

Olympic National Park Wilderness Stewardship Plan

Preliminary **DRAFT** Alternative Management Strategies

March 2014

Key:

CTA: “Common to All” alternatives (applies to all alternatives including the No-Action Alternative)

CTAA: “Common to All Action” alternatives (applies to only Alternatives B, C, and D)

	Alternative A (No-Action Alternative)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
<u>Overarching Concept</u>	<p>Under the no-action alternative, the National Park Service would respond to future needs and conditions associated with wilderness management without major changes in current actions, programs, and plans. Natural resources, cultural resources, visitor use and experience, operations, and partnerships would continue to be managed in compliance with various federal and state laws, NPS Management Policies 2006, the existing general management plan (2008), and the existing backcountry management plan (1980).</p>	<p><u>Concept Vision:</u> In this alternative all the purposes of the Wilderness Act will be met, with an emphasis placed on the reduction of the human imprint.</p> <p><u>Concept Description:</u> This alternative would reduce the number and extent of developments provided within wilderness. There would be very few new structures, installations and developments with the intent that the overall human imprint would be reduced.</p> <p>Natural resources would be protected and those disturbed may be restored in a manner that reduces the presence of non-recreational structures and developments and the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or mechanical transport.</p> <p>A determination would be made as to which historic structures and cultural landscapes would be protected, while complying with applicable cultural resources law. Cultural resources would remain largely undisturbed and where they are threatened by natural processes, natural processes would prevail.</p> <p>With less infrastructure provided, visitors could have a more primitive wilderness experience. The majority of the wilderness would be managed for self-directed exploration and self-reliant travel and camping.</p> <p>All management activities would be conducted in a manner that minimizes the imprint of modern humans within wilderness. Under this alternative, park operations would be more greatly reliant on non-mechanized equipment and transport with the goal to</p>	<p><u>Concept Vision:</u> In this alternative all the purposes of the Wilderness Act will be met, with an emphasis placed on the protection of natural resources.</p> <p><u>Concept Description:</u> Healthy ecosystems would be restored and maintained through the implementation of appropriate management actions (such as the removal of non-native species, reintroduction of extirpated species, restoration of natural fire regimes, and natural channel migration). Under this alternative, park management would seek to remove non-native fish species in wilderness rivers and lakes.</p> <p>As with alternative C, a determination would be made as to which historic structures and cultural landscapes would be protected, while complying with applicable cultural resources law. Cultural resources would remain largely undisturbed and where they are threatened by natural processes, natural processes would prevail.</p> <p>Facilities (such as bridges, trails, footlogs, etc.) may be provided mainly for the protection of, or mitigation of damage to, natural resources.</p> <p>Under this alternative, park operations would be more reliant on non-mechanized equipment and transport with the goal to reduce the number of administrative structures, installations, and the use of mechanized equipment and transport than in alternative D.</p>	<p><u>Concept Vision:</u> In this alternative all the purposes of the Wilderness Act will be met, with an emphasis placed on managing visitor use and recreation to provide visitors with greater range of wilderness experiences.</p> <p><u>Concept Description:</u> Visitor use and recreation activities would be managed to provide for a greater variety of wilderness experiences than in alternatives B and C, while also providing for resource protection.</p> <p>Natural resources would be protected through the implementation of appropriate visitor use management tools such as reducing visitor numbers in heavily impacted areas, seasonally or temporally redistributing use, or area closures; as well as through the development of appropriate facilities and structures such as designated trails and camping areas, foot logs and small bridges, and signs. Under alternative D, park management would continue to promote sport-fishing consistent with other wilderness values of the high mountain lakes.</p> <p>All cultural resources, including historic structures and cultural landscapes would remain protected to the extent practicable and feasible.</p> <p>Facilities such as designated campsites and camping areas, bridges, trails, privies would continue to be provided. Very few new facilities would be provided, however, current facilities could be replaced if necessary.</p> <p>Park operations would continue to utilize non-</p>

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		reduce the number of administrative structures, installations, and the use of mechanized equipment and transport than in no action alternative, and alternatives C and D.		mechanized equipment and transport to the extent practicable and allowable under Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act.
NATURAL RESOURCES				
Introduction/general description	Natural resources management would continue to be conducted in compliance with various federal and state laws, NPS Management Policies 2006, the existing general management plan (2008), and the existing backcountry management plan (1980).	Natural resources would be protected and those disturbed may be restored in a manner that reduces the presence of facilities (structures, bridges, installations, etc.) and the use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment, or mechanical transport.	Natural resource management would focus on supporting healthy ecosystems by allowing natural processes to occur while reducing the presence of management activities requiring motorized equipment and transport. Efforts would be made to enhance natural systems by using appropriate management actions such as (but not limited to) the removal of non-native species, reintroducing extirpated species, restoring natural fire regimes, and allowing natural river channel migration. Facilities (such as bridges, trails, footlogs, etc.) may also be provided mainly for the protection of, or mitigation of damage to, natural resources.	Natural resources would be protected through the implementation of appropriate visitor use management tools such as reducing visitor numbers in heavily impacted areas, seasonally or temporarily redistributing use, or area closures; as well as through the development of appropriate facilities and structures such as designated trails and camping areas, foot logs and small bridges, and signs.
Wildlife Management: Native Species	<p>The no-action alternative would continue to work toward achieving the desired future conditions of the wilderness area as identified within the park's 2008 General Management Plan. These actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete inventory of the plants and animals in the park. Regularly monitor the distribution and condition of selected species that indicate ecosystem condition and diversity. • Restore native biological communities and habitats. Minimize human impacts on native species, ecosystems, and the processes that sustain them. • Preserve genetic diversity by maintaining the abundance of unique populations at or above levels necessary for genetic variability. • In cooperation with other agencies and tribal governments, preserve healthy populations and provide safe migratory corridors for wide-ranging wildlife populations such as elk and bear. • Protect the park's biotic communities from impacts due to human activities and facilities while ensuring that visitors have ample opportunity to visit and enjoy these ecosystems. 	<p><u>CTAA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural processes, native components and the interrelationships among them would be protected, maintained, and/or restored to the extent possible. • T&E species, iconic species, and potential species at risk due to climate change and other stressors would continue to be monitored. Park staff would strive to manage species across boundaries on a landscape scale as a response to effects of climate change. • Visitor education relevant to the protection of native species from disturbance activities would be increased possibly through interpretive programming, online information, park brochures, and on trailhead or on-site resource signs. • Appropriate visitor use management strategies would be implemented to reduce the amount of impacts occurring on native species. • Park staff would also strive for consistency in managing cross-boundary issues. 		
Wildlife Management: Non-Native Species	See CTA	<p><u>CTAA:</u></p> <p>Park staff would inventory for the presence of non-native wildlife species such as, but not limited to, mountain goats and high mountain fish. Strategies for mitigation and</p>		

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		removal of non-native species would be developed, implemented, and monitored for effectiveness. Non-native species would be prioritized, based on those that pose the greatest threat and feasibility of removal, and removed.		
	<p><u>CTA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Goat Management Plan/EIS will continue to be conducted independent of the WSP. <p>The following actions are identified in the park’s 2008 General Management Plan as the desired future conditions of the wilderness area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete an inventory of plants, animals, marine intertidal species, and as feasible, other organisms in the park and regularly monitor the distribution and condition of selected species including invasive exotics. Study the environmental and ecological effects of exotic species invasion to assess threats, prioritize management actions, and prevent introduction and establishment of nonnative species. Monitor the condition of native species, populations, and communities that may be vulnerable to nonnative and potentially catastrophic diseases or organisms such as chronic wasting disease, West Nile virus, whitebark pine blister rust, balsam and hemlock woolly adelgid, zebra mussel, European green crab, etc. Implement management programs to prevent and develop a long-term program to reverse the destructive effects of exotic species. Manage exclusively for native plant species in wilderness. Control or eliminate exotic plants and animals, exotic diseases, and pest species where there is a reasonable expectation of success and sustainability. Base control efforts on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The potential threat to legally protected or uncommon native species and habitats The potential threat to visitor health or safety The potential threat to scenic and aesthetic quality The potential threat to common native species and habitat Implement park management actions in a manner that minimizes the introduction or increase in exotic species, both number and type. Work in cooperation with agencies, tribes, and local communities on exotic species control. Provide interpretive and educational programs on the preservation of native species. 			
Wildlife Management: Reintroduction of Native Species:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisher reintroduction is complete and would continue to undergo monitoring. A restoration plan/EIS for the gray wolf would be developed. 			
Wildlife Management: Fisheries	See CTA	See CTA & CTAA	Under alternative C, park management would seek to remove non-native fish species in rivers and lakes within the wilderness area.	Under alternative D, park management would continue to promote sport-fishing (to catch non-native fish in an effort to reduce the population) consistent with other wilderness values of the high mountain lakes.
	<p><u>CTAA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park staff would work closely with adjacent land managers to restore sustainable native fisheries. Visitors would be educated in fish identification, the effects of non-native species on native populations, and encouraged to retain non-native fish. 			
	<p><u>CTA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park fishing regulations would continue to be reviewed annually, and revised as necessary to protect native fish populations. The stocking of exotic fish species or enhancement of nonnative fish populations would continue to be prohibited. Genetic diversity would continue to be preserved by maintaining the abundance of unique populations at or above levels necessary for genetic variability. Harvest and management practices that protect wild salmonids would continue to be promoted. Park staff would continue to work with area fisheries managers to implement escapement levels necessary to achieve the full role of anadromous fish in the ecosystem. In cooperation with tribal governments, park management would also continue to preserve and promote sustainable, harvestable levels of fish populations. Future management actions for non-native fish in high lakes will be evaluated based on assessments to be completed in 2015. 			
Wildlife Management: Wildlife-human conflicts/interface	The 1998 Nuisance and Hazardous Animal Management Plan, Cougar Action Plan update 2003, Mountain Goat Action Plan Revised 2011 outline management actions including signage, area closures, food storage requirements, animal capture and tagging, paint ball marking, radio telemetry, radio-collaring, and lethal	<p><u>CTAA:</u></p> <p>There would be increased visitor education concerning the effects of animal habituation and existing and potential human –wildlife conflicts. There would also be greater enforcement of regulations to protect wildlife.</p>		

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	removal. Management in the wilderness for hazardous wildlife is limited, there is an assumption of risk within the wilderness. Education focuses on reducing risk by minimizing habituation and never contributing to actions that lead to food conditioning (unattended food and garbage).			
Vegetation Management: Native Species	Wilderness revegetation projects in priority impacted camp areas and trail corridors usually occur annually. Campsites and social trails that will remain open would continue to be improved to enhance drainage and reduce erosion, and often delineated with logs to focus use. Sites and trails targeted for closure would continue to be scarified, and planted with park nursery-grown native species where natural recovery is unlikely.	<u>CTAA:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural processes, native components and the interrelationships among them would be protected, maintained, and/or restored to the extent possible. T&E species, iconic species, and potential species at risk due to climate change and other stressors would continue to be monitored. Park staff would strive to manage species across boundaries on a landscape scale as a response to effects of climate change. Visitor education relevant to the protection of native species from disturbance activities would be increased possibly through interpretive programming, online information, park brochures, and on trailhead signs. Appropriate visitor use management strategies would be implemented to reduce the amount of impacts occurring on native species. Park staff would strive for consistency in managing cross-boundary resource issues. Revegetation efforts would focus on areas with impacts to trails and campsites beyond acceptable standards; areas where non-native species removal is threatened with the reintroduction of another non-native species; and areas disturbed by management activities. Revegetation projects would include ongoing monitoring and routine maintenance. 		
Vegetation Management: Non-native Species	High priority areas, based on restoration needs and potential for spread, would continue to be targeted for removal of non-native vegetation. Removal would continue to be accomplished using mechanical removal (with hand tools) and herbicides dependent on species.	<u>CTAA:</u> Park staff would inventory for the presence of non-native plant species. Strategies for mitigation and removal of non-native species would be developed, implemented, and monitored for effectiveness. Park staff and wilderness visitors would be educated about the potential distribution of weed seed.		
	<u>CTA:</u> A non-native plant management plan would be completed.			
Special Status Species	<u>CTA:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special status species, which include all threatened and endangered species, would continue to be managed in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (ESA). All species are monitored based on funding and priority. Ongoing species monitoring would be conducted. Park staff would strive for consistency in managing cross-boundary issues and would increase visitor education regarding the protection of special status species. <p>Marbled Murrelet and Spotted Owls: <u>CTA:</u> Helicopter use and other noise disturbance activities would continue to be conducted outside of breeding and nesting periods and beyond specific distances from suitable habitat, at all times unless emergency situations dictate otherwise (such as SAR activities).</p> <p>Bull Trout: <u>CTA:</u> In-stream work or adjacent trail or bridge work would continue to be avoided within bull trout habitat, to the extent practicable.</p>			
Water Resources & Quality	Currently, there are only temporary gages within the wilderness area; all the long-term gages are outside of wilderness; water quality monitoring is conducted through the NPS Inventory & Monitoring Program and at only high lakes.	<u>CTAA:</u> Almost all water resources would meet state criteria for outstanding resources waters. Pollution prevention and protection of water quality would be prioritized to meet the needs of aquatic organisms. Regulations would be continued regarding camping and human waste management to ensure water quality is protected. Water quality would be monitored in lakes and streams and acidification and temperature would be monitored in the ocean. Visitor education would be increased in an effort to prevent potential impacts to water resources and quality.		
Air Quality	See CTA	<u>CTAA:</u> Promote preservation of excellent air quality in wilderness through visitor education and management practices that minimize impacts. Monitoring and other management actions would continue to be conducted outside of wilderness. Needs for monitoring would be handled through partnerships and conducted outside wilderness. No permanent		

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		air monitoring sites would be established in wilderness.		
	<p><u>CTA:</u> Air quality is monitored and no permanent stations are located within the wilderness area. Remote Automated Weather Stations (RAWS) are temporary monitoring stations that provide onsite weather information and are strictly utilized during fires.</p>			
Fire Management	<p>Current fire management actions, guided by the 2005 Fire Management Plan, include a full spectrum of management actions from monitoring naturally caused fires to full suppression. The 2005 Fire Management Plan acknowledges that it takes a conservative approach to restoring wildfire as a natural process by limiting the area where fires can be managed and by putting constraints on the acreage that is allowed to burn per year.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ecological role of fire within the wilderness area would be maintained as a natural process naturally-ignited fires would be allowed to burn without suppression unless lands adjacent to the park are at risk, or for public health and safety reasons. Unwanted human-caused fires would be suppressed per NPS fire policy. Minor actions to protect administrative or recreational structures could be taken (e.g., wrapping buildings, placing sprinkler line, removal of shrubs) but higher levels of actions such as tree removal would not normally be taken unless the Incident Command for fire determines it is necessary. Under alternative B, hazard fuel reduction would not occur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naturally-ignited fires would be allowed to burn within the wilderness boundary to allow for the natural fire regime to be restored on the landscape. Naturally-ignited fires would be allowed to burn without suppression unless lands adjacent to the park are at risk, or for public health and safety reasons. Unwanted human-caused fires would be suppressed per NPS fire policy. Administrative and recreational structures (e.g., ranger stations, repeaters) would be protected where possible. Minor actions that do not alter natural resource processes (e.g., wrapping buildings, placing sprinkler line, etc.) could be implemented to protect administrative structures, but higher levels of actions such as vegetation tree removal would not normally be taken unless the Incident Command for Fire determines it is necessary. Hazard fuel reductions would be conducted at a minimal level necessary to protect historic properties identified as priorities for protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naturally-ignited fires would be allowed to burn within the wilderness area without suppression unless lands adjacent to the park are at risk, or for public health and safety reasons. Unwanted human-caused fires would be suppressed per NPS fire policy. Wilderness camping facilities and historic structures may be protected unless it interrupts the natural fire regime. Minor actions to protect administrative and recreational structures (e.g., wrapping or placing sprinkler lines to protect toilet structures) could be taken, but higher levels of actions such as tree removal would not normally be taken unless the Incident Command for Fire determines it is necessary. Under this alternative, hazard fuel reduction would occur around historic and administrative structures.
	<p><u>CTA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Fire Management Plan/EA (FMP) is currently scheduled to be completed in coordination with the Wilderness Stewardship Plan/EIS (WSP). The FMP would reflect determinations made in the WSP regarding fire management. Also, the full extent of the interagency 2009 “Guidance for Implementation of Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy” is intended to be implemented in all areas of the park. This guidance established wildfire as a necessary process within natural ecosystems. Essential administrative structures for safety purposes would be protected (i.e., repeaters). According to National Park Service fire policy, prescribed burns could occur later on a naturally-ignited but suppressed start. Minimum Impacts Suppression Techniques will be identified and that would follow minimum requirement guidelines. These will also be addressed in the Fire Management Plan. 			
Soundscapes	<p>While Olympic National Park does have soundscape monitoring data that was collected in 2010 and 2011, there is currently no formal soundscapes monitoring occurring within the wilderness area.</p>	<p><u>CTAA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships would be formalized to reduce impacts on soundscapes (i.e., to reduce the amount of wilderness overflights). Park management would strive to preserve natural soundscapes to protect biological resources and processes that rely on natural sounds and to provide wilderness visitors the opportunity to experience natural quiet. Park managers would minimize the administrative use of aircraft and other noise disturbance tools and activities through the minimum requirement analysis process. Low noise-producing tools and aircraft would be utilized where possible. Key soundscape sites would be identified and monitored throughout the wilderness in each of the primary vegetation zones and additional sites where natural soundscape impacts are of high concern. Education programs would be targeted for individuals, groups, and agencies (e.g., military, commercial airlines, and scenic overflight tour operators) in an effort to reduce impacts to the natural soundscape. 		
	<p><u>CTA:</u> An Air Tour Management Plan will be completed as identified in the 2008 General Management Plan.</p>			
Night Skies	<p>Currently, there is no formal monitoring of the night skies.</p>	<p><u>CTAA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships with local state and federal agencies would be formalized to reduce impacts to night skies. Cooperation and education of park neighbors and visitors would also be sought to help reduce impacts to night skies. Dark night skies would be preserved to the extent possible. Impacts to the natural lightscape would be minimized for the protection of biological resources and processes 		

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		that rely on dark night skies and to provide wilderness visitors the opportunity to experience dark night skies. Key wilderness locations would be selected for night sky monitoring. Park activities would adhere to best management practices for lighting for the protection of dark night skies.		
	CTA: Best management practices are implemented in the frontcountry and generally include downward facing lights, the use of timers and motion sensors, and installing only as many lights as minimally necessary.			
Scientific Research	Parkwide, 50-75 permit applications are received per year (there is no distinction between wilderness and non-wilderness permits); and 50-75 permit applications are approved per year, many of which are renewals and nearly 1/3 of the permits are new. Currently, there is no limit per year on how many permit applications park management would allow for research occurring in wilderness. Any research, collection, or monitoring activities occurring in wilderness would continue to require submission of a minimum requirement analysis, and approval by park management.	<p>Manipulative research such as radio collaring, live captures, exclosures, etc. would not be approved for projects originating within the park's wilderness area.</p> <p>Research that involves the construction of a permanent installation would not be allowed. Permanent and temporary installations currently within the wilderness area would be evaluated for removal. Generally only small temporary facilities/equipment would be allowed such as those that can be easily hidden from view by natural vegetation height, or that utilize materials and coloration that blend in with the immediate landscape. No hardened sites will be permitted. Research equipment would be placed out of sight of the trail corridors and visitor use areas.</p>	This alternative would provide a mechanism during the research permitting process to evaluate what level of manipulative research is appropriate.	This alternative would provide a mechanism during the research permitting process to evaluate what level of manipulative research is appropriate.
	<p>CTAA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Along with the required National Park Service's research permitting process that is currently utilized, a minimum requirement analysis would also be required for all research requests. Increase wilderness stewardship education to partners conducting research in the park (flagging, aircraft, tagging, etc.). Citizen science that doesn't negatively affect wilderness character would be encouraged. Any research, collection or monitoring activities occurring in wilderness will require formal minimum requirement analysis and approval by the park. Scientific proposals will be evaluated to determine acceptable research activities (e.g., collection of wilderness resources and manipulative research). Scientific research requests that increase understanding of natural, cultural, and visitor experiences and processes related to the park's responsibility to preserve wilderness character would be encouraged and given priority. This would ensure management decisions are based on sound scientific evidence. Research sites will be restored to original conditions upon completion of the project. This includes the immediate removal of all research material, equipment, and flagging and the restoration of any impacts to the site from equipment or temporary facilities. 			
CULTURAL RESOURCES				
Introduction/general description	Cultural resources would continue to be managed in compliance with various federal and state laws, NPS Management Policies 2006, the existing Olympic National Park General Management Plan (2008), and the existing Olympic National Park Backcountry Management Plan (1980).	<p>Cultural resources would continue to be managed in compliance with various federal and state laws and policies, including the Wilderness Act and the National Historic Preservation Act.</p> <p>There would be a determination of which historic structures would be protected and which would be documented, while complying with cultural resources law. Where cultural resources, including historic structures, are threatened by natural processes, natural processes would prevail.</p>	<p>Cultural resources would continue to be managed in compliance with various federal and state laws and policies, including the Wilderness Act and the National Historic Preservation Act.</p> <p>There would be a determination of which historic structures would be protected and which would be documented, while complying with cultural resources law. Where cultural resources, including historic structures, are threatened by natural processes, natural processes would prevail.</p>	Cultural resources would be protected and maintained. Where there are conflicts with natural processes, cultural resources would be protected to the extent practicable.
Archeological Resources	Archeological resources exist and site-specific surveys are generally conducted based on need for compliance projects. Less than 1% of the park has been systematically surveyed.	Archeological resources would be protected in an undisturbed condition unless it is determined that disturbance or natural deterioration is unavoidable.	Archeological Resources would be protected and maintained according to pertinent laws and policies governing cultural resources that are consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values. When archeological resources are threatened by natural	Archeological resources would be protected. Appropriate visitor use management strategies may be put in place where archeological resources are threatened. Visitor education and interpretation would be encouraged.

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			processes, no effort would be made to alter the process for the protection of the archeological resource.	
		<u>CTAA:</u> Alternatives for dealing with human waste that do not involve ground disturbance would be sought when in conflict with archeological sites.		
Historic Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All wilderness structures have been evaluated to determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and most extant historic structures are either listed on or have been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP. Typically, major repair work occurs every twenty to thirty years. There is currently minimal routine maintenance conducted on historic structures within the wilderness area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A determination would be made of which historic structures would be maintained to the extent practicable, according to pertinent laws and policies governing cultural resources that are consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values. Determination criteria would place priority on structures that could be maintained using non-mechanized equipment and native materials that are not transported by helicopter. All historic structures requiring reconstruction as defined by the Secretary's Standards would deteriorate naturally and non-native materials would be removed using non-motorized transport. An implementation plan would be developed which would identify how historic structures would be maintained. Structures threatened by natural processes would not be relocated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A determination would be made of which historic structures would be maintained to the extent practicable, according to pertinent laws and policies governing cultural resources that are consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values. Determination criteria would include the historical or administrative significance of the structure, its relevance within the historic shelter system, and the ability to maintain it using pack support versus transport by helicopter. An implementation plan would be developed which would identify how historic structures would be maintained. When historic structures are threatened by natural processes, no effort would be made to alter the natural process for the protection of the historic structure, non-native materials would be removed. Native materials could be removed. No historic structures would be reconstructed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic structures identified in the 2008 GMP List of Classified Structures, that are located in wilderness, would be protected and maintained to the extent practicable, according to pertinent laws and policies governing cultural resources that are consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values. Some historic structures may continue to be utilized for administrative use only. Historic structures that are identified on the 2008 GMP List of Classified Structures could be reconstructed on-site and with native materials, in accordance with the Secretary's Standards.
Cultural Landscapes	The following properties have been evaluated as cultural landscapes within the wilderness area: Humes Ranch, Olympus Guard Station, Elkhorn, and Rooses Prairie. All four of these cultural landscapes are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). There may be other undocumented cultural landscapes within the wilderness area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There would be a determination of which cultural landscapes would be protected and maintained according to pertinent laws and policies governing cultural resources that are consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values. Key landscapes that can be maintained using non-mechanized equipment and native materials that are not transported by helicopter would be retained. When cultural landscapes are threatened by natural processes, no effort would be made to alter the natural process for the protection of the cultural landscape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A determination would be made of which cultural landscapes would be maintained to the extent practicable, according to pertinent laws and policies governing cultural resources that are consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values. Determination criteria would include the historical significance of the landscape and the ability to maintain it using non-motorized versus motorized equipment. When cultural landscapes are threatened by natural processes, no effort would be made to alter the natural process for the protection of the cultural landscape. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural landscapes would be protected and maintained to the extent practicable. Visitor appreciation and understanding of the park's cultural landscapes would be accomplished through various methods which may include interpretive programs, information provided on the park's website, or print materials. Park management would implement recommendations from the Cultural Landscape Report for Humes and Rooses, including vegetation management. Native American cultural landscapes (e.g., prairies) determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places would be identified and evaluated. These cultural landscapes could be maintained to the extent practicable. Park managers would provide tribal access to cultural landscapes to the extent practicable by law and policy.
Ethnographic Resources	There are numerous documented and undocumented ethnographic resources within the wilderness area.	Park staff would work with tribes to ensure that sites of traditional importance are preserved and protected. The collection of ethnographic resources would be encouraged to occur outside of the wilderness area.	Ethnographic resources would be protected and maintained according to pertinent laws and policies governing cultural resources that are consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethnographic resources would be protected and maintained according to pertinent laws and policies governing cultural resources that are consistent with the preservation of wilderness character and values. Park managers would provide tribal access to ethnographic resources to the extent practicable by law and policy.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When unique or irreplaceable ethnographic resources are threatened by natural processes, effort would be made to alter the process for the protection of the ethnographic resource(s).
VISITOR USE AND EXPERIENCE				
Introduction/general description	Visitor use and experience would continue to be managed in compliance with various federal and state laws, NPS Management Policies 2006, the existing general management plan (2008), and the existing backcountry management plan (1980).	With less infrastructure provided, visitors could have a more primitive wilderness experience. The majority of the wilderness would be managed for self-directed exploration and self-reliant travel and camping.	Alternative C would provide more opportunities for solitude. This would be due to the implementation of visitor use management strategies for the protection and preservation of natural resources, which could reduce or redistribute visitor use, or implement area closures for restoration. These activities would subsequently reduce the presence of visitor use related impacts.	Visitors of all levels of skills and abilities may find opportunities for a variety of wilderness experiences well within their reach.
Types of Recreation	<u>CTA:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities that are currently, and would continue to be allowed within the Olympic Wilderness include hiking, backpacking, camping, fishing, mountaineering/climbing, photography, paddling (non-motorized boating), cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, paddle boarding, surfing, trail running, wildlife viewing, stock use, swimming, and picnicking. Other activities yet to be discovered that comply with the Wilderness Act, may also be allowed. 			
Stock Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the no action alternative, "Stock" would continue to be defined as horses, mules, burros, and llamas. Stock would continue to be prohibited on trails that are listed in the Superintendent's Compendium as closed to stock. The approximate mileage of stock trails is 343 miles, there are currently 14 designated stock camps, group sizes are currently limited to 12 people and 8 head of stock. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under alternative B, as in the no action alternative and alternative C, "Stock" is defined as horses, mules, burros, and llamas. Stock could camp in only designated stock camps to allow for the best protection of natural resources. Limited opportunities may be provided for dispersed stock use in the Bogachiel drainage given this area contains more resilient resources than other areas within the wilderness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under alternative C, as in the no action alternative and alternative B, "Stock" is defined as horses, mules, burros, and llamas. Stock could camp in only designated stock camps to allow for the best protection of natural resources. The number of trail miles open to stock use and designated stock camps would be reduced to levels the park is able to maintain to trail standards as established in this wilderness stewardship plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under alternative D, "Stock" is defined as horses, mules, burros, llamas, and pack goats. The number of trail miles open to stock may increase slightly. Some stock trails would be open to day-riding only. The number of designated stock camps may increase or decrease for resource protection but would remain relatively the same. Stock could camp only in designated stock camps, to allow for protection of natural resources while providing stock camps and facilities for stock users. The use of pack goats on designated trails would be considered.
	<u>CTAA:</u> Stock use is allowed on designated trails only			
	<u>CTA:</u> Stock would continue to not be allowed to travel off maintained trails above 3,500 feet.			
Campsites & Camping Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current number of campsites is about 1500. The current number of camping areas (i.e., groupings of campsites) is about 275. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of camping areas and campsites in wilderness may decrease but would not increase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of campsites and camp areas would stay relatively the same as present. In order to protect and reduce impacts on natural resources, the number of campsites within some camp areas may decrease while the numbers in others may increase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The numbers of campsites and camp areas would stay relatively the same as present. The number of campsites within some camp areas may decrease while the numbers in others may increase.
	<u>CTAA:</u> The number of designated campsites is determined by standards based on resource and visitor experience conditions. Standards would be based on an emphasis of the appropriate quality of wilderness character related to each alternative concept.			
Commercial Services	See CTA	To encourage self-reliant travel and camping, commercial services would be considered appropriate for only the mobility impaired.	Commercial Use Authorization (CUA) numbers would be managed at levels that would not have increased detrimental effects on natural resources.	Commercial services would be allowed to the extent necessary.

	Alternative A (No-Action Alternative)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
		<p><u>CTAA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All commercial operators would be required to incorporate wilderness stewardship, Leave No Trace, and other wilderness related curriculum into all of their trips. <i>An Extent Necessary Determination exercise, per the Wilderness Act, will be conducted and included as part of this planning process.</i> 		
	<p><u>CTA:</u> The following types of commercial services are currently authorized within the Olympic Wilderness. An Extent Necessary Determination would be conducted to determine what level these uses could continue to be provided within the wilderness: Day hiking, Backpacking (recreational), Mountaineering/Climbing, Stock Packing, Winter Travel: Ski Touring and Snowshoeing (overnight or day use), Kayaking/Canoeing, Photography Workshops</p>			
Permits:	<p>The current method of obtaining wilderness camping permits would continue under this alternative. Wilderness camping permits can be obtained in-person at one of the five park Wilderness Information Centers (WIC), at self-registration stations within the park, or in some cases by email. Visitors can reserve campsites for quota areas by faxing or mailing a reservation form to the Port Angeles Wilderness Information Center. For the following quota areas: Ozette Coast, Lake Constance, Upper Lena, and Royal Basin, 100% of the quota is reservable. In other quota areas, 50% of the space at each camping area is reservable. The other 50% is available through a permit office during business hours up to but not more than 24 hours in advance of the start of the hike. All permits for quota areas must be obtained through a permit office during business hours.</p>	<p>Wilderness overnight permits would be required and would not be self-issued. The permitting education process would occur in person or over the phone through Wilderness Information Center (WIC) stations. Permits would be obtained through WIC stations (for example: in-person, by mail or fax, or in instances such as at Dosewallips visitors can call the WIC to obtain the permit and the WIC can email it to them). Visitors would reserve campsites through the WIC for sites available ahead of time for quota areas. In some quota areas, up to 50% of the quota and in other areas, 100% of the quota of sites or people (whichever is reached first) could be reserved. The remaining 50% of the quota permits would be available on a first come first served basis through the WIC.</p>	<p>Wilderness overnight permits would be required and would not be self-issued. The permitting education process would occur in person or over the phone through Wilderness Information Center (WIC) stations. Permits would be obtained through WIC stations (for example: in-person, by mail or fax, or in instances such as at Dosewallips visitors can call the WIC to obtain the permit and the WIC can email it to them). Visitors would reserve campsites through the WIC for sites available ahead of time for quota areas. In some quota areas, up to 50% of the quota and in other areas, 100% of the quota of sites or people (whichever is reached first) could be reserved. The remaining 50% of the quota permits would be available on a first come first served basis through the WIC.</p>	<p>Wilderness overnight permits would be obtained through an online permitting system or through an electronic permit station provided at the Wilderness Information Center (WIC) stations.</p>
		<p><u>CTAA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There would be no self-registration stations within the wilderness area. An education component related to Leave No Trace, wilderness values and safety would be required for all overnight wilderness users. 		
Quotas & Use Limits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the no-action alternative, groups camping in the park backcountry would continue to be limited to a maximum of 12 persons per group; and affiliated groups whose combined total number of people is greater than 12 would continue to be required to camp and travel at least one mile apart. Under this alternative, in specific backcountry areas groups of 7 to 12 people would continue to be required to camp in sites designated as "Group Camps." There would continue to be no limits on day use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quotas/use limits for overnight use would be established throughout the wilderness. Quotas and use limits for day use would be considered for high use areas. Group size limits would be 12 people in Zones 1-3, and 6 people in Zones 4-6. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitor use would be managed at levels that would not have increased detrimental effects on natural resources. This could include quotas for overnight and day use. Group size limits would be 12 people in Zones 1-3, and 6 people in Zones 4-6. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quotas/use limits would be established for overnight and day use throughout the wilderness to offer a variety of wilderness experiences. Group size limits would be 12 people in all zones.
Food Storage	<p>Food storage requirements would continue to include the use of bear canisters in many areas including the entire wilderness coast, Royal Basin area, the Sol Duc, Seven Lakes Basin area and where there are not trees suitable for hanging properly. Bear wires for hanging food would continue to be provided in some areas.</p>	<p>Bear canisters would be required parkwide.</p>	<p>Bear canisters would be required parkwide.</p>	<p>Bear canisters would be required parkwide.</p>

	Alternative A (No-Action Alternative)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
Waste Management	Waste facilities, such as pit and vault toilets would continue to be provided in some areas. There are a total of 85 toilets in the wilderness: 66 pit toilets, 11 Romtech composting toilets, and 8 fiberglass vault toilets. In addition, on the Blue Glacier climbing routes of Mt. Olympus, visitors would continue to be required to pack out human fecal waste, in blue bags, and deposit it in the waste receptacle located at the lateral moraine. Where toilet facilities do not exist, visitors would continue to be expected to adhere to Leave No Trace practices (pack it out or bury it in a cat hole 6-8 inches deep and 200 feet from water). Currently, the park does not require the use of human waste bags.	Human waste bags would be encouraged for all wilderness users, and required in areas above 3500 feet. Blue bag use would continue to be required on climbing routes on Mt. Olympus. <u>CTAA:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human waste would be managed through a combination of visitor use management strategies and alternative toilet types. New options for toilets would be evaluated as they become available. Educational efforts would be increased regarding visitor understanding of the proper methods of human waste disposal. 	Human waste bags would be required in the subalpine and above (areas with little or no organic soil for cat holes) that don't have other facilities available (e.g., cross-country areas such as the Bailey Range).	See CTAA
Campfire Restrictions	Campfires would continue to be allowed below 3,500 feet except on the coast between the headland at Wedding Rock and the headland north of Yellow Banks, Elk Lake, and Three Lakes.	Campfires would be prohibited above 3,500 feet and on the wilderness coastal strip. Campfires may be restricted in camp areas below 3,500 feet if resource impacts exceed acceptable standards.	Campfire restrictions would be increased in high use areas where fuel gathering activities are negatively affecting natural resources.	Campfires would be allowed where they do not result in unacceptable impacts to natural and cultural resources.
Signs and Other Route Markings	Under this alternative, the variety of signs along the trail corridor, at camp areas, and at the park boundary would continue to exist.	Alternative B would provide the least amount of signs and other route markings within the wilderness area than the no action alternative and alternatives C and D. <u>CTAA:</u> Signs would follow NPS standards and be designed to minimize visual impacts to wilderness character.	Alternative C would provide a more moderate amount of signs and other route markings within the wilderness area compared to the no action alternative and alternatives B and D.	Alternative D would provide the same as or fewer than the amount of signs and other route markings provided under the no action alternative, but would provide more than alternatives B and C.
Hiking Trails/Access	Under the no-action alternative, there would continue to be about 570 miles of maintained hiking trails in the wilderness and about 40 miles of beach travelways. Under this alternative there would also continue to be 53 trailheads that access the park wilderness; 37 of these are on park land and 16 on non-park lands.	Total trail mileage may decrease in an effort to enhance the undeveloped quality of wilderness character. <u>CTAA:</u> There would not be an increase in the overall trail mileage maintained for hikers or stock users. No new trails would be constructed. Reroutes of current trails might occur and may require a slight increase in trail mileage.	See CTAA	See CTAA
Stock Trails/Access (see also "Activities")	Under the no-action alternative, there would continue to be approximately 343 miles of stock trails and there are 18 park trailheads and 8 trailheads on non-park lands that provide access to trails open to stock in the Olympic Wilderness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of trail miles open to stock use would be reduced to levels the park is able to maintain to appropriate trail standards as established in this wilderness stewardship plan. The associated facilities (i.e., bridges, stock camps, etc.) related to support stock use would be reduced or remain at current levels. <u>CTAA:</u> There would not be an increase in the overall trail mileage maintained for hikers or stock users. No new trails would be constructed. Reroutes of current trails might occur and may require a slight increase in trail mileage.	The number of trail miles open to stock use would be reduced to levels the park is able to maintain to appropriate trail standards as established in this wilderness stewardship plan.	No new trails would be developed and the number of maintained trail miles open to stock may increase.

	Alternative A (No-Action Alternative)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
ABA Trails/Access	There would continue to be generally no ABA trails in wilderness.	<u>CTAA:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The park will conduct research and provide information to assist mobility-impaired travelers in accessing wilderness. This could include information on adaptive equipment, techniques and commercial outfitters. A handout will be developed listing barrier-free trails within the park, and will also include trails that do not meet barrier-free standards but are passable to wheelchairs. Difficulty ratings of the trails will be included. Park staff will receive training in general disability issues and specific policies and practices regarding use of the wilderness by persons with disabilities. The purpose of the training would be to increase staff awareness and knowledge so that they might enhance opportunities for mobility impaired visitors to enjoy the wilderness resource. 		
Interpretation/Education	See CTA	<u>CTAA:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A wilderness education plan/strategy would be developed and implemented. Interpretive programs, web content, social media, publications, and exhibits that provide education opportunities on wilderness would be increased and provided in the frontcountry. Wilderness rangers and other park staff would provide education content on wilderness character and values, Leave No Trace, safety, and wilderness self-reliance. Park staff would review park-produced publications, cooperating association sales materials, and other items sent for park review to ensure accuracy of the messages. Publishers would be encouraged to include information on wilderness character and LNT. Park staff would work closely with area tribes to generate understanding of traditional tribal uses of, and history within, the wilderness area. Park staff would work in coordination with tribes; other federal agencies; state/county/city agencies; non-government organizations, and others to increase wilderness education and outreach efforts. 		
	<u>CTA:</u> Wilderness interpretive themes were developed in the 2010 Long-Range Interpretive Plan. In this plan, park staff identified three interpretive themes, one of which is wilderness related. The wilderness-related interpretive themes would continue to be developed and utilized under this alternative.			
Ranger-led hikes/programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, there are ranger-led walks at Marymere Falls, Heart-o-the-Hills, and Staircase. Lake Crescent Lodge and NatureBridge both have programs that take visitors and/or students into designated wilderness. Other non-government organizations also provide some wilderness field courses, day and overnight trips, and educational activities (such as water quality monitoring, etc.) Currently, there are no limits on group sizes for ranger-led wilderness interpretive walks. There are many interpretive talks that take place outside of wilderness that discuss wilderness. These talks would likely continue to occur under this alternative. 	The group size and frequency of ranger-led walks or activities within wilderness would be limited to protect resources and visitor experience.	The group size and frequency of ranger-led walks or activities within wilderness would be limited to protect resources and visitor experience.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ranger-led interpretive hikes in the wilderness would be increased, including half-day wilderness discovery hikes. Group sizes for ranger-led hikes would be limited. Materials would be developed for additional self-guided interpretive hikes in the wilderness.
Wilderness Trailhead Exhibits: Wilderness use messaging	There are trailhead exhibits at seven major park trailheads. Bulletin boards with key wilderness messages and area-specific information are located at most major trailheads, some of which are shared with the USFS. Under the no-action alternative, these methods of wilderness messaging would continue to be utilized.	<u>CTAA:</u> Key wilderness messages would be developed for trailhead exhibits and bulletin boards that would be consistent parkwide. In addition, area-specific wilderness messaging for each trailhead would be identified and posted.		
PARK OPERATIONS				
Introduction/general description	Park operations would continue to be managed in compliance with various federal and state laws, NPS Management Policies 2006, the	All management activities would be conducted in a manner that minimizes the imprint of modern humans within wilderness. Under this alternative, park	Under this alternative, park operations would be more reliant on non-mechanized or non-motorized equipment and transport with the goal to reduce the number of	Park operations would continue to utilize motorized/mechanized equipment and transport to the extent practicable and allowable under Section 4(c) of

	Alternative A (No-Action Alternative)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	existing general management plan (2008), and the existing backcountry management plan (1980).	operations would be more greatly reliant on non-mechanized or non-motorized equipment and transport with the goal to reduce the number of administrative structures, installations, and the use of motorized/mechanized equipment and transport than in alternatives C and D.	administrative structures, installations, and the use of motorized/mechanized equipment and transport than alternative D.	the Wilderness Act.
Facilities Maintenance: Overall	<u>CTA:</u> Park managers will continue to research and utilize alternative tools that are low noise-producing for us in those instances where motorized equipment is determined to be the minimum tool.			
Wilderness Ranger Stations and Associated Structures	Ranger stations currently include hard-sided buildings (some may or may not be historic structures), wall tents on platforms, and backpacking tents. These structures would continue to be utilized under the no-action alternative.	Ranger stations would include wall tents on platforms and backpacking tents, and less hard-sided ranger stations. Tent platform sizes would be minimized.	Ranger stations would include wall tents on platforms and backpacking tents, and less hard-sided ranger stations. Tent platform sizes would be minimized.	Ranger stations would include hard-sided buildings (some may or may not be historic structures), wall tents on platforms, and backpacking tents.
Facilities Maintenance: Trails	Motorized/mechanized tools (e.g., chainsaws, power brushers, rock drills, etc.) would continue to be utilized for trail clearing and maintenance activities to the level they are currently utilized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some trails would be shifted to lower classifications with fewer facilities to construct and maintain. An equipment decision tree would be developed to determine appropriate tools and methods and incorporated into the minimum requirement analysis, emphasizing a reliance on non-mechanized and non-motorized equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trails would be maintained at the standards necessary to protect natural resources and reduce impacts of hikers and stock on those resources. An equipment decision tree would be developed to determine appropriate tools and methods and incorporated into the minimum requirement analysis, emphasizing a reliance on non-mechanized and non-motorized equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emphasis would be placed on early clearing for both foot and stock use unless early clearing will result in adverse impacts to resources. Trail maintenance would be conducted by the utilization of a range of motorized/mechanized and non-mechanized tools.
	<u>CTA:</u> Trails would continue to be maintained at the frequency established in the 2008 General Management Plan for each trail class.			
Facilities Maintenance: Bridges/Water Crossings	Bridges, footlogs, and other water crossings would continue to be newly installed or replaced as needed, based on minimum requirement considerations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No new bridges, footlogs, or water crossings would be installed. The replacement of bridges, footlogs, or water crossings may occur if determined to be the minimum requirement. Based on zoning, a decision tree would be developed to determine appropriate water crossings considering resource damage, seasonal flow, and visitor ability to access. All bridges/water crossings washed out or damaged by natural processes would be removed. Native materials may be allowed to deteriorate in the area, and non-native materials would be removed from the wilderness area by non-motorized transport to the extent practicable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New or replacement bridges, footlogs, or water crossings may be installed to reduce impacts on the riparian and riverine systems. When bridges/water crossings are washed out or damaged by natural processes, non-native materials would be removed. Native materials could be removed and may be allowed to deteriorate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess which trails should have bridges. This may include adding new bridges and/or removing others. Efforts would be made to increase education and awareness about safe methods for water crossings. New or replacement bridges or water crossings may be installed when necessary for the preservation of wilderness character. When bridges/water crossings are washed out or damaged by natural processes, non-native materials would be removed. Native materials could be removed and may be allowed to deteriorate in the area.
Facilities Maintenance: Camp Areas and Sites	<u>CTA:</u> Camp site hardening, delineation, and maintenance for resource protection would be allowed in appropriate zones.			
Emergency Response	See CTA	<u>CTAA:</u> A Search and Rescue (SAR) plan would be developed that would provide guidance on emergency aircraft use that includes consideration of minimum requirement. The public would be educated about response times and methods based on a range of incidents. Preventative SAR (PSAR) would be increased through visitor education.		
	<u>CTA:</u> An emergency response standard operating procedure would be developed in coordination with the Wilderness Act and guidance in the 2006 NPS Management Policies.			
Radio Repeaters	There are currently five repeaters in the wilderness: Elk Lick, Muncaster, Blue Mountain, Kloochman, Peak 6 (1/2 in DNR). These	<u>CTAA:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing radio repeaters would be maintained in order to provide park personnel adequate communication to maintain a safe working environment while conducting backcountry duties and responding to emergency incidents. 		

	Alternative A (No-Action Alternative)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
	repeaters would continue to be maintained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The goal would be to eliminate repeaters within wilderness as technology improves. When repeaters are removed, sites will be restored to their natural condition. 		
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste removal flights would continue to occur either annually or every other year, at the end of the fiscal year, depending on need. Visitors would continue to be required to use blue bags on climbing routes on Mt. Olympus' Blue Glacier. These bags are placed in a depository on the lateral moraine and would continue to be flown out by helicopter. 	<p>Under this alternative, waste management strategies would be designed with an effort to reduce the number of helicopter flights required annually to remove waste from the wilderness area. Some of these strategies include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All wilderness visitors would be encouraged to utilize human waste bags, to be deposited at trailheads for front-country removal of waste. Visitors would still be required to use blue bags on climbing routes on Mt. Olympus, however, the deposit container would be placed at Elk Lake for stock pack out. Waste removal at Deer Lake and Sol Duc would be conducted by stock pack out. Toilets that reduce the quantity of human waste would be used, where feasible. 	Human waste bags would be required in the subalpine and above (areas with little or no organic soil for cat holes) that don't have other facilities available (e.g., cross-country areas such as the Bailey Range).	See CTAA
		<p><u>CTAA:</u> Human waste would be managed through a combination of visitor use management strategies and alternative toilet types, as waste technology advances and new options become available, in an effort to reduce the need the amount of helicopter use in the wilderness area.</p>		
Marine Debris	Small pieces of marine debris would continue to be collected and carried out by volunteers during the annual coastal clean-up event. Large pieces of marine and tsunami debris, such as docks, boats, or similar would generally be removed immediately, by boat or helicopter, as funding and staffing allow.	Small pieces of marine debris would be removed without helicopter or other motorized equipment support. Large pieces of marine debris would be removed by the mechanism determined to be the minimum tool required on a case-by-case basis, with the intent of reducing the use of helicopters or other motorized or mechanized equipment to the extent practicable, and as funding and staffing allow.	Larger marine debris that threatens the natural quality of wilderness character would be removed, as funding and staffing allow.	Larger marine debris that threatens the natural, undeveloped, and opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation qualities of wilderness character would be removed, as funding and staffing allow.
		<p><u>CTAA:</u> Partnerships with tribes, and local, state, or federal agencies would be sought for the monitoring and removal of marine debris.</p>		
<p><u>CTA:</u> Volunteers would continue to be utilized to assist with marine debris removal.</p>				
Aircraft Use	NPS administrative aircraft would continue to follow all applicable laws and policies.	<p>Aircraft use within the park, including NPS-related use, will be limited to activities involving life or health-threatening emergencies, the administration and/or protection of resources, and individually-approved special purpose missions.</p> <p>Flights would be scheduled during times of lower visitor use (e.g., prior to July 1 and after Labor Day), not on weekends or holidays, with the exception of emergencies.</p>	<p>As under the no action alternative, aircraft use would continue to follow all applicable laws and policies.</p> <p>Flights would be scheduled during times of lower visitor use (e.g., prior to July 1 and after Labor Day), not on weekends or holidays, with the exception of emergencies or unless the necessary flights for specific resource management projects cannot be scheduled otherwise.</p>	<p>As under the no action alternative, aircraft use would continue to follow all applicable laws and policies.</p> <p>Flights would be scheduled during times of lower visitor use (e.g., prior to July 1 and after Labor Day), not on weekends or holidays, with the exception of emergencies or unless the necessary flights for specific resource management projects cannot be scheduled otherwise.</p>
		<p><u>CTAA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As with all actions in wilderness, a minimum requirement analysis would be conducted for any proposed flights to determine if the use of aircraft is the minimum tool. Generally, helicopters are for emergency use and transport of supplies when determined to be the minimum tool. Aircraft are not normally to be used for transporting employees. Increase wilderness law and policy training for staff and other agencies/tribes/partners Work with partners to decrease the number of wilderness overflights. 		

	Alternative A (No-Action Alternative)	Alternative B	Alternative C	Alternative D
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative use of aircraft and associated noise disturbances would be minimized. Low noise-producing aircraft would be utilized where possible. 		
PARTNERSHIPS AND OUTREACH				
Introduction/general description	Partnerships would continue to be managed in compliance with various federal and state laws, NPS Management Policies 2006, the general management plan (2008).	<u>CTAA:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park staff would work closely with adjacent land managers to restore sustainable fisheries. Partnerships would be sought that would assist with all activities related to wilderness stewardship and the preservation of wilderness character. Partners would be encouraged to provide education in wilderness stewardship, values, and character; Leave No Trace; safety; and wilderness self-reliance to their members and associates. Park staff would work closely with adjacent land managers to achieve consistency in cross-boundary issues (such as threatened and endangered species protection, climate change, etc.). 		
Volunteers	Volunteers are currently utilized for a variety of wilderness-related projects such as trail maintenance, revegetation, camp area rehabilitation, natural and cultural resources protection and preservation activities, and marine debris removal.	<u>CTAA:</u> Volunteers would receive a foundational training in wilderness values and character, minimum requirement decision-making, Leave No Trace, safety, and wilderness self-reliance.		
		<u>CTA:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizen Science projects would be continued where possible. Volunteers would continue to be utilized for wilderness projects where appropriate. 		
Federal/Tribal/State/NGO Coordination	See CTA	<u>CTAA:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct interagency and tribal communication and coordination to enhance the preservation and restoration of wilderness character. Work with adjacent federal wilderness managers to achieve consistency in wilderness management, where appropriate. Seek new partnerships to fill gaps or enhance wilderness stewardship activities. Increase wilderness stewardship education for park staff and partners conducting activities in the park. 		
		<u>CTA:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park staff would continue to work with the Department of Defense on military overflights and training. Park staff would continue to work with the National Marine Sanctuary (NOAA) and tribes on marine debris removal. Park staff would continue to work with other state/federal agencies, tribes, non-government organizations, concessioners, and others to enhance the preservation and restoration of the qualities of wilderness character. 		