CHECKLIST ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Project Name:	Roger Michel-Expiring CRP to Agricultural Land Classification
Proposed Implementation Date:	Fall 2014
Proponent:	Roger Michel, 1960 25th Road NE, Dutton, MT 59433
Location:	Lease #8612, N2, SE4, Section 25, T26N, R1E-478.30 Acres Lease #3910, SW4, Section 26, T26N, R1E-153.00 Acres
County:	Teton
Trust:	Common Schools

I. TYPE AND PURPOSE OF ACTION

CRP contract #1080A containing 478.30 acres and contract #1078B containing 153.00 acres expires on 09/30/2014. The lessee, Roger Michel, has requested to break these expiring CRP acres. The CRP acres were not offered for re-enrollment due to their relatively high productivity. The tracts were last farmed in 1999. The estimated acres that will be broke and returned to small grain production is 631.30 acres. The lessee plans to spray out the CRP in the fall of 2014 and then direct seed the proposed break area to a spring crop in the spring of 2015. The lessee will then continuously crop half of the section and chemical fallow the other half of the section in 2016 in order to split the tracts into equal fields.

II. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

1. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT, AGENCIES, GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED:

Provide a brief chronology of the scoping and ongoing involvement for this project.

DNRC-Surface Owner
Roger Michel-Lessee
Ryan Rauscher-MFWP
Montana Salinity Control Association
Montana Audubon Society

2. OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES WITH JURISDICTION, LIST OF PERMITS NEEDED:

DNRC is not aware of any other agencies with jurisdiction or other permits needed to complete this project.

3. ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:

Alternative A (No Action) – Deny Roger Michel permission to break the expiring CRP and return it to small grain production.

Alternative B (the Proposed action) – Grant Roger Michel permission to break the expiring CRP and return it to small grain production.

III. IMPACTS ON THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

- *RESOURCES potentially impacted are listed on the form, followed by common issues that would be considered.*
- *Explain POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS following each resource heading.*
- *Enter "NONE" If no impacts are identified or the resource is not present.*

4. GEOLOGY AND SOIL QUALITY, STABILITY AND MOISTURE:

Consider the presence of fragile, compactable or unstable soils. Identify unusual geologic features. Specify any special reclamation considerations. Identify any cumulative impacts to soils.

The tracts consist of flat to gently rolling topography. The below table outlines the soil types that will be broke.

Slope	Class	T-Factor	WEG	Estimated WW Yield	Acres	Section
0-4%	3E	5	6	41 bu/acre	254.50	25
0-4%	3E	5	6	41 bu/acre	79.80	26
4-8%	3E	5	6	40 bu/acre	176.10	25
4-8%	3E	5	6	40 bu/acre	21.00	26
0-2%	5W	5	6	0 bu/acre	8.70	25
0-2%	5W	5	6	0 bu/acre	52.20	26
0-2%	6W	5	4	0 bu/acre	39.00	25
TOTAL	3E				531.40	
TOTAL	5W				60.90	
TOTAL	6W				39.00	
TOTAL	BREAK				631.30	

Class 3 soils have severe limitations that restrict the choice of plants and require special conservation practices. Class 5 soils are subject to little or no erosion but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that restrict their use mainly to pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat. Class 6 soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and that restrict their use to mainly pasture, rangeland, forestland, or wildlife habitat. The letter "e" shows that there is an erosion hazard unless close-growing plant cover is maintained. The letter "w" shows that water in or on the soil surface interferes with plant growth or cultivation. In some soils the wetness can be partly corrected by artificial drainage.

The class 3E soils have an expected yield of 40-41 bu/acre for winter wheat are susceptible to wind and water erosion. These erosion concerns will be mitigated due to the residue produced not being destroyed by the utilization of no-till farming practices. Clearly, the majority of the soils on this tract meet DNRC's land break requirements.

The class 5W soils have an expected yield of 0 bu/acre due to water on the soil surface. There was no water on the soil surface at the time of the field evaluation. This soil should have relatively the same productivity as the 3E soils and is likely inaccurately mapped. The yield concerns for this soil type will be mitigated due to the residue produced not being destroyed by the utilization of no-till farming practices. The no-till farming practice aides in absorbing excess water and not allowing it to runoff onto this soil type. No-till farming will allow this soil type to become productive and have an equivalent yield to the adjacent soil types

The class 6W soils have an expected yield of 0 bu/acre due to water on the soil surface. There was no water on the soil surface at the time of the field evaluation. This soil should have relatively the same productivity as the 3E soils and is likely inaccurately mapped. The yield concerns for this soil type will be mitigated due to the residue produced not being destroyed by the utilization of no-till farming practices. The no-till farming practice aides in absorbing excess water and not allowing it to runoff onto this soil type. No-till farming will allow this soil type to become productive and have an equivalent yield to the adjacent soil.

The last noted practice type was CP-2 and C-12 which is for a native seeding and a food plot. The reason for initial enrollment in CRP is for increased revenue and due to farming difficulties presented by the utilization of mechanical tillage which destroyed the resided produced by small grain production.

Jane Holzer, Montana Salinity Control Association commented, "State Lease #3910 and #8612 in T26N R1E Sections 25 and 26. Teton County MSCA has not seen these sites in person but there is no evidence from historical aerial photos of any salinity issues on or near these tracks prior to CRP. MSCA has grave concerns about potential CRP breaking in northern Liberty County and portions of Teton County so I hope we will be consulted on these." (See attached E-mail).

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5. WATER QUALITY, QUANTITY AND DISTRIBUTION:
Identify important surface or groundwater resources. Consider the potential for violation of ambient water quality standards, drinking water maximum contaminant levels, or degradation of water quality. Identify cumulative effects to water resources.

There are no documented and/or recorded water rights associated with the tracts. Other water quality and/or quantity issues will not be impacted by the proposed action.

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6. AIR QUALITY:
What pollutants or particulate would be produced? Identify air quality regulations or zones (e.g. Class I air shed) the project would influence. Identify cumulative effects to air quality.

No cumulative effects to air quality are anticipated.

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7. VEGETATION COVER, QUANTITY AND QUALITY:
What changes would the action cause to vegetative communities? Consider rare plants or cover types that would be affected. Identify cumulative effects to vegetation.

The existing vegetation is native and introduced species consisting of primarily slender, intermediate, and western wheatgrass and alfalfa. The tracts were last farmed in 1999. The vegetative community will be altered by the reclassification. The conversion of CRP to small grain production will increase the overall productivity of the tracts as the current grass stand has very low vigor.

A review of Natural Heritage data through the NRIS was conducted and there were no plant species of concern noted or potential species of concern noted on the NRIS survey.

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8. TERRESTRIAL, AVIAN AND AQUATIC LIFE AND HABITATS:
Consider substantial habitat values and use of the area by wildlife, birds or fish. Identify cumulative effects to fish and wildlife.

Ryan Rauscher, Wildlife Biologist,-MT Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, commented, "I have reviewed the Teton County DNRC breaking request #3910 and 8612 that I received from your office March 12, 2014. Any breaking of permanent vegetative cover and conversion to grain will not be positive for wildlife species in general, and specifically problematic for ground nesting birds, small mammals, upland game birds, mule deer and antelope populations. This proposal is near the Teton River where an EHD epidemic drastically reduced white-tailed deer populations. Loss of permanent vegetative cover will slow the recovery of white-tailed deer in the area. Because of those considerations I would ask that DNRC not allow the tracts to be broken." See attached letter.

These concerns will be somewhat mitigated as the proposed action will remove the permanent vegetative cover, but the residue produced in small grains production will still provide limited cover and food for the area wildlife. FWP did provide site specific comments regarding this proposed break.

Converting existing CRP acres to agricultural land will decrease wildlife thermal and hiding cover. This reduction of cover may adversely impact various wildlife species including songbirds, upland game birds, waterfowl, antelope, white tailed deer, and mule deer. Agricultural land may provide a limited food source for wildlife species including deer, antelope, upland game birds and migrating waterfowl. No comments were received from the Montana Audubon Society.

9. UNIQUE, ENDANGERED, FRAGILE OR LIMITED ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES:
Consider any federally listed threatened or endangered species or habitat identified in the project area. Determine effects to wetlands. Consider Sensitive Species or Species of special concern. Identify cumulative effects to these species and their habitat.

There are no threatened or endangered species, sensitive habitat types, or other species of special concern associated with the proposed project area. Montana FWP did provide site specific comments regarding wildlife, (see item #8). At this time, no known unique, endangered, fragile or limited environmental resources have been identified within the proposed project area. The project consists of two tracts of CRP totaling 631.30 acres which is only a very small portion of the total CRP acres held within Teton County.

A review of Natural Heritage data through the NRIS was conducted. There were one animal species of concern and zero potential species of concern noted on the NRIS survey: Birds-Burrowing Owl. These particular tracts of CRP do not contain many, if any of this species. If any are present, they may be dispersed into surrounding permanent cover.

With the use of the USDA-NRCS Conservation Plan, minimum cumulative effects are anticipated.

10. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES:
Identify and determine effects to historical, archaeological or paleontological resources.

Patrick Rennie, DNRC archaeologist, was contacted and he stated that due to the tracts being previously farmed, no historical, archaeological, or paleontological resources would be present.

11. AESTHETICS:
Determine if the project is located on a prominent topographic feature, or may be visible from populated or scenic areas. What level of noise, light or visual change would be produced? Identify cumulative effects to aesthetics.

Since the field is currently in CRP and the surrounding tracts are all either CRP or farmed, reclassification as agricultural land will not affect the aesthetics of the area.

12. DEMANDS ON ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES OF LAND, WATER, AIR OR ENERGY:
Determine the amount of limited resources the project would require. Identify other activities nearby that the project would affect. Identify cumulative effects to environmental resources.

The demand on environmental resources such as land, water, air, or energy will not be affected by the proposed action. The proposed action will not consume resources that are limited in the area. There are no other projects in the area that will affect the proposed project.

13. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PERTINENT TO THE AREA:
List other studies, plans or projects on this tract. Determine cumulative impacts likely to occur as a result of current private, state or federal actions in the analysis area, and from future proposed state actions in the analysis area that are under MEPA review (scoped) or permitting review by any state agency.

There are no other projects or plans being considered on the tract listed on this EA.

IV. IMPACTS ON THE HUMAN POPULATION

- *RESOURCES potentially impacted are listed on the form, followed by common issues that would be considered.*
- *Explain POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS following each resource heading.*
- *Enter "NONE" If no impacts are identified or the resource is not present.*

14. HUMAN HEALTH AND SAFETY:
Identify any health and safety risks posed by the project.

The proposed project will not change human safety in the area.

15. INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURE ACTIVITIES AND PRODUCTION:
Identify how the project would add to or alter these activities.

The reclassification to agricultural land will increase the vegetative productivity of these tracts. The estimated WW yield is 40-41 bu/acre. In a 50-50 crop fallow system economic returns will vary between $20/acre to $30/acre. The current CRP payment is $45.50/acre at a 44.56% share on Section 25 and $41.31/acre at a 43.90% share on Section 26, but will not be sustained due to the contract expiring. Converting these acres to cropland, the Common Schools trust would see an increase in revenue. In addition, the Common Schools trust will receive 25% of the FSA Direct Contract Payment (DCP).

16. QUANTITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT:
Estimate the number of jobs the project would create, move or eliminate. Identify cumulative effects to the employment market.

The proposed action will not significantly affect long-term employment in the surrounding communities.

17. LOCAL AND STATE TAX BASE AND TAX REVENUES:
Estimate tax revenue the project would create or eliminate. Identify cumulative effects to taxes and revenue.

The proposed action will increase the tax revenue due to the increased revenue generated in small grain production.

18. DEMAND FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICES:
Estimate increases in traffic and changes to traffic patterns. What changes would be needed to fire protection, police, schools, etc.? Identify cumulative effects of this and other projects on government services

There will be no increases in traffic, no changes in traffic patterns, and no need for additional fire protection, or police services.

There will be no direct or cumulative effects on government services.

19. LOCALLY ADOPTED ENVIRONMENTAL PLANS AND GOALS:
List State, County, City, USFS, BLM, Tribal, and other zoning or management plans, and identify how they would affect this project.

The proposed action is in compliance with State and County laws. No other management plans are in effect for the area.

20. ACCESS TO AND QUALITY OF RECREATIONAL AND WILDERNESS ACTIVITIES:
Identify any wilderness or recreational areas nearby or access routes through this tract. Determine the effects of the project on recreational potential within the tract. Identify cumulative effects to recreational and wilderness activities.

These tracts of state land are rural and generally have low recreational value. These tracts are legally accessible and the proposed action is not expected to impact general recreational and wilderness activities on these state tracts.

21. DENSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AND HOUSING:
Estimate population changes and additional housing the project would require. Identify cumulative effects to population and housing

The proposal does not include any changes to housing or developments.

No direct or cumulative effects to population or housing are anticipated.

22. SOCIAL STRUCTURES AND MORES:
Identify potential disruption of native or traditional lifestyles or communities.

There are no native, unique or traditional lifestyles or communities in the vicinity that would be impacted by the proposal.

23. CULTURAL UNIQUENESS AND DIVERSITY:

How would the action affect any unique quality of the area?

The proposed action will not impact the cultural uniqueness or diversity of the area.

24. OTHER APPROPRIATE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES:

Estimate the return to the trust. Include appropriate economic analysis. Identify potential future uses for the analysis area other than existing management. Identify cumulative economic and social effects likely to occur as a result of the proposed action.

The proposed conversion of CRP to agricultural land will greatly improve the productivity on these tracts and increase the return to the trust. The current CRP stand has lost its vigor and has very low productivity. These tracts were not offered for renewal of the CRP contract due to their relatively high productivity. Therefore, converting this acreage to small grain production will provide the Common Schools trust with an estimated return of between $20 - $30/acre, depending on grain prices. No other unique circumstances exist.

EA Checklist Prepared By:	**Name:**	Tony Nickol	**Date:**	March 31, 2014
	Title:	Land Use Specialist, Conrad Unit, Central Land Office		

V. FINDING

25. ALTERNATIVE SELECTED:

Alternative B (the Proposed action) – Grant Roger Michel permission to break the expired CRP and return it to small grain production.

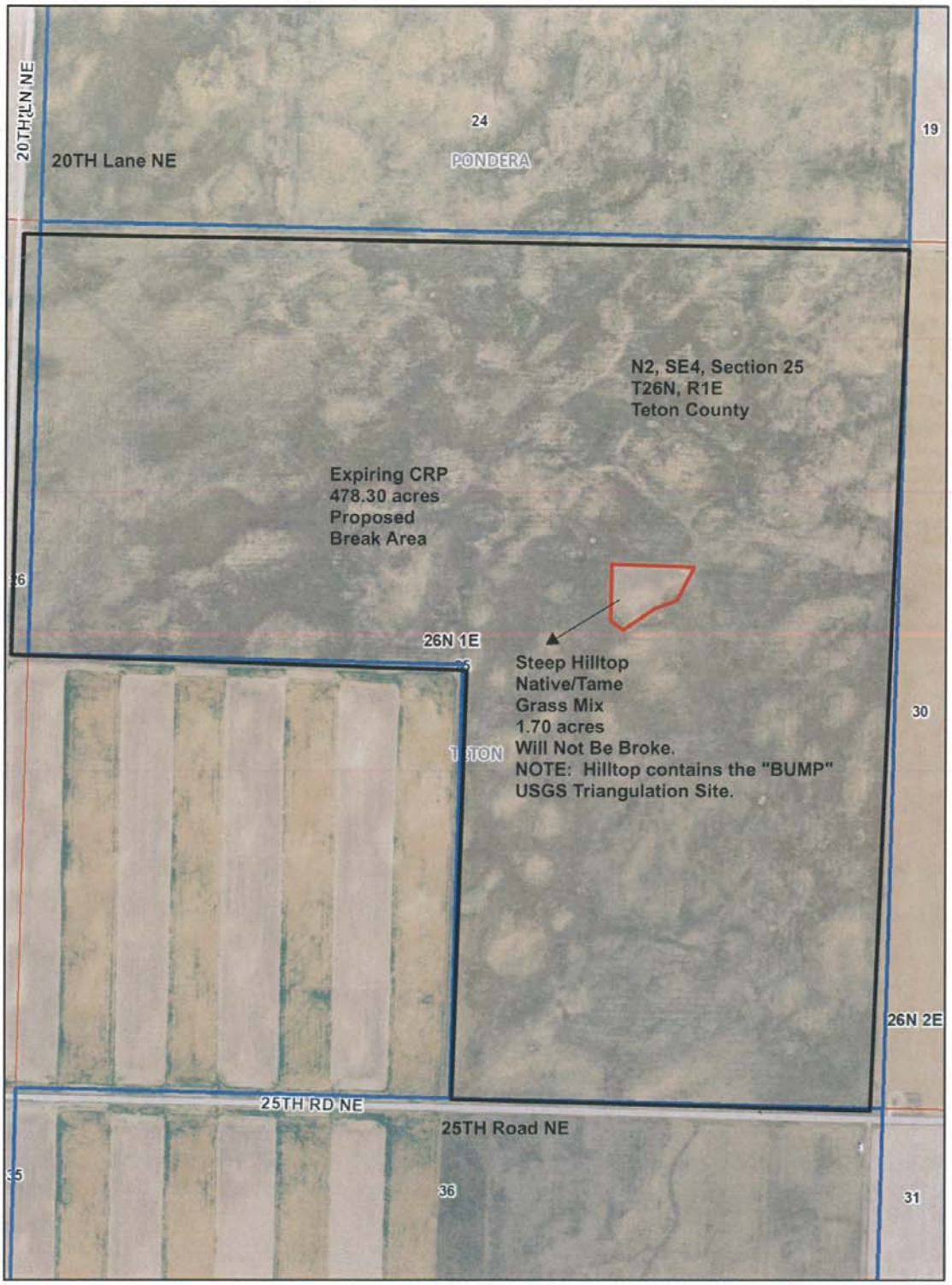
26. SIGNIFICANCE OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS:

This tract of state land is adjacent to highly productive cropland land. Acres meet current Departmental breaking policy, which indicate that soils are suitable for small grain production under no till farming practices. The lessees must work with FSA and NRCS and obtain a Conservation Plan and comply with all sod busting regulations. Breaking these acres will help meet TLMD objectives by increasing revenue to the school trust. An average of 40 bu/acre winter wheat or $20.00 - $30.00 per acre annual return is expected for this acreage. Significant negative impacts are not expected with this 640 acre land break.

27. NEED FOR FURTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS:

[ ] EIS	[ ] More Detailed EA	[X] No Further Analysis

EA Checklist Approved By:	**Name:** Erik Eneboe **Title:** Conrad Unit Manager, CLO, DNRC
Signature:	**Date**: March 31, 2014


20TH LN NE
20TH Lane NE
24
PONDERA
19
N2, SE4, Section 25
T26N, R1E
Teton County
Expiring CRP
478.30 acres
Proposed
Break Area
26N 1E
Steep Hilltop
Native/Tame
Grass Mix
1.70 acres
Will Not Be Broke.
NOTE: Hilltop contains the "BUMP"
USGS Triangulation Site.
30
26N 2E
25TH RD NE
25TH Road NE
36
31

22
23
PONDERA
24
27
26N 1E
25
Expiring CRP
153.00 acres
Proposed
Break Area
TETO
SW4, Section 26
T26N, R1E
Teton County
20TH LN NE
25TH RD NE
25TH Road NE
35
36

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks

3/13/2014

Tony Nickol
DNRC Central Land Office
P.O. Box 961
Conrad, MT 59425

RE: Lease #3910 and 8612
N2, SE4, Section 25, T26N, R1 E -478.3 acres
SW4, Section 26, T26N, R1E – 153 acres
Teton County

Dear Tony,

I have reviewed the Teton County DNRC breaking request #3910 and 8612 that I received from your office March 12, 2014. Any breaking of permanent vegetative cover and conversion to grain will not be positive for wildlife species in general, and specifically problematic for ground nesting birds, small mammals, upland game birds, mule deer and antelope populations. This proposal is near the Teton River where an EHD epidemic drastically reduced white-tailed deer populations. Loss of permanent vegetative cover will slow the recovery of white-tailed deer in the area. Because of those considerations I would ask that DNRC not allow the tracts to be broken.

In 2013, over 9,000 acres of CRP was placed back into production in Teton County. Since 2006, over 40% of all CRP acres in Teton County have been placed back into production. This has had a dramatic negative effect on many wildlife species.

Thanks for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Ryan L. Rauscher
Wildlife Biologist
MT Fish, Wildlife and Parks
514 S. Front. St., Suite C
Conrad, MT 59425
406-271-7033
rrauscher.fwp@gmail.com

DS-252 Version 6-2003

Nickol, Tony

From: Jane Holzer [msca@3rivers.net]
Sent: Friday, March 21, 2014 8:07 PM
To: Nickol, Tony
Subject: CRP breaking

State Lease #3910 and #8612 in T26N R1E Sections 25 and 26. Teton county

MSCA has not seen these sites in person but there is no evidence form historical aerial photos of any salinity issues on or near these tracks prior to CRP.

MSCA has grave concerns about potential CRP breaking in northern Liberty County and portions of Teton county so I hope we will be consulted on these.

Jane Holzer
Program Director
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DS-252 Version 6-2003