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Service

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# Amendment to the Recreation Report

## Westside Fire Recovery Project

Happy Camp Oak Knoll and Salmon/Scott River Ranger Districts,  
Klamath National Forest  
Siskiyou County, California

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## **I. Summary of Modifications between Draft and Final EIS**

### ***Additions to Affected Environment section***

“Recreation Features” maps for Beaver Fire, Happy Camp Complex, and Whites Fire are added which display campgrounds, dispersed campsites, trails, trailheads, and river accesses by project area. See Figures 1-6.

Additional field review has verified that the locations for two segments of the Pacific Crest Trail have been displayed incorrectly on project maps. The revised trail alignments are identified and displayed on Figures 7 and 8.

### ***Changes to Affected Environment section***

The number of dispersed campsites in the Beaver Fire area has been corrected.

Lake Mountain trail has been added to the recreation features table for the Happy Camp Complex. Thus the total number of recreation features in the Happy Camp Complex has been revised. The amount of time O’Neil Campground has been closed has been revised.

Three trails have been added to the recreation features table for the Whites Fire. Thus the total number of recreation features in the Whites Fire has been revised.

The title of Table 3 has been corrected to include the words “Potentially Affected” Recreation Features. The Table has been revised and is listed in Section III below.

### ***Additions/Corrections to Environmental Consequences section***

The removal of several salvage harvest units located in the Grider Creek area for Alternative 5 was overlooked in the Draft analysis. This oversight has been corrected.

## **II. Environmental Consequences of Modified Alternatives**

### ***Methods***

The methods used for this analysis can be found in detail in the **Recreation Report**. The methodology section is corrected to include “Geospatial Information System (GIS) analysis.” The analysis indicators are the same as those used in the original recreation report.

### ***Environmental Consequences***

## **Modified Alternative 2**

### **Project Area A: Beaver Fire**

#### ***Direct Effects and Indirect Effects***

The effects of Modified Alternative 2 are the same as described in the Recreation Resource Report for Alternative 2, 3, 4, and 5, except as amended in this report.

#### ***Cumulative Effects***

Same as alternative 2, 3, 4 and 5.

## Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex

### *Direct Effects and Indirect Effects*

The effects of Modified Alternative 2 are the same as described in the Recreation Resource Report for Alternative 2, 3, 4, and 5, except as amended in this report.

Between Draft and Final, the addition of seven new Project Design Features (Recreation and Scenery 6-12) would reduce negative effects to recreation settings at several locations, including along the PCT, and at the Cold Spring Trailhead. However it is likely that these sites would still be adversely affected and not meet their compatible VQO of Retention. See Table 1 below as well as Section III of this amendment for a detailed description of effects.

The use of these same PDFs at both Bear Creek and Lake Mountain trails would reduce negative effects to acceptable levels; the recreation settings for both trails would meet their compatible Partial Retention VQOs.

### *Cumulative Effects*

Same as alternative 2, 3, 4 and 5.

## Project Area C: Whites Fire

### *Direct Effects and Indirect Effects*

The effects of Modified Alternative 2 are the same as described in the Recreation Resource Report for Alternative 2, 3, 4, and 5, except as amended in this report.

### *Cumulative Effects*

Same as alternative 2, 3, 4 and 5.

**Table 1: List of Recreation Features with Adverse Effects to recreation settings from project activities not meeting Visual Quality Objectives for Modified Alternative 2. There are no recreation setting that do not meet Visual Quality Objectives for the Whites Fire area.**

<b>Recreational Feature</b>
<b>Beaver Fire</b>
<i>Klamath Wild &amp; Scenic River</i>
<b>Happy Camp Complex Fire</b>
<i>Klamath Wild &amp; Scenic River</i>
<i>Cold Spring Trailhead</i>
<i>Grider Creek (recommended Wild &amp; Scenic River)</i>
<i>Grider Creek Campground</i>
<i>Grider Creek road (46N66, 46N24X)</i>
<i>Tyler Meadows Trailhead</i>
<i>Pacific Crest Trail (between Cold Spring and Highway 96)</i>

### **Compliant with Law, Policy and the Forest Plan**

There is no change to compliance with law, regulation, policy and the Forest Plan from the Recreation Resource report.

## **Modified Alternative 3**

### **Project Area A: Beaver Fire**

#### *Direct Effects and Indirect Effects*

The effects of Modified Alternative 3 are the same as described for Modified Alternative 2 except as amended in this report.

Modified Alternative 3 has removed the roadside hazard treatments proposed in Alternative 2 along County Road 8G004 located on the south side of the Klamath River. (These treatments would have adverse effects to the recreation setting in other alternatives.) As a result of their removal in Modified Alternative 3, there is no effect to the recreation setting of the Klamath Wild and Scenic River. The recreation settings not meeting visual quality objectives are in Table 2..

#### *Cumulative Effects*

Same as alternative 2, 3, 4 and 5.

### **Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex**

#### *Direct Effects and Indirect Effects*

The effects of Modified Alternative 3 are the same as described for Modified Alternative 2 except as amended in this report.

In Modified Alternative 3, the inclusion of snag retention areas and field and corporate riparian reserves, combined with unit boundary changes have significantly reduced negative effects to two recreation features. See Scenery section in the FEIS for detailed information. The recreation settings for both Grider Creek Campground and Grider Creek (recommended Wild and Scenic River) would *not* be adversely affected. The recreation settings not meeting visual quality objectives are in.

#### *Cumulative Effects*

Same as alternative 2, 3, 4 and 5.

### **Project Area C: Whites Fire**

#### *Direct Effects and Indirect Effects*

The effects of Modified Alternative 3 are the same as described for Modified Alternative 2.

#### *Cumulative Effects*

Same as alternative 2, 3, 4 and 5.

**Table 2: List of Recreation Features with Adverse Effects to recreation settings from project activities not meeting Visual Quality Objectives for Modified Alternative 3. There are no recreation setting that do not meet Visual Quality Objectives for the Beaver Fire and Whites Fire area.**

<b>Recreational Feature</b>
<b>Happy Camp Complex Fire</b>
<i>Klamath Wild &amp; Scenic River</i>
<i>Cold Spring Trailhead</i>
<i>Grider Creek road (46N66, 46N24X)</i>
<i>Tyler Meadows Trailhead</i>
<i>Pacific Crest Trail (between north boundary of Marble Mountain Wilderness and Forest road 45N72X)</i>

**Compliant with Law, Policy and the Forest Plan**

There is no change to compliance with law, regulation, policy and the Forest Plan from the Recreation Resource report.

**III.Modification of Environmental Consequences by Fire Area since the Draft EIS**

**Affected Environment**

“Recreation Features” maps for Beaver Fire, Happy Camp Complex, and Whites Fire are added which display campgrounds, dispersed campsites, trails, trailheads, and river accesses by project area. See Figures 1-6.

The title of Table 3 has been corrected to include the words “Potentially Affected” Recreation Features. Some recreation features within project areas such as several Wilderness trails have not been listed because of their distance from project activities and likely no effect to recreation settings.

The Affected Environment for Recreation is the same as described in the Recreation Resource report except as noted below.

**Project Area A: Beaver Fire**

The following sentence in the last paragraph is corrected to read “For the Beaver Fire, there are five recreation features within the project area (one developed campground and four features related to dispersed recreation).

The number of dispersed campsites located with the project area has been revised to clarify only one campsite is located within the project area. The Pacific Crest Trail is not located within the project area and has been removed from the Table. This is reflected in Table 3 below.

**Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex**

The following sentence in the last paragraph is corrected to read “For the Happy Camp Complex Fire, there are 24 recreation features within the project area (five developed campgrounds and 19 features related to dispersed recreation). “

Additional field review has verified that the locations for two segments of the Pacific Crest Trail have been displayed incorrectly on project maps. The revised trail alignments are identified and displayed on Figures 7 and 8. These new trail locations will need to be surveyed and mapped to current GIS standards before incorporation into the Forest’s Trails corporate data layer.

In Table 3 “Johnsons Bar River Access” is corrected to read “Johnson Bar River Access.” Bridge Flat Campground is corrected to read “Bridge Flat.” “Bear Lake Trailhead” is corrected to read “Bear Creek Trailhead.”

In Table 3 O’Neil Campground (closed for 6 years) is corrected to read “O’Neil Campground (closed for 8+ years)”.

In Table 3 Lake Mountain Trail is added to table.

The number of dispersed campsites located within the project area is revised to clarify 34 campsites are located within the project area. This is reflected in Table 3 below.

**Project Area C: Whites Fire**

The following sentence in the last paragraph is corrected to read “For the Whites Fire, there are 13 recreation features within the project area (one developed campground and 12 features related to dispersed recreation). “

In Table 3 three trails have been added: Tanners Peak, Snoozer, and East Whites.

The number of dispersed campsites located within the project area is revised to clarify two campsites are located within the project area. This is reflected in Table 3 below.

**Table 3 (Modified from Table 1 in Recreation Report) - Summary of Potentially Affected Recreation Features located within Beaver Fire, Happy Camp Complex Fire, and Whites Fire Project Areas.**

<b>Recreational Feature</b>	<b>Feature Description</b>
<b>Beaver Fire</b>	
Klamath River	Designated National Wild and Scenic River
Gottville River Access	Klamath River access
Highway 96 State of Jefferson Scenic Byway	National Forest Scenic Byway
Beaver Creek Campground	Developed Campground
Dispersed Campsites (1) <sup>1</sup>	51D010 shown on Motor Vehicle Use Map
<b>Happy Camp Complex Fire</b>	
Klamath River	Designated National Wild and Scenic River
Indian Creek River Access	Klamath River access
Scott River	Designated National Wild and Scenic River
Johnson Bar River Access	Scott River access
Townsend Gulch River Access	Scott River access

<sup>1</sup> Total number of dispersed campsites shown is taken from 2012 Motor Vehicle Use map and does not include campsites in Wilderness or immediately adjacent to forest roads.

<b>Recreational Feature</b>	<b>Feature Description</b>
Gold Flat River Access	Scott River access
Sugar Pine River Access	Scott River access
Tompkins Creek River Access	Scott River access
Bridge Flat	Scott River access
Elk Creek	Recommended National Wild and Scenic River
Grider Creek	Recommended National Wild and Scenic River
Pacific Crest Trail (PCT)	National Scenic Trail
Cold Spring Trailhead	PCT access/Marble Mountain Wilderness access
Tyler Meadows Trailhead	PCT access/Marble Mountain Wilderness access
Kelsey Creek Trail	National Recreation Trail
Bear Creek Trailhead	Kelsey Creek Trail access
Highway 96 State of Jefferson Scenic Byway	National Forest Scenic Byway
Sarah Totten Campground	Developed Campground
ONeil Creek Campground	Developed Campground (closed for 8+ years)
Grider Creek Campground	Developed Campground
Curly Jack Campground	Developed Campground
Dispersed Campsites (34) <sup>2</sup>	As shown on Motor Vehicle Use Map
Lake Mountain Trail	Forest Trail
Lake Mountain Lookout	Fire Lookout
<b>Whites Fire</b>	
North Fork Salmon River	Designated National Wild and Scenic River
South Russian Creek	Recommended National Wild and Scenic River
Pacific Crest Trail	National Scenic Trail
Mule Bridge Trailhead	Dispersed Campsites, Marble Mountain Wilderness access
Tanners Peak Trail	Forest Trail
Snoozer Trail	Forest Trail
Timber Camp Trailhead	Russian Wilderness access
South Russian Trailhead	Russian Wilderness access
East Whites Trail	Forest Trail
Music Creek Trailhead	Russian Wilderness access
Idlewild Campground	Developed Campground
Robinson Flat	Dispersed campsites

Recreational Feature	Feature Description
Dispersed Campsites (2) <sup>3</sup>	54D001, 54D011 shown on Motor Vehicle Use Map

## Environmental Consequences

### Alternative 1

#### Project Area A: Beaver Fire

##### Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

The effects of Alternative 1 are the same as described in the Recreation Resource Report. The roadways would be untreated and fire killed tree hazards would continue to pose a threat to recreationist and forest workers. The hazard trees would also pose a risk to recreation infrastructure such as campgrounds and trails.

##### Cumulative Effects

In response to the 2014 wildfires, private land salvage activities are currently occurring within the Beaver Fire area and may continue into late summer 2015. The operational impacts from the project activities such as increased traffic, noise, dust, and smoke are short-term adverse impacts to recreationists; effects would be temporary in nature. Increased log truck traffic is currently most noticeable on the Beaver Creek Road and Highway 96 State of Jefferson Scenic Byway. Safety signing is posted during active logging operations in appropriate locations to advise Forest visitors.

There are three range management units within the Beaver Fire area. Cattle are a temporary and seasonal use; some recreationists may dislike their presence during hunting season because they feel the cattle affect the quality of their hunt. Others are ambivalent to their presence. Rangeland improvements are minimal and typically limited to fencing which has little or no effect on recreationists.

The cumulative effect of the project and reasonably foreseeable actions on recreational opportunities is an additional increase in the number of log trucks and extending their season of use. Other operational impacts (noise, dust, etc.) would be extended as well. These effects would be temporary and short term.

#### Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex

##### Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

The effects of Alternative 1 are the same as described in the Recreation Resource Report.

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<sup>3</sup> Total number of dispersed campsites shown is taken from 2012 Motor Vehicle Use map and does not include campsites in Wilderness or immediately adjacent to forest roads.

## **Cumulative Effects**

In response to the 2014 wildfires, private land salvage activities are currently occurring along the Scott River area and may continue into late summer 2015. The Thom-Seider project proposes commercial thinning and underburning. The operational impacts from these project activities such as increased traffic, noise, dust, and smoke are short-term adverse impacts to recreationists; effects would be temporary in nature. Increased log truck traffic is currently most noticeable on the Scott River Road and Highway 96 State of Jefferson Scenic Byway. Safety signing is posted during active logging operations in appropriate locations to advise Forest visitors.

There are numerous existing range management units within the Happy Camp Complex project area. Cattle are a temporary and seasonal use; some recreationists may dislike their presence during hunting season because they feel the cattle affect the quality of their hunt. Some hikers dislike cattle in the Wilderness. Others are ambivalent to their presence. Rangeland improvements are minimal and typically limited to fencing which has little or no effect on recreationists.

The cumulative effect of the project and reasonably foreseeable actions on recreational opportunities is an additional increase in the number of log trucks and extending their season of use. Other operational impacts (noise, dust, etc.) would be extended as well. These effects would be temporary and short term.

## **Project Area C: Whites Fire**

### **Direct Effects and Indirect Effects**

#### *Recreation Use*

The effects of Alternative 1 are the same as described in the Recreation Resource Report.

### **Cumulative Effects**

The Sawyers Underburn, Jess, and Eddy LSR projects are on-going or reasonably foreseeable actions occurring within the Whites Fire area. The operational impacts from the project activities such as increased traffic, noise, dust, and smoke are short-term adverse impacts to recreationists; effects would be temporary in nature. Safety signing is posted during active burning or logging operations in appropriate locations to advise Forest visitors.

There are several range management units within the Whites Fire area. Cattle are a temporary and seasonal use; some recreationists may dislike their presence during hunting season because they feel the cattle affect the quality of their hunt. Some hikers dislike cattle in the Wilderness. Others are ambivalent to their presence. Rangeland improvements are minimal and typically limited to fencing which has little or no effect on recreationists.

The cumulative effect of the project and reasonably foreseeable actions on recreational opportunities is an additional increase in the number of log trucks and extending their season of use. Other operational impacts (noise, dust, etc.) would be extended as well. These effects would be temporary and short term.

## **Alternatives 2, 3, 4, & 5**

### **Project Area A: Beaver Fire**

#### *Direct Effects and Indirect Effects*

The effects of Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 are the same as described in the Recreation Resource Report except as noted below.

#### **Recreation Use**

Logging operations are anticipated to begin in late summer 2015. The operational impacts from the project activities such as increased traffic, noise, dust, and smoke are short-term adverse impacts to recreationists; effects would be temporary in nature. Safety signing would be posted during active logging operations in appropriate locations to advise Forest visitors. Visitor information will be provided about area/road/trail closures in news releases, on-site, and on the Forest website.

#### **Recreation Opportunities**

Additional field reviews were conducted to evaluate project effects on recreation settings. The analysis concludes Highway 96 State of Jefferson Scenic Byway would meet the compatible Retention VQO, and therefore the recreation setting would *not* be adversely affected. Analysis verified the Klamath Wild and Scenic River viewshed would not meet a Retention VQO within three years and the recreation setting *would* be adversely affected. See Scenery section of FEIS for detailed information and Table 4 below for listing of recreation settings adversely affected from project treatments.

The disturbances associated with various project activities such as soil disturbance, stumps, burnt vegetation, etc would be noticeable to recreationists in some other recreation settings. A recovery time of three years would allow seasonal leaf and needle cast, weathering (graying) of tree stumps and chips, and resprouting of vegetation or “greening up” to soften these effects. Hence all activities would appear near natural and easily meet their assigned VQOs. There would be no adverse effects to all other recreation settings (not listed in Table 4 below) from project treatments.

#### *Cumulative Effects*

The effects are similar to alternative 1. The private land salvage activities will lead to increased traffic, noise, dust, and smoke are short-term adverse impacts to recreationists; effects would be temporary in nature. Increased log truck traffic is currently most noticeable on the Beaver Creek Road and Highway 96 State of Jefferson Scenic Byway. Safety signing is posted during active logging operations in appropriate locations to advise Forest visitors. When these effects are added to the effects of the Westside Fire Recovery project, there will be no additional recreational settings not meeting Visual Quality Objectives and recreation use is not expected to decrease.

### **Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex**

#### *Direct Effects and Indirect Effects*

The effects of Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 are the same as described in the Recreation Resource Report except as noted below.

### **Recreation Use**

Logging operations are anticipated to begin in late summer 2015. The operational impacts from the project activities such as increased traffic, noise, dust, and smoke are short-term adverse impacts to recreationists; effects would be temporary in nature. Safety signing would be posted during active logging operations in appropriate locations to advise Forest visitors. Visitor information will be provided about area/road/trail closures in news releases, on-site, and on the Forest website.

Some segments of roads, rivers, or trails would be temporarily closed for safety reasons during helicopter logging operations. These closures could be expected to last for 15-20 minutes up to several hours. PCT hikers would be adversely affected by temporary closures and would likely occur on the Grider Creek road #46N66, the PCT south of Cold Springs Trailhead, river rafters/fishermen on the Klamath River between Rocky Point and Sluice Box River Accesses, and hikers on the Bear Creek and Lake Mountain trails. These adverse effects from logging operations would occur in fewer locations for Alternative 5 because of less salvage harvest proposed in Grider Creek and Tyler Meadows.

### **Recreation Opportunities**

The name “Tom Martin Peak trail” is corrected to read “Lake Mountain trail.”

Additional field reviews were conducted to evaluate project effects on recreation settings. Additional analysis concludes Highway 96 State of Jefferson Scenic Byway, Scott River Road, and Scott Wild and Scenic River would meet the compatible Retention VQO, and therefore the recreation setting would *not* be adversely affected. Analysis verified that nine other viewsheds would not meet the Retention VQO in the short term and the recreation setting *would* be adversely affected. See Scenery section of FEIS for detailed information and Table 4 below for listing of recreation settings adversely affected from project treatments.

The disturbances associated with various project activities such as soil disturbance, stumps, burnt vegetation, etc would be noticeable to recreationists in some other recreation settings. A recovery time of three years would allow seasonal leaf and needle cast, weathering (graying) of tree stumps and chips, and resprouting of vegetation or “greening up” to soften these effects. Hence all activities would appear near natural and easily meet their assigned VQOs. There would be no adverse effects to all other recreation settings (not listed in Table 4 below) from project treatments.

### **Cumulative Effects**

The effects are similar to alternative 1. In response to the 2014 wildfires, private land salvage activities are currently occurring along the Scott River area and may continue into late summer 2015. The Thom-Seider project proposes commercial thinning and underburning. The operational impacts from these project activities such as increased traffic, noise, dust, and smoke are short-term adverse impacts to recreationists; effects would be temporary in nature. Increased log truck traffic is currently most noticeable on the Scott River Road and Highway 96 State of Jefferson Scenic Byway. Safety signing is posted during active logging operations in appropriate

locations to advise Forest visitors. When these effects are added to the effects of the Westside Fire Recovery project, there will be no additional recreational settings not meeting Visual Quality Objectives and recreation use is not expected to decrease. There is an ongoing action of removing hazard trees in the Grider Creek Campground. The purpose of this project is safety to the public within an administration/recreation site after the 2014 wildfire went through the campground. Proposed treatments include cut, buck, limb, and move 20 hazardous trees. The cumulative effect of this action is increased safety to Forest visitors and an adverse effect to the recreation settings of both the campground and Grider Creek (recommended Wild and Scenic River). Because the stumps will be in close proximity to visitors, it is likely the compatible Retention VQO would not be met in the three year timeframe. Continued “greening up” for five – ten years would allow additional resprouting and growth of vegetation to hide these effects.

### **Project Area C: Whites Fire**

#### *Direct Effects and Indirect Effects*

The effects of Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 are the same as described in the Recreation Resource Report except as noted below.

Logging operations are anticipated to begin in late summer 2015. The operational impacts from the project activities such as increased traffic, noise, dust, and smoke are short-term adverse impacts to recreationists; effects would be temporary in nature. Safety signing would be posted during active logging operations in appropriate locations to advise Forest visitors. Visitor information will be provided about area/road/trail closures in news releases, on-site, and on the Forest website.

Some segments of roads, rivers, or trails could be temporarily closed for safety reasons during helicopter logging operations. These closures could be expected to last for 15-20 minutes up to several hours and may affect kayakers on the North Fork Salmon River and Forest visitors on the North Fork Salmon River road.

The disturbances associated with various project activities such soil disturbance, stumps, burnt vegetation, etc would be noticeable to recreationists in some recreation settings. A recovery time of three years would allow seasonal leaf and needle cast, weathering (graying) of tree stumps and chips, and resprouting of vegetation or “greening up” to soften these effects. Hence all activities would appear near natural and easily meet the Partial Retention VQO. There would be no adverse effects to all recreation settings from project treatments.

#### *Cumulative Effects*

The effects are similar to alternative 1. The Sawyers Underburn, Jess, and Eddy LSR projects are on-going or reasonably foreseeable actions occurring within the Whites Fire area. The operational impacts from the project activities such as increased traffic, noise, dust, and smoke are short-term adverse impacts to recreationists; effects would be temporary in nature. Safety signing is posted during active burning or logging operations in appropriate locations to advise Forest visitors. When these effects are added to the effects of the Westside Fire Recovery project, there will be no additional recreational settings not meeting Visual Quality Objectives and recreation use is not expected to decrease.

**Table 4: List of Recreation Features with Adverse Effects to recreation settings from project activities not meeting Visual Quality Objectives for Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5. There are no recreation setting that do not meet Visual Quality Objectives for the Whites Fire area.**

<b>Recreational Feature</b>
<b>Beaver Fire</b>
Klamath Wild & Scenic River
<b>Happy Camp Complex</b>
Klamath Wild & Scenic River
Cold Spring Trailhead
Grider Creek (recommended Wild & Scenic River)
Grider Creek Campground
Grider Creek road (46N66, 46N24X)
Tyler Meadows Trailhead
Lake Mountain Trail
Bear Creek Trail
Pacific Crest Trail (between north boundary of Marble Mountain Wilderness and Forest road 45N72X)

**Summary of Effects**

**Table 5: Summary of Effects by analysis indicator for the Beaver Fire Area**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Alt. 1</b>	<b>Alt. 2, 3, 4, &amp; 5</b>	<b>Mod Alt. 2</b>	<b>Mod Alt. 3</b>
Recreation Use	Potential short-term impact or displacement of recreational use if a Forest Order is needed to mitigate for public safety. There would be no short-term adverse effects associated with project implementation.  Increased short-term use of burn areas for firewood cutting and deer hunting.	Recreational use is not expected to measurably increase or decrease as a result of this alternative. Direct short-term adverse effect from smoke, road closures, or increased traffic during project implementation. Indirect short-term increase in use from firewood cutting of felled (non-merchantable) trees left along non- strategic roads from roadside hazard treatments.	Recreational use is not expected to measurably increase or decrease as a result of this alternative.  Direct short-term adverse effect from smoke, road closures, or increased traffic during project implementation.  Indirect short-term increase in use from firewood cutting of felled (non-merchantable) trees left along non- strategic roads from roadside hazard treatments.	Recreational use is not expected to measurably increase or decrease as a result of this alternative.  Direct short-term adverse effect from smoke, road closures, or increased traffic during project implementation.  Indirect short-term increase in use from firewood cutting of felled (non-merchantable) trees left along non- strategic roads from roadside hazard treatments.
Recreation Opportunities	Direct long-term adverse effect to dispersed camping and hiking	Indirect short and long-term beneficial effect to big game hunting opportunities from	Indirect short and long-term beneficial effect to big game hunting opportunities from	Indirect short and long-term beneficial effect to big game hunting opportunities from

Indicator	Alt. 1	Alt. 2, 3, 4, & 5	Mod Alt. 2	Mod Alt. 3
	<p>opportunities in burn areas from loss of shade.</p> <p>Increased short-term and long-term safety concerns from fallen snags.</p> <p>Increased maintenance costs for Forest infrastructure.</p> <p>No adverse effects to recreation settings from project implementation.</p>	<p>prescribed fire and replanting.</p> <p>Indirect long-term beneficial effect to developed recreation facilities and dispersed campsites from fuels and roadside hazard treatments. These treatments would protect Forest Service infrastructure and/or increase safety at these sites.</p> <p>Indirect long-term adverse effects to recreation settings from project activities in one location.</p>	<p>prescribed fire and replanting.</p> <p>Indirect long-term beneficial effect to developed recreation facilities and dispersed campsites from fuels and roadside hazard treatments. These treatments would protect Forest Service infrastructure and/or increase safety at these sites.</p> <p>Indirect long-term adverse effects to recreation settings from project activities in one location.</p>	<p>prescribed fire and replanting.</p> <p>Indirect long-term beneficial effect to developed recreation facilities and dispersed campsites from fuels and roadside hazard treatments. These treatments would protect Forest Service infrastructure and/or increase safety at these sites.</p> <p>No indirect long-term adverse effects to recreation settings from project activities.</p>

**Table 6: Summary of Effects by analysis indicator for the Happy Camp Fire Area**

Indicator	Alt. 1	Alt. 2, 3, 4, & 5	Mod Alt. 2	Mod Alt. 3
Recreation Use	<p>Potential short-term impact or displacement of recreational use if a Forest Order is needed to mitigate for public safety.</p> <p>There would be no short-term adverse effects associated with project implementation.</p> <p>Increased short-term use of burn areas for firewood cutting and deer hunting.</p>	<p>Recreational use is not expected to measurably increase or decrease as a result of this alternative.</p> <p>Direct short-term adverse effect from smoke, road closures, or increased traffic during project implementation.</p> <p>Indirect short-term increase in use from firewood cutting of felled (non-merchantable) trees left along non- strategic roads from roadside hazard treatments.</p>	<p>Recreational use is not expected to measurably increase or decrease as a result of this alternative.</p> <p>Direct short-term adverse effect from smoke, road closures, or increased traffic during project implementation.</p> <p>Indirect short-term increase in use from firewood cutting of felled (non-merchantable) trees left along non- strategic roads from roadside hazard treatments.</p>	<p>Recreational use is not expected to measurably increase or decrease as a result of this alternative.</p> <p>Direct short-term adverse effect from smoke, road closures, or increased traffic during project implementation.</p> <p>Indirect short-term increase in use from firewood cutting of felled (non-merchantable) trees left along non- strategic roads from roadside hazard treatments.</p>
Recreation Opportunities	<p>Direct long-term adverse effect to dispersed camping and hiking opportunities in burn areas from loss of shade.</p> <p>Increased short-term and long-term safety concerns from fallen snags.</p> <p>Increased maintenance costs for Forest infrastructure.</p>	<p>Indirect short and long-term beneficial effect to big game hunting opportunities from prescribed fire and replanting.</p> <p>Indirect long-term beneficial effect to developed recreation facilities and dispersed campsites from fuels and roadside hazard treatments. These treatments would protect Forest Service</p>	<p>Indirect short and long-term beneficial effect to big game hunting opportunities from prescribed fire and replanting.</p> <p>Indirect long-term beneficial effect to developed recreation facilities and dispersed campsites from fuels and roadside hazard treatments. These treatments would protect Forest Service</p>	<p>Indirect short and long-term beneficial effect to big game hunting opportunities from prescribed fire and replanting.</p> <p>Indirect long-term beneficial effect to developed recreation facilities and dispersed campsites from fuels and roadside hazard treatments. These treatments would protect Forest Service</p>

Indicator	Alt. 1	Alt. 2, 3, 4, & 5	Mod Alt. 2	Mod Alt. 3
	No adverse effects to recreation settings from project implementation.	infrastructure and/or increase safety at these sites. Indirect long-term adverse effects to recreation settings from project activities in nine locations.	infrastructure and/or increase safety at these sites. Indirect long-term adverse effects to recreation settings from project activities in seven locations.	infrastructure and/or increase safety at these sites. Indirect long-term adverse effects to recreation settings from project activities in five locations.

**Table 7: Summary of Effects by analysis indicator for the Whites Fire Area**

Indicator	Alt. 1	Alt. 2, 3, 4, & 5	Mod Alt. 2	Mod Alt. 3
Recreation Use	Potential short-term impact or displacement of recreational use if a Forest Order is needed to mitigate for public safety. There would be no short-term adverse effects associated with project implementation. Increased short-term use of burn areas for firewood cutting and deer hunting.	Recreational use is not expected to measurably increase or decrease as a result of this alternative. Direct short-term adverse effect from smoke, road closures, or increased traffic during project implementation. Indirect short-term increase in use from firewood cutting of felled (non-merchantable) trees left along non- strategic roads from roadside hazard treatments.	Recreational use is not expected to measurably increase or decrease as a result of this alternative. Direct short-term adverse effect from smoke, road closures, or increased traffic during project implementation. Indirect short-term increase in use from firewood cutting of felled (non-merchantable) trees left along non- strategic roads from roadside hazard treatments.	Recreational use is not expected to measurably increase or decrease as a result of this alternative. Direct short-term adverse effect from smoke, road closures, or increased traffic during project implementation. Indirect short-term increase in use from firewood cutting of felled (non-merchantable) trees left along non- strategic roads from roadside hazard treatments.
Recreation Opportunities	Direct long-term adverse effect to dispersed camping and hiking opportunities in burn areas from loss of shade. Increased short-term and long-term safety concerns from fallen snags. Increased maintenance costs for Forest infrastructure.  No adverse effects to recreation settings from project implementation.	Indirect short and long-term beneficial effect to big game hunting opportunities from prescribed fire and replanting. Indirect long-term beneficial effect to developed recreation facilities and dispersed campsites from fuels and roadside hazard treatments. These treatments would protect Forest Service infrastructure and/or increase safety at these sites. No adverse effects to recreation settings from project implementation.	Indirect short and long-term beneficial effect to big game hunting opportunities from prescribed fire and replanting. Indirect long-term beneficial effect to developed recreation facilities and dispersed campsites from fuels and roadside hazard treatments. These treatments would protect Forest Service infrastructure and/or increase safety at these sites. No adverse effects to recreation settings from project implementation.	Indirect short and long-term beneficial effect to big game hunting opportunities from prescribed fire and replanting. Indirect long-term beneficial effect to developed recreation facilities and dispersed campsites from fuels and roadside hazard treatments. These treatments would protect Forest Service infrastructure and/or increase safety at these sites. No adverse effects to recreation settings from project implementation.

***Compliance with law, regulation, policy, and the Forest Plan***

There is no change to compliance with law, regulation, policy and the Forest Plan from the Recreation Resource report.

# Project Maps

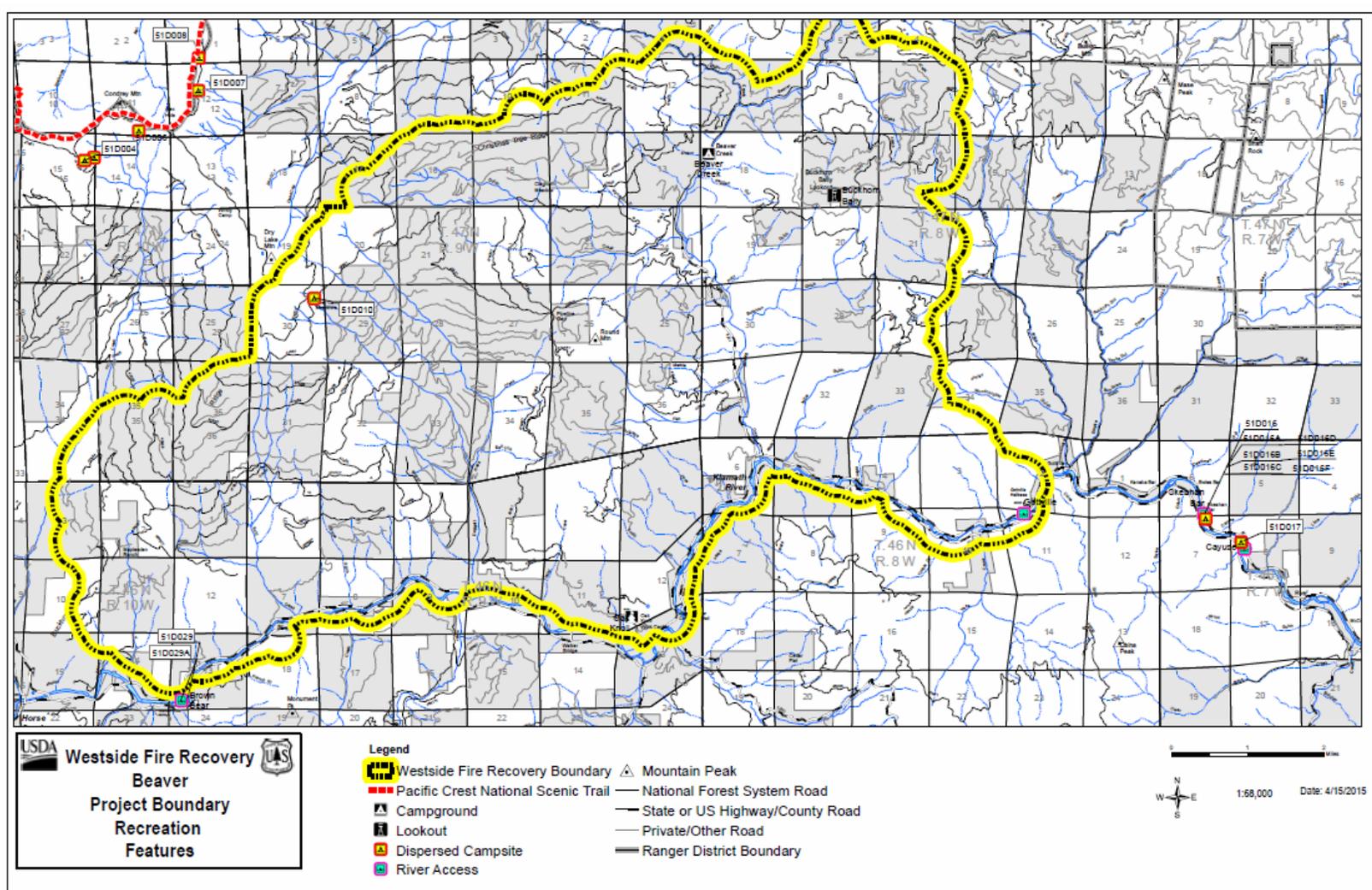


Figure 1: Recreation Features for the Beaver Fire project area

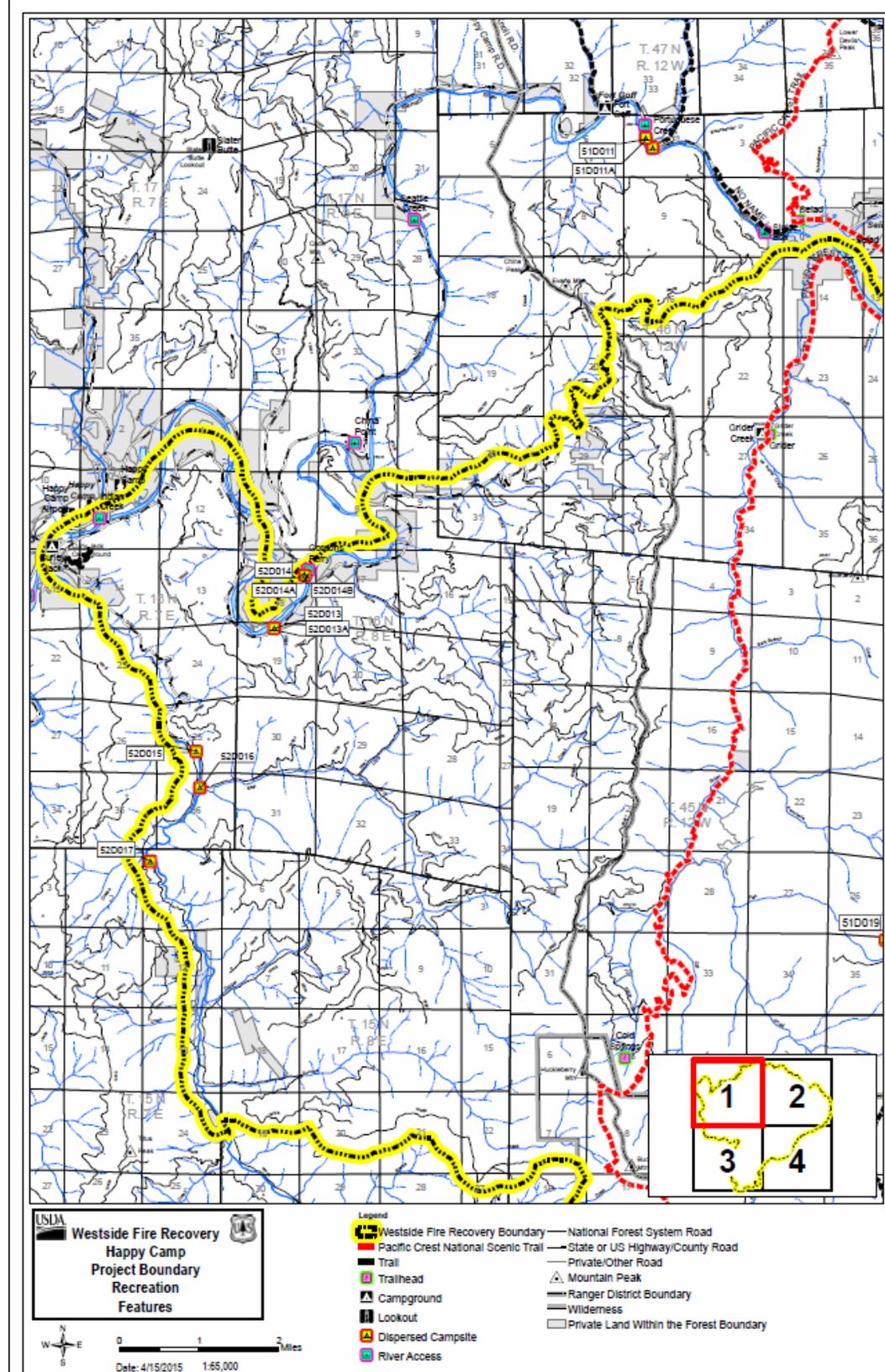


Figure 2: Recreation Features for the Happy Camp Complex project area (1 of 4)

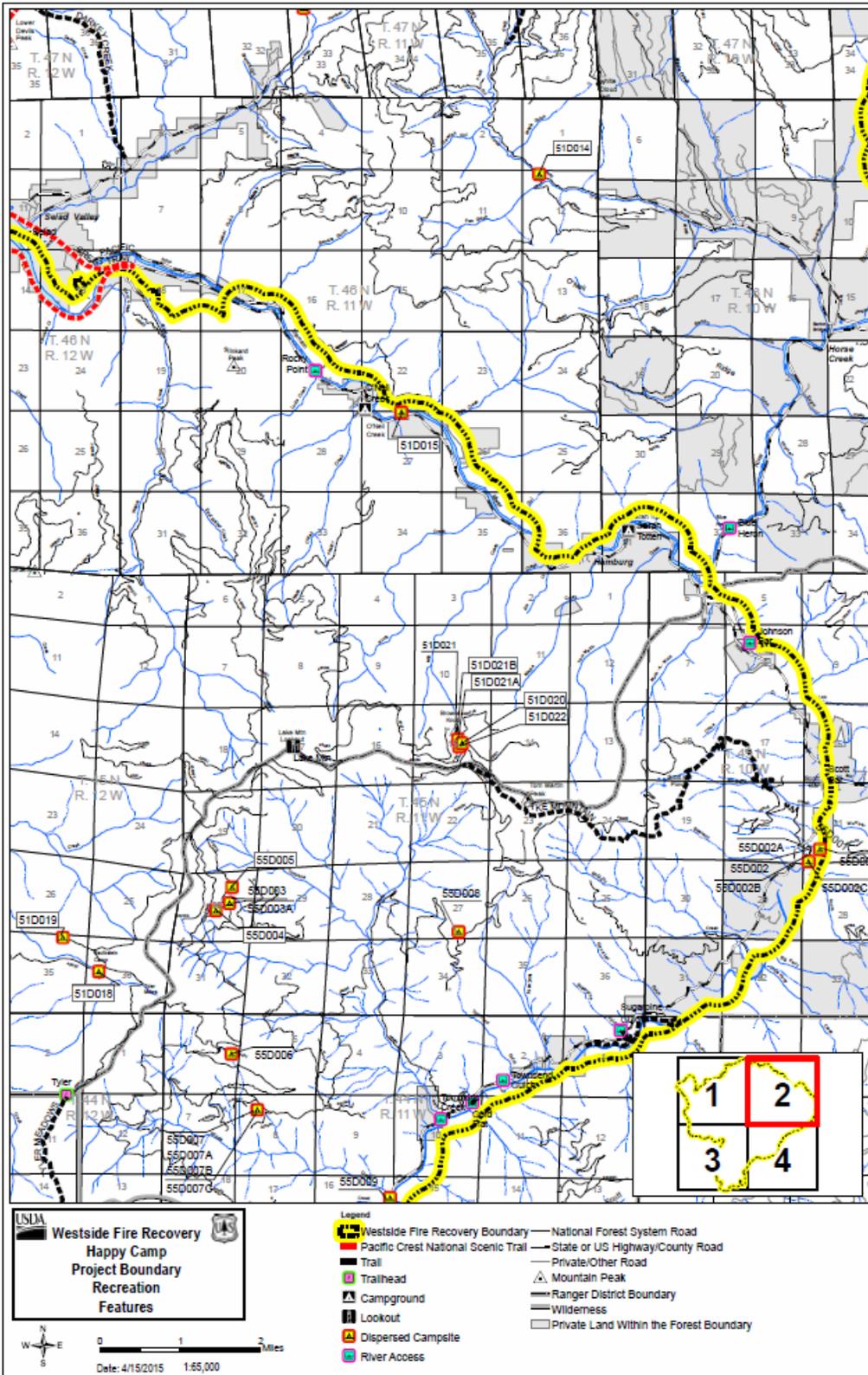


Figure 3: Recreation Features for the Happy Camp Complex project area (2 of 4)

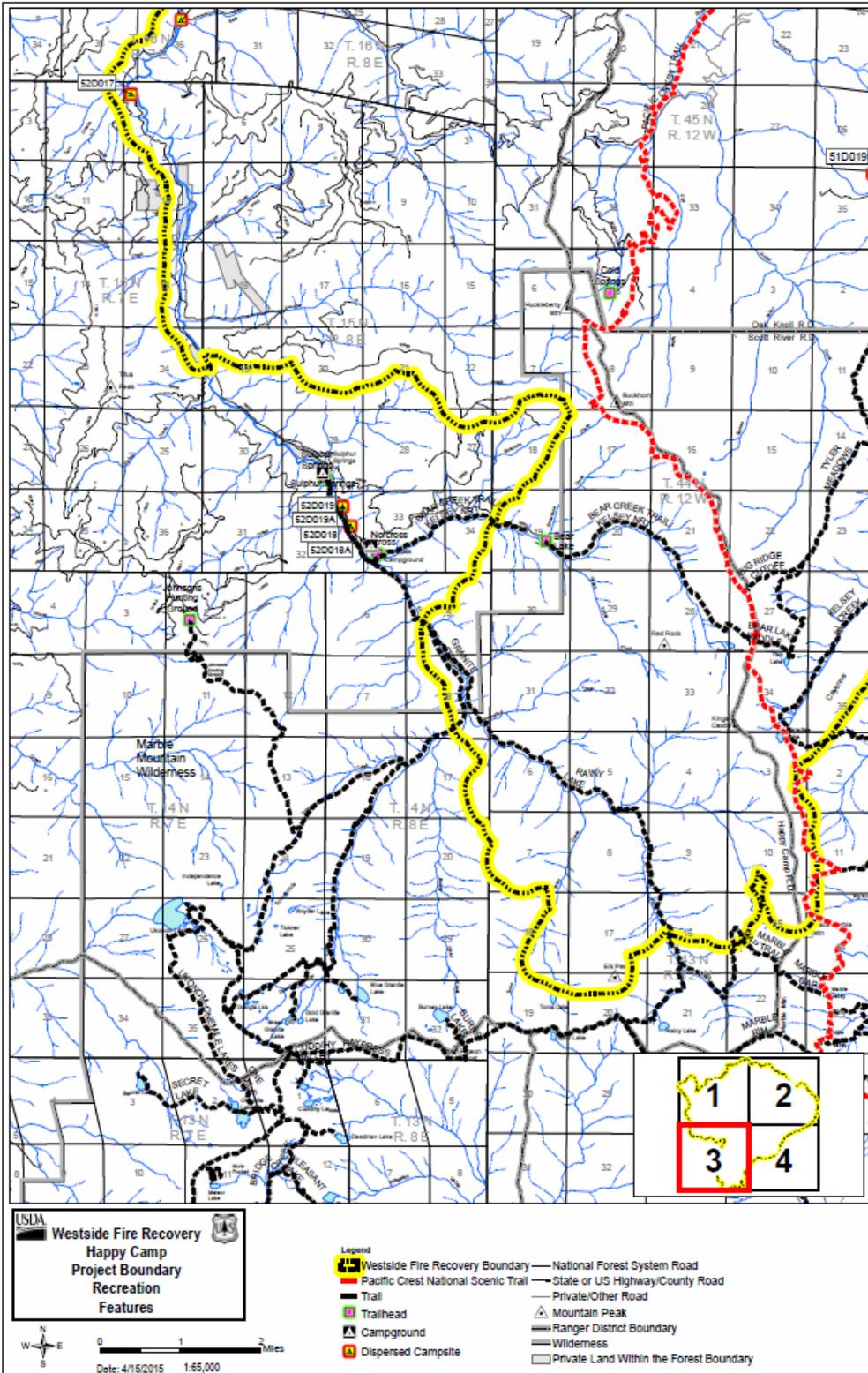


Figure 4: Recreation Features for the Happy Camp Complex project area (3 of 4)

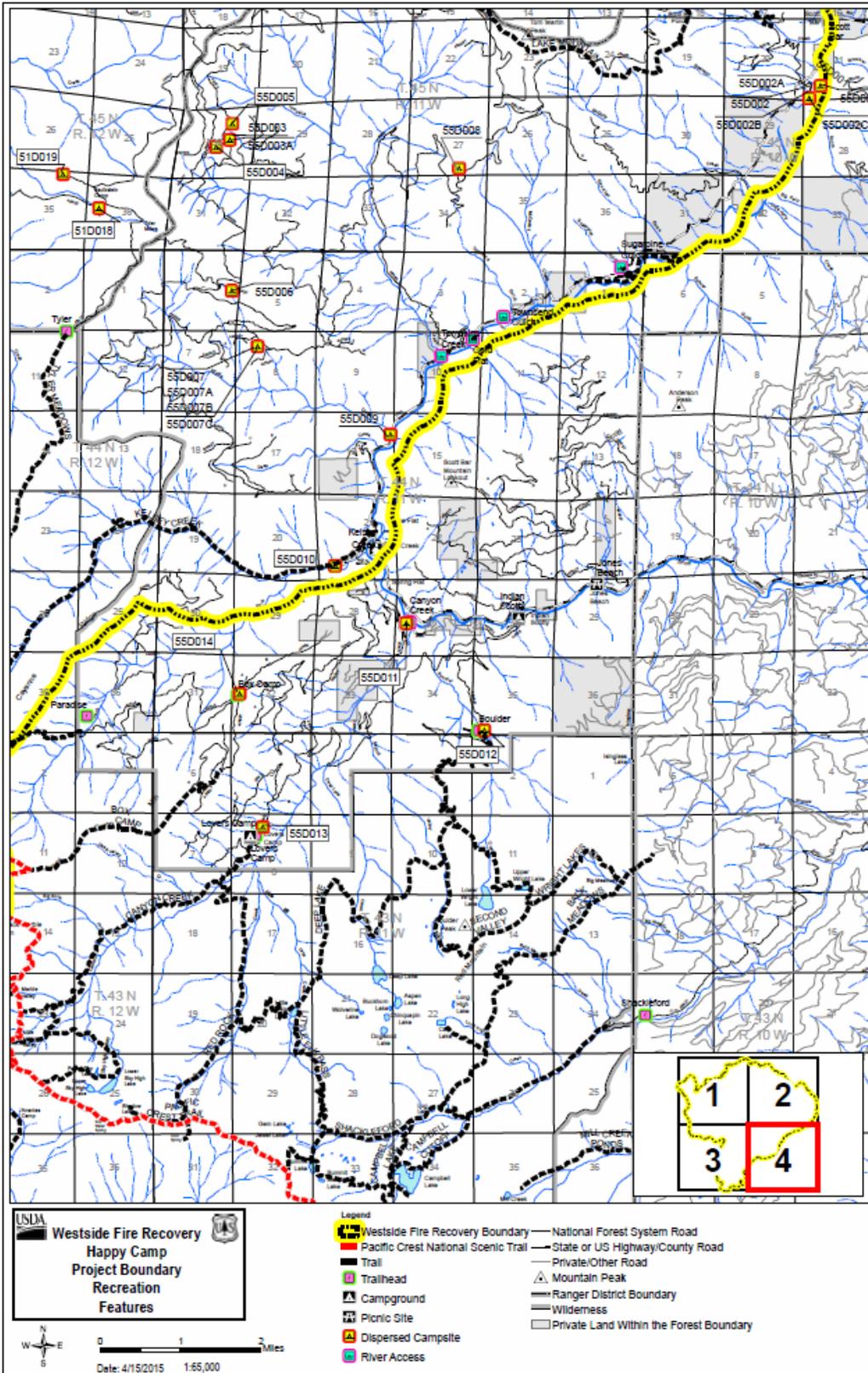


Figure 5: Recreation Features for the Happy Camp Complex project area (4 of 4)

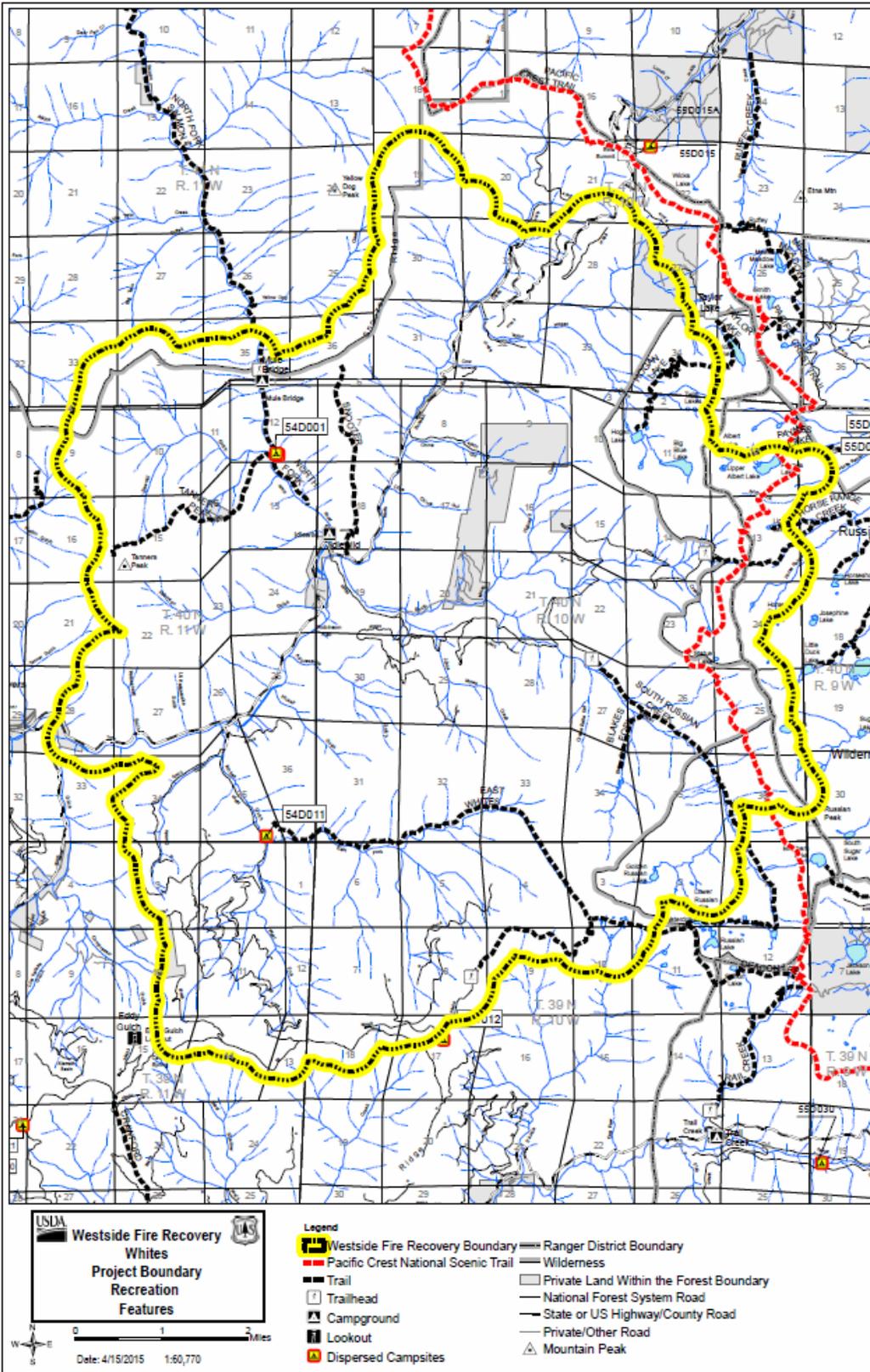


Figure 6: Recreation Features for the Whites Fire project area

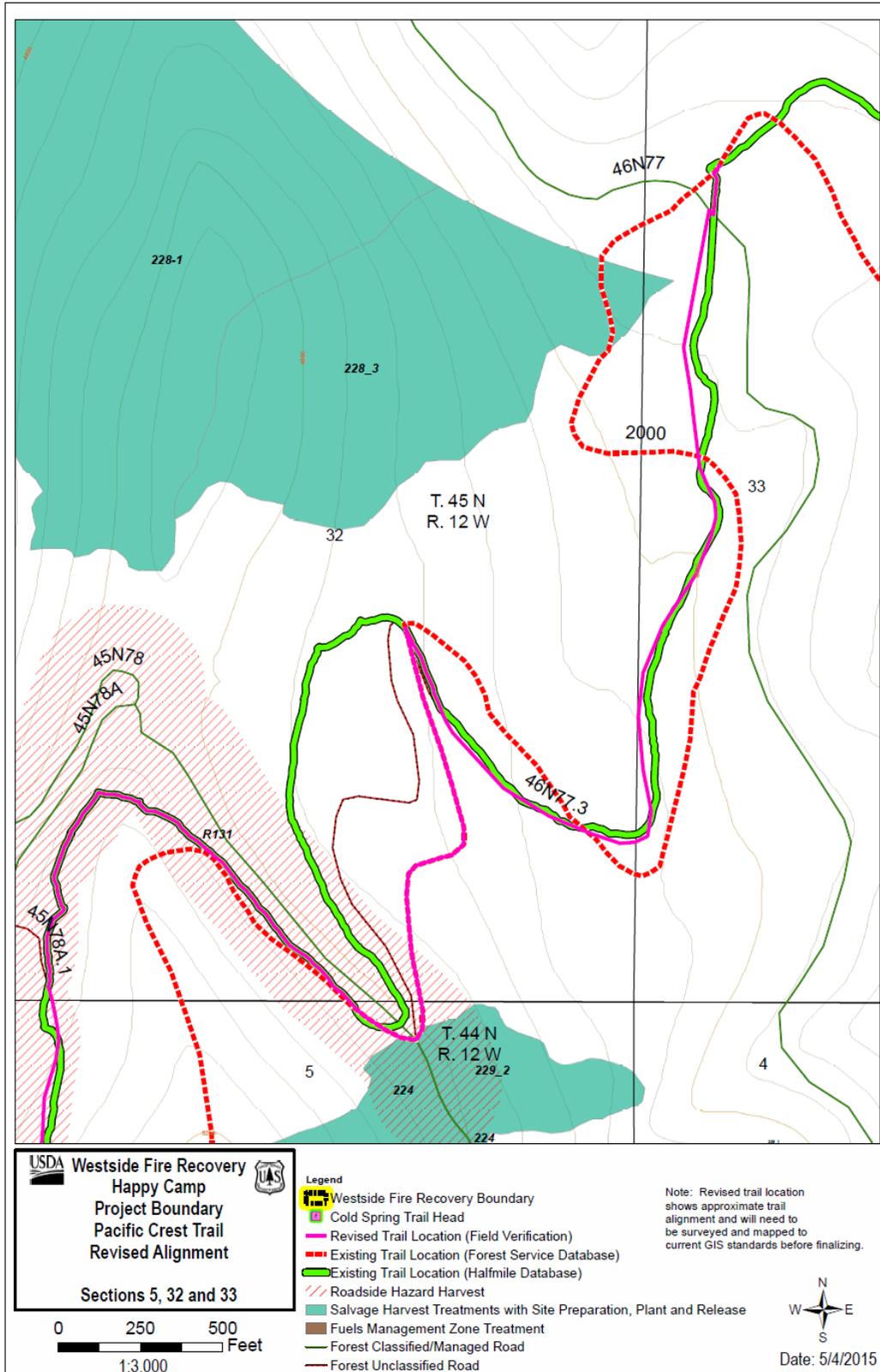


Figure 7: Pacific Crest Trail – Revised Trail Alignment Cold Spring Trailhead Area -Sections 5, 32, and 33

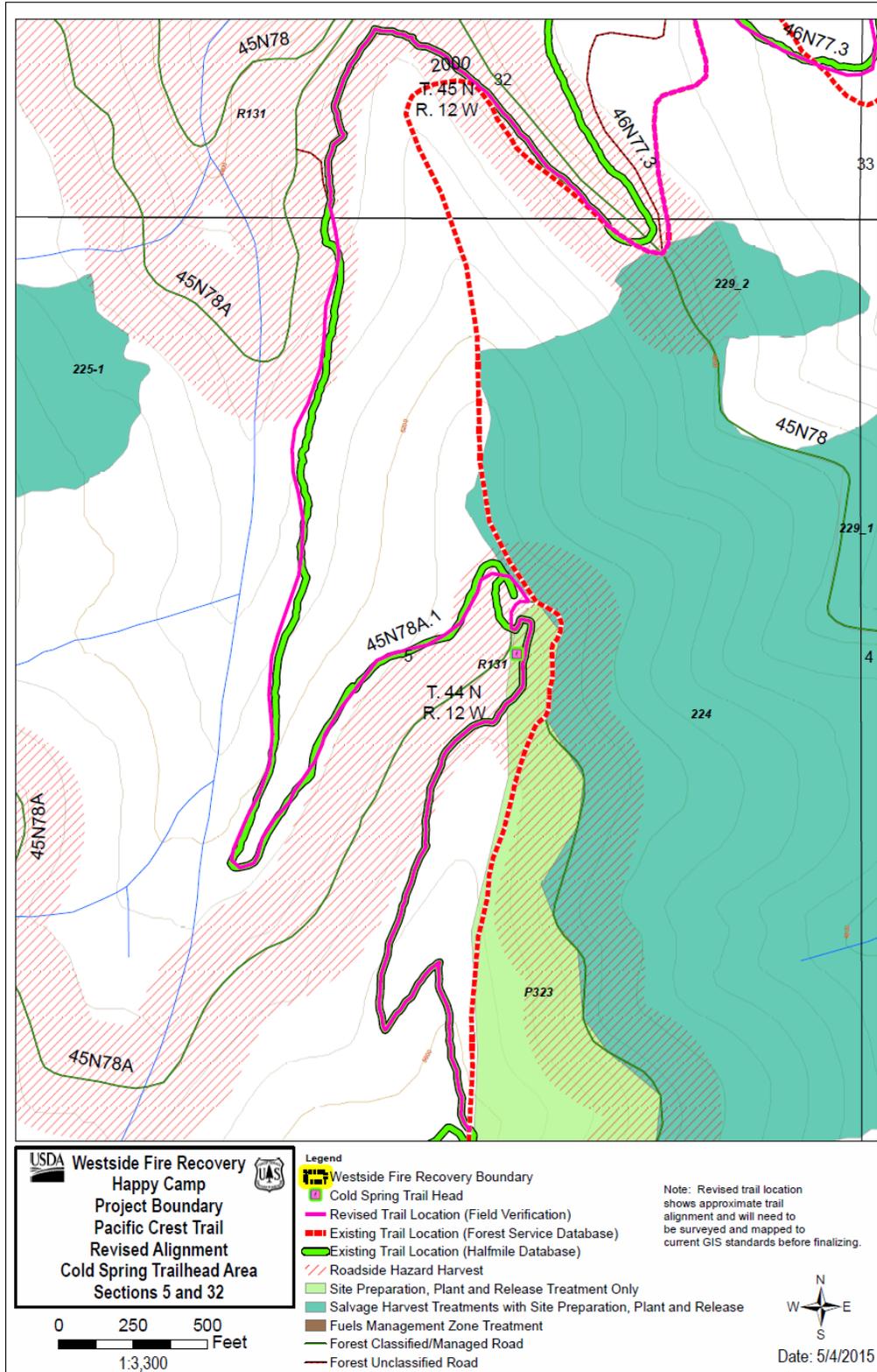


Figure 8 : Pacific Crest Trail – Revised Trail Alignment for Cold Spring Trailhead Area –Sections 5 and 32