

APPENDIX F
SUMMARY OF FACTORS TO CONSIDER
FOR CUMULATIVE EFFECTS
LITTLE BELT, CASTLE, CRAZY MOUNTAINS TRAVEL PLAN

TRAVEL PLANNING:

1. Rocky Mountain Division Travel Plan decisions could be made in 2006/2007. New travel management plan projected to be implemented by June 2008 for entire Rocky Mountain Division (about 21% of acreage on LCNF). [Potential changes are displayed at the end of this appendix for informational purposes.]
2. Gallatin National Forest Travel Plan decision could be made in 2006 for lands adjoining the LCNF in the Crazy Mountains, and other lands around Bozeman. This could alter where and how people go for recreation.
3. Helena National Forest travel plan decisions could be made in 2006/2007 for lands around Helena. This could alter where and how people go for recreation.
4. Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forests travel plan decisions could be made in 2006/2007/2008 for lands around Butte and Dillon. This could alter where and how people go for recreation.
5. Custer National Forest travel plan decisions could be made in 2007/2008 for lands around Billings. This could alter where and how people go for recreation.
6. BLM in eastern Montana is working on travel plans for public lands under their jurisdiction. Decisions could be reached on areas such as the Missouri River Breaks National Monument in 2006/2007.
7. Lands managed by the State of Montana are generally closed to OHV travel except on designated roads. Wildlife Management Areas (game ranges) that are adjacent of NFS lands are generally closed to public motorized travel, and even closed to foot and horse travel during winter months when animals are there.
8. Private lands are offering limited opportunities for OHV travel. Bull Run Ranch near Cascade, MT is selling the rights to their OHV trail system to a private company that will manage and be liable for the operation of the OHV riding. Eagle Butte Adventures operates on a private ranch near Fort Benton and offers guided ATV tours of the ranch and portions of the Missouri Breaks National Monument using their ATVs. Other private landowners may be getting into the recreation business of providing OHV riding opportunities.

TIMBER HARVEST:

1. Dry Fork Vegetation Restoration project on LCNF. Involves 4.9 miles road reconstruction, 1.7 miles new road, and 20.6 miles road decommissioning.
2. Whitetail Salvage. Salvage and thinning near Road 274.
3. Newlan Bugs. Salvage and thinning near Road 830.

PRESCRIBED BURNING :

1. Monarch/Neihart Hazardous Fuel Reduction-Phase I. Involves mechanical fuel treatment and prescribed burning in the interface adjacent to Monarch/Neihart.
2. Ettien Ridge Fuels Reduction. Involves commercial and non-commercial thinning and prescribed burning to reduce hazardous fuels.

3. Fuel treatments around Forest administrative sites, summer homes, radio repeater sites, campgrounds, helispots, and weather stations on Musselshell RD.
4. Mass/Geis Hazardous Fuel Reduction. Involves reduction of hazardous fuels in two drainages near the Forest boundary.

LANDS / ROADS / TRAILS:

1. Castles Small Tracts Act parcel exchange and ROW acquisition. Involves exchange of 17 acres of NFS for 17 acres of private land, and acquisition of 2.5 miles public ROW.
2. East Crazyes Rights-of-Way Exchange. Landowner and USFS working on reciprocal exchange of rights-of-way.
3. Johnson Park Small Tracts Act ROW Exchange and Reservation Strip sale. Exchange of 1 mile private ROW for 1 mile public ROW, and sale of 6 acres of homestead exemption strip held by government.
4. Grasshopper Creek access. Reciprocal access grants to secure public access on Road 9211, and Trails 716 and 723.
5. Snowmobile “d” trail reroute. Reroute about 0.5 mile of snowmobile trail near Bonnie Creek.
6. Taylor Hills Land Exchange. Exchange 152 acres of private land for 157 acres of NFS lands.
7. Hoover Creek Trail Improvements. Potential to reconstruct portions of six trails in the Hoover Creek area, as well as reconstruct at the trailhead.

WILDFIRE:

1. Assume all areas could be burned in a wildfire.
2. Unlikely that this would occur in next 5 years.

UNDETERMINED TRAILS AND ROADS:

1. Refer to them as “undetermined” and not as user-created, and not as non-system.
2. Our task is to determine how these routes will be managed in the future...either incorporated into our system as a road or trail, or decommissioned & closed to motorized travel.

LYNX AMENDMENT:

1. Potential for amendment in policy regarding management of Lynx habitat.

NATIONAL OHV POLICY:

1. New CFR’s that regulate motorized travel were issued in December 2005. All National Forests expected to issue Motorized Vehicle Use Maps consistent with the new CFRs within 4 years.

3-STATE OHV DECISION-2001:

1. Regional Forester decision in 2001 imposed restriction on motorized cross-country travel on all NFS lands.

WILDLIFE HABITAT ON ADJACENT PRIVATE LANDS:

1. Potential for effects on TES and other wildlife species habitat on adjacent private lands, and on adjacent public lands managed by other agencies.

**Potential changes in travel management on
Rocky Mountain Ranger District.**

These three tables reflect the tentative “draft” decision that could be made in 2007 for the southern two-thirds of the Rocky Mountain Ranger District. Until the final decision is issued, data in these tables are subject to change.

**“Draft Table”. Miles of Roads and Trails In the Birch Creek South area
by Type of Wheeled Vehicle Management**

ROADS & TRAILS ON ROCKY MTN. RANGER DISTRICT	DECISION	ALT. 1	ALT. 2	ALT. 3	ALT. 4	ALT. 5
Roads (open yearlong or seasonally to motorized travel).	85 mi.	105	94	83	97	98
Trails (open seasonally to ATV travel).	24 mi.	65	34	0	29	28
Trails (open seasonally to motorcycle travel).	50 mi.	144	119	0	45	44
Subtotal -- motorized	159 mi.	314	247	83	171	170
Roads (closed yearlong to motorized travel).	3 mi.	2	0	20	1	1
Trails (closed yearlong to motorized travel).	259 mi.	136	182	320	255	257
Subtotal--non-motorized	262 mi.	138	182	340	256	258
Grand Total	421 mi.	452 mi.	429 mi.	423 mi.	427 mi.	428 mi.

NOTE: differences in grand totals between alternatives due to the differences in mileage of road and trail abandoned (decommissioned) and not managed as a designated system route.

**“Draft” Table. Summer ROS Acreage - Outside Wilderness
In the Birch Creek South area**

SUMMER ROS CLASSIFICATION	DECISION	ALT. 1	ALT. 2	ALT. 3	ALT. 4	ALT. 5
RURAL	1,820 ac. 1 %	1,820 1 %	1,820 1 %	1,820 1 %	1,820 1 %	1,820 1 %
ROADED NATURAL	42,680 ac. 16 %	48,060 18 %	46,720 18 %	45,990 18 %	46,410 18 %	46,410 18 %
SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED	31,510 ac. 12 %	80,260 30 %	60,580 23 %	4,760 2 %	27,920 11 %	27,920 11 %
SEMI-PRIMITIVE NON-MOTORIZED	151,870 ac. 58 %	130,770 50 %	129,840 50 %	174,040 66 %	150,470 57 %	150,470 57 %
PRIMITIVE	34,300 ac. 13 %	1,270 1 %	23,220 8 %	35,570 13 %	35,560 13 %	35,560 13 %
Total Acreage	262,180 ac. 100 %	262,180	262,180	262,180	262,180	262,180

**“Draft” Table. Winter Recreation Acreage - Outside Wilderness
In the Birch Creek South area**

WINTER CLASSIFICATION	DECISION	ALT. 1	ALT. 2	ALT. 3	ALT. 4	ALT. 5
RURAL	415 ac. 0 %	415 0 %	415 0 %	415 0 %	415 0 %	415 0 %
SEMI-PRIMITIVE MOTORIZED	27,120 ac. 10 %	246,720 94 %	159,680 61 %	0 0 %	98,440 38 %	98,440 38 %
SEMI-PRIMITIVE NON-MOTORIZED	234,645 ac. 90 %	15,045 6 %	102,085 39 %	261,765 100 %	163,325 62 %	163,325 62 %
Total Acreage	262,180 ac. 100 %	262,180	262,180	262,180	262,180	262,180