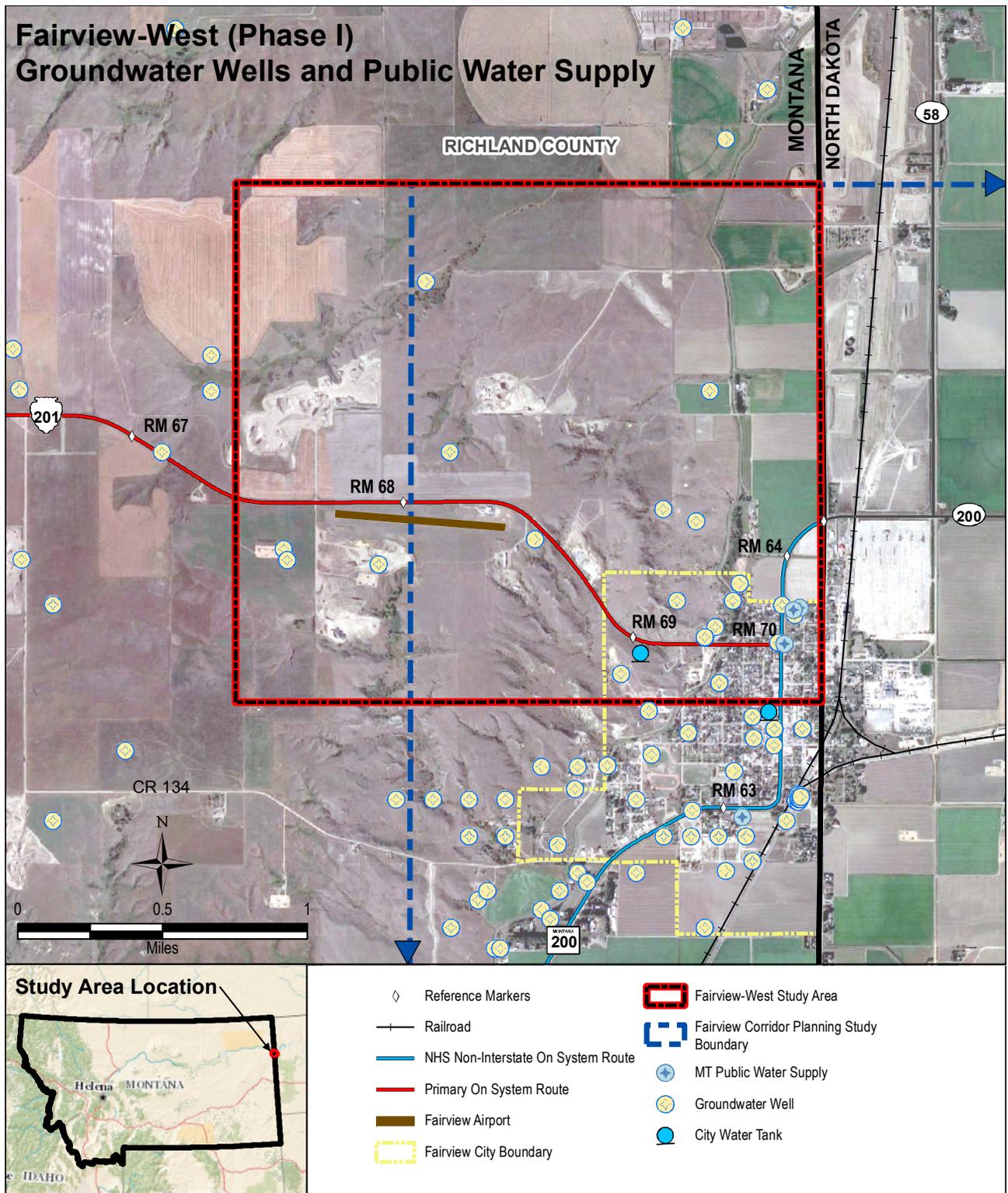


Figure 10: Public Water Supplies and Domestic Wells in the Environmental Scan Area

3.4. WETLANDS

Wetlands are lands on which water covers the soil or is present either at or near the surface of the soil or within the root zone, all year or for varying periods of time during the year, including during the growing season. The repeated or prolonged presence of water at or near the soil surface is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plant and animal communities living in the soil and on its surface. Wetlands can be identified by the existence of plants adapted to life in the soils that form under flooded or saturated conditions characteristic of wetlands. Wetlands include marshes, bogs, the shallow portions and shorelines of lakes, ponds, and reservoirs, and the floodplain and shoreline of streams.

The following definition of wetland is the regulatory definition used by the EPA and the COE:

“Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water (hydrology) at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation (hydrophytes) typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (hydric soils). Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas” (40 CFR 232.2(r)).

Jurisdictional wetlands—those that are regulated by the COE under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act—must exhibit all three characteristics: wetland hydrology, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydric soils.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is the principal federal agency that provides information to the public on the extent and status of the Nation's wetlands. The USFWS has compiled mapping to show wetlands and deepwater habitats in the US including many parts of Montana and has made this mapping available through access to the National Wetland Inventory (NWI). NWI wetlands are identified in general accordance with USFWS's publication *Classification of Wetlands and Deep Water Habitats of the United States* (Cowardin et al., 1979). It should be noted that NWI maps do not define wetlands for regulatory purposes since the wetlands are identified through aerial photo interpretation. The NWI definition of wetlands is broader than the regulatory definition used by the COE in that it only requires one or more of the three attributes of wetlands (wetland hydrology, vegetation, or soils) be present to be a wetland.

NWI mapping for the Environmental Scan Area is presented in **Figure 11**. The mapping for the Environmental Scan Area shows riparian forested shrub wetlands exist along portions of the Main Canal and several intermittent drainages. These drainages also contain isolated areas of riparian scrub-shrub and emergent wetlands. The gravel pit development south of the Fairview Airport includes several small freshwater ponds and areas of riparian forested shrub wetland.

If a project is advanced, a new wetland impact evaluation must be conducted during the project development process. This evaluation would include a formal delineation of potentially affected wetlands sites, development of site data forms, wetland classification and functional assessment, and the identification of potential impacts to wetlands sites. Wetland jurisdictional determinations will also need to be done during the project development process. This information is typically summarized in the Biological Resources Report and/or Aquatics Finding Report prepared for highway projects.

Wetland impacts should be avoided or minimized to the greatest extent practicable. All unavoidable wetland impacts will be mitigated as required by the COE and in accordance with policies.

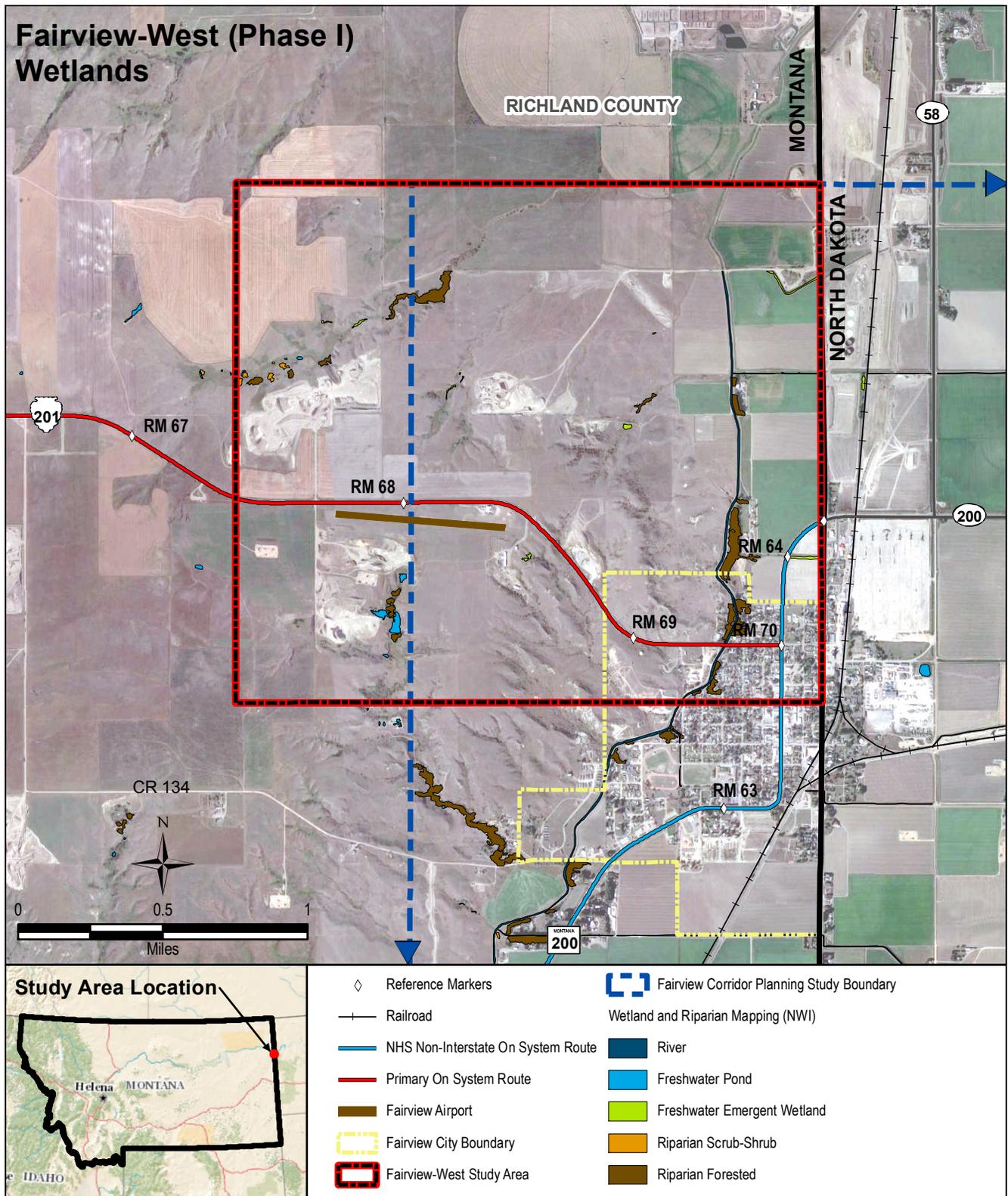


Figure 11: NWI Wetlands Sites within the Environmental Scan Area

3.5. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, created by Congress in 1968, provided for the protection of certain selected rivers, and their immediate environments, that possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values. In 1976, Congress designated portions of two rivers in Montana—the Flathead River and the Missouri River—as wild, scenic, or recreational components of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

The Yellowstone River is not designated as a Wild and Scenic River.

3.6. FLOODPLAINS (EO 11988) AND FLOODWAYS

Floodplains are the flat or nearly flat land adjacent to a stream or river that experiences occasional or periodic flooding. The floodplain includes the “floodway” which consists of the stream channel and adjacent areas that carry flood flows and the “flood fringe” includes the area covered by the flood.

Executive Order (EO) 11988, Floodplain Management, and FHWA’s floodplain regulations (23 CFR 650, Subpart A) requires that efforts be taken to reduce the risk of flood loss; minimize the impacts of floods on human safety, health, and welfare; and restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains. The natural and beneficial values of floodplains include providing habitat for fish, wildlife, plants, open space, natural flood moderation, water quality maintenance, and groundwater recharge. EO 11988 requires federal agencies to avoid to the extent possible the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct and indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative.

Compliance with these directives requires an evaluation of a proposed project and its alternatives to determine the effects of any encroachments on the “base” floodplain. The base floodplain is the area covered by water from the 100-year flood and is a regulatory standard used by federal agencies and states to administer floodplain management programs. The 100-year flood represents a flood event that has a 1 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has developed maps showing flood zones according to varying levels of risk as part of the National Flood Insurance Program. The agency’s Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps are used to help assess the risk from flooding by floodplains and flood hazard areas. The Environmental Scan Area is covered by FIRM Panels 30083C0600C, 30083C0835C and 30083C0850C with effective dates of June 4, 2007.

The FEMA-issued flood maps shows a delineated 100-year floodplain—identified as Zone A: Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)—along the southern part of the Town of Fairview. This floodplain encompasses a portion of MT 200, 9th Street, and the BNSF Railway. Other portions of the Town of Fairview are designated as “Zone X” meaning they are areas outside the limits of the 500-Year Flood. Most rural lands within the Environmental Scan Area are designated as “Zone D” meaning flood hazards have not been determined.

Figure 12 shows floodplains within the Environmental Scan Area.

Should a project be advanced, the potential risk of flooding would need to be analyzed to determine the potential for any effects on delineated floodplains. If impacts are anticipated, coordination with Richland County would be necessary to determine the need for a floodplain permit and/or ensure the project is developed in accordance with local floodplain regulations.

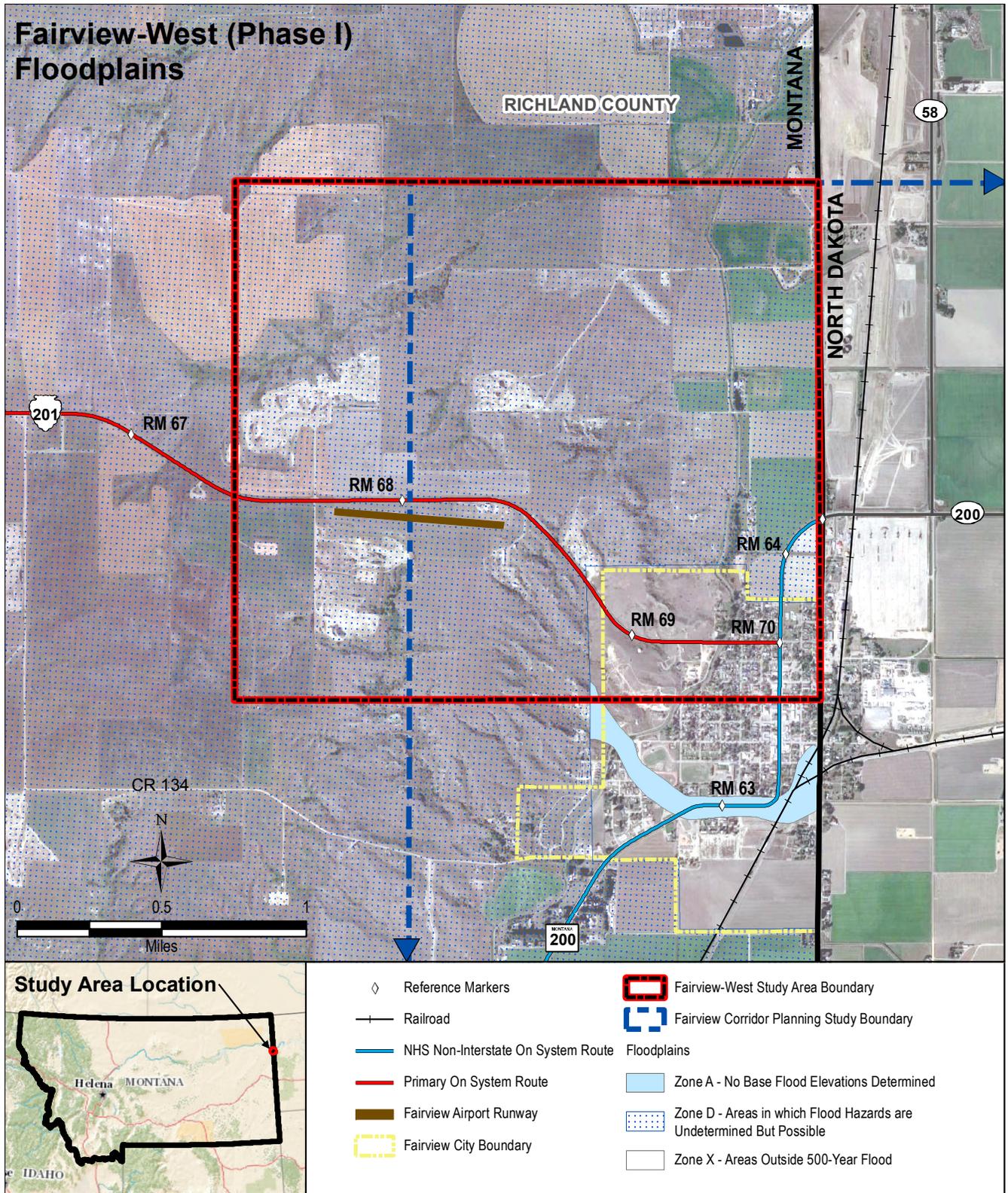


Figure 12: Delineated Floodplains within the Environmental Scan Area

3.7. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Information about the existence of underground storage tank (UST) sites, leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites, abandoned mine sites, remediation response sites, landfills, National Priority List (NPL) sites, hazardous waste, crude oil pipelines, and toxic release inventory sites in the Environmental Scan Area was obtained from the Montana Natural Resource Information System (NRIS) database and from MDEQ's online interactive website and databases.

National Priority List (Superfund) Sites. The National Priorities List (NPL) is the list of national priorities among the known releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants throughout the United States and its territories. There are no sites on the NPL in the Environmental Scan Area.

Toxic Release Inventory Sites. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) contains information about more than 650 toxic chemicals that are being used, manufactured, treated, transported, or released into the environment. Manufacturers of these chemicals are required to report the locations and quantities of chemicals stored on-site to state and local governments. There are no TRI sites within the Environmental Scan Area.

Underground Storage Tanks. Nine underground storage tanks (USTs) were identified within the Town of Fairview; however, none of the UST locations are within the Environmental Scan Area.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks. Four active Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites were identified within the Town of Fairview; however, none of the sites are within the boundaries of the Environmental Scan Area.

Remediation Response Sites. No remediation response sites were identified within the Environmental Scan Area.

Abandoned and Inactive Mine Sites. Four abandoned and inactive mines as documented by the MDEQ's Abandoned Mine Section, Remediation Division are located within the Environmental Scan Area. If improvements are proposed in the vicinity of abandoned mine sites and have the potential to affect project design or construction, coordination with affected landowners and MDEQ would be necessary.

Open Cut Permits. Open cut permits are permits required for the mining and processing of materials specified in the Opencut Mining Act (i.e. sand, gravel, soil, bentonite, clay, scoria, and peat). Eight open cut permits were identified within the Environmental Scan Area. Three permits are for lands in the southwestern portion of the scan area and the remainder are for sites north of MT 201 in the scan area (see **Figure 13**). If improvements are proposed in the vicinity of area gravel pit sites and have the potential to affect project design or construction, coordination with affected pit owners and MDEQ would be necessary.

Landfills. There are no landfills in the Environmental Scan Area.

Oil and Gas. Four oil wells and one injection well have been documented within the Environmental Scan Area. Additionally, horizontal directional well paths deep below the ground surface extend radially north and south over most of the scan area. The location of oil wells and associated pads are provided on **Figure 13**. No crude oil pipelines exist within the Environmental Scan Area. As noted earlier, the NorthStar Transloading Terminal is located in East Fairview which adjoins the eastern boundary of the scan area. If a project is advanced and oil or gas facilities are potentially affected, coordination with affected landowners, and oil and gas producers would be necessary.

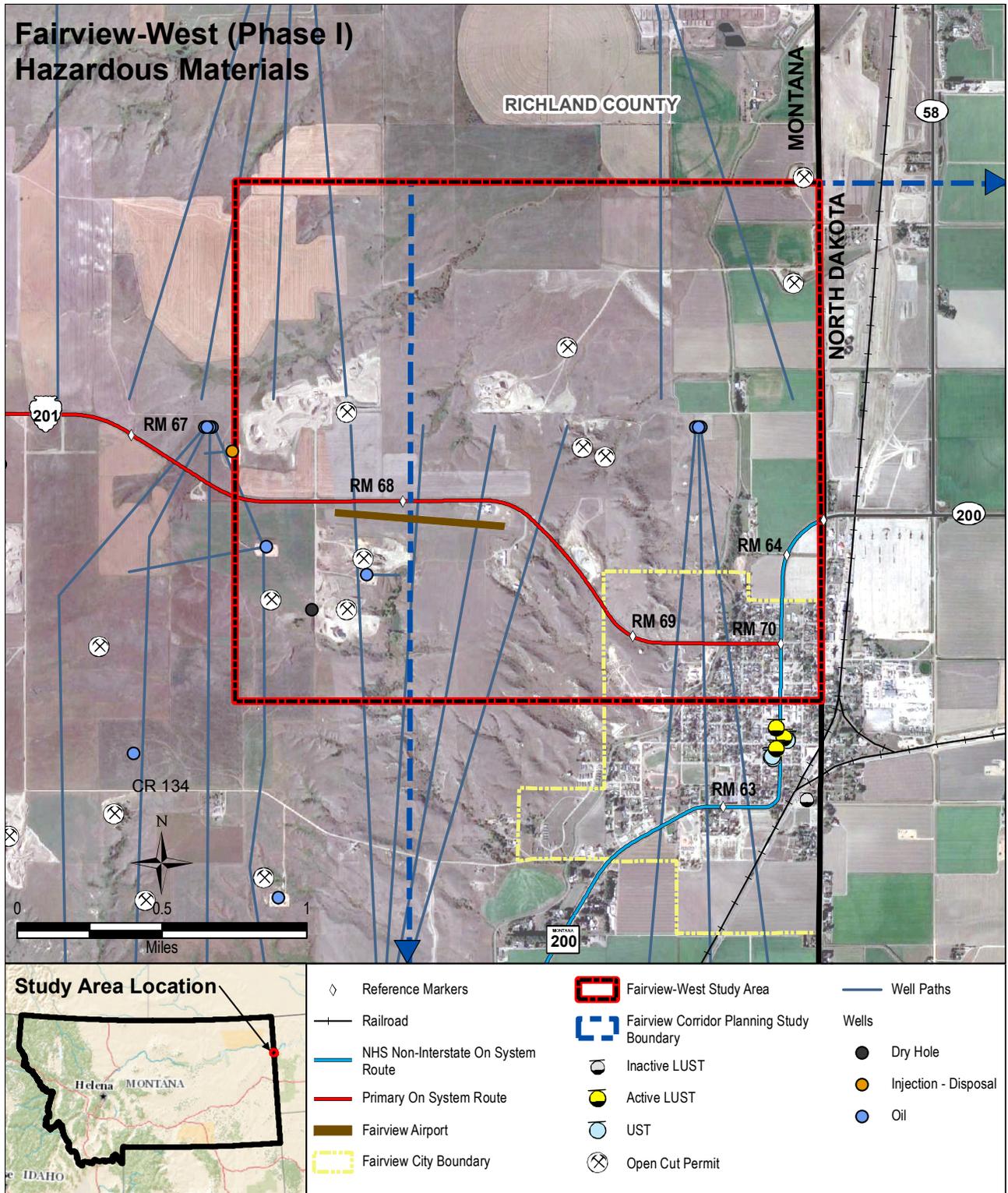


Figure 13: Hazardous Materials Sites within the Environmental Scan Area

3.8. AIR QUALITY

The Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1970, as amended, is the basis for air pollution control programs. In accordance with the Act, the USEPA established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O₃), particulate matter (PM₁₀ /PM_{2.5}), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), and lead (Pb). The NAAQS are health-based standards to protect human health and public welfare and set allowable concentrations and exposure limits for each criteria pollutant.

Montana has also established air quality standards for criteria pollutants, as well as for settleable particulates and visibility. The Montana Ambient Air Quality Standards (MAAQS)—found in the *Administrative Rules of Montana* (ARM) 17.8.210 – 17.8.230—establish statewide targets for acceptable levels of ambient air pollutants.

The USEPA and the MDEQ are charged with regulating air quality and may designate areas as attainment or nonattainment based on their history of meeting the NAAQS or MAAQS for pollutants of concern. Areas where air pollution levels do not exceed the air pollution thresholds established in the NAAQS are designated as “attainment” areas. “Nonattainment areas” are localities where air pollution levels persistently exceed the NAAQS or MAAQS, or that contribute to ambient air quality in a nearby area that fails to meet standards. An area that has been designated as non-attainment in the past, but that now complies with the NAAQS, is classified as a “maintenance” area.

The Town of Fairview and all of Richland County are considered attainment areas for all NAAQS pollutants. There are no nearby nonattainment areas.

Transportation Conformity. Should a project be advanced using federal or state funds, it will be necessary to address transportation conformity considerations. Transportation conformity applies in all nonattainment and maintenance areas for criteria pollutants and is meant to help ensure the proposed activities will not cause or contribute to any new violations of the NAAQS; increase the frequency or severity of NAAQS violations; or delay timely attainment of the NAAQS or any required interim milestone.

Since the Town of Fairview and Richland County are considered in attainment, transportation conformity would not apply to a future reconstruction project on MT 201.

Mobile Source Air Toxics (MSAT). In 2001, EPA issued its first Mobile Source Air Toxics Rule, which identified 21 mobile source air toxic (MSAT) compounds as being hazardous air pollutants that required regulation. Several of these MSAT compounds— benzene, 1,3-butadiene, formaldehyde, acrolein, acetaldehyde, diesel particulate matter plus diesel exhaust organic gases (diesel PM)—were identified as toxic compounds posing notable risks to health.

As project development activities advance, an evaluation of the Fairview-West project should occur to determine if it is exempt or if it has the potential for MSAT effects. If a potential for MSAT effects exists, the required level of analysis for such effects must be identified and performed.

3.9. NOISE

Highway projects can cause noise levels to increase for affected receivers, during project construction and/or from operation of the highway facility. Should a project be advanced with federal or state funds, it will be necessary to establish whether the project is a “Type I Project” as defined in 23 CFR 772.5(h). Type I projects involve:

- construction of a highway on new location;

- the physical alteration of an existing highway which significantly changes either the horizontal or vertical alignment or increases the number of through-traffic lanes; or
- the potential for creating a traffic noise impact (e.g., idling vehicles at rest areas, weigh stations).

A detailed noise analysis would be required for a Type I project. The noise analysis includes measuring ambient noise levels at selected receivers and modeling design year noise levels using projected traffic volumes. Noise abatement measures would be considered for the project if noise levels *approach* or *substantially exceed* the FHWA's Noise Abatement Criteria. If traffic noise impacts are shown to exist then feasible and reasonable noise abatement methods to reduce traffic noise impacts are considered.

Project construction activities associated with a future project may result in localized and temporary noise impacts. These impacts can be minimized by using standard MDT specifications for the control of noise sources during construction.

4.0 VISUAL RESOURCES

The visual resources of an area include the features of its landforms, vegetation, water surfaces and cultural modifications (physical changes caused by human activities) that give the landscape its visual character and aesthetic qualities. Landscape features, natural appearing or otherwise, form the overall impression of an area. Visual resources are typically assessed based on landscape character (what is seen), visual sensitivity (human preferences and values regarding what is seen), scenic integrity (degree of intactness and wholeness in landscape character), and landscape visibility (relative distance of seen areas) of a geographically defined view shed.

The Environmental Scan Area encompasses a wide variety of settings including irrigated and dryland agricultural fields, roadway corridors, residential and commercial areas within Fairview, scattered industrial developments, agricultural lands, and prairie habitat. The landscape in the eastern third of the scan area is generally level with views dominated by residential and commercial development within the Town of Fairview, agricultural fields, and residential and industrial development in East Fairview. West of Fairview, the landscape becomes less developed as MT 201 traverses rolling hills and open plains areas within the western two-thirds of the scan area. Views of the broad Lower Yellowstone River Valley to the east are visible from the top of the hills west of Fairview. Open prairie exists in the western portion of the scan area and dryland agricultural uses, pasture, and industrial sites (oil well installations and gravel mining operations) are visible in this area.

Should a project be advanced, the proposed project will need to be reviewed to assess its potential for visual quality impacts. Actions that may have visual impacts include projects on new location or that involve expansion, realignment or other changes that could alter the character of an existing landscape or move the roadway closer to residential areas, parks and recreation areas, historic or other culturally important resources.

5.0 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Existing information on wildlife, fisheries and special status species known to occur or that may potentially occur in the Environmental Scan Area was reviewed from a variety of sources including the USFWS, MFWP, and the Montana Natural Heritage Program (MNHP).

This review of biological resources is limited and intended only to provide a representation of the type and extent of wildlife, plants, and habitat found in the Environmental Scan Area. If a project is advanced, consultations with MFWP field biologists will occur and a biological resource survey of the project area will

be conducted during the project development process. These activities will yield important wildlife and habitat use information that can help evaluate the project and its potential effects and identify appropriate mitigation measures.

5.1. WILDLIFE AND HABITAT

A variety of wildlife inhabits the Environmental Scan Area. The variety of wildlife in the Environmental Scan area is largely a function of the diversity of habitat types found including riparian zones adjacent to the streams and rivers, grasslands, wetlands, agricultural lands, and forested mountains and foothills. Each of these locations provides suitable habitat types for several wildlife species. The wildlife and fisheries resources found within the Environmental Scan Area are discussed further in the following sections.

Wildlife resources will need to be reviewed during a future project development process. MFWP should be contacted during the project development process for local expertise regarding the wildlife resources and habitat present in the area.

5.1.1. Wildlife Resources

The MNHP *Species Snapshot* webpage (available at <http://mtnhp.org/SpeciesSnapshot/>) indicates Richland County is home to 140 species of birds, 59 fish species, 45 mammal species, 10 reptile species, and 5 amphibian species.

The most common forms of wildlife found in the Environmental Scan Area are species tolerant of some level of human disturbance as well as species that make use of habitat within the developed area of Fairview. These include mule and white-tailed deer, antelope, small mammals (like coyote, red fox, squirrels, raccoons, skunks, porcupine, beaver, bobcats, muskrats, and mice), several amphibians and reptiles (frogs, turtles, snakes), several waterfowl species (mallards and wood ducks), pheasants, and a wide variety of other birds.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Executive Order 13186 “Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds” provide protection for migratory bird species including protection of their nests and eggs. Under the MBTA, it is unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture or kill; attempt to take, capture or kill; possess, offer to or sell, barter, purchase, deliver or cause to be shipped, exported, imported, transported, carried or received any migratory bird, part, nest, egg or product, manufactured or not. Direct disturbance of an occupied (with birds or eggs) nest is prohibited under the law. The destruction of unoccupied nests of eagles; colonial nesters such as cormorants, herons, and pelicans; and some ground/cavity nesters such as burrowing owls or bank swallows may be prohibited under the MBTA.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service's *Birds of Conservation Concern* report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory nongame birds that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). According to the Information, Planning, and Conservation System (IPAC) Trust Resources List for Richland County obtained from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) website, 25 migratory birds identified in the *Birds of Conservation Concern* report occur within the county. The IPAC Trust Resources List for Richland County can be found in **Appendix B**.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. According to the IPAC Trust Resources List for Richland County, bald eagles and golden eagles are among several raptor species that may occur throughout the Environmental Scan Area. No bald eagles nests are located in the scan area and the nearest known bald eagle nest is some 10 miles southeast of Fairview along the Yellowstone River. However, bald and

golden eagles could periodically be seen in the Fairview area during foraging activities or general movements through the area.

The bald eagle, listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in 1973, has recovered in Montana and was officially delisted in 2007. Although no longer protected under the ESA, the species remains protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and the MBTA. While there is no formal process or requirement for consultation with the USFWS under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, agencies and others are encouraged to follow the *National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines* and the *Montana Bald Eagle Management Guidelines: An Addendum to Montana Bald Eagle Management Plan, 1994*. The Guidelines advise landowners, land managers and others who share public and private lands with bald eagles when and under what circumstances the protective provisions of the Eagle Act may apply to their activities. The Montana Guidelines should be followed to help prevent the disturbance of nesting eagles in the area.

Important Bird Areas. The National Audubon Society has taken the lead in implementing the Important Bird Area (IBA) Program in the U.S. IBAs are identified areas that sustain healthy populations of birds (usually species of concern) so that efforts can be directed to implementing conservation measures and habitat protection actions to help sustain the sites. There are no designated IBAs in Richland County.

Aquatic Resources. Information about fish distribution in Richland County streams available through the MFWP's Montana Fisheries Information Database (MFISH) was reviewed during April 2015. There are no streams in the Environmental Scan Area included on the MFISH database.

5.2. THREATENED AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE SPECIES

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531 et seq.) protects listed threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate plant and animal species and their critical habitats. The purpose of Endangered Species Act (ESA) is to protect and recover imperiled species and the ecosystems upon which they depend.

A species listed as "endangered" is one that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A "threatened" species is one that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Proposed species are those species that are proposed in the Federal Register to be listed under the ESA. Candidate species are species for which the USFWS has sufficient information on biological status and threats to propose to list them as threatened or endangered. However, none of the substantive or procedural provisions of the ESA applies to candidate species.

Under the ESA, *critical habitat* is defined as a specific geographic area that is essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management considerations or protection.

The USFWS maintains an online database of currently listed species for Montana counties, and National Forests, National Parks, and Indian Reservations within the state. The database was accessed in April 2015 to identify the listed wildlife species that could potentially occur within Richland County. **Table 1** identifies the 5 listed wildlife species potentially occurring in Richland County and provides information about habitats where these species typically occur.

Based on habitat requirements, the listed species that could occur in the Environmental Scan Area are whooping cranes and Sprague's pipits.

Section 7 of the ESA requires that actions authorized, funded, or carried out by federal agencies are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of proposed, candidate, threatened, or endangered species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of their critical habitats. This process ensures that federally listed, candidate, and proposed species receive full consideration in the decision-making process prior to project implementation. If a project is forwarded, consultation with the USFWS will be necessary and an evaluation of potential impacts to all listed species will need to be completed as part of the project development process.

Table 1: USFWS Endangered, Threatened, Proposed, and Candidate Wildlife Species in Richland County (as of April 2015)

Common Name (Scientific Name)	USFWS Status	Habitat Requirements
Pallid Sturgeon (<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>)	Listed Endangered	Pallid sturgeon are bottom-oriented fish species that can live for 40 years or more. In Montana, pallid sturgeon occur within the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.
Piping Plover (<i>Chardrius melodus</i>)	Listed Threatened, Critical Habitat Designated	The piping plover is a small shorebird that arrives in the Northern Great Plains to breed around mid-April and flies south by late August. In Montana, piping plovers nest on sandbar islands and reservoir shorelines along the Missouri River and reservoirs. Critical habitat for piping plovers has been designated along the Missouri River in Richland County.
Interior Least Tern (<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>)	Listed Endangered	Least Terns nest on unvegetated sand-pebble beaches and islands of large reservoirs and rivers in northeastern and southeastern Montana, specifically the Yellowstone and Missouri river systems. These wide, open river channels, and lake and pothole shorelines provide the preferred characteristics for nesting.
Whooping Crane (<i>Grus Americana</i>)	Listed Endangered	The Whooping Crane has been observed in the marsh habitat present at Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge. Observations of individual birds in other areas of the state include grain and stubble fields as well as wet meadows, wet prairie habitat, and freshwater marshes that are usually shallow and broad with safe roosting sites and nearby foraging opportunities. The Whooping Crane is known to fly through Montana during both spring and fall migration.
Northern Long-eared Bat (<i>Myotis spetentrionalis</i>)	Listed Threatened	The Northern long-eared bat spends winter hibernating in caves and abandoned mines. During summer, they roost alone or in small colonies underneath bark or in cavities or crevices of both live trees and snags.
Greater Sage-Grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	Candidate	Sagebrush is the preferred habitat for the Greater Sage Grouse. They use sagebrush covered benches in June to July; move to alfalfa fields or greasewood bottoms when the benches dry out; and move back to sagebrush in late summer. Richland County is within the historic range of the species. Distribution maps show the species occurs in the extreme western portion of Richland County. Richland County falls within the Great Plains Management Zone for Greater Sage Grouse; however, there are no Priority Areas of Conservation or known leks in the Fairview area.
Sprague's Pipit (<i>Anthus spragueii</i>)	Candidate	The Sprague's pipit is a relatively small migrating bird common to the North American grasslands. The Sprague's pipit is a ground nester that breeds and winters on open grasslands. The Sprague's pipit is closely tied with native prairie habitat and breeds in the north-central United States including Montana.

Source: USFWS, List of Endangered, Threatened, Proposed and Candidate Species Montana Counties.

5.3. MONTANA ANIMAL SPECIES OF CONCERN

Wildlife species of concern are native Montana animals that are considered to be “at risk” due to declining population trends, threats to their habitats, and/or restricted distribution. The Montana Natural Heritage Program (MNHP) serves as the state's information source for animals, plants, and plant communities that are rare, threatened and are at risk or potentially at risk of extinction in Montana.

Designation of a species as a Montana Animal Species of Concern (or Potential Species of Concern) is not a statutory or regulatory classification. The designation as a Species of Concern provides a basis for

resource managers and decision-makers to make proactive decisions regarding species conservation and data collection priorities. Each Species of Concern is assigned a state numeric rank ranging from S1 (highest risk, greatest concern) to S5 (demonstrably secure, least concern) reflecting the degree of risk to each species based on available information. Other state ranks applied to Species of Concern include: SU (unrankable due to insufficient information), SH (historically occurred), and SX (believed to be extinct). State ranks may be followed by modifiers, such as B (breeding), N (non-breeding), or M (migratory).

The MNHP was contacted in April 2015 to conduct a file search for occurrences of animal species of concern within the Environmental Scan Area. MNHP's database search identified only one animal species of concern—Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*)—occurring in the scan area. Whooping cranes have a state assigned status of S1M and are federally listed under the ESA. The species occurrence map provided by MNHP showed whooping cranes could occur throughout the scan area.

Appendix C contains a graphic with occurrence data for the species.

The data provided by MNHP reflects the current status of data collection efforts by the agency. These results of the database search conducted for this Environmental Scan are not intended as a final statement on sensitive species within a given area, or as a substitute for on-site surveys. If a project is forwarded, a determination will need to be made if there is a need for any on-site surveys for wildlife species of concern during the project development process.

5.4. CRUCIAL AREAS PLANNING SYSTEM (CAPS)

The MFWP implemented a web-based tool to help identify and evaluate the fish, wildlife and recreational resources of Montana. The Crucial Areas Planning System (CAPS) is a mapping service intended to provide useful and non-regulatory information about highly valued fish and wildlife resources and recreation areas during the early planning stages of projects. In April 2005, MFWP revised their CAPS website to provide information consistent with that available from the Western States' Crucial Habitat Assessment Tool (CHAT) website maintained by the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA). The change to the original CAPS planning tool helps ensure preliminary landscape scale planning information is available on a regional scale for the western U.S.

Appendix D presents several maps downloaded from the CAPS online mapping tool and information about recent changes to MFWP's CAPS website. Highlights from the mapping obtained for the Environmental Scan Area are provided below:

- All lands in the scan area are ranked as Class 6 (Lowest) for their landscape connectivity value.
- The scan area contains lands ranked as Classes 2, 3 and 6 (Lowest) for the provision of crucial habitat. The highest ranked lands are in the southeast portion of the scan area. Lands ranked as either Class 3 or 4 (Lowest) for terrestrial game quality and occurrence of species of economic and recreational importance. Higher ranked lands are in the southeast portion of the scan area.
- Lands in the southeast portion of the scan area provide moderate (Ranking Score 2) for big game wintering range habitat; however most of the scan area was unranked for this element.
- Lands generally ranked 1 (Lowest) or 2 for offering prairie grouse habitat, with the highest ranked areas in the western portion of the scan area.

MFWP notes that the CAPS information is not a substitute for a site-specific evaluation of fish, wildlife, and recreational resources within the Environmental Scan Area and follow-up consultations with MFWP field biologists should occur if a project is advanced.

5.5. VEGETATION

The Environmental Scan Area contains several ecological systems associated with the Northwestern Great Plains ecoregion including Great Plains Sand Prairie, Great Plains Wooded Draw and Ravine, and Great Plains Mixed Prairie grasslands. Great Plains Sand Prairie and Mixedgrass Prairie systems are found over the majority of the Environmental Scan Area. Vegetation commonly seen within Great Plains Sand Prairie and Mixedgrass Prairie systems include needle and thread, bluestem, sedges, several species of wheatgrass, blue grama, and prairie junegrass. Wooded Draw and Ravine systems are typically associated with highly intermittent or ephemeral streams like those found in the hills west of Fairview. Vegetation in Wooded Draw and Ravine systems is dominated by deciduous species like green ash or chokecherry. **Figure 14** shows the location of these ecological systems.

Vegetation in the developed of Fairview consists of ornamental trees and shrubs, lawns, and flowerbeds associated with residential landscapes. The Environmental Scan Area also contains areas of cultivated lands used for the production irrigated crops, small grains, seed crops, and hay. Irrigated fields occur in the eastern third of the scan area and dryland agriculture occurs throughout the remainder of the scan area.

5.5.1. Threatened and Endangered Plants

The online database of threatened, endangered, proposed, and candidate species maintained by the USFWS did not identify any plants as potentially occurring in Richland County.

5.5.2. Plant Species of Concern

The MNHP conducted a file search to identify any plant species of concern occurring within the Environmental Scan Area. The file search did not identify any plant species of concern in the scan area.

The results of the MNHP database search are not intended as a final statement on sensitive species within a given area, or as a substitute for on-site surveys. If a project is forwarded, a determination will need to be made if there is a need for any on-site surveys for plant species of concern during the project development process.

5.5.3. Noxious Weeds

Noxious weeds cause the loss of wildlife habitat, displace native plant species, reduce forage production for livestock and crop production, contribute to soil erosion and soil sedimentation, and adversely affect recreational value and uses of Montana's lands. According to the Montana County Noxious Weed Control Law (MCA 7-2101 through 2153), noxious weeds are defined as being any exotic plant species that may render land unfit for agriculture, forestry, livestock, wildlife, or other beneficial uses, or that may harm native plant communities.

According to the Montana Noxious Weed List (effective December 2013) maintained by the Montana Department of Agriculture, there are 32 state-designated noxious weeds and 3 additional regulated plant species. These species have been assigned various priorities (1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, and 3) based on the number of acres infested and management criteria within the state. Counties may also designate other noxious species; however, the Richland County Weed District adopted the state noxious weed list in their June 2012 management plan.

The Montana Invaders Database lists occurrences of 7 noxious weeds and 55 exotic species within Richland County since 1875. The Invaders Database system queries for noxious and exotic species in Richland County and the current Montana Noxious Weed List can be found in **Appendix E**.

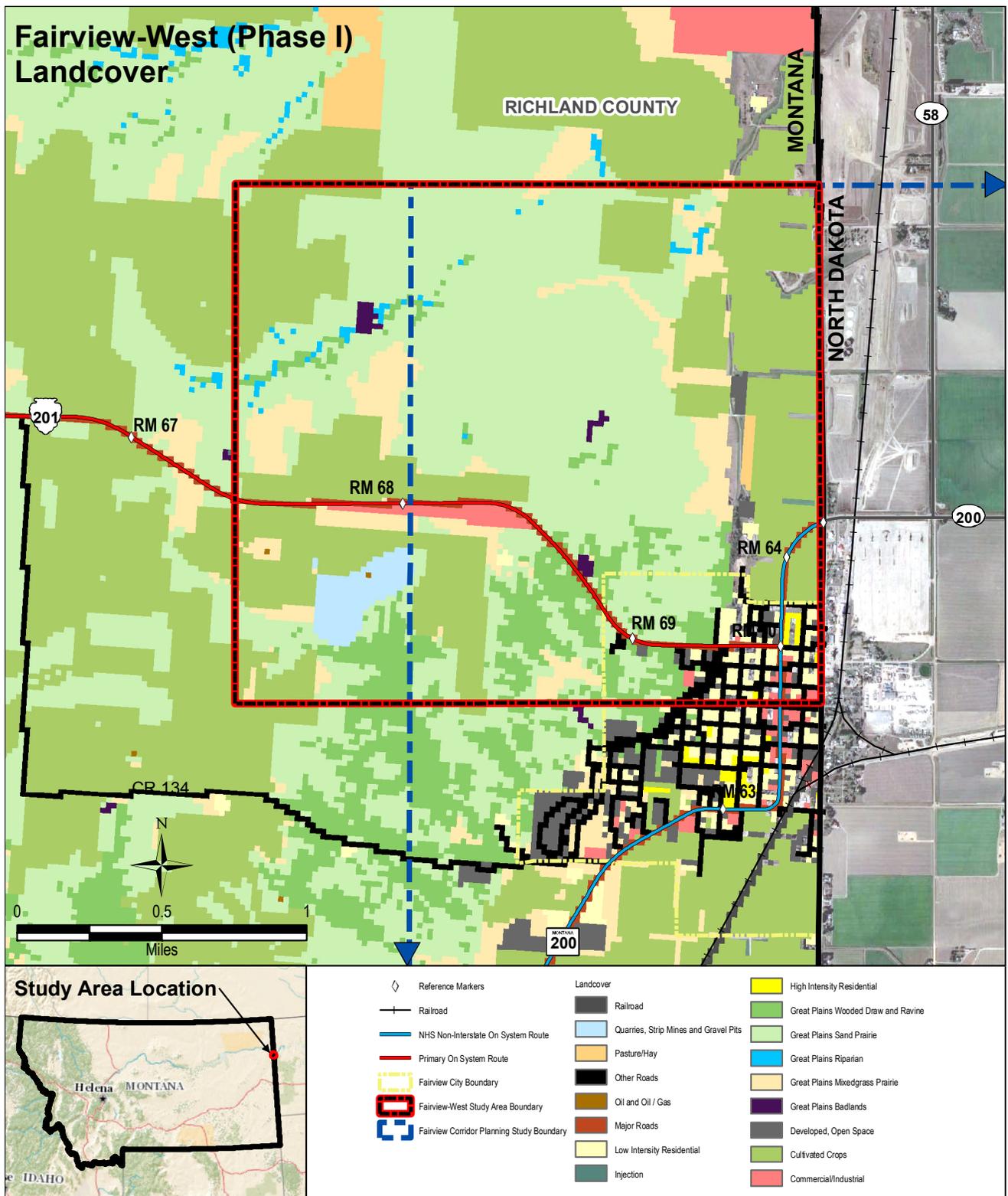


Figure 14: Land Cover in the Environmental Scan Area

The Richland County Weed Management Plan identifies leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, and saltcedar as priorities for weed management. The plan also identifies areas like state highway and county road rights-of-way as areas primary areas for the intensive control of weeds.

If a project is forwarded, field surveys for noxious weeds within the project area will need to be completed during the project development process. Coordination with the Richland County Weed District Supervisor should begin during project development and continue through design activities to establish specific guidance for noxious weed control at the project site.

6.0 CULTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (36 CFR 800) establishes requirements for taking into account the effects of proposed Federal, Federally assisted or Federally licensed undertakings on any district, site, building, structure or object included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Other directives impose additional requirements that must be addressed regarding effects of proposed undertakings on historic and archaeological resources and paleontological sites including:

- Section 4(f) of the US Department of Transportation Act (23 USC 138, 49 USC 303);
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 USC 470aa, et seq.);
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 USC 3001-3013);
- Montana Antiquities Act (MCA 22-3-421 et seq.); and
- Montana Human Skeletal Remains and Burial Site Protection Act (MCA 22-3-800 et seq.).

Compliance with these applicable laws will be required if a project is forwarded. Applicable laws will vary depending upon the funding sources for the proposed project.

CRIS/CRABS File Search Results. A Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) and Cultural Resources Annotated Bibliography (CRABS) file search was conducted for the Environmental Scan Area in April 2015. The CRABS file search indicates 9 cultural resource surveys have been conducted on lands that are within or near the Environmental Scan Area between 1988 and 2012. The CRIS file search identified 11 previously recorded properties within or directly adjacent to the Environmental Scan Area. The most notable of these previously recorded sites are the canals, laterals, and other features associated with the Lower Yellowstone Irrigation Project. Complete file search results from SHPO can be found in **Appendix F**.

Table 2 lists previously recorded sites by their assigned Smithsonian Site Number, resource type, and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility status for previously recorded cultural resource sites within the Environmental Scan Area. There may be additional unknown cultural sites located within the Environmental Scan Area that have not been identified and recorded.

If a project is forwarded, a cultural resource survey of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the project as specified in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act would need to be conducted. Section 106 outlines a process to identify historic properties that could be affected by the undertaking, assess the effects of the project and investigate methods to avoid, minimize or mitigate any adverse effects on previously recorded and newly discovered historic or archaeological resources. Special protections to these cultural resources are afforded protection under Section 4(f) of the Transportation Act. This is discussed further in the next section.

Table 2: Summary of Cultural Resources in the Environmental Scan Area

Smithsonian Site #	Type of Resource	Location	National Register Eligibility Status
24RL0114	Historic Vehicular/Footbridge	T24N, R60E, Sec 8	Undetermined
24RL0146	Historic Coal Mine	T24N, R60E, Sec 8	Unresolved
24RL0147 *	Historic Coal Mine	T24N, R60E, Sec 7	Undetermined
24RL0184	Historic Vehicular/Footbridge	T24N, R60E, Sec 8	Ineligible
24RL0185	Historic Vehicular/Footbridge	T24N, R60E, Sec 8	Ineligible
24RL0186	Historic Vehicular/Footbridge	T24N, R60E, Sec 5	Ineligible
24RL0187 *	Historic Vehicular/Footbridge	T24N, R59E, Sec 36	Undetermined
24RL0204	Historic Irrigation System (Lower Yellowstone Irrigation Project)	T25N, R59E, Sec 36 T24N, R60E, Sec 5, 7, 8	Consensus determination of eligibility
24RL0230 *	Historic Railroad	T24N, R60E, Sec 6	Consensus determination of eligibility
24RL0270	Historic Building Foundation	T24N, R60E, Sec 8	Ineligible
24RL0376	Historic Residence	T24N, R60E, Sec 8	Consensus determination of eligibility

Source: Montana Historical Society, CRIS File Search Results, 04/21/2015.

* These three sites are not located within the Environmental Scan Area boundary, but are directly adjacent to such; they have been included in Table 2 for completeness.

6.1. 4(F) RESOURCES

Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, which is codified and renumbered as 49 USC, Section 303(c), provides that “the Secretary of Transportation will not approve any program or project that requires the use of any publicly owned land from a public park, recreation area, or wildlife and waterfowl refuge of national, State, or local significance or land from an historic site of national, State, or local significance as determined by the officials having jurisdiction thereof, unless there is no feasible and prudent alternative to the use of such land and such program, and the project includes all possible planning to minimize harm resulting from the use.”

Prior to approving a project that “uses” a Section 4(f) resource, FHWA must find that there is no prudent or feasible alternative that completely avoids 4(f) resources. “Use” can occur when land is permanently incorporated into a transportation facility or when there is a temporary occupancy of the land that is adverse to a 4(f) resource. Constructive “use” can also occur when a project’s proximity impacts are so severe that the protected activities, features, or attributes that qualify a resource for protection under 4(f) are “substantially impacted.”

Public Parks, Public Recreation Areas, and Wildlife and Waterfowl Refuges. Publicly owned land is considered to be a park, recreation area or wildlife and waterfowl refuge when the land has been officially designated as such by a Federal, State or local agency, and the officials with jurisdiction over the land determine that its primary purpose is as a park, recreation area, or refuge. The requirements of Section 4(f) apply if the entire public park or public recreation area permits visitation of the general public at any time during the normal operating hours.

The Town of Fairview’s Growth Policy Update shows only one park—Sharbano Park—within the community. Sharbano Park, a publically-owned park and recreation site, represents a Section 4(f) resource. Sharbano Park and the Fairview Pool are located northeast of the intersection of MT 201 and MT 200/Ellery Avenue.

The playgrounds, sports fields, and running track at the two public schools in Fairview are not located within the Environmental Scan Area.

There are no wildlife or waterfowl refuges within the Environmental Scan Area.

Significant Historic Sites. Section 4(f) applies to all historic sites of national, state, or local significance and typically protects *only* historic or archeological properties on or eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Within historic districts, Section 4(f) applies to the use of those properties that are considered contributing to the eligibility of the historic district, as well as any individually eligible property within the district.

Within or directly adjacent to the Environmental Scan Area, several previously recorded historic properties determined eligible for the NRHP exist including the Lower Yellowstone Irrigation Project (24RL0204), a segment of a historic railroad (24RL0230), and a historic residence (24RL0376). There are other historic properties within or directly adjacent to the Environmental Scan Area for which their NRHP eligibility status is undetermined or unresolved. These properties represent potential Section 4(f) resources unless further review clearly establishes the properties are not eligible for the NRHP.

Section 4(f) Resources in the Environmental Scan Area. Table 3 lists resources within or directly adjacent to the Environmental Scan Area that may potentially be subject to Section 4(f). These sites are shown in Figure 15.

Table 3: Summary of Potential Section 4(f) Resources in the Environmental Scan Area

Name	Type of 4(f) Resource	Comments /Location
Sharbano Park	Public Recreation Site	Located in the NE quadrant of the intersection of MT 201 and MT 200/Ellery Avenue.
Fairview Pool	Public Recreation Site	Located in the north half of Sharbano Park
24RL0114	Historic Vehicular/Footbridge	Undetermined NRHP eligibility status for site in T24N, R60E, Sec 8, potentially represents a 4(f) property
24RL0146	Historic Coal Mine	Unresolved NRHP eligibility status for site in T24N, R60E, Sec 8, potentially represents a 4(f) property
24RL0147 *	Historic Coal Mine	Undetermined NRHP eligibility status for site in T24N, R60E, Sec 7, potentially represents a 4(f) property
24RL0187 *	Historic Vehicular/Footbridge	Undetermined NRHP eligibility status for site in T24N, R59E, Sec 36, potentially represents a 4(f) property
Lower Yellowstone Irrigation Project (24RL0204)	Historic Irrigation System	A portion of the Main Canal and Lateral N are located in the Scan Area. MT 201 crosses the Main Canal within the Town of Fairview. Determined eligible for the NRHP. Portions of the site exist in T25N, R59E, Sec 36 and T24N, R60E, Sec 5, 7, 8.
24RL0230 *	Historic Railroad	NRHP-eligible site in T24N, R60E, Sec 6
24RL0376	Historic Residence	NRHP-eligible site in T24N, R60E, Sec 8

Sources: 1) Montana Historical Society, CRIS File Search Results, 3/21/2102.

* These three sites are not located within the Environmental Scan Area boundary, but are directly adjacent to such; they have been included in Table 3 for completeness

If a project is advanced, further research and coordination will be necessary to determine the applicability of Section 4(f) for any identified resources potentially affected by the project.

6.2. 6(F) PROPERTIES

Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF) (16 USC, Section 4601 et. seq.) provides funds for buying or developing public use recreational lands through grants to local and state governments. Section 6(f)(3) of the Act prevents conversion of lands purchased or developed with LWCF funds to non-recreation uses, unless the Secretary of the Department of the Interior (DOI), through the National Park Service (NPS), approves the conversion. Conversion may only be approved if the conversion is consistent with comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plan in force when the

approval occurs, and the converted property is replaced with other recreation property of reasonably equivalent usefulness and location and at least equal fair market value.

A review of LWCF grants in Richland County maintained by NPS shows four grants were received for projects within the Town of Fairview that received funding through the LWCF. These projects include:

- Grant ID 30-00143 Fairview Pool Renovation Approved 10/19/1970
- Grant ID 30-00357 Fairview Pool Bathhouse Approved 04/07/1976
- Grant ID 30-00487 Fairview Play Area Approved 03/14/1979
- Grant ID 30-00600 1983 Statewide Community Projects Approved 06/30/1983

The Fairview Pool is located in the northern part of Sharbano Park. The park is within the Environmental Scan Area and is located in the northeast quadrant of the intersection of MT 201 with MT 200/Ellery Avenue. The LWCF grant summary for Richland County is not specific enough to determine the locations of projects within the community funded by the 1979 and 1983 grants.

Coordination with the MFWP would be necessary to determine if potential improvements to MT 201 would encroach on any LWCF-encumbered lands in the Town of Fairview. Reviewing LWCF boundary maps associated with each grant would be necessary to determine the extent of the 6(f) encumbrance at each site.

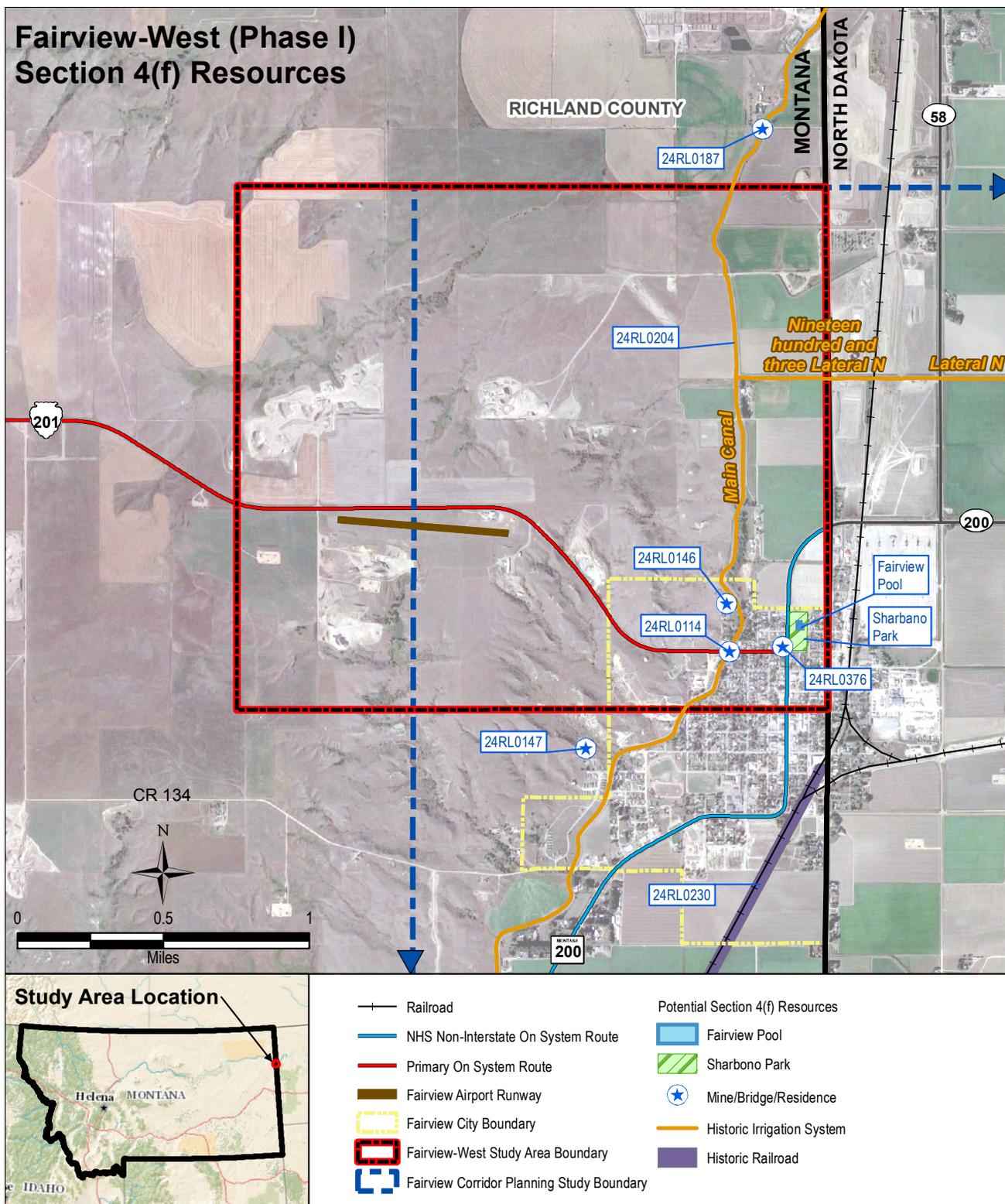


Figure 15: Section 4(f) Resources in the Environmental Scan Area

7.0 DEMOGRAPHICS

A brief review of demographics and socioeconomic information within the Environmental Scan Area was conducted in an effort to gain an understanding of recent trends in population, age, race and ethnicity, and the economic status of area residents. Understanding the composition of the population is necessary, as the data may influence the types of improvements that are identified. For example, an aging population may indicate a need for specific types of transportation improvements such as transit services and/or non-motorized infrastructure improvements. Additionally, the presence of a disadvantaged population may warrant other considerations.

7.1. POPULATION AND GROWTH

Table 4 presents population and growth statistics for Richland County and the Town of Fairview and compares them with similar data for the State of Montana and the United States. Over the 2000-2010 period, the population in Richland County increased by 0.8 percent but the town of Fairview’s population grew by 18.5 percent. This is in contrast to the 9.7 percent growth experienced over the same period in the State of Montana and the entire United States.

Current (2013) population estimates for both Richland County and the Town of Fairview show significant growth since the time of the 2010 Census. During this time, the county’s population is estimated to have increased by 15 percent and Fairview’s population grew by more than 12 percent. Between 2000 and 2013, the Town of Fairview grew by 33 percent and the County grew by 16 percent. This growth is likely attributable to increased oil and gas development in the Bakken Formation of Montana and North Dakota.

According to the 2010 Census, Richland County had a population density of 4.7 persons per square mile. This was less than the population density for the State of Montana in 2010. Based on the 2013 estimated population, the population density in Richland County is 5.4 persons per square mile.

Population density for the county was 5.4 persons per square mile in 2013, compared to the statewide density of 7.0 persons per square mile.

Table 4: Population Growth Trends and Population Density

Area	Estimated Population (July 1, 2013)	Population (2010)	Population (2000)	Percent Growth 2000-2010	Persons per Square Mile (2010)
Town of Fairview	943	840	709	18.5%	867.2
Richland County	11,214	9,746	9,666	0.8%	4.7
State of Montana	1,015,165	989,415	902,195	9.7%	6.8
United States	316,128,839	308,745,538	281,421,906	9.7%	87.4

Source: US Bureau of the Census, *Census of the Population*.

Population Projections. County level population projections are available from Montana Department of Commerce Census & Economic Information Center (CEIC). The CEIC projections were developed by Regional Economic Models, Inc. (eREMI) and provide complete annual demographic forecasts through 2060 for the State of Montana and each county. The MDT Planning Division further refined the eREMI projections for a 16 county region in northeastern Montana to better estimate potential population growth under two scenarios for future oil and gas development in the region.

Table 5 presents the REMI baseline county level projections and the MDT Planning Division’s projections of population for Richland County under both medium and high oil production scenarios. The eREMI baseline projections show that Richland County’s population may grow by more than 19 percent by the

year 2035. MDT’s projections show the county’s population could grow by 39 to 43 percent by the year 2035, respectively, under medium high and high oil production scenarios.

Table 5: Population Projections for Richland County

Area	2013 Estimated Population	2015	2020	2025	2230	2035
eREMI Projection	11,214	11,247	12,294	13,005	13,357	13,389
Medium High Oil Production (MDT)	11,214	11,639	13,808	15,136	15,889	15,595
High Oil Production (MDT)	11,214	11,710	13,923	15,446	16,374	16,063

Sources: eREMI - a product of Regional Economic Models, Inc. (www.remi.com) - Released April 2013. Compiled by the Census & Economic Information Center, MT Dept. of Commerce; available at <http://ceic.mt.gov/Population/PopProjectionsTitlePage.aspx>

Eastern Montana County Level Population Projections: A Methodology for Incorporating the Montana Department of Transportation’s Analysis of the Estimated Effects Potential Future Increases in Oil Production May Have on the Eastern Montana Region’s Total Population With Eremi’s County-Level Estimated Population Projections (April 2013); available at: http://ceic.mt.gov/Documents/PopulationProjections/MT_County_Population_Projections_eREMI_and_MDT_Merging_Methodology.pdf

7.2. RACE AND ETHNIC COMPOSITION

In addition to population growth characteristics and density, it is desirable to understand the racial composition of residents in Richland County and the Town of Fairview. **Table 6** depicts the race and ethnicity characteristics in Richland County, the Town of Fairview, the State of Montana, and the United States at the time of the 2010 US Census.

Table 6: Population Race and Ethnicity Data - In Persons and Percent of Total (2010)

Area	Richland County		Town of Fairview		State of Montana		United States	
Total Population	9,746		840		989,415		308,745,538	
White	9,259	95.0%	802	95.5%	884,961	89.4%	223,553,265	72.4%
Black or African American	13	0.1%	2	0.2%	4,027	0.4%	38,929,319	12.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	161	1.7%	14	1.7%	62,555	6.3%	2,932,248	0.9%
Asian	24	0.2%	0	0.0%	6,253	0.6%	14,674,252	4.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	< 0.1%	0	0.0%	668	0.1%	540,013	0.2%
Some Other Race	82	0.8%	12	1.4%	5,975	0.6%	19,107,368	6.2%
Two or More Races	206	2.1%	10	1.2%	24,976	2.5%	9,009,073	2.9%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	297	3.0%	28	3.3%	28,565	2.9%	50,477,594	16.3%

Source: US Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population.

It is apparent from the data in **Table 8** that percentage of minority populations in Richland County and the Town of Fairview are well below corresponding percentages for the State of Montana and the United States.

7.3. AGE AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS

To provide a general indication of the age and income characteristics of residents in Richland County and the Town of Fairview, **Table 7** presents several key statistics which are commonly used to define these characteristics and compares them to similar statistics for the State of Montana and United States.

Table 7: Other Socio-Economic Statistics for Richland County and the Town of Fairview

Area	Median Age	65 years and over (%)	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income	Persons Below Poverty Level (%)
Town of Fairview	33.5	14.3%	\$43,958	\$22,610	28.7%
Richland County	39.4	14.1%	\$58,112	\$32,036	14.2%
State of Montana	39.9	15.3%	\$46,230	\$25,373	15.2%
United States	37.3	13.4%	\$53,046	\$28,155	15.4%

Source: American Community Survey 2009-2013, US Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population.

The table above shows the population of the Town of Fairview is notably younger than Richland County as a whole as well as the population of Montana and the nation. Richland County and the Town of Fairview have approximately the same percentage of residents age 65 and over as seen in populations for the State of Montana and the United States.

A review of income statistics showed both median household income and per capita income levels for Richland County residents were well above the State and National averages; however, income levels for residents of Fairview were considerably less than the County, State, and National averages. The percentage of Fairview residents living below the poverty level was nearly twice as high as for the other geographies considered.

7.4. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Title VI of the US Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (USC 2000(d)) and Executive Order (EO) 12898 require that no minority, or, by extension, low-income person shall be disproportionately adversely impacted by any project receiving federal funds. For transportation projects, this means that no particular minority or low-income person may be disproportionately isolated, displaced, or otherwise subjected to adverse effects.

If a project is forwarded, the potential for affecting Environmental Justice populations will need to be further evaluated during the project development process.

8.0 CONCLUSION

This Environmental Scan Report is intended to identify the existing environmental resources and conditions within the Environmental Scan Area that may be potentially affected by transportation-related improvements to MT 201 or that may influence potential new alignment alternatives for the route. As a planning level scan, the information has been obtained from various reports, websites and other documentation. This scan is not a detailed environmental investigation; however, information contained in this report may be used to help support future NEPA/MEPA analysis for any projects that may be advanced to improve the section of MT 201 within the scan area.

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32. Regional Economic Models, Inc., Population Projections for Montana Counties through 2060, Released April 2013. Compiled by the Census & Economic Information Center, MT Dept. of Commerce; available at: <http://ceic.mt.gov/Population/PopProjectionsTitlePage.aspx>, accessed 4/30/15.
33. Montana Department of Commerce, Census and Economic Information Center, *Eastern Montana County Level Population Projections: A Methodology for Incorporating the Montana Department of Transportation's Analysis of the Estimated Effects Potential Future Increases in Oil Production May Have on the Eastern Montana Region's Total Population With eREMI's County-Level Estimated Population Projections (April 2013)*; available at: http://ceic.mt.gov/Documents/PopulationProjections/MT_County_Population_Projections_eREMI_and_MDT_Merging_Methodology.pdf, Accessed 4/30/15.



APPENDIX A: WATER RESOURCES SURVEY MAP OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

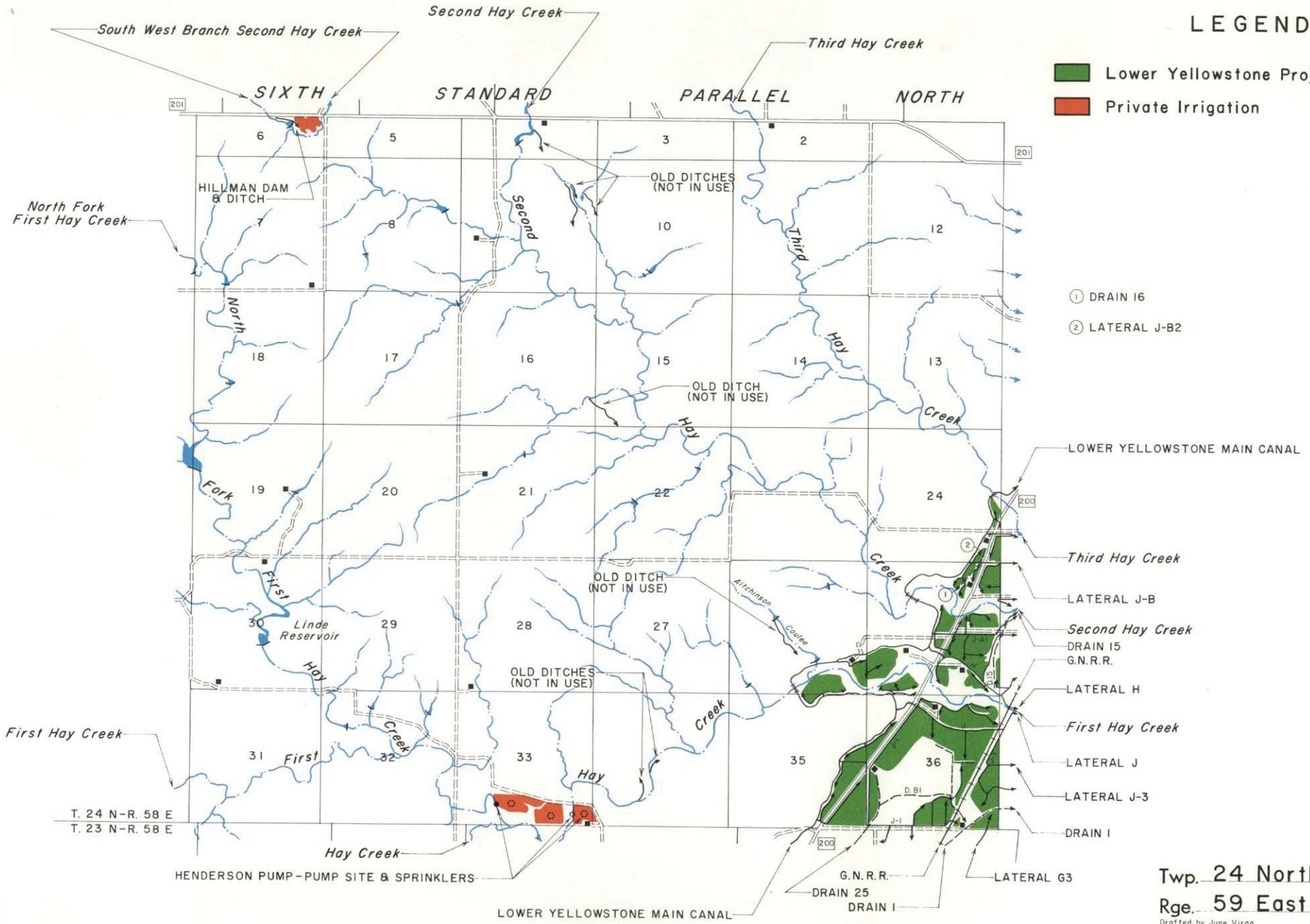
Fairview – West (Phase I)

FINAL Environmental Scan Report

May 27, 2015

LEGEND

- Lower Yellowstone Project
- Private Irrigation



- ① DRAIN 16
- ② LATERAL J-B2

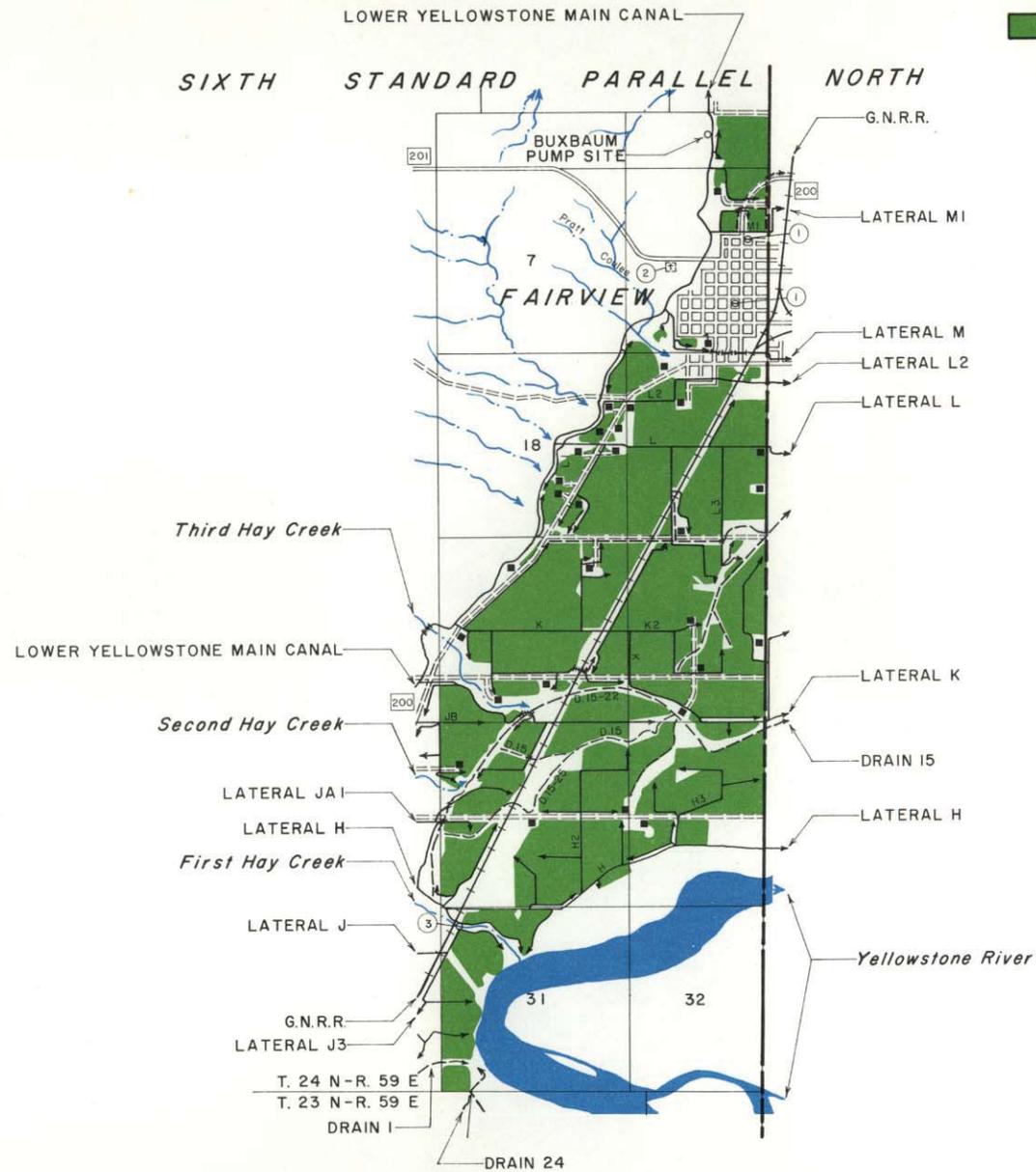
- LOWER YELLOWSTONE MAIN CANAL
- Third Hay Creek
- LATERAL J-B
- Second Hay Creek
- DRAIN 15
- G.N.R.R.
- LATERAL H
- First Hay Creek
- LATERAL J
- LATERAL J-3
- DRAIN I

Twp. 24 North
 Rge. 59 East
 Drafted by June Virag

LEGEND

Lower Yellowstone Project

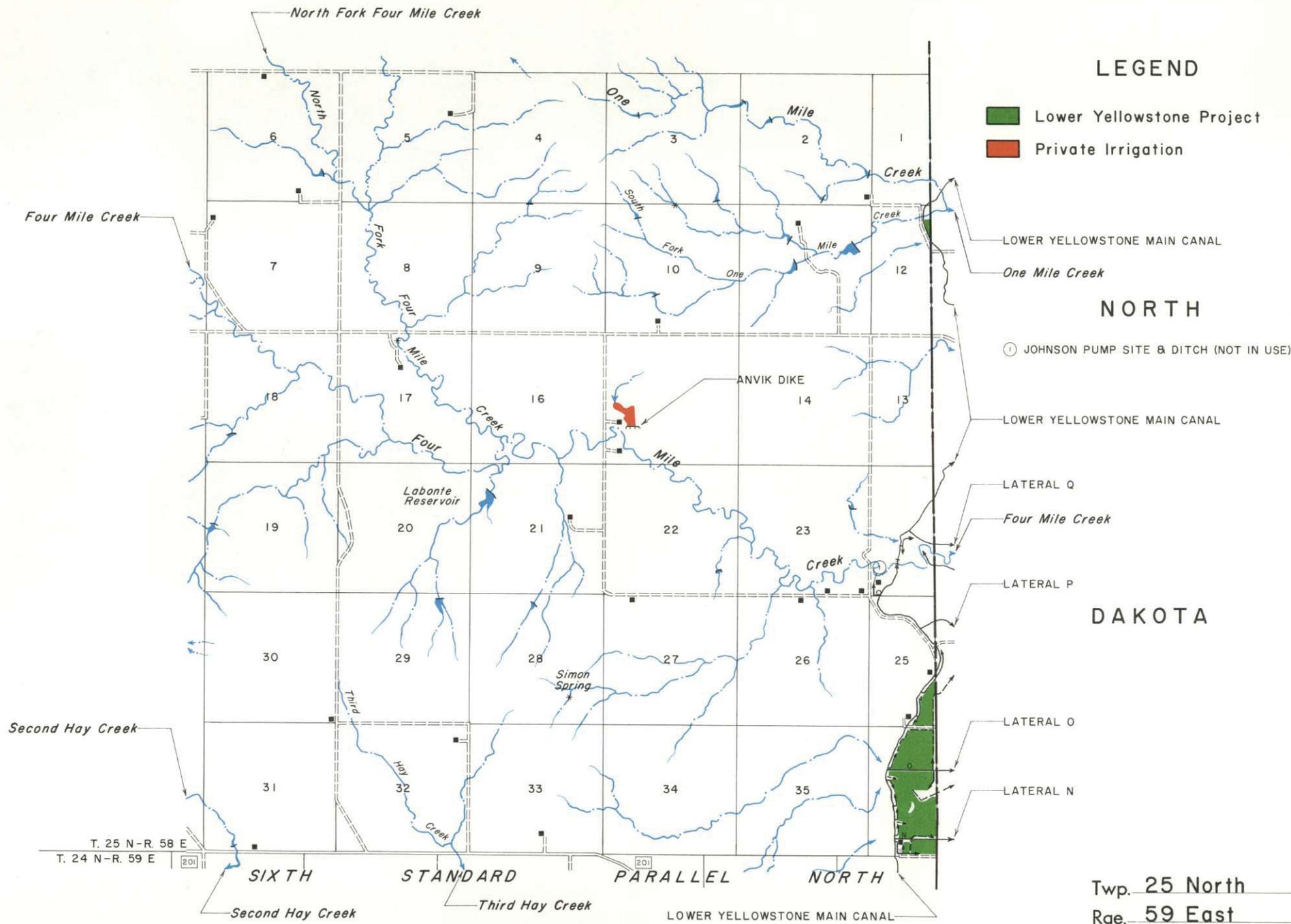
- ① CITY WELLS
- ② OLD FAIRVIEW CEMETERY
- ③ ASBECK PUMP SITE



NORTH

DAKOTA

Twp. 24 North
 Rge. 60 East
Drafted by June Virag



Twp. 25 North
 Rge. 59 East
 Drafted by June Virag



APPENDIX B: USFWS IPAC TRUST RESOURCES LIST

Fairview – West (Phase I)

FINAL Environmental Scan Report

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Trust Resources List

This resource list is to be used for planning purposes only — it is not an official species list.

Endangered Species Act species list information for your project is available online and listed below for the following FWS Field Offices:

Montana Ecological Services Field Office
585 SHEPARD WAY, SUITE 1
HELENA, MT 59601
(406) 449-5225

Project Name:

Fairview - West

Project Counties:

Richland, MT

Project Type:

Transportation

Endangered Species Act Species List ([USFWS Endangered Species Program](#)).

There are a total of 6 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on your species list. Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fishes may appear on the species list because a project could cause downstream effects on the species. Critical habitats listed under the **Has Critical Habitat** column may or may not lie within your project area. See the **Critical habitats within your project area** section below for critical habitat that lies within your project area. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

Species that should be considered in an effects analysis for your project:

Birds	Status		Has Critical Habitat	Contact
-------	--------	--	----------------------	---------



Trust Resources List

Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>) Population: entire	Candidate	species info		Montana Ecological Services Field Office
Least tern (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>) Population: interior pop.	Endangered	species info		Montana Ecological Services Field Office
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) Population: except Great Lakes watershed	Threatened	species info	Final designated critical habitat Final designated critical habitat	Montana Ecological Services Field Office
Sprague's Pipit (<i>Anthus spragueii</i>) Population:	Candidate	species info		Montana Ecological Services Field Office
Whooping crane (<i>Grus americana</i>) Population: except where EXPN	Endangered	species info	Final designated critical habitat	Montana Ecological Services Field Office
Fishes				
Pallid sturgeon (<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>) Population: Entire	Endangered	species info		Montana Ecological Services Field Office

Critical habitats within your project area: ([View all critical habitats within your project area on one map](#))

The following critical habitats lie fully or partially within your project area.

Birds	Critical Habitat Type
Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>) Population: Great Lakes watershed	Final designated critical habitat

FWS National Wildlife Refuges ([USFWS National Wildlife Refuges Program](#)).

There is 1 refuge in your refuge list



Trust Resources List

Northeast Montana Wetland Management District (406) 789-2305 C/O MEDICINE LAKE NWR 223 NORTH SHORE ROAD MEDICINE LAKE, MT59247	refuge profile
--	--------------------------------

FWS Migratory Birds (USFWS Migratory Bird Program).

The protection of birds is regulated by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA). Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. For more information regarding these Acts see: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/RegulationsandPolicies.html>.

All project proponents are responsible for complying with the appropriate regulations protecting birds when planning and developing a project. To meet these conservation obligations, proponents should identify potential or existing project-related impacts to migratory birds and their habitat and develop and implement conservation measures that avoid, minimize, or compensate for these impacts. The Service's Birds of Conservation Concern (2008) report identifies species, subspecies, and populations of all migratory nongame birds that, without additional conservation actions, are likely to become listed under the Endangered Species Act as amended (16 U.S.C 1531 et seq.).

For information about Birds of Conservation Concern, go to:

<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Management/BCC.html>.

To search and view summaries of year-round bird occurrence data within your project area, go to the Avian Knowledge Network Histogram Tool links in the Bird Conservation Tools section at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CCMB2.htm>.

For information about conservation measures that help avoid or minimize impacts to birds, please visit:

<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CCMB2.htm>.

Migratory birds of concern that may be affected by your project:

There are **25** birds on your Migratory birds of concern list. The underlying data layers used to generate the migratory bird list of concern will continue to be updated regularly as new and better information is obtained. User feedback is one method of identifying any needed improvements. Therefore, users are encouraged to submit comments about any questions regarding species ranges (e.g., a bird on the USFWS BCC list you know



Trust Resources List

does not occur in the specified location appears on the list, or a BCC species that you know does occur there is not appearing on the list). Comments should be sent to [the ECOS Help Desk](#).

Species Name	Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC)	Species Profile	Seasonal Occurrence in Project Area
American bittern (<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Baird's sparrow (<i>Ammodramus bairdii</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Bald eagle (<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>)	Yes	species info	Wintering, Year-round
Black tern (<i>Chlidonias niger</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Black-billed Cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Brewer's Sparrow (<i>Spizella breweri</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Burrowing Owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Dickcissel (<i>Spiza americana</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Ferruginous hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	Yes	species info	Year-round
Grasshopper Sparrow (<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Greater sage-grouse (<i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>)	Yes	species info	Year-round
Hudsonian Godwit (<i>Limosa haemastica</i>)	Yes	species info	Migrating
Loggerhead Shrike (<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Long-Billed curlew (<i>Numenius americanus</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Marbled Godwit (<i>Limosa fedoa</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding



Trust Resources List

McCown's Longspur (<i>Calcarius mccownii</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Prairie Falcon (<i>Falco mexicanus</i>)	Yes	species info	Year-round
Red-headed Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes erythrocephalus</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Short-eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	Yes	species info	Year-round
Sprague's Pipit (<i>Anthus spragueii</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Swainson's hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Upland Sandpiper (<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding
Yellow Rail (<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>)	Yes	species info	Breeding

NWI Wetlands ([USFWS National Wetlands Inventory](#)).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal Federal agency that provides information on the extent and status of wetlands in the U.S., via the National Wetlands Inventory Program (NWI). In addition to impacts to wetlands within your immediate project area, wetlands outside of your project area may need to be considered in any evaluation of project impacts, due to the hydrologic nature of wetlands (for example, project activities may affect local hydrology within, and outside of, your immediate project area). It may be helpful to refer to the USFWS National Wetland Inventory website. The designated FWS office can also assist you. Impacts to wetlands and other aquatic habitats from your project may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal Statutes. Project Proponents should discuss the relationship of these requirements to their project with the Regulatory Program of the appropriate [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Data Limitations, Exclusions and Precautions

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.



Trust Resources List

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery and/or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Exclusions - Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Precautions - Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

The following wetland types intersect your project area in one or more locations:

Wetland Types	NWI Classification Code	Total Acres
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM/ABF	0.9629
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMF	27.0722
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMA	1281.06
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMC	257.3795
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMB	0.5784
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM/SSA	37.2017
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMCh	39.0977
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMAh	24.1666
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM/USA	71.4463



Trust Resources List

Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM/USC	10.2523
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEM/ABFh	1.0453
Freshwater Emergent Wetland	PEMFh	7.2811
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFOA	17.9462
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFOC	5.7017
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSSAh	2.0129
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFOCh	1.0786
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFO/SSA	12.43
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSSA	396.192
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSS/EMA	226.5204
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PSSC	1.44
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	PFOAh	1.8148
Freshwater Pond	PUBFx	0.5797
Freshwater Pond	PABFh	338.8888
Freshwater Pond	PUBGx	1.6404
Freshwater Pond	PUBG	2.8959
Freshwater Pond	PABF	17.8307
Freshwater Pond	PABFx	2.071
Other	PUSC	0.0988
Other	PUSA	16.0957
Other	PUSAh	1.9895
Other	PUSCh	17.2182
Riverine	R2USC	652.577
Riverine	R2USA	47.6834
Riverine	R4USE	9.3798
Riverine	R4USC	8.086



APPENDIX C: MNHP SPECIES OF CONCERN SEARCH RESULTS

Fairview – West (Phase I)

FINAL Environmental Scan Report

May 27, 2015



P.O. Box 201800 • 1515 East Sixth Avenue • Helena, MT 59620-1800 • fax 406.444.0266 • tel 406.444.5354 • <http://mtnhp.org>

April 22, 2015

Daniel Norderud
Robert Peccia & Associates, Inc.
P.O. Box 5653
Helena, Montana 59604

Dear Daniel,

I am writing in response to your recent request regarding Montana Species of Concern in the vicinity of the Fairview - West project, in Sections 1 and 12, T24N, R59E; Sections 5-8, T24N, R60E; and Sections 34-36, T25N, R59E, in Richland County. I checked our databases for information in this general area and have enclosed 1 species occurrence report for 1 animal species of concern, and a map depicting species of concern and wetland locations. Note that the maps are in Adobe GeoPDF format. With the appropriate Adobe Reader, it provides a convenient way to query and understand the information presented on the map.

Please keep in mind the following when using and interpreting the enclosed information and maps:

- (1) These materials are the result of a search of our database for species of concern that occur in an area defined by the requested township, range and section(s) with an additional one-mile buffer surrounding the requested area. This is done to provide a more inclusive set of records and to capture records that may be immediately adjacent to the requested area. Please let us know if a buffer greater than 1 mile would be of use to your efforts. Reports are provided for the species of concern that are located in your requested area with a one-mile buffer. Species of concern outside of this buffered area may be depicted on the map due to the map extent, but are not selected for the SOC report.
- (2) On the map, polygons represent one or more source features as well as the locational uncertainty associated with the source features. A source feature is a point, line, or polygon that is the basic mapping unit of a Species Occurrence (SO) representation. The recorded location of the occurrence may vary from its true location due to many factors, including the level of expertise of the data collector, differences in survey techniques and equipment used, and the amount and type of information obtained. Therefore, this inaccuracy is characterized as locational uncertainty, and is now incorporated in the representation of an SO. If you have a question concerning a specific SO, please do not hesitate to contact us.

- (3) This report may include sensitive data, and is not intended for general distribution, publication, or for use outside of your organization. In particular, public release of specific location information may jeopardize the welfare of threatened, endangered, or sensitive species or biological communities.
- (4) The accompanying map(s) display land management status, which may differ from ownership. Features shown on this map do not imply public access to any lands.
- (5) Additional biological data for the search area(s) may be available from other sources. We suggest you contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for any additional information on threatened and endangered species (406-449-5225). For additional fisheries information in your area of interest, you may wish to contact Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Park's Montana Fisheries Information System (phone: 406-444-3373, or web site: <http://fwp.mt.gov/fishing/mFish/>).
- (6) Additional information on species habitat, ecology and management is available on our web site in the Plant, Animal, and ecological Systems Field Guides, which we encourage you to consult for valuable information. You can access these guides at <http://mtnhp.org>. General information on any species can be found by accessing the link to NatureServe Explorer.**

The results of a data search by the Montana Natural Heritage Program reflect the current status of our data collection efforts. These results are not intended as a final statement on sensitive species within a given area, or as a substitute for on-site surveys, which may be required for environmental assessments. The information is intended for project screening only with respect to species of concern, and not as a determination of environmental impacts, which should be gained in consultation with appropriate agencies and authorities.

In order to help us improve our services to you, we invite you to take a simple survey. The survey is intended to gather some basic information on the value and quality of the information and services you recently received from the Montana Natural Heritage Program. The survey is short and should not take more than a few minutes to complete. All information will be kept confidential and will be used internally to improve the delivery of services and to help document the value of our services. Use this link to go to the survey: <http://www.surveymonkey.com/s/RYN8Y8L>.

I hope the enclosed information is helpful to you. Please feel free to contact me at (406) 444-3290 or via my e-mail address, below, should you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,



Martin P. Miller
Montana Natural Heritage Program
martinm@mt.gov



Natural Resource Information System
Montana State Library
PO Box 201800
Helena, MT 59620-1800
(406)444-3009 mtnhp@mt.gov

Species of Concern Data Report

Visit <http://mtnhp.org> for additional information.

Report Date:
Wednesday, April 22, 2015

Grus americana

[View Species in MT Field Guide](#)

Common Name: Whooping Crane

General Habitat: Wetlands

Description: Birds

Mapping Delineation:

Boundary representing the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's 95% confidence interval for all migratory observations in Montana.

Species Status

[Click Status for Explanations](#)

Natural Heritage Ranks:

State: S1M
Global: G1

Federal Agency Status:

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: LE
U.S. Forest Service: ENDANGERED
U.S. Bureau of Land Management: SPECIAL STATUS

FWP CFWCS Tier: 1

MT PIF Code:

Species Occurrences

Species Occurrence Map Label: 10020256

First Observation Date: 10/04/1958

SO Number: 1

Last Observation Date: 04/28/2008

Acreage: 1,866,376

Montana Species of Concern Fairview - West

SPECIES OCCURRENCE: A polygon feature representing only what is known from direct observation with a defined level of certainty regarding the spatial location of the feature.

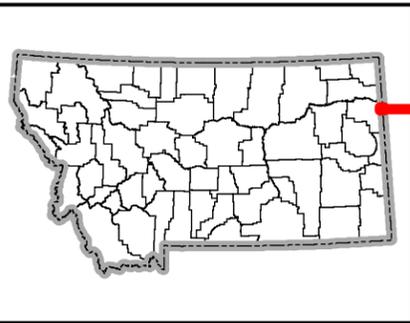
-  Lichens
-  Bryophytes
-  Vascular Plants
-  Invertebrates
-  Amphibians
-  Fish
-  Reptiles
-  Birds
-  Mammals

Sites

-  Sites

Wetland Types

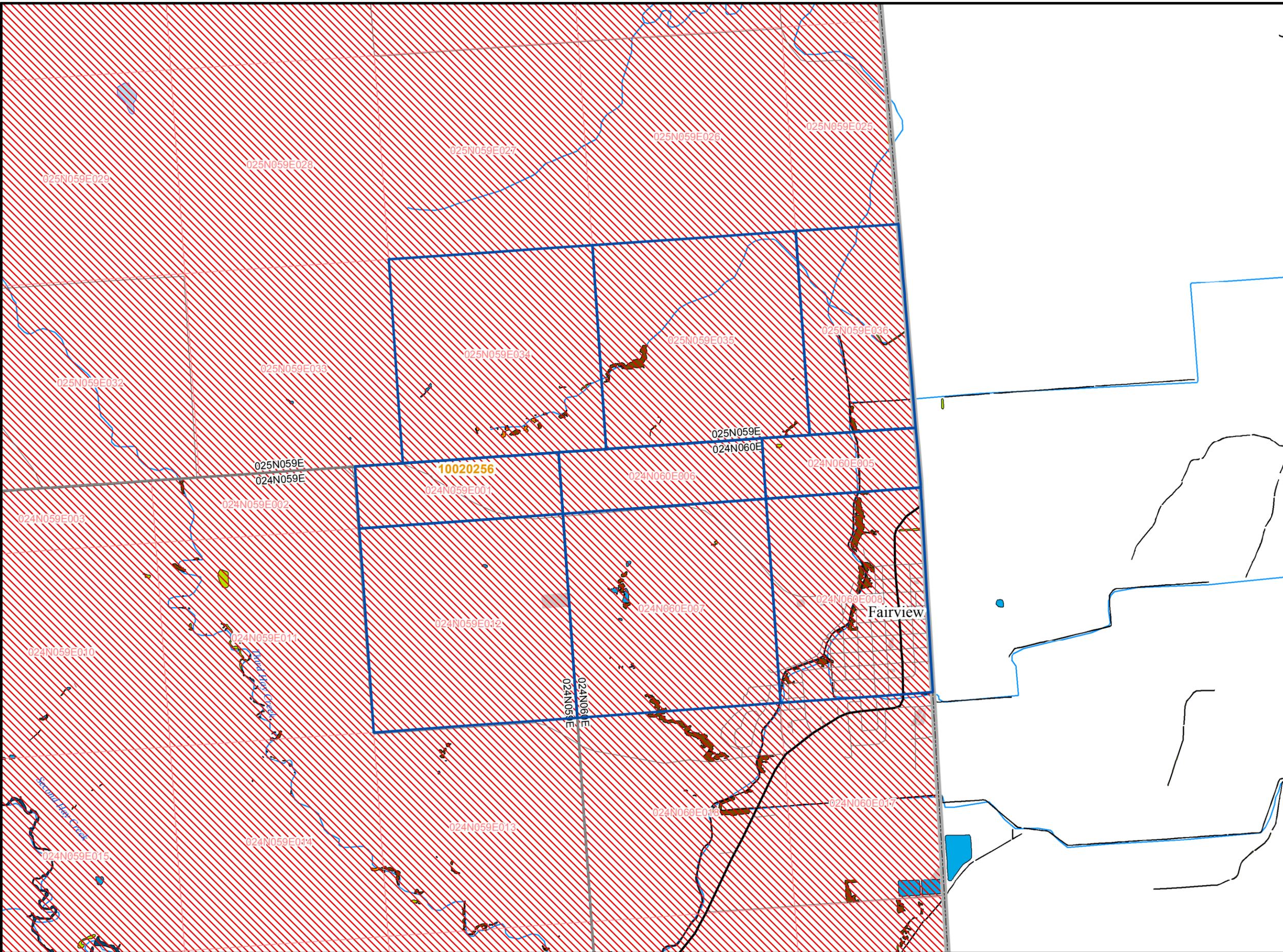
-  Lake
-  River
-  Freshwater Pond
-  Freshwater Emergent Wetland
-  Freshwater Scrub-Shrub Wetland
-  Freshwater Forested Wetland
-  Riparian Emergent
-  Riparian Scrub-Shrub
-  Riparian Forested



Not all legend items may occur on the map.

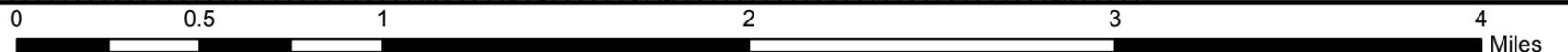
Features shown on this map do not imply public access to any lands.

Land ownership information shown on this map is not suitable for legal purposes.



Natural Resource Information System, Montana State Library
1515 East Sixth Ave., Helena, MT 59620-1800

406 444-5354 <http://mtnhp.org> mtnhp@mt.gov



Map Document: K:\REQUESTS\Requests\15MDT\15mdt0011\15mdt0011.mxd (4/22/2015)



APPENDIX D: CRUCIAL AREAS PLANNING SYSTEM (CAPS) INFORMATION

Fairview – West (Phase I)

FINAL Environmental Scan Report

May 27, 2015

CAPS Version 2

What's New and Different

April 2015

Oversight and guidance of the Western States' Crucial Habitat Assessment Tools (CHATs) has changed. The Western Governors' Association (WGA) was primarily responsible for coordinating state efforts in developing a consistent approach for the west-wide and state CHATs. This responsibility has transitioned to the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA).

Basic Map Application Functionality

- Map extent goes beyond Montana's borders.
- More basemap options: Imagery Hybrid, Ownership, Ownership Hybrid, National Geographic, World Topo, USA Topo have been added.
- Tools have been streamlined and re-arranged for ease of use.
- Print tools are now available.
- Drawing tools have been improved.
- Layers and Legends Tabs: The table of contents now includes a layers tab and an additional legend tab displaying the symbology for layers that are turned on. This tab replaces the "floating" legend which makes it easier to read.
- Identify: Identify tasks have been simplified. To retrieve data for layers, simply turn on any desired layers and click in the map. A "Click Results" window will open with identification information for all layers that are turned on. In addition, general information is provided about the clicked location.
- Layer Descriptions and Options: Information about layers can be obtained by clicking on the dropdown arrow located at the end of the layer name in the table of contents. In addition, visualization options for zooming, swiping, and transparency can be changed at the layer level.

Data Layers

- Data scale/representation: The original CAPS used one square mile public land survey sections for terrestrial data representation. In an effort to be consistent with the regional CHAT data, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) has adopted the use of one square mile hexagons for CHAT data layers.
- A new Crucial Areas Habitat Rank layer: This Crucial Areas "Roll up" layer is the same layer as available on the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies CHAT site. This layer represents a relative rank as an aggregated measure of crucial habitat for species of interest to the western states' fish and wildlife management agencies. Crucial habitat describes places that are expected to contain the resources necessary for continued health of fish and wildlife populations or important ecological systems expected to provide high value for a diversity of fish and wildlife.
- Tier 1 layers: These layers are the primary contributions to the Crucial Areas Habitat Rank. While several of these layers were available in the original CAPS, they are presented as Tier 1 data layers to maintain consistency with the Western States' approach. The Tier 1 layers are:
 - Habitat for Species of Concern

CAPS Version 2
What's New and Different
April 2015

- Native and Unfragmented Habitat
 - Large Natural Areas
 - Landscape Connectivity
- Wetland and Riparian Areas
- Species of Economic and Recreational Importance
- Terrestrial Conservation Species has changed: This layer has been replaced by the Habitat for Species of Concern layer. The new layer presents a new approach to ensure greater consistency across the Western states, and emphasizes the use of observation data. In addition, the cumulative approach was replaced with a categorical technique that prioritized Species of Concern state, federal and global rankings. This approach was considered an improvement over the broader use of modeled distribution data in the original layer.
- Terrestrial Species Richness has been removed: In seeking to present as accurate information as possible, the use of species habitat associations, representing cumulative species richness, was not included in the development of any Tier 1 datasets.
- Crucial Areas Supporting Data renamed: Those layers included in the CAPS supporting data categories that are not included as Tier 1 data layers were added to the "Montana Pilot Data – Non-Tier 1" category. This includes many of the aquatic and habitat layers.
- State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP) layers are included in the mapping system: Note these data layers did not contribute to the Crucial Areas Habitat Rank or Tier 1 datasets.

Development & Infrastructure Layers

- Added 2030 projected housing densities.
- Removed proposed and alternative pipeline layers for completed or abandoned projects.
- Added several Montana Dept of Transportation layers.

Reference and Landscape Layers

- Renamed from "Boundaries and Other Layers".
- Designated areas has been removed and replaced with Protected Areas layers from the USGS GAP Analysis Program's Protected Areas Database (PAD-US).

Crucial Areas Planning System
Frequently Asked Questions
May 2015

Q: What is the Crucial Areas Planning System (CAPS)?

A: CAPS is a Web-based mapping application intended to provide useful information during the early planning stages of development projects, conservation opportunities, and environmental reviews.

Q: How can I use CAPS in my planning?

A: CAPS is an informational tool that may be consulted at an early stage in your process - the sooner in the planning stages, the better. CAPS does not replace the need to consult with Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks (FWP) staff. FWP recommends that you contact local FWP biologists directly, to learn whether or not your area of interest may play an important role in supporting fish and wildlife populations.

Q: Why can't I get species level data?

A: FWP combined species level data with other pertinent information in order to develop the various data layers for CAPS. Species level data can be found at <http://fwp.mt.gov/doingBusiness/reference/gisData/dataDownload.html> or by consulting with the local FWP biologist.

Q: Where are the crucial areas?

A: Crucial Habitat Rank is a statewide layer that represents a single relative rank of each area from high to low. This final rank is a compilation of several contributing data sources. Examine each source and read the documentation to learn more.

Q: Who developed these data?

A: FWP's Fish and Wildlife Divisions developed the data with advice and input from other public and private sector biologists familiar with Montana's fish and wildlife resources.

Q: How were these data developed?

A: Details on the methods for developing each of the data layers are available from the documentation links on the Crucial Areas home page <http://fwp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/conservationInAction/crucialAreas.html> and at the bottom of the CAPS mapping tool page.

Q: Are threatened and endangered (T/E) species represented?

A: Yes, federally listed T/E species known to occur in Montana have been taken into account. However, CAPS does not replace the need for an Endangered Species Act federal consultation.

Q: What is the scale of the data?

A: Crucial habitat data are displayed in hexagons with a resolution of one square mile. This provides a coarse level of resolution and is more consistent with Westwide Crucial Habitat Assessment Tools. Use of these data layers at a more localized scale is not appropriate and may lead to inaccurate interpretations of the data.

Q: Why is the data displayed using hexagons?

A: The hexagonal grid used for displaying data was developed by the Western States' Crucial Habitat Assessment team. Hexagons were chosen because they are uniform in size, not dependent on political boundaries, and provide a minimum of distortion when displayed across the entire study area.

Q: Can information presented in CAPS be used in place of information provided by the Montana Natural Heritage Program or consultation with an FWP biologist?

A: No, information presented in CAPS is for preliminary landscape scale planning. Information provided through consultation with an FWP biologist and by the Montana Natural Heritage Program is still required for local site level analyses.

Q: Where can I go to get assistance in using CAPS, or if I have other questions about CAPS (e.g. report data errors, offer additional information)?

A: For program and/or policy questions contact Paul Sihler, Chief of Operations — (406) 444-3196.
For technical and/or data questions contact Dawn Anderson, Data Services Bureau Chief — (406) 444-3373.

Q: How do I cite CAPS and CAPS datasets?

A: Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks. Crucial Areas Planning System (CAPS). Published April 2015. Accessed [Insert Date] <http://fwp.mt.gov/fishAndWildlife/conservationInAction/crucialAreas.html>.

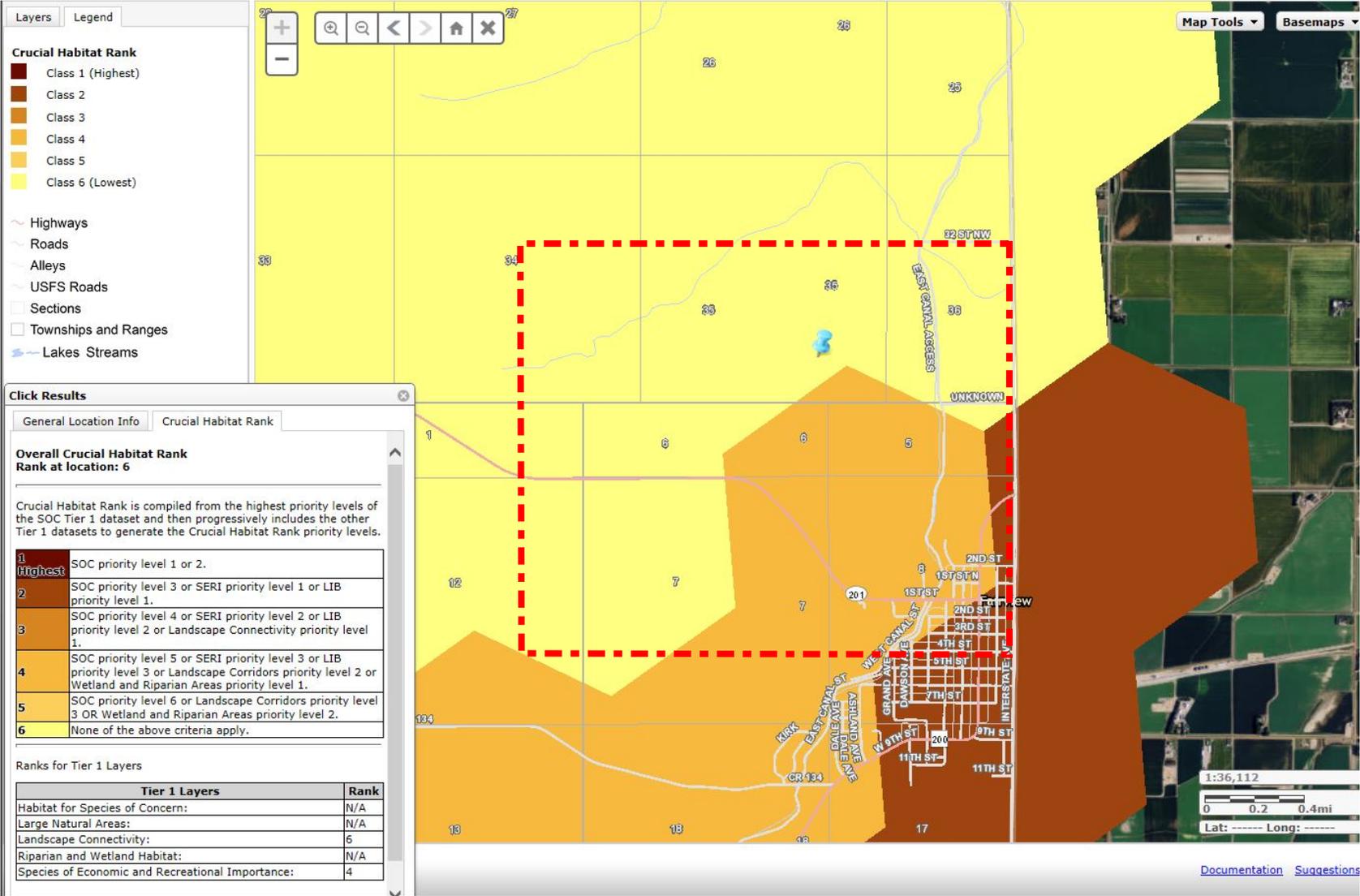
Q: How does CAPS differ from the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP)?

A: Similar to CAPS, SWAP data uses categorical designations to display the relative importance of habitats to species throughout the state. CAPS data differs from SWAP data in that SWAP data primarily emphasize habitats for Montana's species of concern (SOC), whereas CAPS depicts both game and nongame species and their habitats as useful pieces of information when considering potential impacts from development, conservation, and land or species management actions. SWAP data were developed to fulfill obligations for obtaining funding through the State Wildlife Grant (SWG) program, a federal program that assists states to conserve wildlife and habitats at risk of being listed as threatened or endangered. Key elements of each SWAP are the identification of local management needs, threats, priorities, and actions that are needed to prevent declines in species of concern. As such, Montana's SWAP highlights priority areas where specific actions are needed to conserve at risk species and habitats.

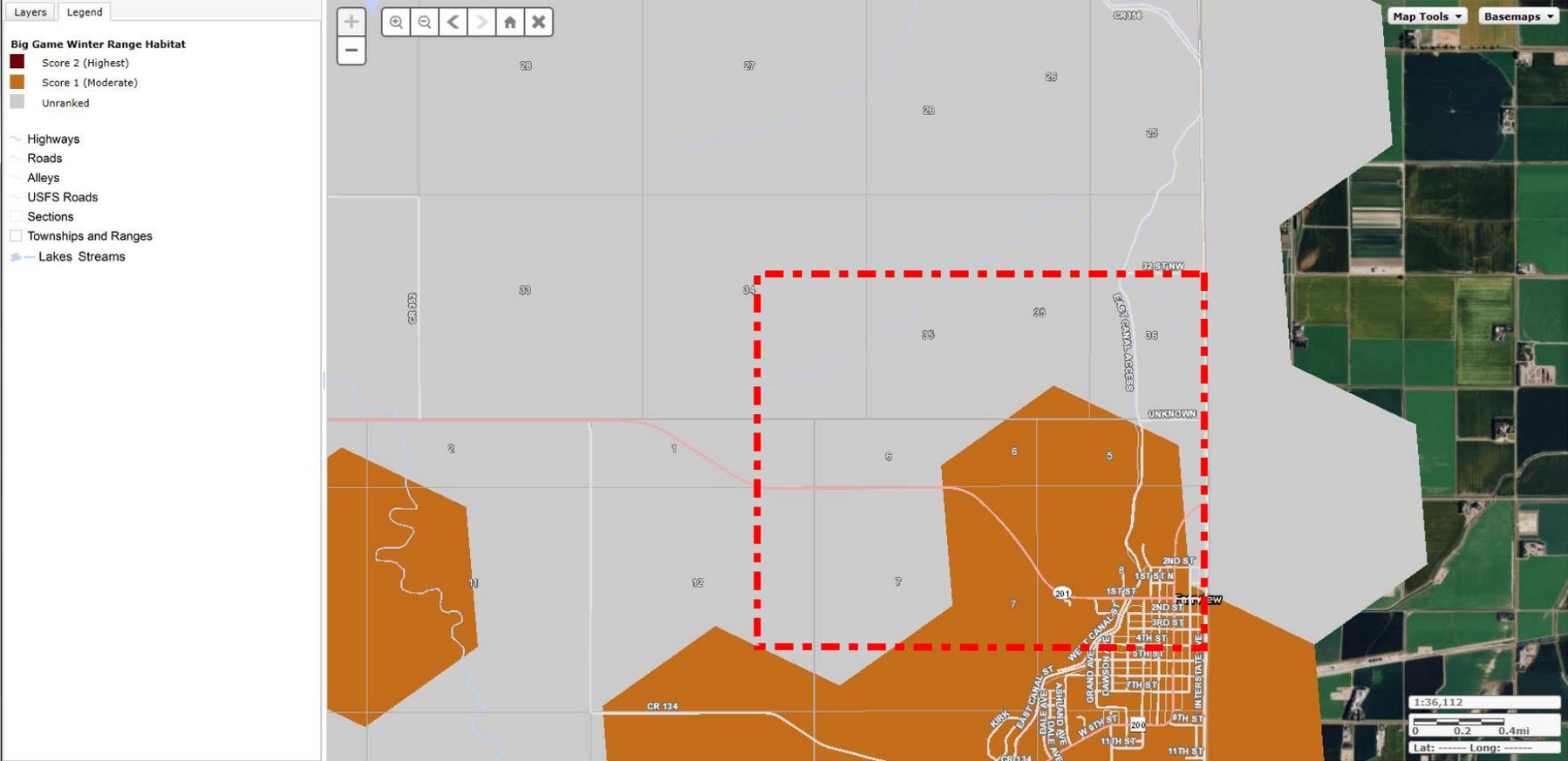
Q: How do I access or download CAPS data for use in my project?

A: The statewide Crucial Habitat Rank and Tier 1 inputs layer is available on FWP's GIS data download page at <http://fwp.mt.gov/doingBusiness/reference/gisData/dataDownload.html>. The west-wide layer is currently available through the regional viewer at westgovchat.org. Other FWP layers may be available through FWP's Mediated Data Request Process (see FWP's GIS data download page for more information).

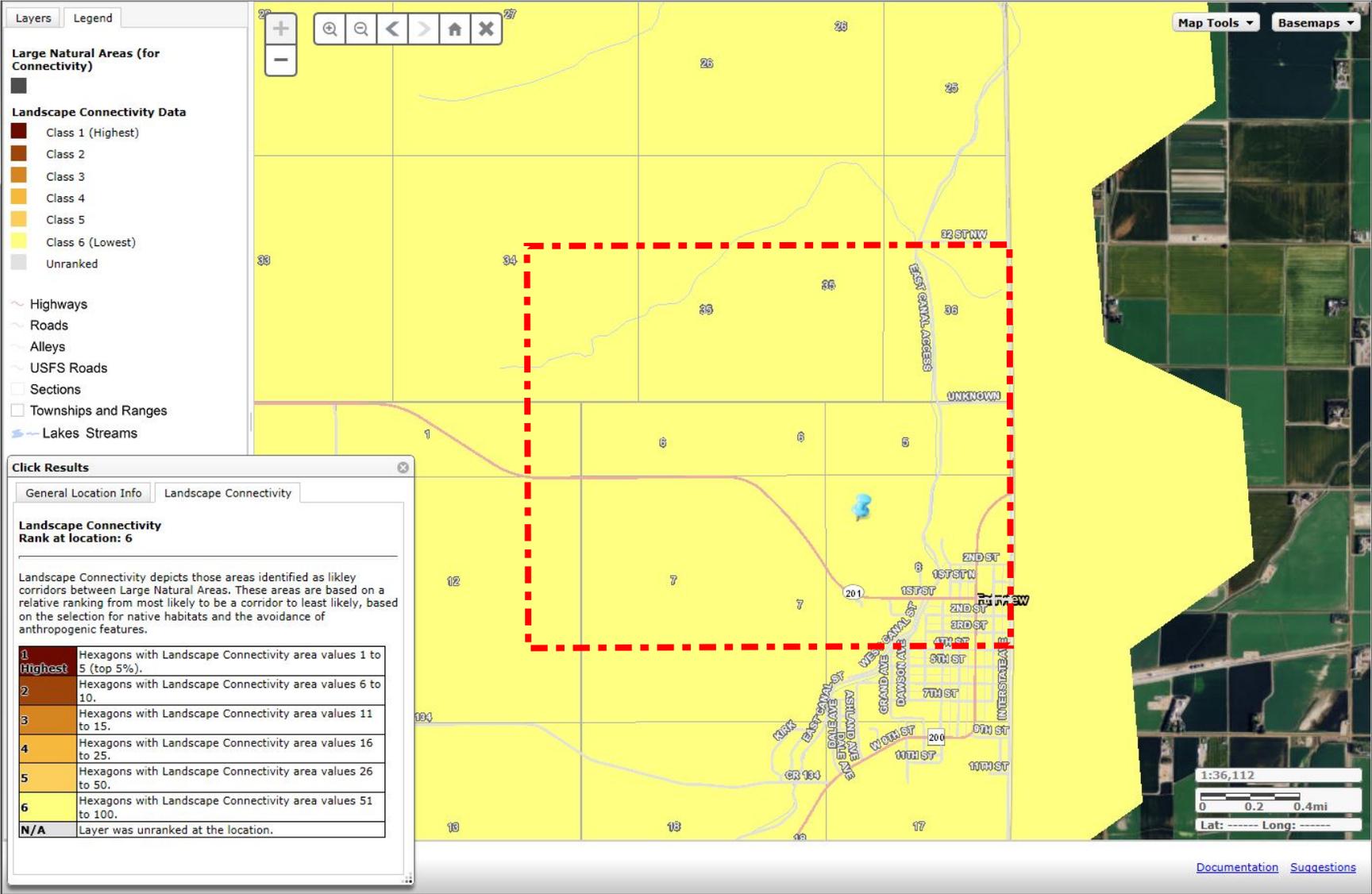
CAPS Crucial Habitat Ranking



CAPS Big Game Winter Range Habitat Ranking



CAPS Landscape Connectivity Ranking



CAPS Terrestrial Game Quality Ranking

Layers Legend

Terrestrial Game Quality

- Class 1 (Highest)
- Class 2
- Class 3
- Class 4 (Lowest)
- Unranked

Highways

Roads

Alleys

USFS Roads

Sections

Townships and Ranges

Lakes Streams

Click Results

General Location Info | Terrestrial Game Quality

Terrestrial Game Quality
Class value at location: 4

Terrestrial Game Quality depicts the cumulative 4 categories of species habitat values:
 - Big Game Winter Range
 - Bighorn Sheep/Mountain Goat
 - Forest Carnivores
 - Prairie Grouse

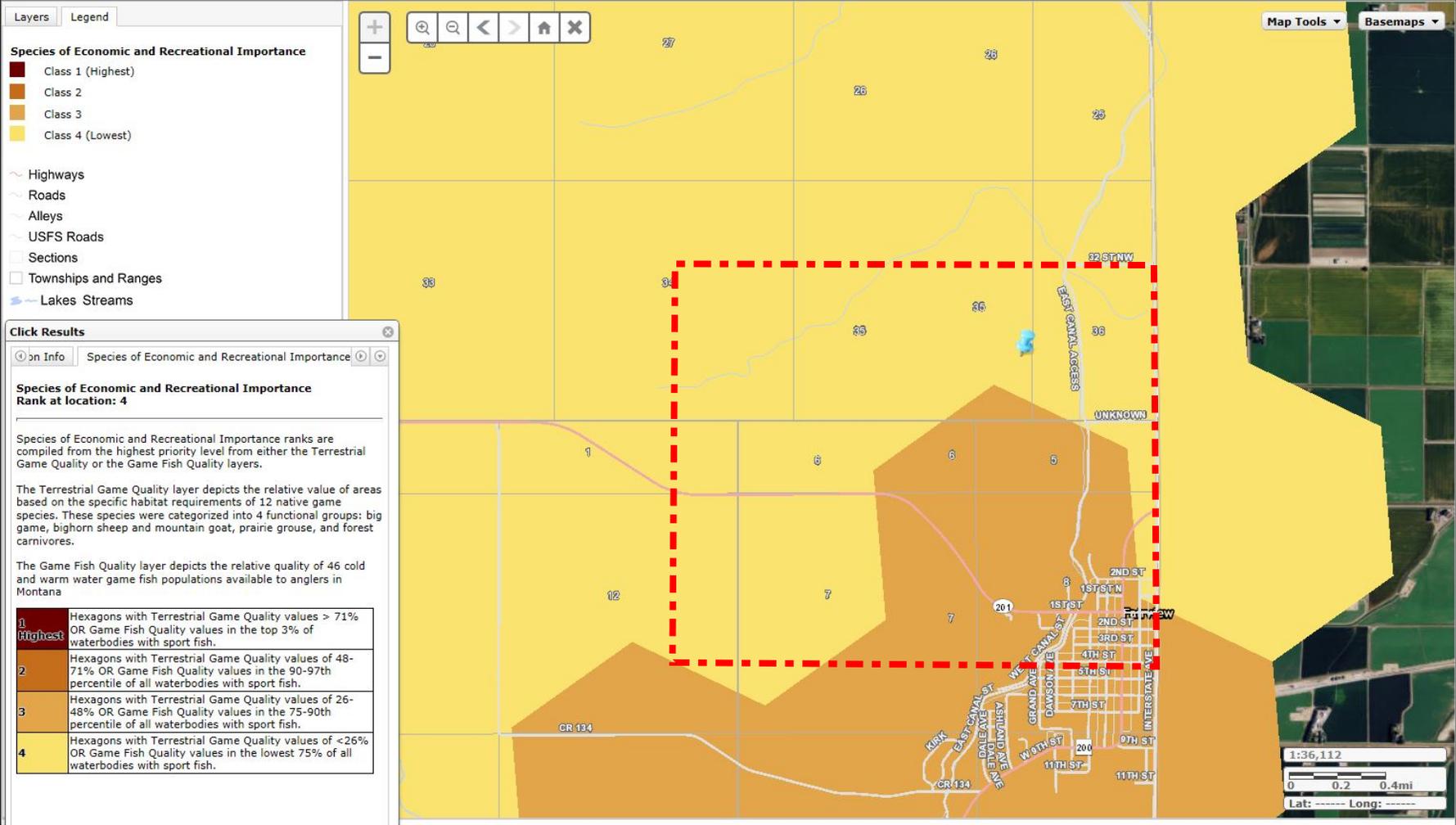
Class values were based on the actual score at a location divided by the total possible score. Values range from 0 to 1.

CLASS	RANGE (0-1)	PERCENT OF STATE
1 (Highest)	> 0.71	5.4%
2	0.48 - 0.71	36.6%
3	0.26 - 0.48	28.9%
4	< 0.26	19.6%
N/A	Not Ranked	9.3%

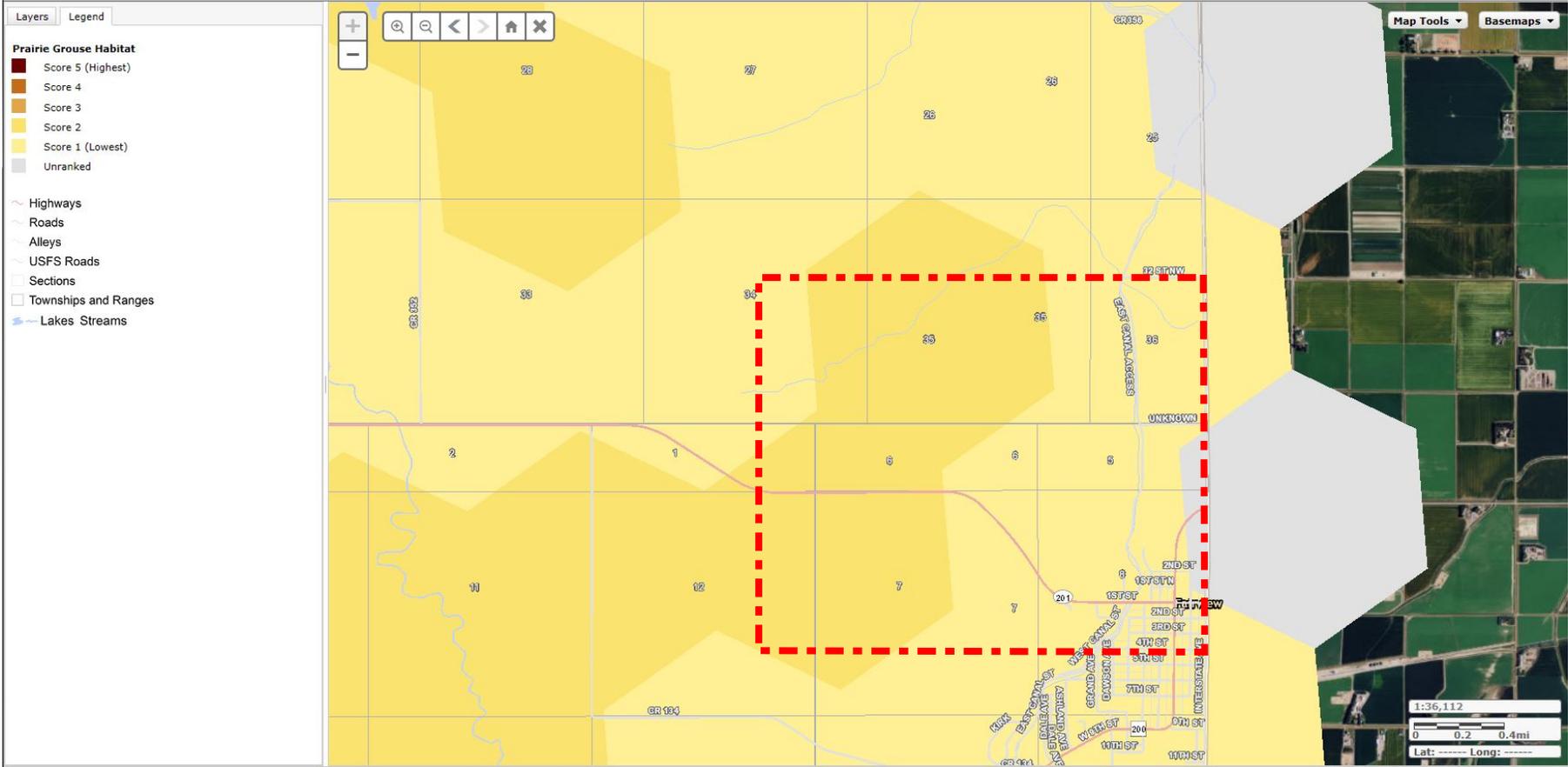
The table below lists habitat values that contributed to this classification. Each category is scaled to be equal. Then when calculating a final score, the big game winter range category value is weighted twice the other categories.

CONTRIBUTING DATA	SCORE (actual/possible)
Big Game Winter Range Habitat	0 / 2
<i>Maximum of the individual scores:</i>	
- Antelope Winter Range	0
- Elk Winter Range	0
- Moose Winter Range	0
- Mule Deer Winter Range	0
- White-tailed Deer Winter Range	0
- Habitat - Grass	0
- Habitat - Sagebrush	0
Bighorn Sheep / Mountain Goat Habitat	0 / 2
<i>Maximum of the individual scores:</i>	
- Bighorn Sheep Range	0
- Mountain Goat Range	0
Forest Carnivore Habitat	0 / 6
<i>Sum of the individual scores:</i>	
- Fisher Habitat	0
- Marten Habitat	0
- Wolverine Habitat	0
Prairie Grouse Habitat	2 / 5
<i>Maximum Sage-grouse Score plus the Sharp-tailed Grouse scores:</i>	
- Sage-grouse Core Area	0
- Sage-grouse Lek Area	0
- Sharp-tailed Grouse Habitat	2

CAPS Species of Economic and Recreational Importance Ranking



CAPS Prairie Grouse Habitat Ranking





APPENDIX E: INVADERS DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS AND MONTANA NOXIOUS WEED LIST

Fairview – West (Phase I)

FINAL Environmental Scan Report

May 27, 2015

Montana Noxious Weed List

Effective: December 2013

PRIORITY 1A These weeds are not present or have a very limited presence in Montana. Management criteria will require eradication if detected, education, and prevention:

- (a) Yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*)
- (b) Dyer's woad (*Isatis tinctoria*)

PRIORITY 1B These weeds have limited presence in Montana.

Management criteria will require eradication or containment and education:

- (a) Knotweed complex (*Polygonum cuspidatum*, *P. sachalinense*, *P. × bohemicum*, *Fallopia japonica*, *F. sachalinensis*, *F. × bohemica*, *Reynoutria japonica*, *R. sachalinensis*, and *R. × bohemica*)
- (b) Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*)
- (c) Rush skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*)
- (d) Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)

PRIORITY 2A These weeds are common in isolated areas of Montana. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts:

- (a) Tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*, *Jacobaea vulgaris*)
- (b) Meadow hawkweed complex (*Hieracium caespitosum*, *H. praealtum*, *H. floridundum*, and *Pilosella caespitosa*)
- (c) Orange hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*, *Pilosella aurantiaca*)
- (d) Tall buttercup (*Ranunculus acris*)
- (e) Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*)
- (f) Yellowflag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*)
- (g) Blueweed (*Echium vulgare*)
- (h) Hoary alyssum (*Berteroa incana*)

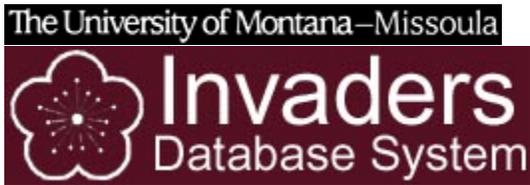
PRIORITY 2B These weeds are abundant in Montana and widespread in many counties. Management criteria will require eradication or containment where less abundant. Management shall be prioritized by local weed districts:

- (a) Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)
- (b) Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
- (c) Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*)
- (d) Whitetop (*Cardaria draba*, *Lepidium draba*)
- (e) Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*, *Rhaponticum repens*)
- (f) Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*, *C. maculosa*)
- (g) Diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*)
- (h) Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*)
- (i) St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
- (j) Sulfur cinquefoil (*Potentilla recta*)
- (k) Common tansy (*Tanacetum vulgare*)
- (l) Oxeye daisy (*Leucanthemum vulgare*)
- (m) Houndstongue (*Cynoglossum officinale*)
- (n) Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*)
- (o) Saltcedar (*Tamarix spp.*)
- (p) Flowering rush (*Butomus umbellatus*)
- (q) Eurasian watermilfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)
- (r) Curlyleaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*)

Priority 3 Regulated Plants: (NOT MONTANA LISTED NOXIOUS WEEDS)

These regulated plants have the potential to have significant negative impacts. The plant may not be intentionally spread or sold other than as a contaminant in agricultural products. The state recommends research, education and prevention to minimize the spread of the regulated plant.

- Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*)
- Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*)
- Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)



Wednesday, April 15, 2015

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Query By Area

5 Northwestern States:

- [Query by Name](#)
- [Query From List](#)
- [Query by Area](#)
- [Query From Map](#)
- [Links Database](#)

You queried the area of Richland County in Montana from 1875 to 2015 for **Exotic Species**.

Results of Query

Other Services:

- [INVADERS Data Entry](#)
- [Weed Alert Service](#)
- [State/Provincial Noxious Weed Lists](#)
- [Biocontrol Service](#)
- [Blackfoot Weed Management](#)
- [ID/MT Risk Assessment](#)
- [Verification System](#)

There are 55 species for this query.

Noxious

12

Database queried on: April 15, 2015 Database last updated on: July 27, 2014

Genus	Species	Common Name	Noxious In
Medicago	sativa	alfalfa	
Gypsophila	paniculata	baby's breath	WA
Solanum	dulcamara	bittersweet nightshade	
Polygonum	convolvulus	black bindweed	
Solanum	nigrum	black nightshade	
Setaria	verticillata	bristly foxtail	
Ranunculus	testiculatus	bur buttercup	
Poa	compressa	Canada bluegrass	
Cirsium	arvense	Canada thistle	ID, MT, OR, WA, WY
Asperugo	procumbens	catchweed	
Lepidium	perfoliatum	clasping pepperweed	
Campanula	glomerata	clustered bellflower	
Chenopodium	album	common lambsquarters	
Vaccaria	pyramidata	cowcockle	
Campanula	rapunculoides	creeping bellflower	
Rumex	crispus	curly dock	
Euphorbia	cyparissias	cypress spurge	
Linaria	dalmatica	dalmatian toadflax	ID, MT, OR, WA, WY
Alyssum	desertorum	dwarf alyssum	

About

INVADERS:

- [Statistics](#)
- [INVADERS Citation](#)
- [Purpose](#)
- [Goals](#)
- [Potential users](#)
- [Applications](#)
- [Publications](#)
- [Demonstration projects](#)
- [Comments](#)

Rhamnus	cathartica	European buckthorn	
Lappula	echinata	European sticktight	
Thlaspi	arvense	field pennycress	
Descurainia	sophia	flixweed	
Poa	palustris	fowl bluegrass	
Senecio	mikanioides	German ivy	
Polygonum	sachalinense	giant knotweed	OR,WA
Setaria	viridis	green foxtail	
Cardaria	draba	hoary cress	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY
Poa	pratensis	Kentucky bluegrass	
Kochia	scoparia	kochia	OR,WA
Echinochloa	crusgalli	large barnyard grass	
Euphorbia	esula	leafy spurge	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY
Prunus	tomentosa	nanking cherry	
Chenopodium	glaucum	oakleaf goosefoot	
Sonchus	arvensis	perennial sowthistle	ID,WA,WY
Matricaria	matricarioides	pineapple weed	
Lactuca	serriola	prickly lettuce	
Polygonum	aviculare	prostrate knotweed	
Phalaris	arundinacea	reed canarygrass	WA
Centaurea	repens	Russian knapweed	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY
Elaeagnus	angustifolia	Russian olive	
Salsola	iberica	Russian thistle	
Carthamus	tinctorius	safflower	
Capsella	bursa-pastoris	shepherd's purse	
Camelina	microcarpa	smallseed false flax	
Silene	csereii	smooth catchfly	
Centaurea	maculosa	spotted knapweed	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY
Eragrostis	cilianensis	stinkgrass	
Sisymbrium	altissimum	tall tumbled mustard	
Tamarix	spp.	Tamarix complex (combined)	MT,OR,WA,WA,WY
Lycopersicon	lycopersicum	tomato	
Hibiscus	trionum	venice mallow	
Tragopogon	dubius	western salsify	
Brassica	kaber	wild mustard	
Avena	fatua	wild oat	



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Query By Area

5 Northwestern States:

- [Query by Name](#)
- [Query From List](#)
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- [Links Database](#)

You queried the area of Richland County in Montana from 1875 to 2015 for **Noxious Species**.

Results of Query

Other Services:

- [INVADERS Data Entry](#)
- [Weed Alert Service](#)
- [State/Provincial Noxious Weed Lists](#)
- [Biocontrol Service](#)
- [Blackfoot Weed Management](#)
- [ID/MT Risk Assessment](#)
- [Verification System](#)

There are 14 species for this query.

Exotic

12

Database queried on: April 15, 2015 Database last updated on: July 27, 2014

Genus	Species	Common Name	Noxious In	Exotic
Gypsophila	paniculata	baby's breath	WA	×
Solanum	rostratum	buffalobur	ID,OR,WA	
Cirsium	arvense	Canada thistle	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY	×
Linaria	dalmatica	dalmatian toadflax	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY	×
Polygonum	sachalinense	giant knotweed	OR,WA	×
Cardaria	draba	hoary cress	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY	×
Kochia	scoparia	kochia	OR,WA	×
Euphorbia	esula	leafy spurge	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY	×
Sonchus	arvensis	perennial sowthistle	ID,WA,WY	×
Phalaris	arundinacea	reed canarygrass	WA	×
Centaurea	repens	Russian knapweed	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY	×
Centaurea	maculosa	spotted knapweed	ID,MT,OR,WA,WY	×
Tamarix	spp.	Tamarix complex (combined)	MT,OR,WA,WA,WY	×
Mirabilis	nyctaginea	wild four o'clock	WA	



APPENDIX F: SHPO FILE SEARCH RESULTS

Fairview – West (Phase I)

FINAL Environmental Scan Report

May 27, 2015

Dan Norderud

From: Murdo, Damon <dmurdo@mt.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, April 21, 2015 1:12 PM
To: Dan Norderud
Subject: RE: Fairview West CRIS/CRABS File Search Request
Attachments: CRABS.pdf; CRIS.pdf; 2015042104.pdf



April 21, 2015

Daniel Norderud
RP&A Inc.
PO Box 5653
Helena MT 59604

RE: FAIRVIEW – WEST STPP 201-2(14)64 UPN 8065000. SHPO Project #: 2015042104

Dear Mr. Norderud:

I have conducted a cultural resource file search for the above-cited project. According to our records there have been several previously recorded sites within the designated search locale. In addition to the sites there have been a few previously conducted cultural resource inventories done in the areas. I've attached a list of the sites and reports. If you would like any further information regarding the sites or reports you may contact me at the number listed below.

It is SHPO's position that any structure over fifty years of age is considered historic and is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. If any structures are to be altered and are over fifty years old we would recommend that they be recorded and a determination of their eligibility be made.

Based on the ground disturbance required by this undertaking we feel that this project has the potential to impact cultural properties. We would ask that you contact Steve Platt at the Dept. of Transportation for any concerns that he may have regarding this project and any proposed alternative alignments. We recommend that a cultural resource inventory be conducted once an alternative is selected in order to determine whether or not sites exist and if they will be impacted.

If you have any further questions or comments you may contact me at (406) 444-7767 or by e-mail at dmurdo@mt.gov. I have attached an invoice for the file search. Thank you for consulting with us.

Sincerely,

Damon Murdo
Cultural Records Manager
State Historic Preservation Office

File: MDT/2015

Township:24 N	Range:60E	Section:5
VINSON	EDRIE L.	
4 / /1988	LOWER YELLOWSTONE PROJECT MAIN CANAL BRIDGE U.S. RECLAMATION SERVICE 1907-1908	
CRABS Document Number:	RL 4 30084	Agency Document Number:
Township:24 N	Range:60E	Section:5
BRUMLEY	JOHN H.	
9 / /2000	A CULTURAL INVENTORY OF 14 BRIDGE PROJECTS AREAS WITHIN RICHLAND COUNTY, MONTANA	
CRABS Document Number:	RL 6 23550	Agency Document Number: BOR : LY-00-114
Township:24 N	Range:60E	Section:5
KORDECKI	CYNTHIA, ET AL.	
4 / /2001	LOWER YELLOWSTONE IRRIGATION PROJECT, 1996 AND 1997 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY, DAWSON AND RICHLAND COUNTIES, MONTANA AND MCKENZIE COUNTY IN NORTH DAKOTA	
CRABS Document Number:	ZZ 6 23753	Agency Document Number: MTAOLYOO-089
Township:24 N	Range:60E	Section:7
WOOD	GARVEY C.	
10 /29/1985	HILDE CONSTRUCTION/JOHNSON DEVELOPMENT CO. GRAVEL PIT	
CRABS Document Number:	RL 4 8935	Agency Document Number:
Township:24 N	Range:60E	Section:7
ANDERSON	PAUL, ET AL.	
10 / /1986	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED ABANDONED COAL MINE SITES THROUGHOUT MONTANA AND SELECTED HARDROCK SITES IN BUTTE	
CRABS Document Number:	ZZ 2 10784	Agency Document Number:
Township:24 N	Range:60E	Section:7
KLINNER	DUANE G.	
9 /2/1996	SURVEYS OF TWO BORROW AREAS AND ONE FILL AREA NEAR FAIRVIEW, MONTANA FOR THE YELLOSTONE RIVER BRIDGE PROJECT	
CRABS Document Number:	RL 4 18305	Agency Document Number: BRS-SS-200(002)003
Township:24 N	Range:60E	Section:8
AXLINE	JON	
1 / /2012	FAIRVIEW INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS	
CRABS Document Number:	RL 4 33321	Agency Document Number: SFCP 20-2(26)63
Township:24 N	Range:60E	Section:8
BRUMLEY	JOHN H.	
9 / /2000	A CULTURAL INVENTORY OF 14 BRIDGE PROJECTS AREAS WITHIN RICHLAND COUNTY, MONTANA	
CRABS Document Number:	RL 6 23550	Agency Document Number: BOR : LY-00-114

Township:24 N	Range:60E	Section:8
BRUMLEY	JOHN H.	
9 / /2000	A CULTURAL INVENTORY OF 14 BRIDGE PROJECTS AREAS WITHIN RICHLAND COUNTY, MONTANA	
CRABS Document Number: RL 6 23550	Agency Document Number: BOR : LY-00-114	
Township:24 N	Range:60E	Section:8
KORDECKI	CYNTHIA	
3 / /1999	FAIRVIEW LATERAL M SEGMENT CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY, LOWER YELLOWSTONE IRRIGATION PROJECT, RICHLAND COUNTY, MONTANA	
CRABS Document Number: RL 6 21985	Agency Document Number:	
Township:24 N	Range:60E	Section:8
KORDECKI	CYNTHIA, ET AL.	
4 / /2001	LOWER YELLOWSTONE IRRIGATION PROJECT, 1996 AND 1997 CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY, DAWSON AND RICHLAND COUNTIES, MONTANA AND MCKENZIE COUNTY IN NORTH DAKOTA	
CRABS Document Number: ZZ 6 23753	Agency Document Number: MTAOLYOO-089	
Township:24 N	Range:60E	Section:8
ANDERSON	PAUL, ET AL.	
10 / /1986	CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY AND ASSESSMENT OF SELECTED ABANDONED COAL MINE SITES THROUGHOUT MONTANA AND SELECTED HARDROCK SITES IN BUTTE	
CRABS Document Number: ZZ 2 10784	Agency Document Number:	
Township:24 N	Range:60E	Section:8
BRUMLEY	JOHN H.	
10 /1 /1995	A CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS TO THE FAIRVIEW WATER SYSTEM	
CRABS Document Number: RL 6 17420	Agency Document Number:	
Township:24 N	Range:60E	Section:8
VINSON	EDRIE L.	
4 / /1988	LOWER YELLOWSTONE PROJECT MAIN CANAL BRIDGE U.S. RECLAMATION SERVICE 1907-1908	
CRABS Document Number: RL 4 30084	Agency Document Number:	
Township:25 N	Range:59E	Section:36
BRUMLEY	JOHN H.	
9 / /2000	A CULTURAL INVENTORY OF 14 BRIDGE PROJECTS AREAS WITHIN RICHLAND COUNTY, MONTANA	
CRABS Document Number: RL 6 23550	Agency Document Number: BOR : LY-00-114	

Site #	Twp	Rng	Sec	QS	Site Type1	Site Type 2	Time Period	Owner	NR Status
24RL0204	24 N	60 E	5	Comb	Historic Irrigation System	Historic Reclamation	1900-1909	BOR	CD
24RL0186	24 N	60 E	5		Historic Vehicular/Foot Bridge	Null	1900-1909	MDOT Other	Ineligible
24RL0230	24 N	60 E	6	SE	Historic Railroad	Null	Historic More Than One Decade	Private	CD
24RL0204	24 N	60 E	7	Comb	Historic Irrigation System	Historic Reclamation	1900-1909	BOR	CD
24RL0147	24 N	60 E	7	SE	Historic Mining	Historic Coal Mine	1910-1919	State Owned	undetermined
24RL0204	24 N	60 E	8	Comb	Historic Irrigation System	Historic Reclamation	1900-1909	BOR	CD
24RL0376	24 N	60 E	8	NE	Historic Residence	Null	1910-1919	Private	CD
24RL0146	24 N	60 E	8	NW	Historic Mining	Historic Coal Mine	1910-1919	State Owned	Unresolved
24RL0114	24 N	60 E	8	NW	Historic Vehicular/Foot Bridge	Null	1930-1939	No Data	undetermined
24RL0270	24 N	60 E	8	NW	Historic Building Foundation	Null	Historic Period	Combination	Ineligible
24RL0185	24 N	60 E	8	SW	Historic Vehicular/Foot Bridge	Null	1900-1909	MDOT Other	Ineligible
24RL0184	24 N	60 E	8	SW	Historic Vehicular/Foot Bridge	Null	1900-1909	MDOT Other	Ineligible
24RL0204	25 N	59 E	36	Comb	Historic Irrigation System	Historic Reclamation	1900-1909	BOR	CD
24RL0187	25 N	59 E	36	NW	Historic Vehicular/Foot Bridge	Null	1900-1909	MDOT Other	undetermined

Alternative accessible formats of this document will be provided on request. Persons who need an alternative format should contact the Civil Rights Bureau, Department of Transportation, 2701 Prospect Avenue, PO Box 201001, Helena, MT 59620. Telephone 406-444-9229. Those using a TTY may call 1(800)335-7592 or through the Montana Relay Service at 711.