



CHAPTER TWO : Comparison of Alternatives and Proposed RMP



2.0 COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES AND PROPOSED RMP

2.1.1 Introduction

This chapter identifies the substantial, non-editorial changes between the Agency Preferred Alternative from the Draft RMP, and the Proposed RMP. The detailed description of the Proposed RMP comprises Chapter 4, and the environmental consequences of implementing the Proposed RMP are described and analyzed in Chapter 5.

The approved RMP/Record of Decision (ROD) would meet BLM regulatory and statutory requirements as mandated by the King Range Act, Section 202 of FLPMA, other laws, BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1), and other BLM and pertinent regulations.

2.1.2 Changes to the Preferred Alternative

The Proposed RMP is similar to the Agency Preferred Alternative from the Draft RMP. However, some changes have been made in response to public comments, to incorporate new information, to clarify management actions or impacts, or to correct information. Chapter 6 includes comment letters received during the 90-day comment period on the Draft RMP, as well as BLM's responses to those comments.

Table 2-1 summarizes and compares each of the four alternatives from the Draft RMP, as well as the Proposed RMP, including substantive changes.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
THEME OF ALTERNATIVE	No Action – Continue Current Management	Lower Resource Use And Management , Emphasize Natural Processes	Moderate Resource Use And Management , Augment Natural Processes	Active Resource Use And Management , Actively Enhance Natural Processes	Preferred Alternative from Draft RMP with changes highlighted below.
GENERAL OBJECTIVE OF ALTERNATIVE	Maintain current level of multiple uses and resource management in accordance with existing guidance, laws, plans, and policies, and that comply with the King Range National Conservation Area Act (“the Act”), while meeting land health standards.	Comply with the Act. Resolve issues and concerns with a focus on utilizing natural processes and minimizing human impacts where possible. Lands will be managed with a “hands off” approach for maximum opportunities for solitude and wilderness-type experience.	Comply with the Act. Resolve issues and concerns to provide a greater diversity of uses and an opportunistic approach to management. A mix of tools will be implemented, and a moderate level of use allowed, with moderate opportunities for solitude.	Comply with the Act. Resolve issues and concerns with a focus on active management and maximum use while maintaining and enhancing resource conditions. This alternative includes the greatest application of management tools and actions, and provides for fewer opportunities for solitude.	
MANAGEMENT ZONES	Same as 1974 King Range Management Program, with changes in allowable uses based on current law/policy.	Simplified into three distinct zones; Backcountry (37,319 Acres), Frontcountry (28,391 Acres), and Residential (3,372 Acres). Each zone has corresponding objectives, actions and allowable uses.	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B	Same as Alternative B, except Backcountry Zone expanded, Frontcountry and Residential Zones reduced in acreage.
RESOURCE OR RESOURCE USE					
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT					
	Western Coastal Slope/beaches: Class II Remainder of KRNCA (Uplands): Class III Shelter Cove: No Class Identified	Backcountry Zone: Class I Frontcountry Zone: Class III Residential Zone: Class IV	Same as Alternative B, except portion of Backcountry Zone north of Cooskie Creek would be managed as VRM Class II.	Backcountry Zone: Class II Frontcountry Zone: Class III Residential Zone: Class IV	Same as Alternative B, except Frontcountry Zone north of King Range Road and west of King Peak Road would be managed as VRM Class II. Frontcountry within the King Range WSA would be managed as Class I.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
	Complete visual contrast ratings for all proposed surface disturbing projects to ensure that they meet VRM Class Objectives.	Same as Alternative A.			
	Complete visual contrast ratings for existing roads and facilities and identify opportunities to reduce existing visual impacts.	Same as Alternative A.			
	Complete an inventory of existing and potential key scenic vista points along road and trail corridors within the KRNCA and identify opportunities to enhance these locations so that they are available to the public.	Same as Alternative A.			
	Ensure that coastal developments do not detract from the scenic integrity of the area by working with Humboldt County, California Coastal Commission and other agencies with management jurisdiction.	Same as Alternative A.			
	Any new site developments on public lands in Residential Zone will be located and designed so that they do not detract from the coastal vistas or viewshed.	Same as Alternative A.			

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES					
	Preserve, protect, and study cultural resources through outreach, educational, and interpretive efforts; and reduce imminent threats from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflict with other resource uses.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
	Priority for protection placed on cultural resources in the Backcountry and Residential Zones.	Same as Alternative A.	Priority for protection placed on cultural resources in all three Zones.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
	Monitoring, site patrols, and collaboration with local Native American Tribes and individuals remain at current levels.	Same as Alternative A.	Increased monitoring, site patrols, and collaboration with local Native American Tribes and individuals.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
				Take a proactive approach to surveying the Frontcountry Zone for cultural resources.	Same as Alternative D.
				Conduct a Regional Overview for the entire King Range and surrounding areas.	Same as Alternative D.
				Develop stabilization projects for historic properties.	Same as Alternative D.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
				Develop National Register nominations for King Range Historic and Prehistoric Archeological Districts.	Same as Alternative D.
LANDS AND REALTY					
Land Acquisition	Acquire lands and interests in lands from willing sellers to improve fragmentation, and/or enhance management in accordance with the King Range Act.	Acquire lands and interests in lands from willing sellers to reduce fragmentation, and/or enhance management in the Backcountry and Frontcountry Zones. In the Residential Zone and outside the KRNCA boundary, only acquire lands and interests in lands that have been proposed by the affected local governments.	In the Backcountry and Frontcountry Zones, acquire lands and interests in lands from willing sellers to reduce fragmentation, and/or enhance management. In the Residential Zone and outside the KRNCA boundary, BLM will acquire lands only after working with affected local governments and community associations.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
Rights-of-Way	Rights-of-way and/or permits will be considered on a case-by-case basis.	Same as Alternative C.	Make Backcountry Zone an exclusion area for new rights-of-way and/or permits; rights-of-way and permits will be considered in Frontcountry and Residential Zones on a case-by-case basis. Utility rights-of-way will be restricted as much as possible to existing and/or underground locations.	Rights-of-way and/or permits will be considered on a case-by-case basis, including but not limited to utility corridors, roads, water facilities, and communication sites.	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
Water Rights-of-Way	Continue to consider water right-of-way applications on a case-by-case.	No new rights-of-way will be granted for diversion of surface water or appropriation of ground water.	New water rights-of-way that propose to divert surface water on public lands will be considered on a case-by-case basis and in all cases stipulate that surface water can only be diverted on public lands during the winter and spring months, when flows are adequate.	New proposals to divert water will be considered on a case-by-case basis after the proponent has acquired a legal water right. The BLM would require the applicant to evaluate the potential effects to public land resources, and to meet standard stipulations.	New water rights-of-way that propose to divert surface water on public lands will be considered on a case-by-case basis and in all cases stipulate that surface water can only be diverted on public lands during the winter and spring months, when base flows are adequate.
Water Rights	The BLM will not seek additional water rights.	BLM will apply for water rights in watersheds that appear likely to become fully allocated by the State Water Resources Control Board. Similarly, BLM will assert the water rights necessary to protect resource values on public lands within watersheds that are adjudicated in the future.	BLM will apply for water rights only after completing an inventory and assessing surface water sources within the KRNCA and adjacent public lands.	Same as Alternative C.	BLM will document water demand for in-stream flows and beneficial uses of water on public lands; apply for water rights in watersheds likely to become fully allocated; and secure water right with all new acquisitions, and will ensure that in-stream flows are sufficient to protect water-related resource values.
INVENTORY UNITS & STUDY AREAS—WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS					
	Manage the 37,975 acres of existing WSAs identified in the 1988 Wilderness EIS under the BLM’s “Interim Management Policy (IMP) For Lands Under Wilderness Review” (H-8550-1) until Congressional designation as Wilderness or release from WSA status.	Same as Alternative A, except five parcels (approximately 200 acres) within the King Range WSA that have been acquired since the Wilderness EIS was published in 1988 would be incorporated into the WSA.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
	No Wilderness Characteristic Assessment Units would be identified.	Manage 10,260 acres adjacent to the existing King Range and Chemise Mountain WSAs for wilderness characteristics.	Manage 6,721 acres adjacent to the existing King Range and Chemise Mountain WSAs for wilderness characteristics.	Do not manage any of the assessment units for wilderness characteristics	Manage 1,514 acres adjacent to the existing King Range and Chemise Mountain WSAs for wilderness characteristics.
INVENTORY UNITS & STUDY AREAS—WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS					
	Do not recommend any river segments for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic River System (NWSRS).	Recommend all 28 eligible river segments as suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS. The BLM would place all suitable river segments under protective management until a final decision is made by Congress.	Recommend fifteen eligible river segments as suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS: South Fork Bear Creek (Segments A and B), Big Creek, Big Flat Creek, Buck Creek, Gitchell Creek, Honeydew Creek, Horse Mountain Creek, Kinsey Creek, Mattole River, Mill Creek, Oat Creek, Randall Creek, Shipman Creek, and Spanish Creek. The BLM would place all suitable river segments under protective management until a final decision is made by Congress.	Recommend eight eligible river segments on seven different streams as suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS: South Fork Bear Creek (Segments A and B), Big Creek, Big Flat Creek, Honeydew Creek, Gitchell Creek, Mattole River, and Mill Creek. The BLM would place all suitable river segments under protective management until a final decision is made by Congress.	Recommend ten eligible river segments on seven different streams as suitable for inclusion in the NWSRS: South Fork Bear Creek (Segments A and B), North Fork and Main Stem of Bear Creek, Big Creek, Big Flat Creek, Honeydew Creek, Gitchell Creek, Mattole River, and Mill Creek. The BLM would place all suitable river segments under protective management until a final decision is made by Congress.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
		The mouth of the Mattole River and estuary would receive preliminary classifications as a scenic river area, as well as Mill Creek, North Fork of Bear Creek, and the portion of South Fork Bear Creek north of Shelter Cove Road. The remaining portion of South Fork Bear Creek, south of Shelter Cove Road, would be preliminarily classified as a recreational river area; the remainder of the eligible streams in the King Range would all receive preliminary classification as wild river areas.	Preliminary classifications for all river segments would be the same as Alternative B.	Preliminary classifications for all river segments would be the same as Alternatives B.	Preliminary classifications for all river segments would be the same as Alternatives B.
INVENTORY UNITS & STUDY AREAS —Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC's)/Research Natural Areas (RNAs)					
	Continue management of the 655 Acre Mattole Estuary ACEC. No additional ACEC designations.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A. Designate the Mill Creek Watershed as an ACEC, including all BLM managed lands within the Mill Creek Watershed.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative A. Designate the Mill Creek Watershed as an ACEC/RNA, including all BLM managed lands within the Mill Creek Watershed.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS AND FISHERIES					
	Restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems on public lands, and, to the extent possible, partner with other landowners to coordinate restoration efforts across watersheds.	Restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems on public lands, and, to the extent possible, partner with other landowners to coordinate restoration efforts across watersheds, with new standards and guidelines included in the plan.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
	Implement up-slope sediment reduction, in-stream habitat enhancement, riparian silviculture, and monitoring measures only in fish-bearing streams within the Mattole Basin.	Implement up-slope sediment reduction measures only in fish-bearing streams within the Mattole Basin. Do not implement in-stream habitat enhancement, riparian silviculture, and monitoring measures.	Implement up-slope sediment reduction, in-stream habitat enhancement, riparian silviculture, research, and monitoring measures only in fish-bearing streams within the Mattole Basin.	Implement up-slope sediment reduction, in-stream habitat enhancement, riparian silviculture, research, and monitoring measures KRNCA-wide.	Same as Alternative C.
	Implement estuary enhancement program in the Mattole Estuary, in coordination with local watershed restoration groups.	Do not implement estuary enhancement program.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
	Work with federal, state, and local partners to minimize or eliminate the need for additional listing of species under the ESA and to contribute to the recovery of listed species in the KRNCA.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
WILDLIFE					
Cooperative Management	Cooperative management with the CDFG and FWS to achieve, maintain and enhance natural wildlife populations, protect habitat, prevent damage, and increase public education.	Same as Alternative A.	Cooperative management with the CDFG and FWS to achieve, maintain and enhance natural wildlife populations, protect habitat, prevent damage, and increase public education; also facilitate research and monitoring to increase the knowledge base.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
Threatened and Endangered Species	Work with federal, state and local partners to minimize or eliminate the need for additional listing of species under the ESA and to contribute to the recovery of listed species in the KRNCA. Initiate Consultation with appropriate agencies if new T&E species colonize area.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
	Encourage habitat for bald eagles.	Same as Alternative A.	Protect roost sites for brown pelicans through cooperative management with the California Coastal National Monument. Same as Alternative A.	Protect roost sites for brown pelicans through cooperative management with the California Coastal National Monument. Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative A.
	Monitor for nesting western snowy plovers.	Encourage habitat for western snowy plovers if they colonize the Mattole River mouth.	Provide suitable habitat for western snowy plovers if they colonize Mattole River mouth.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
	<p>Preserve potential nesting habitat for marbled murrelets, and conduct project-level protocol surveys in appropriate habitat prior to project implementation.</p> <p>Protect and increase suitable habitat for nesting and roosting of northern spotted owl; maintain 12-14 pairs within the KRNCA. Monitor known owl sites and conduct periodic surveys in suitable habitat.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Protect suitable habitat for nesting and roosting of northern spotted owl; maintain 12-14 pairs within the KRNCA. Monitor known owl sites. No periodic surveys.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Protect and increase suitable habitat for nesting and roosting of northern spotted owl, with sufficient habitat to attract and maintain 20 breeding pairs within the KRNCA. Monitor known owl sites and conduct periodic surveys in suitable habitat.</p> <p>Protect haul-out sites for Steller's sea lions through cooperative management with the Coastal Monument, and educate boaters on appropriate conduct.</p>	<p>Preserve potential nesting habitat for marbled murrelets, and conduct project-level protocol surveys in unsurveyed, potential suitable habitat.</p> <p>Protect and increase suitable habitat for nesting and roosting of northern spotted owl, with sufficient habitat to attract and maintain 20 breeding pairs within the KRNCA. Monitor known owl sites and conduct periodic surveys in suitable habitat.</p> <p>Protect haul-out sites for Steller's sea lions through cooperative management with the Coastal Monument, and educate boaters on appropriate conduct.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Same as Alternative C.</p> <p>Same as Alternative C.</p>
Other Wildlife	<p>Disturbance of special-status amphibians and reptiles will be avoided to the extent practicable.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Design management actions to minimize disturbance to nesting species of migratory birds. Design a long-term "all bird" monitoring plan that can be implemented opportunistically.</p> <p>Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Design management actions to minimize disturbance to nesting species of migratory birds. Design and implement a long-term "all bird" monitoring plan.</p> <p>Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative C.</p> <p>Same as Alternative A</p>

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
	Work cooperatively with CDFG to maintain a natural diversity of intertidal organisms.	Same as Alternative A.	Work cooperatively with CDFG to maintain a natural diversity of intertidal organisms; also educate visitors to intertidal habitat.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
	Provide a mix of habitats to support wildlife game species.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
	Native wildlife reintroductions will not be a stated objective of this plan, however BLM will work cooperatively to assess suitability of reintroductions proposed by CDFG and other entities.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A. Participate in casual monitoring of recently introduced Roosevelt elk populations.	Same as Alternative A. Participate in cooperative monitoring with CDFG of recently introduced Roosevelt elk populations.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative C.
TERRESTRIAL/ VEGETATIVE ECOSYSTEMS					
Habitat	Manage for a mosaic of diverse habitat types and plant communities that historically occurred in the King Range. Carry forward general vegetation guidelines from current planning documents; there are currently no specific management actions for individual habitat types.	Implement habitat-specific management actions, as described below: Maintain a semi-stable coastal dune system near mouth of Mattole River by eradicating invasive plant species.	Implement habitat-specific management actions, as described below: Maintain a semi-stable coastal dune system near mouth of Mattole River by eradicating invasive plant species and assessing habitat trends with qualitative monitoring.	Implement habitat-specific management actions, as described below: Maintain a semi-stable coastal dune system near mouth of Mattole River by eradicating invasive plant species and assessing habitat trends with qualitative monitoring; also develop additional recreation use guidelines as needed to meet habitat objectives.	Implement habitat-specific management actions, as described below: Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
		<p>Maintain a healthy and productive coastal scrub community.</p> <p>Maintain healthy, productive grasslands, and encourage native species abundance and diversity when feasible, utilizing prescribed fire and manual removal of tree species.</p> <p>Maintain current levels of chaparral by allowing natural disturbances such as wildfire to maintain chaparral habitats; implement prescribed burns as needed in specific areas.</p>	<p>Maintain a healthy and productive coastal scrub community that will produce forage for game species; also allow the establishment of decadent scrub communities as habitat for other species.</p> <p>Utilize prescribed burns to maintain scrub; allow limited grazing on project-by-project basis.</p> <p>Maintain healthy, productive grasslands, and encourage native species abundance and diversity as needed, utilizing prescribed burns and manual means to mimic historic fire regimes; also pursue native grass enhancement projects, and allow limited grazing on project-by-project basis.</p> <p>Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative C.</p> <p>Utilize prescribed burns and mechanical means to maintain scrub; allow limited grazing on project-by-project basis.</p> <p>Same as Alternative C.</p> <p>Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative C.</p> <p>Same as Alternative C.</p> <p>Same as Alternative C.</p> <p>Same as Alternative B.</p>

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
Special-Status Plant Species	Maintain and encourage viable populations of T&E and Special Status species known to occur in the King Range across all Zones.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Invasive Plant Species	Continue on-going efforts to map, monitor, and eradicate invasive plant species. Work with various local organizations, agencies, and landowners to promote education and assist in preventing establishment of invasives. Remove invasives by manual means whenever possible.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A, plus apply an Integrated Pest Management approach to all invasive infestations, utilizing manual means wherever possible.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
Sudden Oak Death	Work cooperatively with other agencies, provide appropriate information to the public, and monitor species known to be vulnerable to this pathogen.	Same as Alternative A. Implement preventative measures consistent with USDA and Humboldt County guidelines.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative B. Implement additional control measures, such as vehicle “dip” stations, if found necessary to manage an infestation.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative B. Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative B. Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
FOREST MANAGEMENT					
		Maintain and develop forest stand characteristic that are reflective of natural processes in forest ecology, based on a historical perspective prior to the onset of logging with mechanical means.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
	Maintain undisturbed late-successional/old growth forest habitat, keeping such stands intact and allowing natural processes to prevail.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
	Continue silvicultural treatments at Bear Trap Plantation.	Same as Alternative A.	Utilize silvicultural treatments to restore structural diversity and enriched species composition to second-growth, previously harvested stands, encouraging or accelerating late-successional characteristics where possible.	Same as Alternative C	Same as Alternative C
			Design silvicultural treatments to reduce fuel loading.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
		No salvage timber harvest operations will be conducted after a stand replacement fire.	Following a stand replacement fire in the Frontcountry or Residential Zones, burned timber may be removed, after careful analysis and with particular stipulations, as part of a salvage effort.	Following a stand replacement fire in the Frontcountry or Residential Zones, burned timber may be removed, after careful analysis and with particular stipulations, as part of a salvage effort. Old logging roads may be reopened and new temporary roads may be built to remove burned or fire-killed timber. All temporary roads will be removed upon completion of the salvage operation.	Same as Alternative D.
			Perform silvicultural treatments where possible via cooperative agreements, partnerships, and contracts, particularly with local communities or individuals.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
	Other forest restoration efforts restricted to tree planting following any large replacement fires or road decommissioning projects.	Same as Alternative A.	Tree planting will be done as part of forest restoration following a fire or road decommissioning. Only trees grown from native seed will be planted.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS					
Mushrooms	Issue up to 30 permits for commercial (during a limited season) collection of mushrooms. Personal collection permits have a five-pound limit per day, and no seasonal restrictions.	Issue personal collection permits only. Collection restricted to Frontcountry and Residential Zones.	Issue permits for commercial (during a limited season) and personal collection of mushrooms. The number of permits issued will depend on availability of the resource and maintenance of sustainable populations. Monitor mushroom collection methods to prohibit destructive techniques. Encourage cooperative studies and monitoring programs.	Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C, except no commercial permits would be issued in the Mill Creek ACEC. Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C.
Beargrass	Issue permits for collection of beargrass.	Issue personal collection permits only. Collection restricted to Frontcountry and Residential Zones.	Same as Alternative A. Coordinate with local tribes to increase awareness and education regarding cultural use of beargrass. Implement active management efforts, such as localized prescribed burns, in a designated "Native American Beargrass Collection Unit."	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
Floral Trade Species	Issue Special Use Permits for collection of plants used in floral trade, such as huckleberry and salal.	Issue personal collection permits only. Collection restricted to Frontcountry and Residential Zones.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
Fuelwood	Occasionally issue permits for fuelwood collection on a case-by-case basis.	Issue personal collection permits only. Collection restricted to Frontcountry and Residential Zones.	Issue permits for fuelwood collection resulting from creation of fuelbreaks or other forest improvement activities. No fuelwood permits would be issued for the Backcountry Zone or Mattole Estuary.	Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C, except no fuelwood collection in Mattole ACEC. Same as Alternative C.
GRAZING MANAGEMENT					
	Maintain existing four active grazing leases and associated grazing allotments, representing a total of 2,050 AUMs.	Designate all rangelands as unavailable to livestock grazing in the King Range.	Same as Alternative A. Administratively redefine Spanish Flat grazing boundary to exclude the terraced prairie between and including Spanish and Randall Creeks in order to protect significant cultural sites. Administratively change land use allocations for four expired leases from available to unavailable to livestock grazing.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
FIRE MANAGEMENT					
	Full suppression of all fires, regardless of cause, within all Zones to protect human life, property, and natural/cultural resources both within and adjacent to agency administered lands.	Full suppression of fires within the Residential Zone to protect human life and property and natural/cultural resources both within and adjacent to agency administered lands. Manage fuels for low intensity wildfires and reduce fire spread potential within this zone.	Full suppression of all fires, regardless of cause, within the Frontcountry and Residential Zones to protect human life and property and natural/cultural resources both within and adjacent to agency administered lands. Utilize prescribed fire and mechanical fuel reduction methods to manage fuels for low intensity wildfires and reduce fire spread potential within the Frontcountry and Residential Zones.	Same as Alternative A. Utilize prescribed fire and mechanical fuel reduction methods to manage fuels for low intensity wildfires and reduce fire spread potential within all Zones.	Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
		In the Backcountry and Frontcountry Zones, allow naturally ignited fires to burn. Manage fuels for variable intensity wildfires to create a landscape resistant to damages associated with large, high intensity fires, yet allow for the natural, dynamic effects of fire on the ecosystem. Suppress all human-caused fires in these zones, as well as natural fires that BLM and CDF agree may threaten private property, but minimize direct attack where possible. Practice Appropriate Management Response within the Front and Backcountry Zones to the extent it remains safe for fire suppression forces and does not pose a risk to adjacent private property.	In the Backcountry Zone, allow naturally ignited fires to burn. Manage fuels for variable intensity wildfires to create a landscape resistant to damages associated with large, high intensity fires, yet allow for the natural, dynamic effects of fire on the ecosystem. Suppress all human-caused fires in these zones, as well as natural fires that BLM and CDF agree may threaten private property, but minimize direct attack where possible. Practice Appropriate Management Response within the Backcountry Zone to the extent it remains safe for fire suppression forces and does not pose a risk to adjacent private property.		Same as Alternative C.
	Permits required for all campfires outside of developed campgrounds.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
	Complete and maintain planned fuel break system. Use broadcast burning as a management tool on a case-by-case basis. Only use pile burning to remove cut fuels from fuel break system.	Complete and maintain planned fuel break system. Use broadcast burning as a management tool on a case-by-case basis. Only use pile burning to remove cut fuels from fuel break system.	Complete and maintain planned fuel break system. The system may be augmented through fuels reduction using broadcast burning. Extend the system, if opportunity arises, in areas such as Paradise and Finley Ridges.	Complete and maintain planned fuel break system. The system may be augmented through fuels reduction using broadcast burning.	Same as Alternative C. Map in Figure 4-8 updated to show extent of Fuel Break system.
	Perform burned area rehabilitation to mitigate damages associated with wildfires.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
	Assist CDF in wildfire prevention and education.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
			Use prescribed fire in Frontcountry and Backcountry Zones for fuels reduction, forest health, and unique habitat improvement.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
			Explore opportunities for stewardship contracts with local interests to meet goals of hazardous fuels reduction.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
TRANSPORTATION AND ACCESS					
General Management	Provide a network of roads for public and administrative access that complement the rural character of the KRNCA and surrounding Lost Coast region, and have minimal impacts on resource conditions.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
	Fulfill legal access requirements for private landowners and other rights-of-way holders and land use permittees.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
	All vehicle use is limited to designated roads and trails.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Specific Road Designations					
Prosper Ridge Road:	Accessible year round to all vehicles.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Nooning Creek Road:	Accessible year round to all vehicles.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
King Range Road:	Accessible year round to all vehicles.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Finley Ridge Road:	Accessible year round to 4-WD vehicles.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Smith-Etter Road:	Accessible seasonally from 4/1-10/31 to 4-WD vehicles.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Accessible seasonally from 4/1-12/31 to all vehicles, with surface improvements.	Same as Alternative A.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
Johnny Jack Ridge Road:	Closed (no legal access)	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Accessible seasonally from 4/1-10/31 to 4-WD vehicles, contingent on BLM acquiring public access easements.	Same as Alternative A.
Windy Point Road:	Accessible seasonally from 4/1-10/31 to 4-WD vehicles.	Closed.	Same as Alternative A.	Accessible year round to 4-WD vehicles, with road upgrade for wet season use.	Same as Alternative A.
Telegraph Ridge Road:	Accessible seasonally from 4/1-10/31 to 4-WD vehicles.	Closed.	Same as Alternative A.	Accessible seasonally from 4/1-12/31 to Spanish Ridge Trailhead. Remaining 0.9 miles 4-WD only.	Same as Alternative A.
Etter Road:	Closed.	Same as Alternative A.	Accessible seasonally from 4/1-10/31 to 4-WD vehicles.	Accessible seasonally from 4/1-12/31 to all vehicles.	Same as Alternative C.
Paradise Ridge Road:	Accessible year round to 4-WD vehicles.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Accessible year round to 4-WD vehicles except first 1.5 mile (approx.) segment, accessible to all vehicles.	Same as Alternative A.
Saddle Mountain Road:	Accessible year round to 4-WD vehicles.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Accessible year round to all vehicles.	Same as Alternative A.
Mattole Estuary Road:	Accessible below mean high water mark.	Closed.	Open main access road plus 2 designated routes totaling approximately two miles.	Accessible year round to all vehicles on all existing routes.	Same as Alternative C, except field inventory resulted in updated length of approximately ½ mile.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
RECREATION					
Actions Common Across Zones	Provide adequate maps and visitor information. Stress compliance with coastal “Leave No Trace” principles.	Same as Alternative A.			
	Provide adequate and timely maintenance of all facilities, roads, trails, and signs to identified standards.	Same as Alternative A.			
	Provide supplementary rules and regulations, where required, to protect resources, visitor safety, and the community surrounding the King Range.	Same as Alternative A.			
	Evaluate all applications for special recreation permits on a case by case basis. Approve only those requests that are consistent with the goals of the different use zones.	Same as Alternative A.			
	Encourage and promote cooperative management efforts with local groups, communities, and interested individuals.	Same as Alternative A.			
	Promote volunteerism.	Same as Alternative A.			

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
	Construct fences or barriers where needed to control unauthorized visitation or use from public land onto private land. Install effective barriers to preclude vehicle use within designated closed areas.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
	Enforce existing regulations and apply other regulations, if necessary, to address visitor safety or resource protection issues as they arise. Ensure that Universal Accessibility Standards are met for all new developed facilities and, where feasible, retrofitting existing facilities.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative A.
Backcountry Zone	Continue the existing group permitting system, with no permit requirement or use allocation limits on private parties; require permits for all organized groups, both commercial and non-commercial.	Within 3 years, design and implement a comprehensive visitor use allocation system designed to maintain use numbers at current levels and provide high opportunities for solitude.	Within 5 years, design and implement a comprehensive visitor use allocation system designed to allow moderate use numbers and provide moderate opportunities for solitude. This will be an adaptive allocation system, progressing from limits on commercial groups during popular holiday weekends, to requiring permits for all users within established limits on popular holiday weekends, to high-use season permits, to year round permits, as needed.	Within 5 years, design and implement a comprehensive visitor use allocation system designed to allow higher use numbers and provide minimal opportunities for solitude. This will be an adaptive allocation system, progressing from limits on commercial groups during popular holiday weekends, to requiring permits for all users within established limits on popular holiday weekends, to high-use season permits, to year round permits, as needed.	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum group size of 15 “heartbeats” (people and livestock) on Lost Coast Trail and 10 on inland trails. No more than 25 people max. may depart from a given trailhead in one day. 	<p>In the interim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a self-registration permit system to better count users and aid in disseminating information to the public. Maximum group size of 10 people (or 15 “heartbeats” of people plus livestock) on all trails. 	<p>In the interim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Alternative B. Maximum group size of 15 “heartbeats” (people and livestock) on all trails. No more than 30 people max. may depart from a given trailhead in one day. Designate specific camping locations to accommodate larger groups without overwhelming site or visitor experience, such as Big Flat/ Miller Flat & Spanish Flat. Also designate “group avoidance areas” to be managed for lower visitation levels. On an interim basis, limit and discourage group camping at Cooskie, Buck, and Shipman Creeks. 	<p>In the interim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Alternative B. Maximum group size of 15 “heartbeats” (people and livestock) on all trails. No more than 45 people max. may depart from a given trailhead in one day. Designate specific camping locations that can accommodate larger groups without overwhelming the site or the visitor experience, such as Big Flat/Miller Flat and Spanish Flat. 	<p>In the interim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Alternative B. Maximum group size of 15 people and 25 “heartbeats” (people and livestock) on all trails. No more than 30 people max. may depart from a given trailhead in one day. Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disallow competitive recreation permits. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Alternative C.
	<p>No commercial groups allowed on Memorial Day and Fourth of July weekends.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Alternative A. <p>Coordinate with CDFG to move hunting season to begin after the Labor Day holiday weekend.</p> <p>Prohibit mountain bikes in anticipation of possible wilderness designation.</p> <p>Prohibit motorized watercraft landings, with the exception of emergencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Alternative A. <p>Charge a nominal fee for overnight use, to be reinvested in management of resources and visitor services.</p> <p>Use information, education and increased presence of visitor services and law enforcement personnel during hunting season to minimize conflicts between deer hunters and other KRNCA visitors or neighboring private landowners.</p> <p>Allow mountain bikes on existing trails, but not on any new trails within WSAs, as per stated BLM policy.</p> <p>Same as Alternative B.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No interim restriction on groups for holiday weekends. <p>Same as Alternative C.</p> <p>Coordinate with CDFG to close KRNCA to hunting.</p> <p>Same as Alternative C.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Alternative A. <p>Same as Alternative C.</p> <p>Same as Alternative C.</p> <p>Allow mountain bikes as a temporary use on four trails inventoried as “ways” within WSAs. Phase out mountain bike use in Backcountry Zone upon development of Paradise Ridge trail system or designation as Wilderness.</p> <p>Same as Alternative B.</p>

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
	Maintain existing facilities at current levels of development; do not develop any new facilities.	Work cooperatively to establish parameters for commercial flights over the KRNCA, and to discourage low-flying aircraft. Maintain existing facilities at a primitive level of development; do not develop any new facilities. Remove shelters or fire rings along the coast to maintain a more natural setting. Utilize off-site education and implementation of regulatory mechanisms to address visitor impacts.	Same as Alternative B. Develop minimal facilities as required to provide for visitor safety and resource protection, but not visitor convenience. This could include additional campsites or springs for potable water. Possibly install unobtrusive bear-proof food storage systems and/or rustic, low-maintenance backcountry toilets at popular sites, but only if alternative solutions to these problems have proved unsuccessful.	Manage motorized watercraft landings to minimize conflicts with other backcountry users. Develop minimal facilities as required to provide for visitor safety and resource protection. This could include additional campsites or springs for potable water. Possibly install unobtrusive bear-proof food storage systems and/or rustic, low-maintenance backcountry toilets at popular sites.	Same as Alternative B. Same as Alternative C.
	Maintain existing fences and barriers to protect sensitive natural and cultural resources.	Maintain low-visual-impact fences and barriers only where absolutely necessary to protect sensitive natural and cultural resources.	Construct or maintain fences or barriers to protect sensitive natural and cultural resources, but only if alternative means of protection have proved unsuccessful.	Construct or maintain fences or barriers to protect sensitive natural and cultural resources. Consider establishing a rustic backcountry ranger station along the coast for emergency services and information dispersal.	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
	Maintain existing network of trails.	Maintain existing network of trails. Provide gates, with horse passes added for equestrians.	Maintain existing network of trails; develop new trails as needed, particularly to provide some easier trails for a wider range of users. Develop springs for potable water where feasible on upland trails, including side trails to provide access if needed. Identify and prioritize “horse friendly” trails. Develop an easy-grade interpretative trail at Hidden Valley.	Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C.
	Maintain the existing minimal signs and interpretive information, as required, to provide for visitor safety and resource protection. These include signs at trail junctions and marking private property boundaries.	Same as Alternative A.	Maintain the existing minimal signs and interpretive information, as required, to provide for visitor safety and resource protection. These include signs at trail junctions and marking private property boundaries, as well as identifying campsites, water sources, or other important features.	Maintain the existing minimal signs and interpretive information, as required, to provide for visitor safety and resource protection. These include signs at trail junctions and marking private property boundaries, as well as identifying campsites, water sources, or other important features. Also provide rustic interpretive signs and install signboards or mini-kiosks at major camping areas (and ranger station if built) to highlight regulations, safety issues and low-impact camping techniques.	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
	Continue ongoing monitoring program to determine impacts of recreation use on natural and cultural resources, and to assess social impacts of changing visitor use.	Continue ongoing monitoring program to determine impacts of recreation use on natural and cultural resources, and to assess social impacts of changing visitor use. Collect visitor use information with minimal impact on privacy of visitors.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Frontcountry Zone	Maximum of 8 people allowed per campsite at developed campgrounds. Group size at Nadelos group camp can range from 15-50 people.	Determine maximum use levels at facilities on a site-by-site basis.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
	Maintain existing facilities.	Incorporate the Lost Coast Trail segment from Mattole trailhead to the Punta Gorda lighthouse into the backcountry visitor use allocation system. Provide and maintain trailhead facilities, including parking and information kiosks.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
		Maintain campgrounds at Nadelos, Wailaki, Tolkan, and Mattole; provide potable drinking water at the latter two if feasible.	Provide and maintain trailhead facilities, including parking and information kiosks. Develop new trailhead at Bear Creek. Maintain all campgrounds, and provide drinking water where possible.	Provide and maintain trailhead facilities, including parking and information kiosks. Expand trailhead parking as needed. Develop new trailhead at Bear Creek. Maintain all campgrounds, and provide drinking water where possible.	Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
		Retrofit facilities where possible to meet Universal Accessibility standards.	Retrofit facilities where possible to meet Universal Accessibility standards.	Retrofit facilities where possible to meet Universal Accessibility standards. Expand campgrounds as needed to accommodate increasing visitor use.	Same as Alternative C.
		Remove Horse Mountain campground when facilities require renovation.	Upgrade Horse Mountain campground to meet Universal Accessibility standards, and tie in to expanded mountain bike road/trail system.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
		Remove Honeydew campground if vandalism makes upkeep difficult, then maintain as a day-use facility with river access.			
		Prohibit camping within a quarter-mile of Mattole Campground.	Upgrade Mattole campground, and manage camping in undeveloped areas nearby. Evaluate possibility of group/overflow camping near river.	Upgrade Mattole campground, and manage camping in undeveloped areas nearby. Develop group/overflow camping near river.	Upgrade Mattole campground, and manage camping in undeveloped areas nearby.
	Maintain existing trails.	Establish and maintain a minimal network of trails.	Develop additional trails as needed.	Provide overlook/picnic sites at scenic vistas.	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
		Expand and improve interpretive trail between Wailaki and Nadelos; make a loop if feasible; make entire trail wheelchair accessible.	Expand and improve interpretive trail between Wailaki and Nadelos; make a loop if feasible; make entire trail wheelchair accessible.	Develop additional trails as needed.	Same as Alternative C.
		Provide adequate trail maintenance and horse passes for equestrian use.	Provide adequate trail maintenance and horse passes for equestrian use.	Expand and improve interpretive trail between Wailaki and Nadelos; make a loop if feasible; make entire trail wheelchair accessible.	Same as Alternative C.
			Improve linkage between north and south segments of Lost Coast Trail; reestablish trail from Tolkan to Bear Creek.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
	Continue to install signs as needed for visitor safety, orientation, and education, and to promote resource protection.	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A	Same as Alternative A
	Continue monitoring of use levels, and consider special uses on a site-by-site basis.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
Residential Zone	Maintain existing recreational and interpretive facilities at Mal Coombs Park including restroom, parking lot, picnic tables, the relocated Cape Mendocino lighthouse with accompanying interpretive information, monuments, interpretive panels, split rail barriers, and steps down to the beach and tidepools.	Upgrade restroom at Mal Coombs Park to ensure adequate provisions for persons with disabilities and accommodate heavy seasonal use.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
		Possibly upgrade parking lot to make more efficient use of space.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
		Work cooperatively with local groups to maintain the Cape Mendocino Lighthouse, memorials, and other approved joint community projects.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
		Maintain existing pedestrian access to tidepools. Provide information and interpretation for tidepool ecology and diversity.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
			Develop a group use area (and group use policy) for weddings, memorials, picnics, etc. Evaluate proposed additional projects (such as a children's playground) on a case by case basis to ensure that they maintain the scenic coastal environment and are consistent with the overall theme and ambience.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
	Maintain existing Black Sands Beach parking facility, restroom, overlooks, informational kiosks, emergency telephone and universally-accessible parking and off-loading area near beach. Ensure continued aesthetically pleasing landscaping, views from overlook, and visitor safety along cliff.	Maintain existing Black Sands Beach parking facility. Improve landscaping, views from overlook, and visitor safety along cliff. Maintain extensive visitor information kiosks. Disallow all camping within ¼ mile from Black Sands Beach trailhead.	Maintain existing Black Sands Beach parking facility. Improve landscaping, views from overlook, and visitor safety along cliff. Locate additional sites, if feasible and as opportunities arise, to include additional parking for vehicles and horse trailers. Maintain extensive visitor information kiosks. Require commercial groups to camp at least ¼ mile from Black Sands Beach trailhead; individuals and non-commercial groups to camp north of Telegraph Creek.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
	Maintain Seal Rock and Abalone Point areas for individual and small group day use. Provide opportunities for picnicking, wildlife viewing, interpretation, and other compatible recreational and educational activities.	Same as Alternative A.	Maintain Seal Rock and Abalone Point areas for individual and small group day use. Provide opportunities for picnicking, wildlife viewing, interpretation, and other compatible recreational and educational activities. Permit group use events on a case by case basis.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
	Maintain wheelchair accessible trail in Mal Coombs Park to provide designated access between facilities. Maintain safe and adequate beach access trail at Black Sands Beach trailhead.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
	Existing signs and interpretive information will be maintained to provide for visitor orientation, safety, and education, and to promote resource protection.	Adequate signs and interpretive information will be installed and maintained to provide for visitor orientation, safety, and education, and to promote resource protection.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative B.
	Monitoring of visitor use will continue to be conducted by use of traffic counters, counting vehicles parked at Black Sands Beach trailhead, Lighthouse visitation data, observation sheets and patrol logs, and direct visitor contact.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Table 2-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D	PROPOSED RMP
	Continue to allow group use events on a case by case limited basis if such use does not result in resource damage or impacts to nearby residents.	Group events may be authorized at Mal Coombs Park on a case by case basis if such use is consistent with the objectives of this zone and do not unduly impact local residents and other recreational users. Non-traditional and newly emerging recreational uses will be allowed as long as they are consistent with the zone management objectives. Such uses will be monitored to assess potential conflicts, impacts to sensitive resources, or visitor safety issues.	Specific areas and sites may be identified as special use areas to accommodate specific visitor needs. Development of a group use area in Mal Coombs Park will accommodate desired group events not available or as desirable at other BLM locations. Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative B.	Same as Alternative C. Same as Alternative B.
INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION					
	Provide current, accurate, and descriptive information to visitors that facilitates a safe and enjoyable trip to the King Range while minimizing negative impacts on resources and surrounding communities. Engage children and adults in learning about cultural and natural history and encourage stewardship of these lands.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative A.