

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has prepared this Draft Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to provide direction for managing public lands within the King Range National Conservation Area (KRNCA) planning area and to analyze the environmental effects resulting from implementing the alternatives addressed in this Draft RMP/EIS. Following public review and comment, we will publish a Final EIS followed by a Record of Decision (ROD) that identifies the any changes resulting from public comments on the draft and the final alternative components selected as the RMP. We will then publish a stand-alone RMP consisting of Chapters 1, 2, and 5, selected components of Chapter 3, and appropriate appendices.

The KRNCA includes approximately 58,000 acres of public and 6,000 acres of private lands, located along the rugged northern California coast about sixty miles south of Eureka and 200 miles north of San Francisco. An abrupt wall of mountains thrusts 4,000 feet above the Pacific, making the area one of the most spectacular and remote stretches of coastline in the continental U.S. The elemental beauty and ever-changing mood of the Pacific Ocean meeting the wild, undeveloped coastline, old-growth forests and rugged peaks of the King Range inspired the original NCA designation, and continues to draw people from all over the world to visit the Lost Coast of California. Visitors pursue a wide variety of activities, including hiking and backpacking eighty miles of trails, camping, beach-combing, surfing, hunting, and vehicular touring and sight-seeing on a 100+ mile network of BLM and county-maintained roads, environmental education, and wildlife viewing. Additional uses involve special forest products collection (mostly wild mushrooms) and livestock grazing by several local ranchers.

The formal plan decision area encompasses lands within the Congressionally-designated KRNCA, as well as BLM-managed lands contiguous to the KRNCA and two non-contiguous BLM parcels: one is the site of the KRNCA Project Office/Visitor Center, and the other, the Honeydew Creek Campground (see Figure 1-1). The total planning area includes approximately 69,000 acres. Formal decisions in the plan will only apply to these lands. However, a planning “area of influence” also includes the surrounding region stretching from McNutt Gulch near Petrolia in the north to Whale Gulch in the south, including the Mattole River Watershed. The plan recognizes that these nearby lands, communities, resource values, and uses are all affected by management of the KRNCA, and their use/values in turn affect management of the KRNCA.

PROPOSED ACTION

For this EIS, the proposed federal action is the adoption and implementation of an updated RMP for the King Range NCA, to serve as a comprehensive blueprint for its future use and management over the next twenty years. The RMP is being prepared using BLM's planning regulations and guidance issued under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. The EIS is incorporated as part of this document to assess the environmental consequences associated with various alternative management scenarios. It is also included to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality regulations for

implementing NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations 1500-1508), and requirements of BLM's NEPA Handbook, H-1790-1.

PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE KING RANGE RMP

The purpose of this RMP is to evaluate the original 1974 King Range Management Program and reaffirm and reestablish guidance, objectives, policies, and management actions for the KRNCA that reflect current issues, knowledge, and conditions. This planning effort is comprehensive in nature, evaluating existing management plans and resolving or addressing issues within the KRNCA identified through agency, interagency, and public scoping efforts. This effort also identifies the area's mission, long-range management goals, intermediate objectives, and actions and options to meet those objectives. Several additions and adjustments to the original Management Program have occurred since 1974 as environmental conditions, public needs, and management issues and strategies have changed: Rule making has been implemented through publication in the *Federal Register*; activity-level plans have been developed and implemented; and the Northwest Forest Plan (April 1994) amended all public land use management plans in the Pacific Northwest, including the King Range Management Program. An additional plan amendment was made in 1998 to change management of Black Sands Beach to non-motorized use only.

This RMP analyzes the current management situation and identifies desired future conditions to be maintained or achieved, management actions necessary to achieve specific objectives, and a schedule and cost estimate for implementing the actions necessary to achieve stated goals. It addresses and integrates all existing management plans and programs, including but not limited to: fire management; livestock grazing; threatened and endangered species; recreation and visitor services; watershed management; and transportation. The plan also meets the stated requirements of the 1970 King Range Act.

MISSION AND VISION STATEMENTS

The following mission and vision statements were developed based on the direction, intent, and spirit of the legislation and policies establishing management of the area, the KRNCA's role as a component of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System, and input from the public during the scoping process for the plan:

Mission Statement:

“The BLM will manage the King Range National Conservation Area to conserve one of America’s last wild and undeveloped coastal landscapes for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.”

As part of this larger mission, the BLM will:

- ☒ Provide recreation opportunities that complement the rugged primitive character that makes the area distinctive as California’s Lost Coast.
- ☒ Provide for use of natural resources in a sustainable manner.

- ☒ Protect and enhance wildlife habitat with an emphasis on species dependent on old-growth forests.
- ☒ Provide healthy watersheds for aquatic species with emphasis on anadromous fisheries restoration.
- ☒ Respect community values and seek opportunities for local involvement in area conservation and use.

PLANNING PROCESS AND PUBLIC COLLABORATION

The planning process for this Draft RMP opened with publication of the Notice of Intent in the *Federal Register* on October 11, 2002 (volume 67, no. 198). Media announcements and a planning update mailer requested public input and announced public scoping open houses, held in five cities during November 2002. The formal scoping period ended December 31, 2002, although additional comments were accepted after that date to accommodate mail and e-mail delays from a severe winter storm. A total of over 1,200 comments were compiled from the meetings and the 105 written submissions received by the deadline. These comments were recorded and categorized according to both source and topic, and were then reviewed and assessed in a scoping report published by the BLM in February 2003.

The clearest message from people who submitted comments during the scoping process was that they value the King Range for its primitive character—it represents a unique opportunity to experience the California coastline in a relatively undeveloped and natural state. This priority forms the core of this plan's vision for the future of the KRNCA, and relates to all other activities and management issues. The key planning themes identified by the public during this process fell into seven broad areas: (1) the area's primitive character and values; (2) recreation use; (3) transportation and access; (4) education and interpretation; (5) community support and involvement; (6) resource conservation and management; and (7) fire management.

In accordance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 USC 1271-1287), a Wild and Scenic Rivers eligibility and suitability study was conducted and integrated into the Draft RMP (Appendix C). This study provides background information and compiled resource data regarding the eligibility, classification, and suitability or unsuitability of planning area river segments for potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES

The basic goal of developing alternatives is to explore the range of use options, protection preferences, and management tools to find the optimal balance for the King Range NCA. Alternatives must meet the project purpose and need; must be reasonable (i.e., implementable); must provide a mix of resource protection, management use, and development; must be responsive to the planning themes; must meet established planning criteria (Chapter 1); and must meet federal laws, regulations, and BLM planning policy.

Four alternatives were developed and carried forward for detailed analysis in the Draft RMP/EIS. Alternative A, continuation of current management as the “no action” alternative, was developed using available inventory data, existing planning decisions and policies, and existing land use allocations and programs. Alternatives B, C, and D were developed with input from public scoping and collaborative work among the BLM interdisciplinary planning team to represent a range of approaches to balancing use and protection of the King Range’s primitive character. The prevailing vision for the future of the KRNCA involves maintaining its unique opportunity to experience the California coastline in a relatively undeveloped and natural state, which allows only a moderate continuum of management options. Within that range, however, the alternatives represent different strategies for accomplishing that vision.

Alternative B represents the most “hands off” approach, emphasizing the utilization of natural processes wherever possible and minimizing human impacts. This would result in low levels of on-the-ground resource management, and limited recreation use focused on providing maximum opportunities for solitude and wilderness-type experiences. In the middle of the spectrum, Alternative C would provide a greater diversity of uses and approaches to management, with a broad mix of tools and moderate levels of use allowed. Alternative D would take an active approach, allowing maximum recreation use while still maintaining and enhancing resource conditions. It includes the widest application of management tools and actions, and provides higher levels of recreation use with fewer opportunities for solitude than the other alternatives. Table ES-1 at the end of this section provides a summary of the key aspects of each alternative as well as their differences.

PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The Preferred Alternative was selected by the Arcata Field Manager and interdisciplinary team members after determining the most ideal approach to each resource from the full range of options, seeking the optimal combination of flexibility and balance in managing both resources and uses of the King Range. Issues considered during this selection process include: environmental impacts of the alternatives; issues raised throughout the planning process; specific environmental values, resources, and resource uses; conflict resolution; public input; and laws and regulations.

The Preferred Alternative, in summary, includes the following combination of approaches for each resource:

- ☒ Visual Resources Management: Alternative C
- ☒ Cultural and Historic Resources: Alternative D
- ☒ Lands and Realty: Alternative C
- ☒ Wilderness Characteristics: Alternative D
- ☒ Wild and Scenic Rivers: Alternative D
- ☒ Areas of Critical Environmental Concern: Alternative C
- ☒ Aquatic Ecosystems and Fisheries: Alternative C
- ☒ Wildlife Management: Alternative C

- ☒ Terrestrial/Vegetative Ecosystems: Alternative C
- ☒ Forest Management: Alternative D
- ☒ Special Forest Products: Alternative C
- ☒ Grazing Management: Alternative C
- ☒ Fire Management: Alternative C
- ☒ Transportation and Access: Alternative C
- ☒ Recreation: Alternative C
- ☒ Interpretation and Education: Alternative A

This combination focuses on the use of mostly moderate, sometimes targeted management actions for most resources and management programs in the King Range. It would also provide moderate levels of recreation use, with some new controls added to assure that neither resources nor recreation experiences suffer through overuse, while at the same time avoiding excessive restrictions. A few resources, such as Cultural Resources and Forest Management, would benefit from taking a more active restoration and management approach; for Cultural Resources, this would result in greater knowledge about historic and prehistoric resources within the King Range, as well as more specific protections for identified sites, while the greater variety of tools available in Alternative D for Forest Management would contribute to “speeding up” ecological recovery of previously cut-over lands. The KRNCA has an extensive and collaboration-based Interpretation and Education program already in place, which would be continued as described in Alternative A.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

The management alternatives were specifically configured to maximize benefits and minimize adverse effects on both ecosystem function and the human environment. However, because the BLM is not considering the alternatives as stand-alone scenarios, effects from different management actions under all alternatives were analyzed by individual resources. Detailed descriptions of the direct and indirect impacts of resource management under all four alternatives for each resource area are provided in Chapter 4, along with a discussion of the possible cumulative impacts that could result from actions taken in this RMP. The changes likely to result from the alternatives are generally subtle in nature, with mostly minor or negligible impacts.

CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

As discussed above, the BLM implemented an extensive public participation process to solicit and address public input, including formal public scoping meetings and a scoping report summarizing public input. As part of this process, the BLM also met with the Shelter Cove Property Owners Association, the Garberville Rotary Club, and the Garberville Chamber of Commerce. Interagency meetings and consultations were held with the California Coastal Commission, National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the State Historic Preservation Officer. Additionally, the BLM consulted and coordinated with federal, state, county, and local government elected officials and representatives, as

well as the Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria. Communication is ongoing and will continue through the implementation of the plan. Chapter 5 provides a discussion of coordination and consultation.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

THEME OF ALTERNATIVE	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
No Action – Continue Current Management	Moderate Resource Use And Management , Emphasize Natural Processes	Moderate Resource Use And Management , Augment Natural Processes	Active Resource Use And Management , Actively Enhance Natural Processes	
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.				
RESOURCE OR RESOURCE USE				
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT				
Western Coastal Slope/beaches; Class II	Backcountry Zone: Class I	Same as Alternative B, except portion of Backcountry Zone north of Cooskie Creek will be managed as VRM Class II.	Backcountry Zone: Class II	
Remainder of KRNCA (Uplands); Class III	Frontcountry Zone: Class III		Frontcountry Zone: Class III	
Shelter Cove: No Class Identified	Residential Zone: Class IV		Residential Zone: Class IV	
Complete visual contrast ratings for all proposed surface disturbing projects to ensure that they meet VRM Class Objectives.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	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.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
through modifications (e.g. painting culverts, removing road berms etc.).	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.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
	Ensure that coastal developments do not detract from the scenic integrity of the area by working with Humboldt County, the California Coastal Commission and other agencies with management jurisdiction.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
	BLM managed lands in Shelter Cove provide the primary public open space in the Residential Zone. Any new site developments on public lands will be located and designed so that they do not detract from the coastal vistas. New facilities will be constructed away from the coastal bluff viewshed.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

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

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	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	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.
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.
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 base 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.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
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.
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.	Same as Alternative A.	Protect Wilderness Characteristics on five parcels (approximately 200 acres) within the King Range WSA that have been acquired since the Wilderness EIS was published in 1988. Protect wilderness characteristics on 6,721 acres adjacent to the existing King Range and Chemise Mountain WSAs.
	No Wilderness Characteristic Inventory Units would be identified.		Protect Wilderness Characteristics on five parcels (approximately 200 acres) within the King Range WSA that have been acquired since the Wilderness EIS was published in 1988. Protect wilderness characteristics on 10,260 acres adjacent to the existing King Range and Chemise Mountain WSAs.	Protect Wilderness Characteristics on five parcels (approximately 200 acres) within the King Range WSA that have been acquired since the Wilderness EIS was published in 1988. Protect wilderness characteristics on 6,721 acres adjacent to the existing King Range and Chemise Mountain WSAs.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

INVENTORY UNITS & STUDY AREAS—WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS		ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	<p>Do not recommend any river segments for inclusion into the National Wild and Scenic River System (NWSRS).</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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, Gilchell 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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Preliminary classifications for all river segments would be the same as Alternatives B.</p>

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
INVENTORY UNITS & STUDY AREAS —ACECs				
	Continue management of the 655 Acre Mattole Estuary ACEC. No additional ACEC designations.	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.
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. 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, 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.	Do not implement estuary enhancement program.	Implement up-slope sediment reduction, in-stream habitat enhancement, riparian silviculture, research, and monitoring measures KRNCA-wide.
	Implement estuary enhancement program in the Mattole Estuary, in coordination with local watershed restoration groups.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
	Work with federal, state, and local			

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	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
WILDLIFE	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 King Range.			
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.
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 King Range. Initiate Consultation with appropriate agencies if new T&E species colonize area.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Protect roost sites for brown pelicans through cooperative management with the Coastal Monument.
	Encourage habitat for bald eagles. Monitor for nesting western snowy plovers.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Provide suitable habitat for western snowy plovers if they colonize Mattole River mouth.

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	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Bird Habitat	<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>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>
Steller's Sea Lions			<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>Protect haul-out sites for Steller's sea lions through cooperative management with the Coastal Monument, and educate boaters on appropriate conduct.</p>
Other Wildlife			<p>Design management actions to minimize disturbance to nesting species of migratory birds.</p> <p>Design a long-term "all bird" monitoring plan that can be implemented opportunistically.</p>	<p>Design management actions to minimize disturbance to nesting species of migratory birds.</p> <p>Design a long-term "all bird" monitoring plan that can be implemented opportunistically.</p>

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	Provide a mix of habitats to support wildlife game species.	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.	Participate in casual monitoring of recently introduced Roosevelt elk populations.	Participate in cooperative monitoring with CDFG of recently introduced Roosevelt elk populations.
TERRESTRIAL / VEGETATIVE ECOSYSTEMS				
Habitat	Manage for a mosaic of diverse habitat types and plant communities that historically occurred in the King Range.	Implement habitat-specific management actions, as described below:	Implement habitat-specific management actions, as described below:	Implement habitat-specific management actions, as described below:
	Carry forward general vegetation guidelines from current planning documents; there are currently no specific management actions for individual habitat types.	Maintain a semi-stable coastal dune system near mouth of Mattole River by eradicating invasive plant species.	Maintain a semi-stable coastal dune system near mouth of Mattole River by eradicating invasive plant species and assessing habitat trends with qualitative monitoring.	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.
				Same as Alternative C.
				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.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
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.
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.

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	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
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.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative B.
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.	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.	Maintain undisturbed late-successional/old growth forest habitat, keeping such stands intact and allowing natural processes to prevail. Continue silvicultural treatments at Bear Trap Plantation.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	No salvage timber harvest operations will be conducted after a stand replacement fire.	Design silvicultural treatments to reduce fuel loading. 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.	Same as Alternative C. 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 C. Perform silvicultural treatments where possible via cooperative agreements, partnerships, and contracts, particularly with local communities or individuals.
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	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

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	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Seasonal Harvest	seasonal restrictions.	availability of the resource and maintenance of sustainable populations.	Monitor mushroom collection methods to prohibit destructive techniques.	Same as Alternative C.
Beargrass	Issue cultural use permits for collection of beargrass.	Issue personal collection permits only. Collection restricted to Frontcountry and Residential Zones.	Encourage cooperative studies and monitoring programs.	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.	Coordinate with local tribes to increase awareness and education regarding cultural use of beargrass.	Same as Alternative A.
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.	Implement active management efforts, such as localized prescribed burns, in a designated "Native American Beargrass Collection Unit."	Same as Alternative C.
			Issue permits for fuelwood collection resulting from creation of fuelbreaks or other forest improvement activities.	Same as Alternative C.
			No fuelwood permits would be issued for the Backcountry Zone or Mattole Estuary.	Same as Alternative C.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
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.	Same as Alternative A. Administratively change land use allocations for four expired leases from available to unavailable to livestock grazing.
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.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	<p>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.</p> <p>Permits required for all campfires outside of developed campgrounds.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Complete and maintain planned fuel break system. The system may be augmented through fuels reduction using broadcast burning.</p>

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
PERFORMANCE	Perform burned area rehabilitation to mitigate damages associated with wildfires. Assist CDF in wildfire prevention and education.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
TRANSPORTATION AND ACCESS			Use prescribed fire in Frontcountry and Backcountry Zones for fuels reduction, forest health, and unique habitat improvement. Explore opportunities for stewardship contracts with local interests to meet goals of hazardous fuels reduction.	Same as Alternative C.
GENERAL MANAGEMENT	Provide a network of roads for public and administrative access that complement the rural character of the King Range NCA and surrounding Lost Coast region, and have minimal impacts on resource conditions. Fulfill legal access requirements for private landowners and other rights-of-way holders and land use permittees. All vehicle use is limited to designated roads and trails.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

Specific Road Designations	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Prosper Ridge Road:	Accessible year round to all vehicles.	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.
King Range Road:	Accessible year round to all vehicles.	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.
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.
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.
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.
Telegraph Ridge Road:	Accessible seasonally from 4/1-10/31 to 4-WD vehicles.	Closed.	Same as Alternative A.	Telegraph Ridge Road: accessible seasonally from 4/1-12/31 to segmental vehicles to Spanish Ridge Trailhead. Remaining 0.9 miles 4-WD only.
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.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
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.
Saddle Mountain Road:	Accessible year round to 4-WD vehicles.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Accessible year round to all vehicles.
Mattole Estuary Road:	Accessible below mean high water mark.	Closed.	Open the main access road plus two designated routes totaling approximately two miles.	Accessible year round to all vehicles on all existing routes.
RECREATION				
Actions Common Across Zones	Provide adequate maps and visitor information. Stress compliance with coastal “Leave No Trace” principles.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
	Provide adequate and timely maintenance of all facilities, roads, trails, and signs to identified standards.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	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.	Same as Alternative A.	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 KRNCRA use zones.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Backcountry Zone	Encourage and promote cooperative management efforts with local groups, communities, and interested individuals. Promote volunteerism. 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.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A. Same as Alternative A.
Universal Accessibility Standards	Enforce existing regulations and apply other regulations, if necessary, to address visitor safety or resource protection issues as they arise.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.	Same as Alternative A.
Permitting System	Ensure that Universal Accessibility Standards are met for all new developed facilities and, where feasible, the retrofitting of existing facilities.	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 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

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	<p>requiring permits for all users within established limits on popular holiday weekends, to high-use season permits, to year round permits, as future increases in visitation necessitate.</p> <p>In the interim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Same as Alternative B. <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 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>requiring permits for all users within established limits on popular holiday weekends, to high-use season permits, to year round permits, as future increases in visitation necessitate.</p> <p>In the interim:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Same as Alternative B. 	<p>❑ 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.</p> <p>❑ Designate specific camping locations to accommodate larger groups without overwhelming the site or visitor experience, such as Big Flat/ Miller Flat & Spanish Flat.</p> <p>❑ 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> <p>❑ Disallow competitive recreation permits.</p>

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
No commercial groups allowed on Memorial Day and Fourth of July weekends.	✗ Same as Alternative A.	✗ Same as Alternative A. Charge a nominal fee for overnight use, to be reinvested in management of resources and visitor services.	✗ Same as Alternative C. Coordinate with CDFG to move hunting season to begin after the Labor Day holiday weekend.	✗ No interim restriction on groups for holiday weekends. Same as Alternative C. Coordinate with CDFG to close KRNCA to hunting.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
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.	<p>Campsites or springs for portable water. Possibly install unobtrusive bear-proof food storage systems and/or rustic, low-maintenance backcountry toilets at popular sites.</p> <p>Construct or maintain fences or barriers to protect sensitive natural and cultural resources, but only if alternative solutions to these problems have proved unsuccessful.</p>	<p>Possibly install unobtrusive bear-proof food storage systems and/or rustic, low-maintenance backcountry toilets at popular sites.</p> <p>Construct or maintain fences or barriers to protect sensitive natural and cultural resources.</p> <p>Consider establishing a rustic backcountry ranger station along the coast for emergency services and information dispersal.</p>
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.	<p>Same as Alternative C.</p> <p>Develop springs for portable water where feasible on upland trails, including side trails to provide access if needed.</p> <p>Identify and prioritize “horse friendly” trails.</p>
			Same as Alternative C.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Signage and Interpretation	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.	Develop an easy-grade interpretative trail at Hidden Valley.	Same as Alternative C.
Monitoring	Continue ongoing monitoring program to determine impacts of recreation use on natural and cultural resources, and to assess social impacts of changing visitor use.			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.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Maintain existing facilities. Incorporate the Lost Coast Trail segment from Mattole trailhead to the Punta Gorda lighthouse into the backcountry visitor use allocation system.	Same as Alternative B. Provide and maintain trailhead facilities, including parking and information kiosks.	Same as Alternative B. Provide and maintain trailhead facilities, including parking and information kiosks. Develop new trailhead at Bear Creek.	Same as Alternative B. Provide and maintain trailhead facilities, including parking and information kiosks. Expand trailhead parking as needed. Develop new trailhead at Bear Creek.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
Campground.	undeveloped areas nearby. Evaluate possibility of group/overflow camping near river.	Develop additional trails as needed.	Provide overlook/picnic sites at scenic vistas.	undeveloped areas nearby. Develop group/overflow camping near river.
Maintain existing trails.	Establish and maintain a minimal network of trails. Expand and improve interpretive trail between Wailaki and Nadelos; make a loop if feasible; make entire trail wheelchair accessible.	Develop additional trails as needed. Expand and improve interpretive trail between Wailaki and Nadelos; make a loop if feasible; make entire trail wheelchair accessible.	Develop additional trails as needed. Expand and improve interpretive trail between Wailaki and Nadelos; make a loop if feasible; make entire trail wheelchair accessible.	Provide adequate trail maintenance and horse passes for equestrian use. Improve linkage between north and south segments of Lost Coast Trail; reestablish trail from Tolkan to Bear Creek.
	Same as Alternative A Continue to install signs as needed for visitor safety, orientation, and education, and to promote resource protection.	Same as Alternative A Provide adequate trail maintenance and horse passes for equestrian use.	Same as Alternative A Improve linkage between north and south segments of Lost Coast Trail; reestablish trail from Tolkan to Bear Creek.	Same as Alternative A Provide adequate trail maintenance and horse passes for equestrian use. Improve linkage between north and south segments of Lost Coast Trail; reestablish trail from Tolkan to Bear Creek.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
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.	<p>Possibly upgrade parking lot to make more efficient use of space.</p> <p>Work cooperatively with local groups to maintain the Cape Mendocino Lighthouse, memorials, and other approved joint community projects.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Same as Alternative B.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>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 of the park.</p> <p>Maintain existing Black Sands Beach parking facility, restroom, improve</p>

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
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.	landscaping, views from overlook, and visitor safety along cliff. Maintain extensive visitor information kiosks. Disallow all camping within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Black Sands Beach trailhead.	landscaping, views from overlook, and visitor safety along cliff. Locate additional sites, if feasible and as opportunities arise, to include additional vehicle parking and parking for horse trailers. Maintain extensive visitor information kiosks. Require commercial groups to camp at least $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Black Sands Beach trailhead and individuals and non-commercial groups to camp north of Telegraph Creek.	Same as Alternative C.	Same as Alternative C.
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 A.	Same as Alternative B.
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 B.	Adequate signs and interpretive information will be installed and maintained to provide for visitor orientation, safety, and education, and to promote resource protection.

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Same as Alternative A.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative C.</p> <p>Same as Alternative C.</p>
		<p>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.</p>	<p>Same as Alternative B.</p> <p>Same as Alternative B.</p>
INTERPRETATION AND EDUCATION		<p>Provide current, accurate, and descriptive information to visitors that facilitates a safe and enjoyable trip to the King Range while minimizing negative</p>	<p>Same as Alternative A.</p> <p>Same as Alternative A.</p>

Table ES-1: Summary of Alternatives

	ALTERNATIVE A	ALTERNATIVE B	ALTERNATIVE C	ALTERNATIVE D
	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.