

## Mount Ashland LSR Habitat Restoration & Fuels Reduction Project

### 12/18/07 Addendum to the original 12/19/06 Recreation Report

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#### **Recommended Addendum to ORIGINAL RECREATION REPORT**

The original report is updated to identify changes in the ROS Class conditions resulting from all FEIS alternatives, and to more clearly state their consistency with Klamath LMP ROS direction. The following two paragraphs are a substitute for the final concluding paragraph of the original Recreation Report.

“With the above recreation measures integrated into the Action Alternatives (refer to original report, Kraus 2006), Klamath LMP direction to achieve “semi-primitive” or “roaded-natural” ROS Class conditions will be fully satisfied. ROS attributes such as evidence of humans, recreation facilities, social encounters, and distance to roads; etc would remain consistent with that direction. The No Action Alternative would best satisfy these ROS factors in the short term by not producing any additional evidence of humans, thereby maintaining the semi-primitive ROS conditions along the Siskiyou Crest. However, the recreation setting of the Crest and project area would remain threatened by high wildfire risk. Conversely, the Action Alternatives would substantially reduce that risk, while producing some additional evidence of human disturbances, yet those disturbances would be limited by project design features to retain semi-primitive conditions within the Siskiyou Crest. Alternatives 2-5 would produce some minor and adverse evidence (logging associated disturbances) along some segments of the Pacific Crest Trail, Siskiyou Crest Road and Beaver Cr to Mt Ashland Road. The Preferred Alternative however, would not alter the Pacific Crest Trail and Siskiyou Crest Road settings by avoiding treatments in this area.

Operational impacts of the project activities proposed within the Action Alternatives include temporary adverse recreation effects of industrial traffic, noise and dust. No significant long-term impairments to recreation settings and opportunities, or recreation use levels would occur with any of the Action Alternatives. Changes in stand structure, composition and overall forest resiliency resulting from the Action Alternatives would be moderately beneficial to the project area's recreation settings for both dispersed and developed recreation, in terms of both ecological stability and scenic attractiveness. Of these alternatives, the Preferred Alternative most robustly restores ecological and scenery conditions in the project area, thereby providing the greatest benefit to its recreational settings. For more information about these effects, refer to the Mount Ashland Project Scenery Analysis and its FEIS Addendum, which contains specific effects information about the Siskiyou Crest, Pacific Crest Trail and other areas typically frequented by recreation visitors.<sup>1</sup> Indirect benefits of the recreation improvements above would also enhance local quality of life and tourism economics.”

~~~~~ End of Addendum ~~~~~

#### **Reference applied within this Addendum:**

<sup>1</sup> Mount Ashland Project Scenery Analysis 4/6/07, and Mount Ashland Project Scenery Analysis Addendum, 12/14/07, by Jerry Mosier, Landscape Architect, Klamath National Forest.