Table 1. Preliminary Draft Alternatives by Key Topic – Zones and Permitting/Quotas October 2012

Topic	Common to All Action Alternatives	Alternative 1 – No Action - Current Management Practices Continue.	Alternative 2 – Protect wilderness character while accommodating increased visitor use and allowing for expanded facilities for visitor and administrative support.	Alternative 3 – Protect wilderness character by balancing visitor access, development, and restrictions.	Alternative 4 – Protect wilderness character and reduce need for development by decreasing visitor access and increasing restrictions.	Alternative 5 – Substantially reduce development and protect wilderness character by reducing visitor use and increasing restrictions.	Alternative 6 – Provide for the most unconstrained wilderness experience and protect wilderness character by significantly reducing visitor access.
ZONES AND PERMITTING/QU	OTAS						
General Zones – The Wilderness Act and National Park Service (NPS) mandates and policies provide the foundation for the management of wilderness. Zoning would not result in managing the wilderness resources below those standards, but higher standards could be applied.	The Wilderness Stewardship Plan (WSP) would establish Visitor Use Management Zones within wilderness. NPS Management Policies (2006) states: " management zoning cannot and will not diminish or reduce the maximum protection to be afforded lands with wilderness values. (Sec. 6.3.4.1)	Zone map was developed based on the General Management Plan (GMP), Backcountry Management Plan (BMP), Stock Use and Meadow Management Plan (SUMMP), and current conditions.	alternatives. Management w	xed geographically, but what weithin zones may be adjusted for	ould be allowed and the desired of site-specific issues. strictions specific to particular and an articular and an articular and articular articular and articular and articular arti		ay change under the different
Description of Zones –	Descriptions of the zones may change slightly by alternative.	 Zone A – Proximate to non-wilderness areas; includes wilderness areas within 1 mile of roads and trail corridors within approx. 6 miles of trailheads. Examples – Mist Falls Trail, Watchtower/ Heather Lake Trails, Ladybug Trail. Zone B – High use major trail corridors (Trail Class 2 and 3) and developed visitor /administrative areas such as Ranger Stations, and food storage lockers. Highly developed and maintained trail corridors and designated campsites are in this zone. Examples –John Muir Trail (JMT), High Sierra Trail (HST), Pacific Crest Trail (PCT). 					

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Includes a mix of trail types (Trail Classes 1, 2, and 3) and corndors with less maintenance performed due to lower use than Zone B. Fewer administrative and visitor development areas. There may be recommended camp areas in this zone (e.g. Hockett). Examples —Taboose Pass to Bench Lake, Kennedy Canyon, and Upper Ranger Meadow to Elizabeth Pass. Zone D — Without maintained trails, but a few routes may be regularly used, and a few locations receive relatively high use which may appear as Class I trails. Generally no administrative or visitor facilities. Examples — Miter Basin, Lamarck Co/Darwin Examples — Miter Basin, Lamarck Co/Darwin	Торіс	Common to All Action Alternatives	Alternative 1 – No Action - Current Management Practices Continue.	Alternative 2 – Protect wilderness character while accommodating increased visitor use and allowing for expanded facilities for visitor and administrative support.	Alternative 3 – Protect wilderness character by balancing visitor access, development, and restrictions.	Alternative 4 – Protect wilderness character and reduce need for development by decreasing visitor access and increasing restrictions.	Alternative 5 – Substantially reduce development and protect wilderness character by reducing visitor use and increasing restrictions.	Alternative 6 – Provide for the most unconstrained wilderness experience and protect wilderness character by significantly reducing visitor access.
Canyon, Baxter Pass, and New Army Pass to Mount Langley Summit.			 (Trail Classes 1, 2, and 3) and corridors with less maintenance performed due to lower use than Zone B. Fewer administrative and visitor development areas. There may be recommended camp areas in this zone (e.g. Hockett). Examples –Taboose Pass to Bench Lake, Kennedy Canyon, and Upper Ranger Meadow to Elizabeth Pass. Zone D – Without maintained trails, but a few routes may be regularly used, and a few locations receive relatively high use which may appear as Class 1 trails. Generally no administrative or visitor facilities. Examples – Miter Basin, Lamarck Col/Darwin Canyon, Baxter Pass, and New Army Pass to Mount 					

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		Alternative 1 –	Alternative 2 –	Alternative 3 –	Alternative 4 —	Alternative 5 —	Alternative 6 –
		No Action - Current	Protect wilderness character	Protect wilderness character	Protect wilderness character	Substantially reduce	Provide for the most
Topic	Common to All Action	Management Practices	while accommodating	by balancing visitor access,	and reduce need for	development and protect	unconstrained wilderness
Topic	Alternatives	Continue.	increased visitor use and	development, and	development by decreasing	wilderness character by	experience and protect
	Atternatives		allowing for expanded	restrictions.	visitor access and increasing	reducing visitor use and	wilderness character by
			facilities for visitor and		restrictions.	increasing restrictions.	significantly reducing visitor
			administrative support.				access.
Permitting/Quotas –	• Permits would be	Common to All Zones –	Common to All Zones –	Common to All Zones –	Common to All Zones –	Common to All Zones –	Common to All Zones –
	required for overnight	Most trailheads have quotas	 Most trailheads have 	 Most trailheads have 	 Most trailheads have 	 Most trailheads have 	Most trailheads have
NPS would develop specific	use.	(controlled by the issuing	quotas (controlled by the	quotas (controlled by the	quotas (controlled by the	quotas (controlled by the	quotas (controlled by the
quotas based on user capacity.		agency) that have been	issuing agency) that have	issuing agency) that have	issuing agency) that have	issuing agency) that have	issuing agency) that have
If, through the extent necessary	• Continue to work with	established based on	been established based on	been established based on	been established based on	been established based on	been established based on
determination, commercial	US Forest Service	seasonal use levels.	seasonal use levels.	seasonal use levels.	seasonal use levels.	seasonal use levels.	seasonal use levels.
services are shown to be	(USFS) to manage and	• Continue to use trailhead	• Trailhead quotas would be	• Trailhead quotas would	• Trailhead quotas would be	• Trailhead quotas would be	• Quota numbers for all
necessary, alternatives could	improve quota/	quotas as currently applied.	increased for certain	remain essentially	reduced for certain high	reduced wilderness-wide.	areas would be reduced
include establishing trailhead	permitting system.		trailheads.	unchanged.	use trailheads.	• The NPS would work with	substantially; there could
and/or destination quotas for			• The NPS would work with	• The NPS would work	• The NPS would work with	USFS to add missing	be additional trailhead
commercial service providers.	Trailhead quota numbers		USFS to add missing	with USFS to add missing	USFS to add missing	trailheads to quota system	quota reductions in the
	may be adjusted over		trailheads to quota system.	trailheads to quota system	trailheads to quota system	(e.g., Tehipite Valley and	future to protect
	time as necessary based		(e.g., Tehipite Valley and	(e.g. Tehipite Valley and	(e.g. Tehipite Valley and	Kern River).	wilderness character.
	on impacts to wilderness		Kern River).	Kern River).	Kern River).		• The NPS would work with
	character, other impacts,						USFS to add missing
	or management need.						trailheads to quota system
							(e.g. Tehipite Valley and
		D	D	D */	D */	D */	Kern River).
		Permits –	Permits –	Permits –	Permits –	Permits –	Permits –
		• Required for all overnight	Would be required for all	• Same as Alt 2.	• Would be required for all	• Same as Alt 4.	• Same as Alt 4.
		users.	overnight users.	D. M.	overnight and day users.	D. II	D. H.
		Day Use –	Day Use –	Day Use –	Day Use –	Day Use –	Day Use –
		• No quotas are in place for	• No quotas would be	• Same as Alt 2.	Separate trailhead quotas	• Same as Alt 4.	• Same as Alt 4.
		day users.	applied to day users.		would be applied to day		
		Danking diana Oranda al	Destination Occasion	Dardination Oraștal	users	Destination Occasion	Danking dian One dan I
		Destination Quotas/	Destination Quotas/	Destination Quotas/	Destination Quotas /	Destination Quotas /	Destination Quotas /
		Permits –	Permits –	Permits –	Permits –	Permits –	Permits –
		Destination quotas apply to Emerald Laborated Page	• Existing destination quotas	Existing destination	• Existing destination	Consider implementing destination quates and/or	No destination quotas
		Emerald Lake and Pear	would continue to be	quotas would continue to	quotas would continue to	destination quotas and/or	would be applied. Use
		Lake.	applied.	be applied.	be applied.	permits for specific areas	levels would be controlled entirely through trailhead
		• Access to Mt. Whitney from the east side is	More destination quotas appld be added (a.g. at	Additional destination autors may be added.	Consider implementing destination quotes and/or	to protect resources and wilderness character.	
		controlled by a special	could be added (e.g. at	quotas may be added	destination quotas and/or	white hess character.	quotas.
		¥ *	designated camp areas or to		permits for selected high		
		permit system administered by USFS.	protect resources or wilderness character).	areas or to protect resources or wilderness	use areas to protect resources and wilderness		
		Uy USFS.	wilderness character).	character).	character.		
				character).	character.		