

APPENDIX I

RECREATION

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Table I-1. Planning Unit Recreation Resources

Administrative Unit/State Forest	Recreation Setting	Recreation Opportunities	Recreation Facilities		Access	Primary User Groups	Recreation Management Emphasis
			Trails	Campgrounds			
Snoqualmie Administrative Unit							
Tiger Mountain State Forest	Forested lowland mountain; rural trails	Hiking, mountain biking and equestrian use trails; Paragliding; Day use: environmental education, picnicking	75 miles	0	2 trailheads for hiking and biking use off of I-90 and SR 18. One interior trailhead for paragliding use	Local; hiking, mountain biking, equestrian, paragliding	Day use; non-motorized
Black Diamond Administrative Unit							
McDonald Ridge Block	Lowland western Cascade foothill forests with vegetation types of evergreen forests and mixed forests	Dispersed and not designated or maintained	0 miles designated trails; some forest roads are used by pedestrians and mountain bikers	0	Local roads. No established public access points	Local; hiking and mountain biking	None
Grass Mountain Block	Lowland western Cascade foothill forests with vegetation types of evergreen forests and mixed forests	Dispersed and not designated or maintained	0 miles designated trails; some forest roads are used by pedestrians and mountain bikers	0	SR 410. No established public access points	Local; hiking and mountain biking	None
Elbe Administrative Unit							
Elbe Hills State Forest	Evergreen forested foothills	Hiking and equestrian trails; ORV trails; day-use: picnic sites, overnight campgrounds	50 non-motorized; 12 miles ORV	2	SR 706. Internal forest roads.	Local; equestrian, ORV users	Day use and overnight; non-motorized and motorized

Tahoma State Forest	Evergreen forested foothills	Groomed ski trails; Snow shoeing; Mountain biking	100 miles of snow covered forest management roads	4 Huts	SR 706. Local roads and Internal forest roads.	Local and regional; skiers, snowshoers, mountain bikers	Day use and overnight; non-motorized
Pleasant Valley Block	Evergreen forested hills	Dispersed and not designated or maintained	0 miles designated trails; some forest roads are used by pedestrians and mountain bikers	0	SR 706. Local roads.	Local; hiking and mountain biking	None
Belfair Administrative Unit							
Tahuya State Forest	Flat lowland with evergreen and mixed forest dotted by wetlands and lakes	Hiking and equestrian trails; ORV trails; day-use: picnic sites, overnight campgrounds	163 miles multi-use trails; 13 miles 4 x 4 trails	5	SR 3 and local roads	Local and regional; ORV riders, equestrian, hiking	Day use and overnight; non-motorized and motorized
Green Mountain State Forest	Local high point of evergreen forests standing above the surrounding landscape	Hiking and equestrian trails; ORV trails; day-use: picnic sites, overnight campground	11 miles multi-use (motorized and non-motorized)	1	Local roads	Local; Hiking, mountain biking, equestrian, ORV	Day use and overnight; non-motorized and motorized
Sherwood Forest State Forest	Flat lowland with evergreen and mixed forest	Dispersed and not designated or maintained	0 miles designated trails; some forest roads are used by pedestrians and mountain bikers	0	SR 3 and local roads	Local; hiking and mountain biking	None

Table I-2. Summary of Potential Impacts on Recreation Resources by Alternative at the Planning Unit Level

Topic	Potential Impacts on Recreation Resources		
	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C
Economic Performance	<p>Land Transactions – long-term indirect beneficial impact is provided by additional acres of new trust lands (potential impact would be adverse if significant areas of DNR-managed lands are eliminated that currently have recreational opportunities). A large-scale acquisition (approx. 20,000 acres) is being proposed referred to as the Plum Ck. Exchange (refer to Appendix L for analysis). No large-scale disposals are anticipated by this exchange.</p> <p>New Rock Pits/Communication Leases – direct adverse impact to site-specific recreation due to potential site closures this impact would not likely be evident at the Planning Unit level.</p> <p>Visual Changes Resulting from New Rock Pits/Communication Leases – indirect adverse impact on scenic quality (a component of recreation experience quality).</p>	<p>All of Alternative A, plus:</p> <p>Land Transactions – greater (compared to Alternative A) long-term indirect beneficial impact if public access and recreation are permitted on new state forested trust lands and additional lands are continually acquired in the Cascade foothills.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B</p>
Forest Ecosystem Health and Productivity	<p>Harvesting Activities – short-term direct adverse impacts caused by temporary site closures and access limitations (assumes no long-term site closures); and both direct and indirect short-term impacts to the quality of recreation experiences resulting from harvesting (examples include: removal of understory vegetation, additional traffic, and noise).</p> <p>New Road Development –</p>	<p>All of Alternative A, plus:</p> <p>Harvesting Activities – all impacts related to forest management activities under this alternative would generally be less in magnitude compared to Alternative A given the amount of land (acres) that would be modified under Alternative B (136,768 acres versus Alt A-152,835 acres- Table 4-3 in forest conditions).</p>	<p>All of Alternative B, plus:</p> <p>Harvesting Activities – all impacts related to forest management activities under this alternative would generally be greater in magnitude compared to Alternative B given the larger amount of land (acres) that would be modified under Alternative C (151,365 acres versus Alt B-136,768 acres- Table 4-3 in forest conditions).</p>

Potential Impacts on Recreation Resources			
Topic	Alternative A	Alternative B	Alternative C
	<p>long-term beneficial impact if public access and use is allowed on new roads constructed to facilitate harvesting activities (assumes new roads are not constructed on existing trails).</p> <p>Harvesting Activities (Visual) – short-term impacts (beneficial or adverse depending on visitor group) from changes to scenic integrity of forested areas.</p> <p>Wildlife Habitat – long-term indirect beneficial impact on the quality of the recreation experience for some visitors (assumes the presence and number of wildlife species would increase).</p>		
Social-Cultural	<p>Visitor Education and Enforcement – long-term direct impact on the quality of the recreation experience; the nature of the impact (adverse or beneficial) would be dependent on how the action is directed at different visitor groups.</p> <p>Visual Resources – indirect beneficial impact on the quality of the recreation experience for some visitors.</p>	<p>All of Alternative A, plus:</p> <p>Implementation of a Recreation Suitability assessment – long-term impacts resulting from new, relocated, and/or removal of recreation sites and facilities; in general, the nature of the impact (adverse or beneficial) would be dependent on site-specific implementation actions (such as new sites would likely be beneficial, removal of sites would likely be adverse).</p> <p>Visitor Education (regarding Timber Harvesting Activities) – indirect beneficial impact on the quality of the recreation experience provided this knowledge makes visitors more accepting of harvesting activities (and related effects).</p>	<p>All of Alternative B, plus:</p> <p>Contract Services or leasing– direct long-term beneficial impact (new/enhanced sites and services), provided lessee provides services and/or opportunities equal to or greater than are currently being provided.</p>