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Amendment to the Scenery 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

Changes to the Methods Section

The methods used for this analysis are the same used in the **Scenery** Report except as noted below.

Overview of Methodology is corrected to include "Geospatial Information System (GIS) analysis."

Assumption 4: The last sentence is deleted and replaced with "The visibility analysis has been updated with field verification."

Assumption 5: The last sentence is deleted and replaced with "The visibility analysis has been updated with field verification."

General process for a scenery evaluation:

3. "Seven field reviews were conducted of project area, focusing on project activities located in Retention and Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective areas.

Additions/Corrections to Affected Environment section

"Visual Quality Objectives and Visual Sensitivity Levels" maps for Beaver Fire, Happy Camp Complex, and Whites Fire are added. 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 of the Recreation amendment and all project maps in the FEIS.

Two trails have been added to the potential viewpoints table for the Whites Fire.

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.

Additional field reviews were conducted to evaluate project effects on Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs). This resulted in revisions to the listing of viewsheds (contained in original Scenery report) not meeting Retention or Partial Retention Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs).

The actual acreage of harvest that will occur within individual salvage harvest units is reduced with the inclusion of riparian reserves. These no cut areas will benefit scenery resources by visually breaking up units and reducing their size/scale and by adding texture. The assessment of effects to scenery considers these inclusions.

There are several range management units in the project area that are within the viewsheds analyzed. The cumulative effects analysis did not discuss the effects of grazing on visual quality objectives. Grazing does not affect the overall visual quality objective because cattle are a temporary and seasonal use and rangeland improvements are minimal and typically limited to fencing.

II. Environmental Consequences of Modified Alternatives

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 Scenery Resource Report for Alternative 2, 3, 4, and 5, except as amended in this report.

Modified Alternative 2 proposes slightly less total acres treated than Alternative 2; acres decreased in all four VQO classes. See Table 1 below.

Table 1: Acres of Treatment Types by Visual Quality Objective for Modified Alternative 2

Treatment Type	Retention	Partial Retention	Modification	Maximum Modification
Fuels Treatments	410	1364	182	214
Salvage Harvest	0	176	141	23
Roadside Hazard	580	2451	1319	1450
Site Prep/Plant	0	1170	278	332
	990	**5161**	**1920**	**2019**

Cumulative Effects

The effects are the same as described for Alternative 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the Scenery Resource Report.

Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

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

Modified Alternative 2 proposes slightly less total acres treated than Alternative 2; acres decreased in Partial Retention, Modification, and Maximum Modification and increased in Retention. See Table 2 below.

Table 2: Acres of Treatment Types by Visual Quality Objective for Modified Alternative 2

Treatment Type	Retention	Partial Retention	Modification	Maximum Modification
Fuels Treatments	1671	6721	309	89
Salvage Harvest	1,519	6535	410	186
Roadside Hazard	1292	11439	919	350

Treatment Type	**Retention**	**Partial Retention**	**Modification**	**Maximum Modification**
Site Prep/Plant	191	4534	563	152
Total	**4673**	**29229**	**2201**	**777**

Between Draft and Final, seven new Project Design Features (Recreation and Scenery 6-12, see chapter 2 of FEIS for complete listing) were developed in response to Public comments to reduce negative effects to viewsheds at several locations, including along the PCT, and at the Cold Springs Trailhead. Although these PDFs would greatly reduce effects, because of the close proximity (20-50 feet) of treatments to hikers, it is likely that these disturbances would be still noticeable after three years and not meet their compatible VQO of Retention. Continued "greening up" for five – ten years would allow additional resprouting and growth of vegetation to hide these effects.

The use of these same PDFs at both Bear Creek and Lake Mountain trails are intended to reduce negative effects (i.e. high stumps) to acceptable levels within three years from "greening up"; the low and angle-cut stumps would be noticeable but subordinate to the characteristic landscape. The viewsheds for both trails would meet their Partial Retention VQOs. See Table 3 below as well as Section III of this amendment for a detailed description of effects.

In summary, seven viewsheds would not meet their assigned VQOs within the three year timeframe and are listed below. VQOs would be met for the other 27 viewsheds.

Table 3: List of Viewsheds not meeting Visual Quality Objectives within three year timeframe for Modified Alternative 2

Viewsheds Not Meeting VQO	**Modified Alternative 2**
Klamath Wild & Scenic River	X, in 3-4 locations for 2 miles total
Cold Spring Trailhead	X, two hundred feet along trail
Grider Creek (recommended Wild & Scenic River)	X, immediate vicinity of units
Grider Creek Campground	X, immediate vicinity of units
Grider Creek road (46N66, 46N24X)	X, 1 mile along road
Tyler Meadows Trailhead	X, 3 miles along road
Pacific Crest Trail (between north boundary of Marble Mountain Wilderness and Forest road 45N72X)	X, 3 locations for 900 feet total

X = would not meet VQO within three year timeframe.

Cumulative Effects

The effects are the same as described for Alternative 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the Scenery Resource Report.

Project Area C: Whites Fire

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

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

Modified Alternative 2 proposes slightly less total acres treated than Alternative 2; acres decreased in Retention and Partial Retention and stay the same for Modification and Maximum Modification. See Table 4 below.

Table 4: Acres of Treatment Types by Visual Quality Objective for Modified Alternative 2

Treatment Type	Retention	Partial Retention	Modification	Maximum Modification
Fuels Treatments	189	10,876	285	0
Salvage Harvest	1	739	0	0
Roadside Hazard	52	2648	0	0
Site Prep/Plant	6	634	0	0
Total	**249**	**14,896**	**285**	**0**

Cumulative Effects

The effects are the same as described for Alternative 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the Scenery Resource Report.

Compliant with Law, Policy and the Forest Plan

There is no change to compliance with law, regulation, policy and the Forest Plan from the Scenery 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 in the Scenery Resource Report for Alternative 2, 3, 4, and 5, except as amended in this report.

Modified Alternative 3 proposes less total acres treated in all VQO classes than Alternative 2; acres decreased in all four VQO classes. See Table 5 below.

Table 5: Acres of Treatment Types by Visual Quality Objective for Modified Alternative 3

Treatment Type	Retention	Partial Retention	Modification	Maximum Modification
Fuels Treatments	406	1753	636	505
Salvage Harvest	0	0	0	0
Roadside Hazard	26	1024	605	535
Site Prep/Plant	0	1142	278	240
Total	**432**	**3919**	**1519**	**1280**

Klamath Wild and Scenic River: 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 not meet a Retention VQO in other alternatives.) As a result of their removal in Modified Alternative 3, there is no effect to the river's viewshed.

In summary, all nine viewsheds would meet their assigned VQOs.

Cumulative Effects

The effects are the same as described for Alternative 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the Scenery Resource Report.

Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex

Direct Effects and Indirect Effects

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

Modified Alternative 3 proposes fewer total acres treated than Alternative 2; acres decreased in all four VQO classes. See Table 6 below.

Table 6: Acres of Treatment Types by Visual Quality Objective for Modified Alternative 3

Treatment Type	Retention	Partial Retention	Modification	Maximum Modification
Fuels Treatments	1720	7570	350	90
Salvage Harvest	1294	4464	345	107
Roadside Hazard	695	8270	586	189
Site Prep/Plant	183	4108	535	94
Total	**3892**	**24412**	**1816**	**480**

The size of riparian reserves that occur within individual salvage harvest units has been further increased (than in other alternatives) in Modified Alternative 3 with the inclusion of "additional snag retention areas" and "field and corporate riparian reserve" data. These expanded no cut areas will benefit scenery resources by visually breaking up units and reducing their size and by adding texture. Although considered for all viewpoints, the application of their use notably changes the scenery effects for two viewpoints discussed below.

Grider Creek Campground: Salvage harvest units (#s 61 and 62-1) are proposed for Modified Alternative 3 within close proximity of the campground and are located on adjacent hillsides. The inclusion of snag retention areas and field and corporate riparian reserves, has significantly reduced the harvestable acres in unit #62-1 and resultant effects. Unit #61 also has these inclusions which reduce effects; the lower third of the unit has been dropped moving the boundary further away from the campground. Green trees provide substantial screening of these units throughout most of the campground. It is likely these units would not be noticeable to campers and meet a Retention VQO in the three year timeframe. Roadside hazard treatments are proposed along the access road (#46N24X) but have been removed from the campground loop road (#46N24XA). It is likely these units will meet a Retention VQO in the three year timeframe.

Grider Creek (recommended Wild & Scenic River): Portions of salvage harvest units (#s 61 and 62-1) are proposed for Modified Alternative 3 within the river corridor near Grider Creek

Campground. The PCT is also located in this area of the river corridor. As noted above, the snag inclusion areas would break up the units. Additional visual screening would be present from moving the lower unit boundary uphill away from the PCT. Combining these two factors with three years of greening up, it is likely these units would meet a Retention VQO in the three year timeframe.

All Other Viewsheds Listed in Table 8 not discussed above: There would be no adverse effects to all other viewsheds from project treatments. All assigned VQOs would be met. Treatments would either be not visible, not noticeable in Retention VQO areas, or noticeable in Partial Retention/ Modification/Maximum Modification VQO areas. The disturbances associated with various project activities such as soil disturbance, stumps, burnt vegetation, etc. would recover in three years' time with seasonal leaf and needle cast, weathering (graying) of tree stumps and chips, and resprouting of vegetation or "greening up. Hence all activities would appear near natural and easily meet their assigned VQOs.

In summary, five viewsheds would not meet their assigned VQOs for Modified Alternative 3 within the three year timeframe and are listed below. VQOs would be met for the other 29 viewsheds.

Table 7: List of Viewsheds not meeting Visual Quality Objectives within three year timeframe for Modified Alternative 3

Viewsheds Not Meeting VQO	Modified Alternative 3
Klamath Wild & Scenic River	X, in 3-4 locations for 2 miles total
Cold Spring Trailhead	X, two hundred feet along trail
Grider Creek road (46N66, 46N24X)	X, 1 mile along road
Tyler Meadows Trailhead	X, 3 miles along road
Pacific Crest Trail (between north boundary of Marble Mountain Wilderness and Forest road 45N72X)	X, 3 locations for 900 feet total

X = would not meet VQO within three year timeframe

Cumulative Effects

The effects are the same as described *for Alternative 2, 3, 4, and 5* in the Scenery Resource Report with one addition. 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 an adverse effect to 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 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 Modified Alternative 3 are the same as described in the Scenery Resource Report for Alternative 2, 3, 4, and 5, except as amended in this report.

Modified Alternative 3 proposes slightly less total acres treated than Alternative 2; acres decreased in Retention and Partial Retention VQO classes and the same acres treated in Modification and Maximum Modification VQO classes. See Table 8 below.

Table 8: Acres of Treatment Types by Visual Quality Objective for Modified Alternative 3

Treatment Type	Retention	Partial Retention	Modification	Maximum Modification
Fuels Treatments	189	10,926	285	0
Salvage Harvest	1	680	0	0
Roadside Hazard	50	2350	0	0
Site Prep/Plant	2	558	0	0
Total	**242**	**14,514**	**285**	**0**

In summary, all nineteen viewsheds would meet their assigned VQO of Partial Retention within the three year timeframe.

Cumulative Effects

The effects are the same as described for Alternative 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the Scenery Resource Report.

Compliant with Law, Policy and the Forest Plan

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

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

Affected Environment

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

Viewsheds of the Project Areas: The second sentence is corrected to read "A total of 62 potentially affected viewpoints were identified for the three project areas: Beaver Fire (9 viewpoints), Happy Camp Complex Fire (34 viewpoints), and Whites Fire (19 viewpoints)."

Table 1: Beaver Creek Road (8J01/11) visual sensitivity level is corrected to read "Moderate".

Proposed Action and Alternatives Analyzed: The first sentence is corrected to read "Seven alternatives were analyzed in this report including: Alternative 1 - No Action, Alternative 2 - Proposed Action, Alternative 3, Alternative 4, Alternative 5 , Modified Alternative 2 and Modified Alternative 3".

"Visual Quality Objectives and Visual Sensitivity Levels" maps for Beaver Fire, Happy Camp Complex, and Whites Fire are added. See Figures 1-6.

Project Area A: Beaver Fire

The acres of each Visual Quality Objective for the project area are displayed below.

Table 9: Acres of Visual Quality Objectives for the Beaver Fire area

Beaver	Acres
Retention	1,772
Partial Retention	11,969
Modification	4,141
Maximum Modification	3,350
Total	**21,231**

Table 10: Identified potential viewsheds, Sensitivity Level, and Distance Zone for Beaver Fire area

Potential Viewpoint(s)	Visual Sensitivity Level	Distance Zone
Beaver Fire		
State Highway 96 (State of Jefferson Scenic Byway)	High	Foreground
Klamath Wild and Scenic River	High	Foreground
Klamath River community	High	Foreground
Gottville River Access	High	Foreground
Brown Bear River Access	High	Foreground
Beaver Creek Road (8J01/11)	Moderate	Foreground
Beaver Creek Campground	Moderate	Foreground
Pipeline Gap/Deer Camp Road* (40S01)	Moderate	Foreground
Buckhorn Bally Lookout*	Moderate	Foreground

High = high level of interest in scenery;

Moderate = secondary County or Forest road, recreation site or area, moderate use

* = Viewpoints identified as a sensitive viewpoint post-Forest Plan and as such were not utilized in the development of Forest Plan VQOs. Post-Forest Plan viewpoints are not required to meet S & G 11-1, but should be considered during project planning.

Project Area B: Happy Camp Complex

The acres of each Visual Quality Objective for the project area are displayed below.

Table 11: Acres of Visual Quality Objectives for the Happy Camp Complex area

Happy Camp	Acres
Preservation	23,705
Retention	15,087
Partial Retention	86,725
Modification	6,403
Maximum Modification	3,286
Total	**135,206**

In Table 1 in original Scenery Report the name “Tom Martin Peak trail” is corrected below to read “Lake Mountain trail.” Grider Creek (Wild & Scenic River) is corrected to read “Grider Creek (recommended Wild & Scenic River).” Elk Creek (Wild & Scenic River) is corrected to

read “Elk Creek (recommended Wild & Scenic River).” Bear Lake Trailhead is corrected to read “Bear Creek Trailhead.” Bear Lake Road is corrected to read “Bear Creek Road.”

Table 12: Identified potential viewsheds, Sensitivity Level, and Distance Zone for Happy Camp Complex area

Potential Viewpoint(s)	Visual Sensitivity Level	Distance Zone
Happy Camp Complex		
State Highway 96 (State of Jefferson Scenic Byway)	High	Foreground
Klamath Wild and Scenic River	High	Foreground
Klamath River community	High	Foreground
Hamburg	High	Foreground
Seiad	High	Foreground
Happy Camp	High	Foreground
O'Neil Creek Campground	High	Foreground
Sarah Totten Campground	High	Foreground
Curly Jack Campground	High	Foreground
Lake Mountain Lookout*	High	Foreground
Gordon's Ferry River Access	High	Foreground
Indian Creek River Access	High	Foreground
Scott River road (7F01)	High	Foreground
Scott Wild & Scenic River	High	Foreground
Johnson Bar River Access	High	Foreground
Scott Bar	High	Foreground
Sugar Pine River Access	High	Foreground
Townsend Gulch River Access	High	Foreground
Gold Flat River Access	High	Foreground
Tompkins Creek River Access	High	Foreground
Lake Mountain Trail	Moderate	Foreground
Scott Bar Lookout*	Moderate	Middleground
Box Camp Trailhead	Moderate	Middleground
Paradise Trailhead	Moderate	Middleground
Grider Creek road (46N66, 46N24X)	High	Foreground
Grider Creek Campground	High	Foreground
Grider Creek (recommended Wild & Scenic River)	High	Foreground

Potential Viewpoint(s)	Visual Sensitivity Level	Distance Zone
Pacific Crest Trail	High	Middleground
Cold Springs Trailhead	High	Foreground
Tyler Meadows Trailhead	High	Foreground
Elk Creek road (7C001)	Moderate	Foreground
Elk Creek (recommended Wild & Scenic River)	Moderate	Foreground
Bear Creek Trailhead road (16N05, 15N06)	Moderate	Foreground
Bear Creek Trailhead	High	Foreground

High = high level of interest in scenery;

Moderate = secondary County or Forest road, recreation site or area, moderate use

* = Viewpoints identified as a sensitive viewpoint post-Forest Plan and as such were not utilized in the development of Forest Plan VQOs. Post-Forest Plan viewpoints are not required to meet S & G 11-1, but should be considered during project planning.

Project Area C: Whites Fire

The acres of each Visual Quality Objective for the project area are displayed below.

Table 13: Acres of Visual Quality Objectives for the Whites Fire area

Whites	Acres
Preservation	6,361
Retention	326
Partial Retention	36,836
Modification	285
Total	**43,808**

In Table 1 in original Scenery report Whites Gulch Trail is corrected below to read "East Whites Trail." Tanners Peak and Snoozer trails are added as potential viewpoints. Statue Lake and Twin/Big Blue/Paynes Lake Trails are deleted as potential viewpoints as they are already covered under Pacific Crest Trail.

Table 14: Identified potential viewsheds, Sensitivity Level, and Distance Zone for Whites Fire area

Potential Viewpoint(s)	Visual Sensitivity Level	Distance Zone
Whites Fire		
Sawyers Bar Road (FH102)	Moderate	Foreground
Sawyers Bar	High	Foreground
South Russian Creek (recommended Wild & Scenic River)	Moderate	Foreground
Timber Camp Trailhead	Moderate	Foreground
Timber Camp Trailhead road (36N58, 36N15)	Moderate	Foreground
Pacific Crest Trail	Moderate	Middleground

Potential Viewpoint(s)	Visual Sensitivity Level	Distance Zone
Hogan Lake Trail	Moderate	Middleground
Tanners Peak Trail*	Moderate	Foreground
Snoozer Trail*	Moderate	Foreground
Mule Bridge Road (40N47)	Moderate	Foreground
North Fork Salmon Wild & Scenic River	Moderate	Foreground
Music Creek Trailhead	Moderate	Foreground
South Russian Creek Trailhead	Moderate	Foreground
Idlewild Campground	Moderate	Foreground
Mule Bridge Trailhead	Moderate	Foreground
Eddy Gulch Lookout*	Moderate	Middleground
Eddy Gulch Lookout road (39)	Moderate	Foreground
East Whites Trail*	Moderate	Foreground
South Russian Creek Trail*	Moderate	Foreground

High = high level of interest in scenery;

Moderate = secondary County or Forest road, recreation site or area, moderate use

* = Viewpoints identified as a sensitive viewpoint post-Forest Plan and as such were not utilized in the development of Forest Plan VQOs. Post-Forest Plan viewpoints are not required to meet S & G 11-1, but should be considered during project planning.

Environmental Consequences

Alternative 1

The direct and indirect effects of no action on the Scenery analysis indicators are the same for all of the fire areas and are described in the Scenery Resource Report.

Cumulative Effects

The cumulative effects for all fire areas are the same as described in the Scenery Resource Report. The only addition is a discussion on the cumulative effect from grazing which occurs in all three fire areas. Grazing does not affect the overall visual quality objectives because cattle are a temporary and seasonal use and range land improvement are minimal and typically limited to fencing.

Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 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 Scenery Resource Report except as noted below.

Table 15: Acres of Treatment Types by Visual Quality Objective for Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 for Beaver Fire Area

Treatment Type	**Retention**	**Partial Retention**	**Modification**	**Maximum Modification**
Alternative 2				
Fuels Treatments	415	1352	180	143
Salvage Harvest	0	332	235	293
Roadside Hazard	580	2,451	1,319	1,450
Site Prep/Plant	0	1,170	278	332
Totals	**995**	**5,305**	**2,012**	**2,218**
Alternative 3				
Fuels Treatments	415	1,352	180	143
Salvage Harvest	0	0	0	0
Roadside Hazard	580	2,451	1,319	1,450
Site Prep/Plant	0	1,170	278	332
Totals	**995**	**4,973**	**1,777**	**1,925**
Alternative 4				
Fuels Treatments	415	1352	180	143
Salvage Harvest	0	189	126	435
Roadside Hazard	616	2236	1224	1524
Site Prep/Plant	0	1170	278	332
Totals	**1,031**	**4,947**	**1,808**	**2,434**
Alternative 5				
Fuels Treatments	420	1,793	645	442
Salvage Harvest	0	203	152	475
Roadside Hazard	580	2,451	1,319	1,450
Site Prep/Plant	0	1,160	278	332
Totals	**1,000**	**5,607**	**2,394**	**2,699**

Five additional field reviews were conducted between DEIS and FEIS to evaluated project effects on Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs). Additional analysis (see below) concludes Highway 96 State of Jefferson Scenic Byway *would* meet the assigned Retention VQO. Additional analysis verified the Klamath Wild and Scenic River viewshed would *not* meet a Retention VQO within three years and is listed in Table 16 below. The analysis and effects to the nine viewsheds listed in Table 10 above are described below, and for reader convenience the revised listing is now displayed in Table 16 below.

Highway 96 State of Jefferson Scenic Byway: Additional field review indicates that project activities (fuels treatments, roadside hazard) visible from Highway 96 State of Jefferson Scenic Byway would not be noticeable and meet a Retention VQO. Roadside hazard treatments occur primarily along County Road 8G004 located on the south side of the Klamath River 100-150 feet from Highway 96. The highway's curvilinear nature, travel speed of 55 MPH, and vegetative

screening would likely limit the duration of view to a few seconds. 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. Therefore travelers probably would not notice these treatments and the viewshed would not be adversely effected.

Klamath Wild and Scenic River: These same roadside hazard treatments (mentioned above), would likely be noticeable to floaters and fishermen in some locations because of their closer proximity to the disturbances and slower rate of travel. Existing riverside vegetation would screen some effects. Project treatments would still be noticeable in some locations; up to six areas totaling 3.5 miles will likely not meet a Retention VQO in the three year timeframe. Continued "greening up" for five – ten years would allow additional resprouting and growth of vegetation to hide these effects.

All Other Viewsheds Listed in Table 10 not discussed above: There would be no adverse effects to all other viewsheds (listed in Table 10 above) from project treatments. All assigned VQOs would be met. Treatments would either be not visible, not noticeable in Retention VQO areas, or noticeable in Partial Retention/Modification/Maximum Modification VQO areas. The disturbances associated with various project activities such as soil disturbance, stumps, burnt vegetation, etc. would recover in three years' time with seasonal leaf and needle cast, weathering (graying) of tree stumps and chips, and resprouting of vegetation or "greening up". Hence all activities would appear near natural and easily meet their assigned VQOs.

In summary, one viewshed would not meet its assigned VQO within the three year timeframe and is listed in Table 16 below. VQOs would be met for the other eight viewsheds.

Table 16: List of Viewshed not meeting Visual Quality Objectives within three year timeframe for Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5

Viewshed Not Meeting VQO	*Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5*
Klamath Wild & Scenic River	X, 6 locations for 3.5 miles total

Cumulative Effects

The effects of Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 are the same as described in the Scenery Resource Report.

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 Scenery Resource Report except as noted below.

In Table 4 the name "Tom Martin Peak trail" is corrected to read "Lake Mountain trail."

Table 4 footnotes 1 and 2 are corrected to read "Based upon computer modeling with prioritized field verification."

Table 17: Acres of Treatment Types by Visual Quality Objective for Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 for Happy Camp Complex Area

Treatment Type	**Retention**	**Partial Retention**	**Modification**	**Maximum Modification**
Alternative 2				
Fuels Treatments	1,671	6,721	309	89
Salvage Harvest	1,488	7,164	545	193
Roadside Hazard	1,292	11,439	919	350
Site Prep/Plant	191	4,534	563	152
Totals	**4,642**	**29,858**	**2,336**	**784**
Alternative 3				
Fuels Treatments	1,671	6,721	309	89
Salvage Harvest	1,411	6,280	493	176
Roadside Hazard	1,292	11,439	919	350
Site Prep/Plant	191	4,534	563	152
Totals	**4,565**	**28,974**	**2,284**	**767**
Alternative 4				
Fuels Treatments	1,671	6,721	309	89
Salvage Harvest	802	6,579	528	191
Roadside Hazard	1,243	11,150	858	349
Site Prep/Plant	191	4,,534	563	152
Totals	**3,907**	**28984**	**2,258**	**781**
Alternative 5				
Fuels Treatments	1,671	6,721	309	89
Salvage Harvest	236	1,494	525	185
Roadside Hazard	1,292	11,439	919	350
Site Prep/Plant	30	1,375	523	152
Totals	**3,229**	**21,029**	**2,276**	**776**

Additional field reviews were conducted to evaluated project effects on Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs). Additional analysis (see below) concludes Highway 96 State of Jefferson Scenic Byway, Scott River Road, and Scott Wild and Scenic River *would* meet the assigned Retention VQO. Nine other viewsheds would meet the Retention VQO in the short term. The analysis and effects to these viewsheds are described below, and for reader convenience the revised listing is now displayed in Table 18 below.

Highway 96 State of Jefferson Scenic Byway: Fuels treatments, roadside hazard, and salvage harvest units are proposed along Highway 96 State of Jefferson Scenic Byway corridor. Fuels and roadside hazard treatments are intermittent and limited in extent because of intermingled private lands. None of the harvest units (between Hamburg and O'Neil Creek) would be visible from the highway. The highway's curvilinear nature and travel speed of 55 MPH, would likely limit the duration of view to a few seconds. 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. Therefore travelers probably would not notice these treatments and meet a Retention VQO within the three year timeframe.

Klamath Wild and Scenic River: Roadside hazard, fuels treatments, and salvage harvest units are proposed within the river corridor. These activities would likely be noticeable to floaters and fishermen in three to four locations (estimated two miles total) because of their wider field of view and slower rate of travel (than Highway 96). Riverside vegetation would screen some effects. Project treatments would likely not meet a Retention VQO in the three year timeframe. Continued "greening up" for five – ten years would allow additional resprouting and growth of vegetation to hide these effects.

Grider Creek Campground: Salvage harvest units (#s 61 and 62-1) are proposed for Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 within close proximity of the campground and are prominently located on adjacent hillsides. Roadside hazard treatments are proposed along the access road (#46N24X) and the campground loop road (Alternatives 2-5). Green trees provide substantial screening throughout most of the campground, but project treatments would be noticeable to campers in the northern loop (horse corral) area and likely not meet a Retention VQO in the three year timeframe. Continued "greening up" for five – ten years would allow additional resprouting and growth of vegetation to hide these effects.

Grider Creek (recommended Wild & Scenic River): Portions of salvage harvest units (#s 61 and 62-1) and roadside hazard treatments are proposed for Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 within the river corridor near Grider Creek Campground. The PCT is also located in this area of the river corridor. Project treatments would be highly noticeable to hikers only when in the immediate vicinity of these two units, and likely not meet a Retention VQO in the three year timeframe. Continued "greening up" for five – ten years would allow additional resprouting and growth of vegetation to hide these effects.

Although several salvage harvest units (#s 61 and 62-1) located in the Grider Creek recommended Wild and Scenic river corridor were removed for Alternative 5, this was overlooked in the Draft analysis. The inclusion of roadside hazard treatments (7 acres) in Grider Creek for Alternative 5 would still have noticeable effects only when in the immediate vicinity and likely not meet the Retention VQO within three years. Continued "greening up" for five – ten years would allow additional resprouting and growth of vegetation to hide these effects. Therefore the viewshed of Grider Creek (recommended Wild & Scenic River) would be adversely affected for all four alternatives.

Pacific Crest Trail (between north boundary of Marble Mountain Wilderness and Forest road 45N72X): Two mapping discrepancies were discovered during field reviews for the project and are displayed in Figures 7 and 8 of the Recreation amendment.

Using the revised trail alignment data shown on Figure 7 in the Recreation Amendment, for Alternatives 2-5 the PCT bisects a roadside hazard treatment (45N78A) at the Cold Spring Trailhead, then skirts harvest unit #224 for approximately 50 feet (Alternatives 2-4). The trail continues and eventually bisects a roadside hazard treatment (45N78). Three years of "greening up" would soften effects, but high stumps would still be noticeable for two hundred feet along the trail and likely would not meet a Retention VQO in the three year timeframe for Alternatives 2-5. Continued "greening up" for five – ten years would allow additional resprouting and growth of vegetation to hide these effects.

Using the revised trail alignment data shown on Figure 8 in the Recreation Amendment, for Alternatives 2-4 the PCT would skirt unit 228-3 - not bisect this unit as shown on earlier project maps. Dead trees along the trail provide some partial screening of the unit located uphill, but it would still be noticeable to PCT hikers (for approximately 1/8 mile) and likely not meet a Retention VQO in the three year timeframe. Three years of "greening up" would soften effects, but high stumps would still be noticeable and likely would not meet a Retention VQO in the three year timeframe for Alternatives 2-5. Continued "greening up" for five – ten years would allow additional resprouting and growth of vegetation to hide stumps and reduce texture contrasts. This unit is not proposed for treatment in Alternative 5; hence, there will be no effect on scenery.

The trail continues north and eventually bisects a roadside hazard treatment (45N72X). Three years of "greening up" would soften effects, but high stumps would still be noticeable for a hundred feet and likely would not meet a Retention VQO in the three year timeframe for Alternatives 2-5. Continued "greening up" for five – ten years would allow additional resprouting and growth of vegetation to hide these effects.

Tyler Meadows Trailhead: Numerous salvage harvest units (#520, 521, 522, 524, 525, 525-1, 525-2, 528-1) and temporary roads on existing roadbeds are proposed for Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 in the Faulkstein Camp/Tyler Meadows area along forest road 45N77 which accesses the Tyler Meadows Trailhead. Roadside hazard treatments are proposed for Alternatives 2-5. Units would be visible for approximately 3 miles in close proximity to the road and large in scale. When combining roadside hazard treatments with Forest visitors being able to look down from road on these units (when they are most noticeable), the 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. These units are not proposed for treatment in Alternative 5; hence, there will be no effect on scenery.

Grider Creek road (46N66, 46N24X): Roadside hazard treatments (Alternatives 2-5) and salvage harvest unit 62 is proposed for Alternatives 2, 3, and 4 adjacent to the road; harvest units 61 and 62-1 are prominently located on adjacent hillsides. These activities would be highly visible for approximately 1 mile to PCT hikers and forest visitors traveling these roads. It is unlikely these treatments would meet a Retention VQO in the three year timeframe. Continued "greening up" for five – ten years would allow additional resprouting and growth of vegetation to hide stumps and reduce texture contrasts.

Cold Spring Trailhead: Roadside hazard treatments are proposed for alternatives 2-5 along access road 45N78A, the trailhead, and the PCT; salvage harvest unit #224 (Alternatives 2-4) and site prep/plant unit P323 (Alternatives 2-5) are proposed immediately adjacent to the PCT. The disturbances (i.e. soils, high stumps) from these treatments would be highly visible to Forest visitors and PCT hikers for two hundred feet along the trail. Three years of "greening up" would soften effects, but likely would not meet a Retention VQO in the three year timeframe for Alternatives 2-5. Continued "greening up" for five – ten years would allow additional resprouting and growth of vegetation to hide these effects.

Scott Wild and Scenic River: Roadside hazard, fuels treatments, and portions of several salvage harvest units are proposed within the river corridor. All of these treatments occur along or above County Road 7F01. The Scott River parallels the county road and is vertically separated by an estimated thirty to several hundred feet. Screening vegetation along the road and river would

further limit visibility. It is unlikely that kayakers and rafters would notice any of these treatments. Hence activities would easily meet the Partial Retention VQO for river segments Sc01 and Sc03, and a Retention VQO for river segment Sc02. There would be no adverse effect to the river's viewshed.

Scott River Road (County Road#7F01): Numerous roadside hazard and fuel treatments, and a few harvest units and site prep/plant units are proposed along the road. The road's highly curvilinear nature, topographic and vegetative screening and steep adjacent topography severely limit the duration of view of disturbances to a few seconds. 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 activities would easily meet the Partial Retention VQO (Kelsey Creek to McCarthy Creek, Scott Bar to Highway 96), and a Retention VQO (McCarthy Creek to Scott Bar). There would be no adverse effect for travelers to the road's viewshed.

Bear Creek Trailhead: Roadside hazard treatments are proposed along access road 15N06. The trail utilizes a portion (approximately ¼ mile) of the access road. This treatment (i.e. high stumps) would be highly visible to Forest visitors and hikers and likely not meet a Partial Retention VQO in three years. Continued "greening up" for five – ten years would allow additional resprouting and growth of vegetation to hide these effects.

Lake Mountain Trail: As the trail bisects salvage harvest unit #s 508-1, 508-4-1, 508-5, roadside hazard for road 45N69, and fuels treatment unit F071, disturbances (i.e. high stumps) would be highly visible to hikers for approximately ¾ mile and likely not meet a Partial Retention VQO in three years. Continued "greening up" for five – ten years would allow additional resprouting and growth of vegetation to hide these effects.

All Other Viewsheds Listed in Table 8 not discussed above: There would be no adverse effects to all other viewsheds from project treatments. All assigned VQOs would be met. Treatments would either be not visible, not noticeable in Retention VQO areas, or noticeable in Partial Retention/ Modification/Maximum Modification VQO areas. The disturbances associated with various project activities such as soil disturbance, stumps, burnt vegetation, etc. would recover in three years' time with seasonal leaf and needle cast, weathering (graying) of tree stumps and chips, and resprouting of vegetation or "greening up. Hence all activities would appear near natural and easily meet their assigned VQOs.

In summary, nine viewsheds would not meet their assigned VQOs for Alternatives 2-5 within the three year timeframe and are listed below. VQOs would be met for the other 25 viewsheds.

Table 18: List of Viewsheds not meeting Visual Quality Objectives within three year timeframe for Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5

Viewshed Not Meeting VQO	Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5
Klamath Wild & Scenic River	X, in 3-4 locations for 2 miles total
Cold Spring Trailhead	X, two hundred feet along trail
Grider Creek (recommended Wild & Scenic River)	X, immediate vicinity of units
Grider Creek Campground	X, immediate vicinity of units
Grider Creek road (46N66, 46N24X)	X, 1 mile along road
Tyler Meadows Trailhead	X, 3 miles along road
Lake Mountain Trail	X ¾ mile along trail

Viewshed Not Meeting VQO	Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5
Bear Creek Trail	X, ¼ mile along trail
Pacific Crest Trail (between north boundary of Marble Mountain Wilderness and Forest road 45N72X)	X,3 locations for 900 feet total

X = would not meet VQO within three year timeframe

Cumulative Effects

The effects of Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 are the same as described in the Scenery Resource Report.

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 Scenery Resource Report except as noted below.

Table 19: Acres of Treatment Types by Visual Quality Objective for Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 for Whites Fire Area

Treatment Type	Retention	Partial Retention	Modification	Maximum Modification
Alternative 2				
Fuels Treatments	189	10,876	285	0
Salvage Harvest	0	850	0	0
Roadside Hazard	52	2,648	0	0
Site Prep/Plant	7	633	0	0
Totals	**251**	**15,004**	**285**	**0**
Alternative 3				
Fuels Treatments	189	10,876	285	0
Salvage Harvest	0	680	0	0
Roadside Hazard	52	2,648	0	0
Site Prep/Plant	7	633	0	0
Totals	**248**	**14,837**	**285**	**0**
Alternative 4				
Fuels Treatments	189	10,876	285	0
Salvage Harvest	0	850	0	0
Roadside Hazard	40	2,460	0	0
Site Prep/Plant	7	633	0	0
Totals	**236**	**14,819**	**285**	**0**
Alternative 5				
Fuels Treatments	189	10,876	285	0
Salvage Harvest	0	70	0	0
Roadside Hazard	52	2,648	0	0

Treatment Type	**Retention**	**Partial Retention**	**Modification**	**Maximum Modification**
Site Prep/Plant	0	0	0	0
Totals	**241**	**13,594**	**285**	**0**

Sawyers Bar Road (FH102): Roadside hazard and fuels treatments are proposed in the Retention (first ½ mile of road within project area) and Partial Retention VQO areas (rest of road in project area) along this road. The roadside hazard treatments occur along adjacent roads which are not visible from the North Fork Road. It is unlikely the fuels treatments would be noticeable to travelers because of the road's steep and winding nature and therefore meet their assigned VQOs. Several harvest units are proposed along (#410, 411) or with close proximity (#409, 415, 423, 426) of the road and are all within Partial Retention VQO areas. Units 410 and 411 would be highly visible from the road for approximately a mile total length. Units 409, 415, and 426 would not be visible from road; unit 423 visible for a brief glimpse - if at all. The removal of trees would create openings and introduce some form and texture contrasts, but is consistent with other openings in the characteristic landscape. Within three years of "greening up", these treatments would be subordinate to the characteristic landscape and meet a Partial Retention VQO from the viewshed.

North Fork Salmon Wild and Scenic River: Roadside hazard, fuels, salvage harvest (#409, 410, 411), and site prep/plant are proposed within the river corridor. Unit 415 is located outside the river corridor; all treatments are in a Partial Retention VQO area. It is likely portions of each of these treatments will be visible from the river. The removal of trees would create openings and introduce some form, color, and texture contrasts, but is consistent with other openings in the characteristic landscape. Within three years of "greening up", these treatments would be subordinate to the characteristic landscape and meet a Partial Retention VQO from the river viewshed.

Snoozer, East Whites and Tanner Peak Trails: The Snoozer trail bisects an underburn for 2 and1/2 miles; East Whites trail borders an underburn for 2 miles, Tanner Peak trail passes thru several hundred feet of a fuels treatment; all three are in a Partial Retention VQO area. Within three years of "greening up" these treatments would easily meet a Partial Retention VQO from these viewsheds.

All Other Viewsheds Listed in Table 10 not discussed above: There would be no adverse effects to all other viewsheds from project treatments. All assigned VQOs would be met. Treatments would either be not visible, not noticeable in Retention VQO areas, or noticeable in Partial Retention/ Modification/Maximum Modification VQO areas. The disturbances associated with various project activities such as soil disturbance, stumps, burnt vegetation, etc. would recover in three years' time with seasonal leaf and needle cast, weathering (graying) of tree stumps and chips, and resprouting of vegetation or "greening up". Hence all activities would appear near natural and easily meet their assigned VQOs.

In summary all viewsheds would meet their assigned VQOs within three year timeframe.

Cumulative Effects

The effects of Alternatives 2, 3, 4, and 5 are the same as described in the Scenery Resource Report.

Summary of Effects

The effects of Alternatives 1- 5 and Modified Alternatives 2 and 3 are the same as described in the Scenery Resource Report except as amended below.

Table 20: Summary of Effects by analysis indicator for the Beaver Fire Area

Indicator	Alt. 1	Alt. 2, 3, 4, 5	Mod Alt. 2	Mod Alt. 3
Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs)	No effect to VQOs	Minor localized short-term direct adverse effects to VQOs from management treatments during project implementation with the presence of equipment, smoke, stumps, exposed soils, and cut and/or piled vegetation. "Indirect long-term adverse effects to viewsheds from project activities in one location. Although VQO would not be met for some roadside hazard treatments in Retention VQO areas, Forest Plan consistency will be met (Forest Plan S&G 11-7). Greening up" for three years after project completion would reduce visual evidence of fuels, harvest, roadside hazard, and site prep/plant activities to acceptable levels for eight other viewsheds.	Minor localized short-term direct adverse effects to VQOs from management treatments during project implementation with the presence of equipment, smoke, stumps, exposed soils, and cut and/or piled vegetation. "Indirect long-term adverse effects to viewsheds from project activities in one location. Although VQO would not be met for some roadside hazard treatments in Retention VQO areas, Forest Plan consistency will be met (Forest Plan S&G 11-7). Greening up" for three years after project completion would reduce visual evidence of fuels, harvest, roadside hazard, and site prep/plant activities to acceptable levels for eight other viewsheds.	Minor localized short-term direct adverse effects to VQOs from management treatments during project implementation with the presence of equipment, smoke, stumps, exposed soils, and cut and/or piled vegetation. No indirect long term adverse effects from project activities. All VQOs would be met. Greening up" for three years after project completion would reduce visual evidence of fuels, harvest, roadside hazard, and site prep/plant activities to acceptable levels for all nine viewsheds.
Scenic Character	Long term adverse effect with permanent vegetation change away from a conifer-dominated vegetation type towards a shrub-dominated ecosystem. Achievement of the desired condition would be set back 50 plus years or more.	Indirect long-term beneficial effect to scenic character from management treatments would be speeding up recovery of the burn areas to a conifer-dominated character that is more consistent with historic scenery conditions and Desired Scenic Character.	Indirect long-term beneficial effect to scenic character from management treatments would be speeding up recovery of the burn areas to a conifer-dominated character that is more consistent with historic scenery conditions and Desired Scenic Character.	Indirect long-term beneficial effect to scenic character from management treatments would be speeding up recovery of the burn areas to a conifer-dominated character that is more consistent with historic scenery conditions and Desired Scenic Character.

Table 21: 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
Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs)	No effect to VQOs	Minor localized short-term direct adverse effects to VQOs from management treatments during project implementation with the presence of equipment, smoke, stumps, exposed soils, and cut and/or piled vegetation. Indirect long-term adverse effects to viewsheds from project activities in nine locations. Although VQOs would not be met for salvage harvest and roadside hazard treatments in Retention or Partial Retention (foreground zone along hiking trails) VQO areas, Forest Plan consistency will be met (Forest Plan S&G 11-7) "Greening up" for three years after project completion would reduce visual evidence of fuels, harvest, roadside hazard, and site prep/plant activities to acceptable levels for 25 other viewsheds.	Minor localized short-term direct adverse effects to VQOs from management treatments during project implementation with the presence of equipment, smoke, stumps, exposed soils, and cut and/or piled vegetation. Indirect long-term adverse effects to viewsheds from project activities in seven locations. Although VQOs would not be met for salvage harvest and roadside hazard treatments in Retention VQO areas, Forest Plan consistency will be met (Forest Plan S&G 11-7) "Greening up" for three years after project completion would reduce visual evidence of fuels, harvest, roadside hazard, and site prep/plant activities to acceptable levels for 27 other viewsheds.	Minor localized short-term direct adverse effects to VQOs from management treatments during project implementation with the presence of equipment, smoke, stumps, exposed soils, and cut and/or piled vegetation. Indirect long-term adverse effects to viewsheds from project activities in five locations. Although VQOs would not be met for salvage harvest and roadside hazard treatments in Retention or VQO areas, Forest Plan consistency will be met (Forest Plan S&G 11-7) "Greening up" for three years after project completion would reduce visual evidence of fuels, harvest, roadside hazard, and site prep/plant activities to acceptable levels for 29 other viewsheds.
Scenic Character	Long term adverse effect with permanent vegetation change away from a conifer-dominated vegetation type towards a shrub-dominated ecosystem. Achievement of the desired condition would be set back 50 plus years or more.	Indirect long-term beneficial effect to scenic character from management treatments would be speeding up recovery of the burn areas to a conifer-dominated character that is more consistent with historic scenery conditions and Desired Scenic Character.	Indirect long-term beneficial effect to scenic character from management treatments would be speeding up recovery of the burn areas to a conifer-dominated character that is more consistent with historic scenery conditions and Desired Scenic Character.	Indirect long-term beneficial effect to scenic character from management treatments would be speeding up recovery of the burn areas to a conifer-dominated character that is more consistent with historic scenery conditions and Desired Scenic Character.

Table 22: 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
Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs)	No effect to VQOs	Minor localized short-term direct adverse effects to VQOs from management treatments during project implementation with the presence of equipment, smoke, stumps, exposed soils, and cut and/or piled vegetation. "Greening up" for three years after project completion would reduce visual evidence of fuels, harvest, roadside hazard, and site prep/plant activities to acceptable levels for all 19 viewsheds.	Minor localized short-term direct adverse effects to VQOs from management treatments during project implementation with the presence of equipment, smoke, stumps, exposed soils, and cut and/or piled vegetation. "Greening up" for three years after project completion would reduce visual evidence of fuels, harvest, roadside hazard, and site prep/plant activities to acceptable levels for all 19 viewsheds.	Minor localized short-term direct adverse effects to VQOs from management treatments during project implementation with the presence of equipment, smoke, stumps, exposed soils, and cut and/or piled vegetation. "Greening up" for three years after project completion would reduce visual evidence of fuels, harvest, roadside hazard, and site prep/plant activities to acceptable levels for all 19 viewsheds.
Scenic Character	Long term adverse effect with permanent vegetation change away from a conifer-dominated vegetation type towards a shrub-dominated ecosystem. Achievement of the desired condition would be set back 50 plus years or more.	Indirect long-term beneficial effect to scenic character from management treatments would be speeding up recovery of the burn areas to a conifer-dominated character that is more consistent with historic scenery conditions and Desired Scenic Character.	Indirect long-term beneficial effect to scenic character from management treatments would be speeding up recovery of the burn areas to a conifer-dominated character that is more consistent with historic scenery conditions and Desired Scenic Character.	Indirect long-term beneficial effect to scenic character from management treatments would be speeding up recovery of the burn areas to a conifer-dominated character that is more consistent with historic scenery conditions and Desired Scenic Character.

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 Scenery Resource report.

Appendix A: Maps

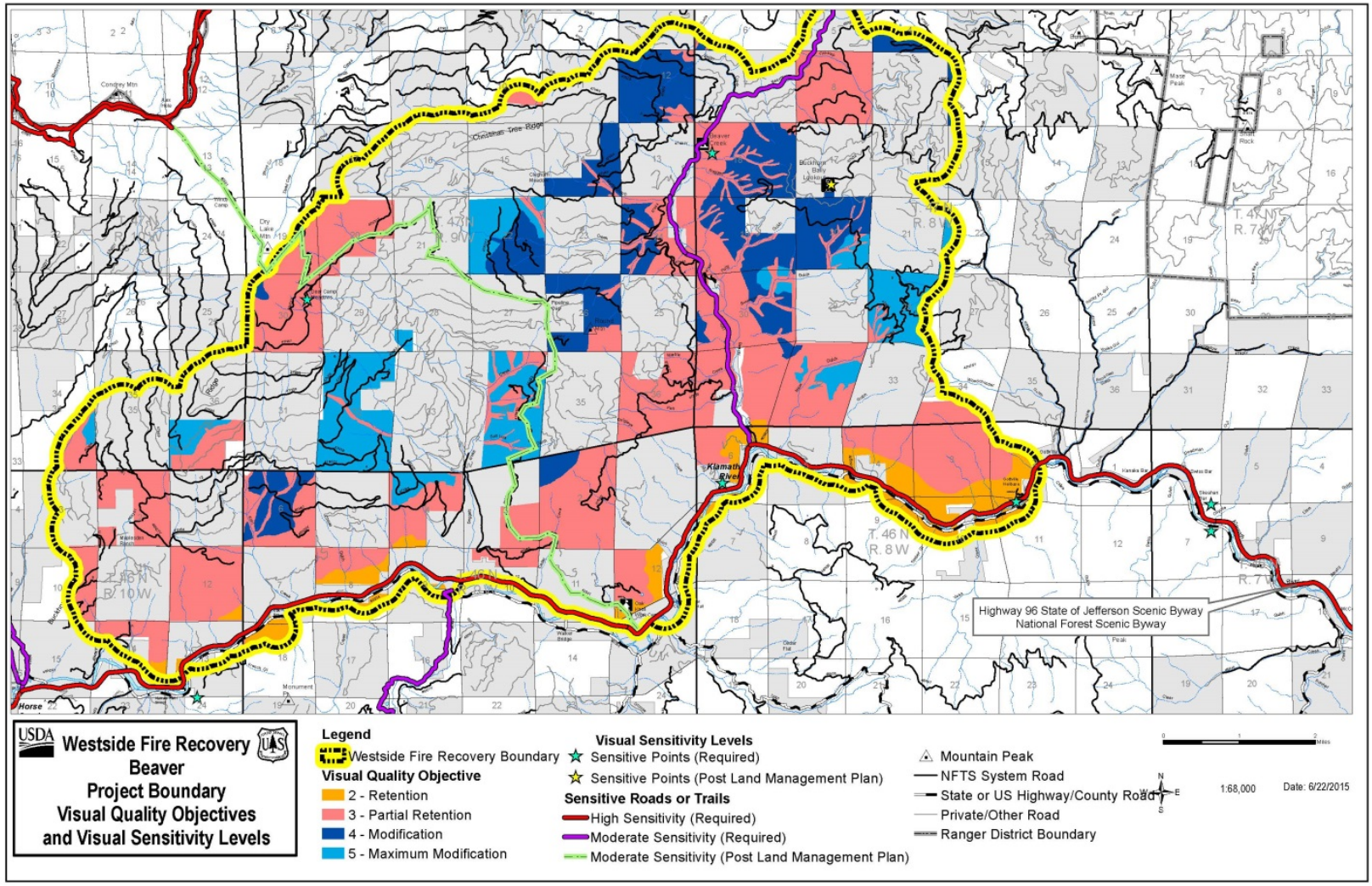

Figure 1: Visual Quality Objectives and Visual Sensitivity Levels for the Beaver Fire project area.

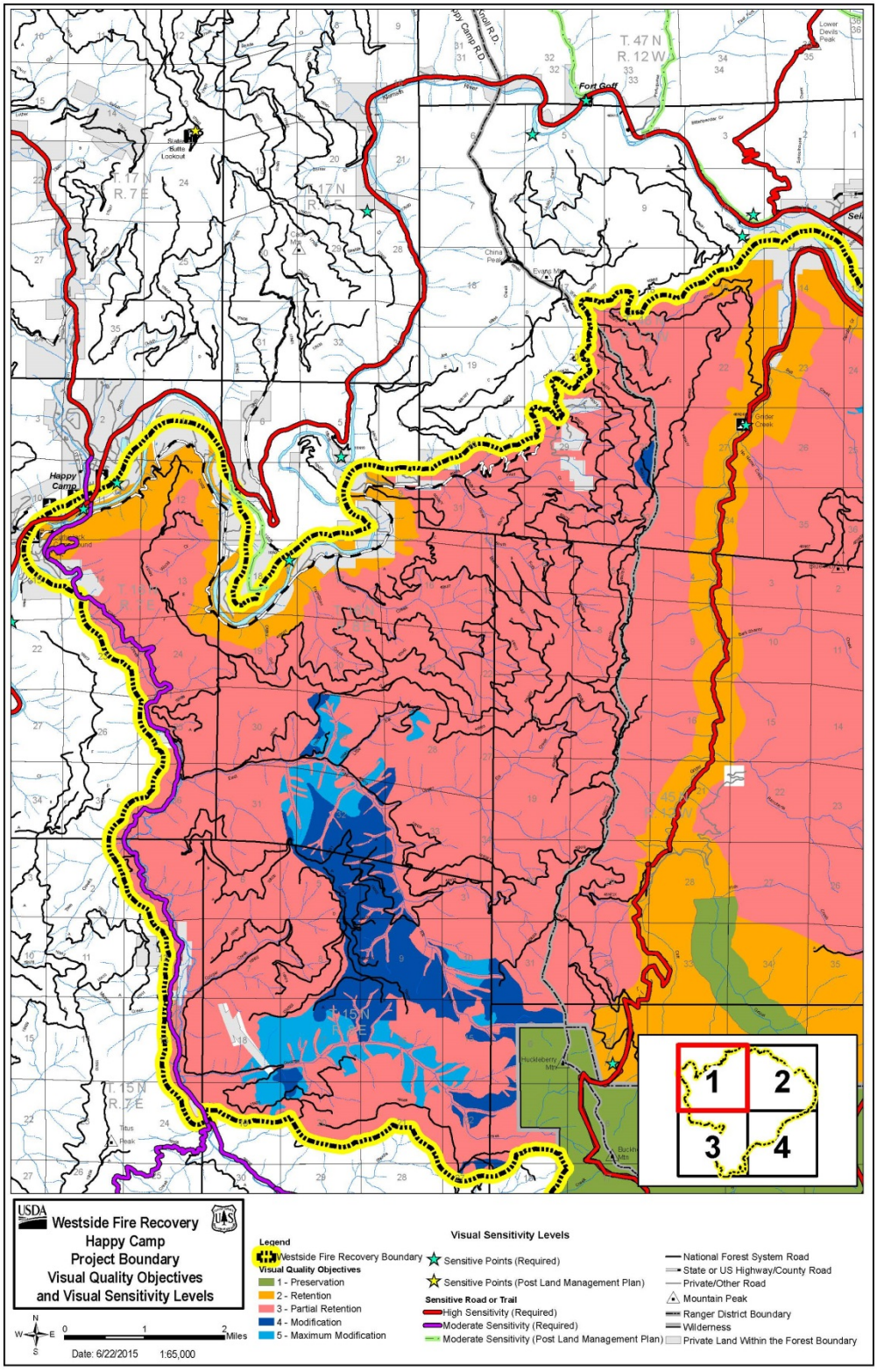

Figure 2: Visual Quality Objectives and Visual Sensitivity Levels for the Happy Camp Complex project area (1 of 4)

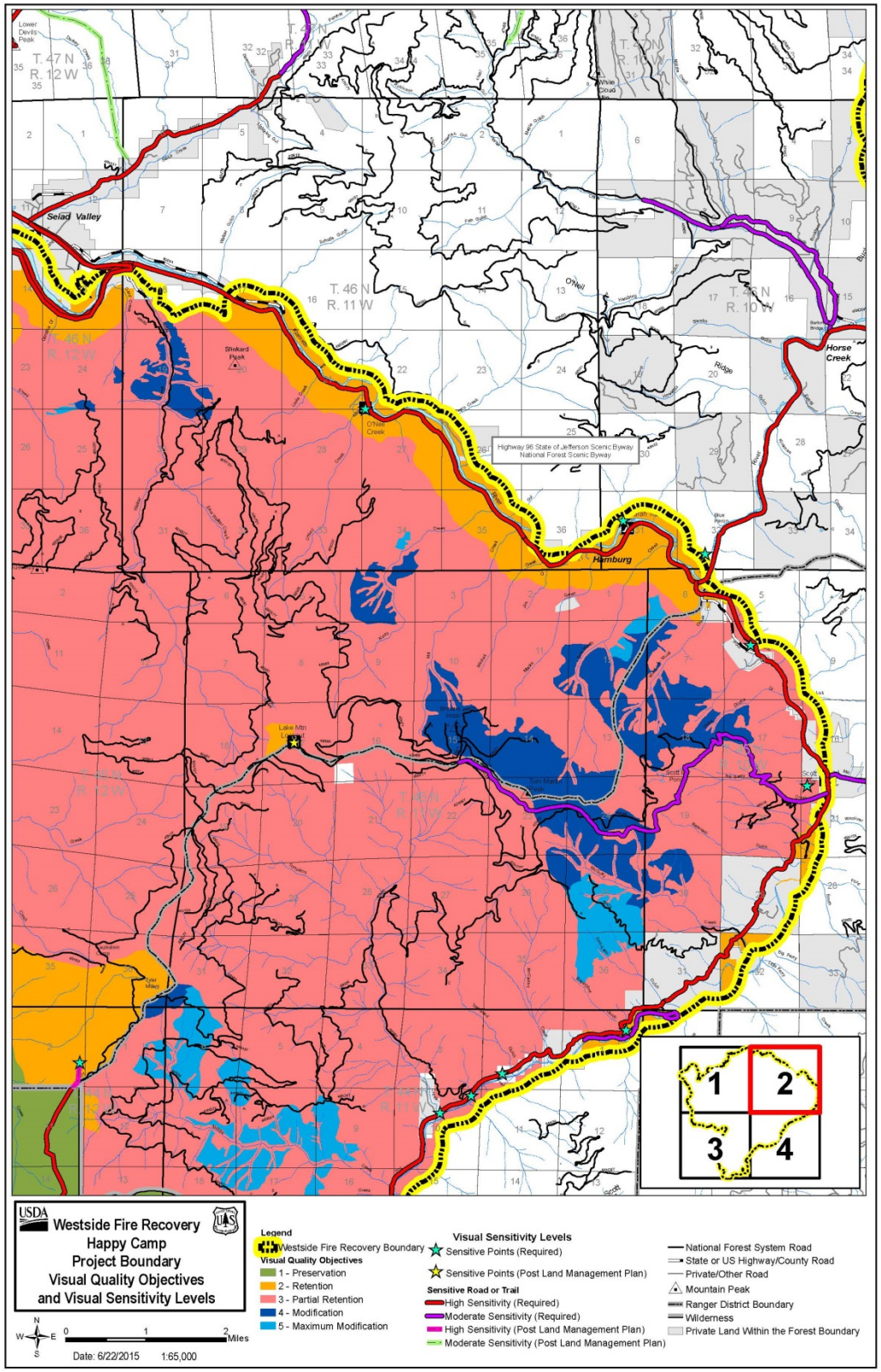

Figure 3: Visual Quality Objectives and Visual Sensitivity Levels for the Happy Camp Complex project area (2 of 4)

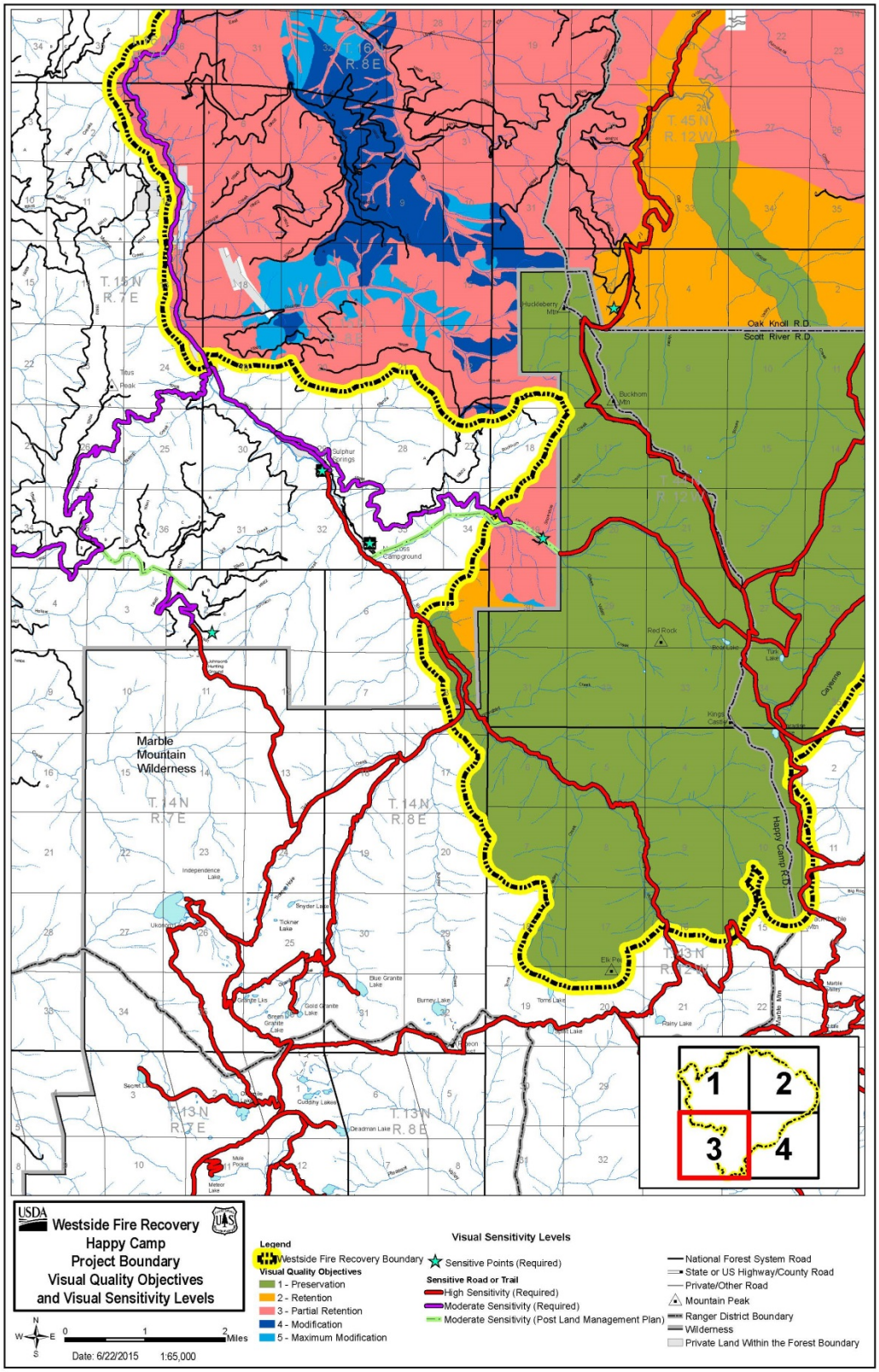

Figure 4: Visual Quality Objectives and Visual Sensitivity Levels for the Happy Camp Complex project area (3 of 4)

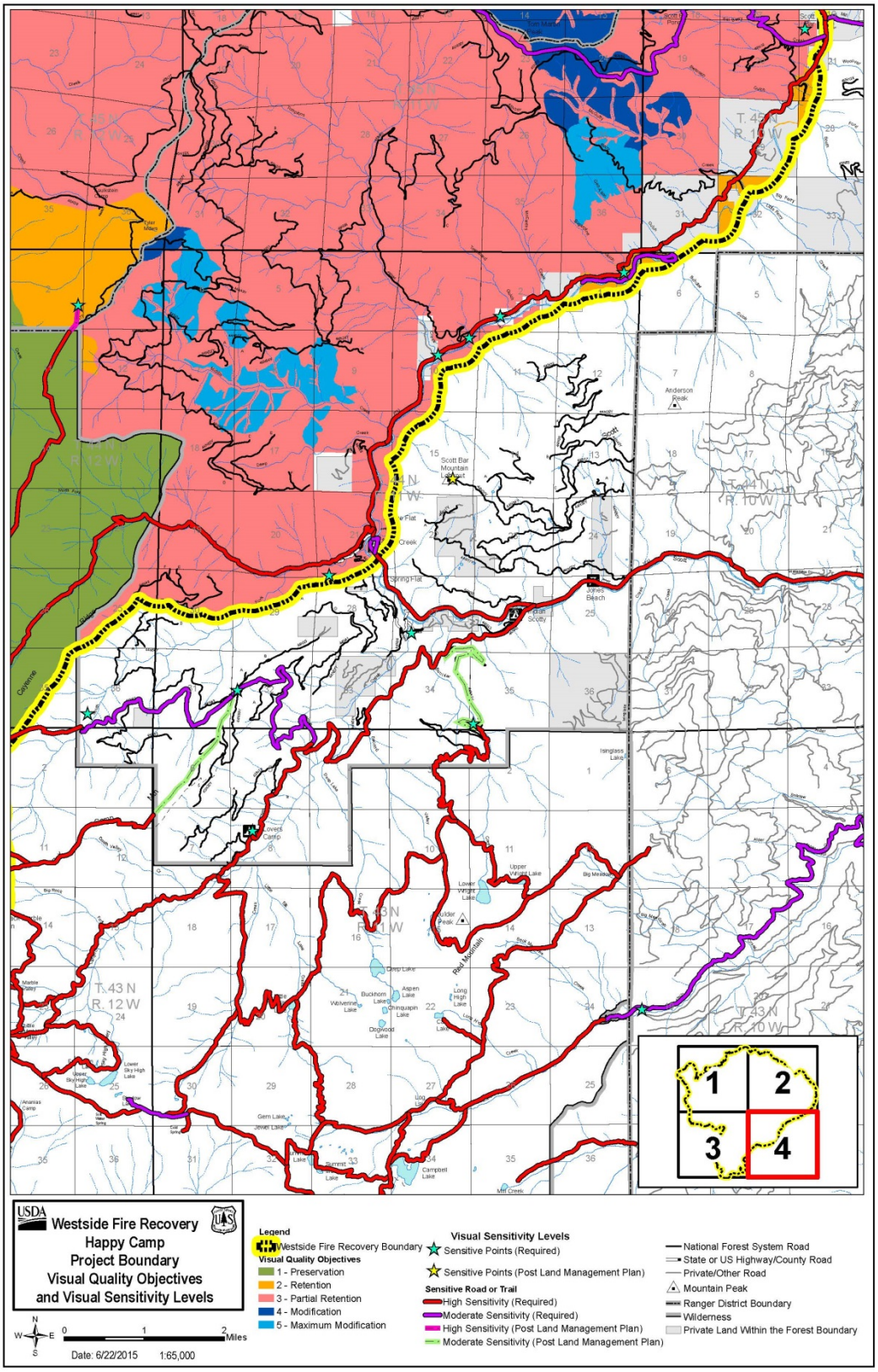

Figure 5: Visual Quality Objectives and Visual Sensitivity Levels for the Happy Camp Complex project area (4 of 4)

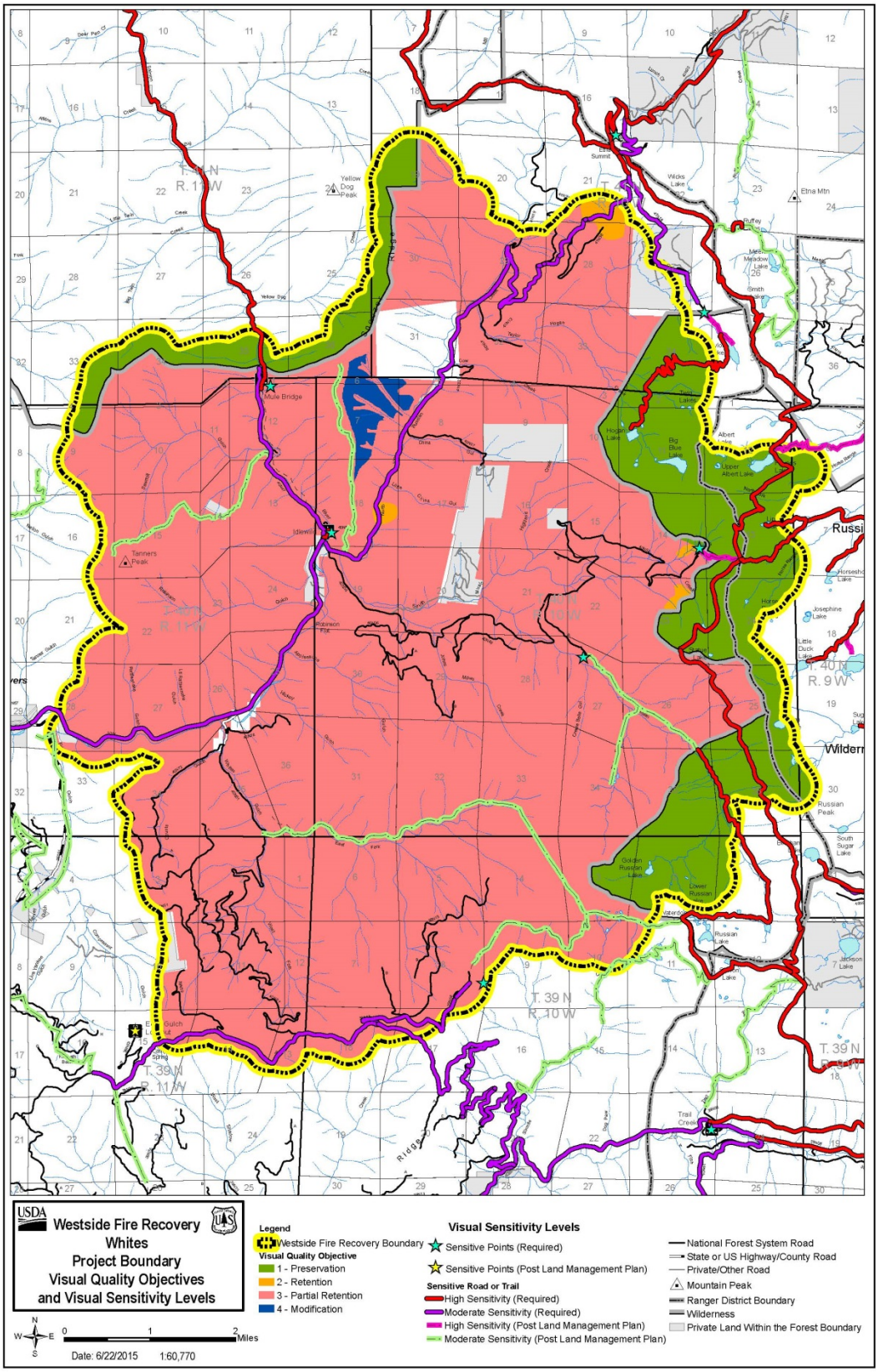

Figure 6: Visual Quality Objectives and Visual Sensitivity Levels for the Whites Fire project area