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Protection of the Mariposa Grove

"An Act Authorizing a Grant to the State of California of the "Yo-Semite Valley," and of the Land embracing the "Mariposa Big Tree Grove" --- signed by President Lincoln, June 30, 1864.

The first legislation passed by Congress to specifically set aside public lands for their scenic values and "be held for public uses, resort and recreation."

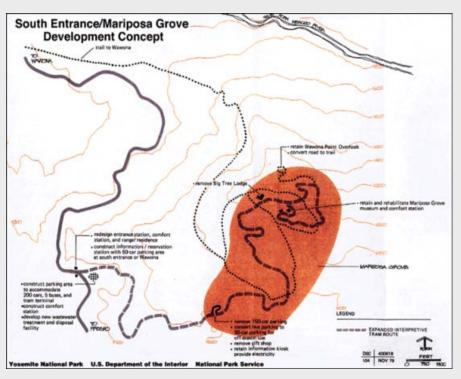


Wawona Tunnel Tree ca.1928

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General Management Plan (NPS, 1980)



Mariposa Grove Goals:

- Provide only visitor facilities consistent with preservation of the unique ecosystem;
- Remove all other facilities not necessary for the enjoyment of the resources

South Entrance Goals

- Provide park orientation and information/reservation system
- Provide staging facilities for Mariposa Grove
- Provide adequate road to Mariposa Grove for buses

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Project Need

Today, the Mariposa Grove is a popular all-season destination for visitors to Yosemite. Existing visitor use and site infrastructure are severely impacting the health of the ancient trees as well as the quality of the visitor experience.





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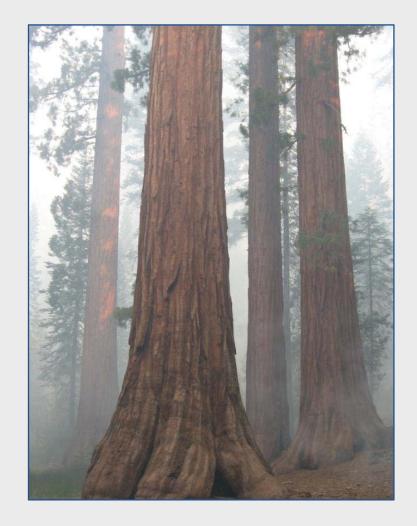
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Project Purpose

- Restore degraded Grove habitat
- Enhance the visitor experience
- Sustain long-term health of the Giant Sequoias





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Issues Include:

Natural Resources

Giant sequoias have shallow surface roots. Healthy root structure is essential to ensure the longevity of these ancient giant trees.

Infrastructure

Existing infrastructure, including the tram fueling station, parking lot and gift shop, are located in prime sequoia habitat within the Grove

Sense of Arrival

The arrival experience can be confusing and frustrating for visitors

Congestion

The site has outgrown its ability to address current visitation needs





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Public Scoping Comments

Visitor Use and Experience

- Manage visitation impacts to the Grove
- Improve accessibility (universal design)
- Trail signs are inadequate and confusing
- Gift shop is not an appropriate "welcome"
- Restrooms are completely inadequate

Protecting the Grove

- Establish more fencing to protect trees and to keep visitors on trails
- Sustainability of Grove health for the next 150-plus years is important
- Remove those portions of the tram and roads that are damaging trees and compacting soil
- Maintain burns to help sequoias ecologically



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Public Scoping Comments

Transportation

- Parking at South Entrance is not sufficient
- Establish shuttle directly out of South Entrance vs.
 Wawona
- Remove Lower Grove parking lot
- Remove tram from Upper Grove but keep in Lower Grove

Soundscape

Noise from buses and trams carry throughout Grove

NEPA Process

Planning and Design should be coordinated with MRP planning process

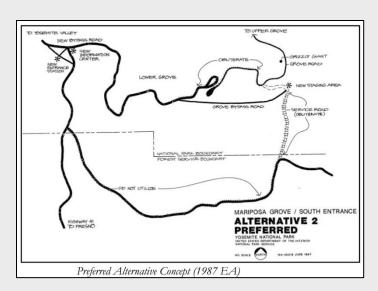


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Related Planning Efforts

- 1987 South Entrance/Mariposa Grove Concept Plan
- 2009 South Entrance Station Improvements (ARG Design Study)
- 2011 South Entrance Interim Safety Improvements (CE)
- Merced River Plan (DEIS, in progress)





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Data Collection

- > Trees
- Hydrology
- > Wildlife
- Cultural resources
- Transportation/Visitor Studies

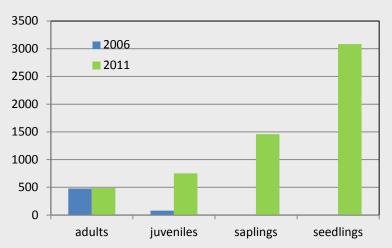


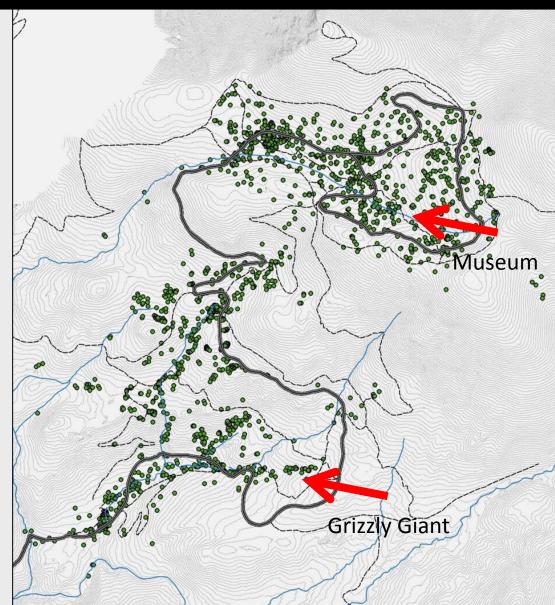


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Giant Sequoia Inventory

- 484 adults
- 768 juveniles
- 1,467 Saplings
- ~3,084 seedlings
 ~5,803 live individuals







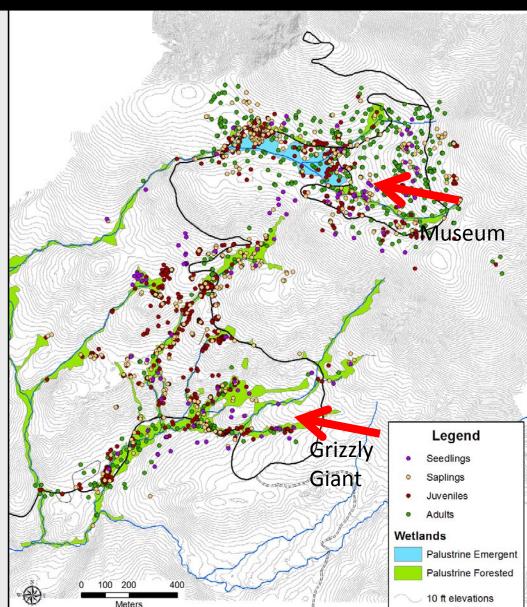
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Natural Resources:

Giant sequoias and wetlands

Extremely important for giant sequoia longevity, germination and recruitment

- Adults
 - 25% within
 - 54% within 100 feet
- Juveniles
 - 37% within
 - 82% within 100 feet
- Saplings
 - 42% within
 - 68% within 100 feet
- Seedlings
 - 15% within
 - 31% within 100 feet



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Hydrology:

- Important for giant sequoia longevity, germination and recruitment
- Roads and trails intercept and concentrate surface and shallow subsurface flow
- Runoff has been channeled through culverts and inside ditches increasing transit rates (less absorption into soil)
- 65% of culverts are compromised or nonfunctioning
- Infiltration and surface runoff is impacted by compacted soils
- Leaking utility pipes need repair





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Natural Resources: Wildlife

Important breeding habitat for three special status species



Spotted Owl

Pallid Bat

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oric resources, especially these relating to the

"...historic resources, especially those relating to the beginnings of a national conservation ethic; and evidences of the Indians that lived on the land..."



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"The California big tree is also in a manner sacred to them [the Mono], and they call it wohwoh'-nau, a word formed in imitation of the hoot of the owl, which is the guardian spirit and deity of this great monarch of the forest."

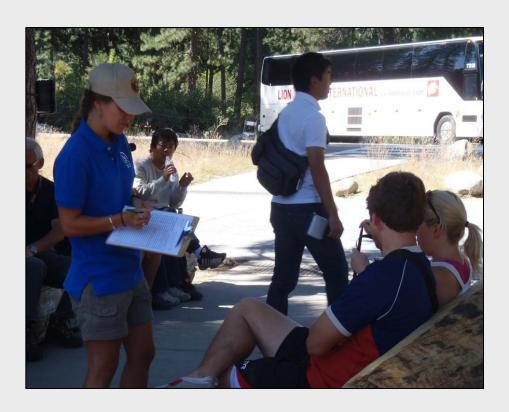
- Stephen Powers, 1887

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Visitor Use and Transportation Assessment







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Design Charettes

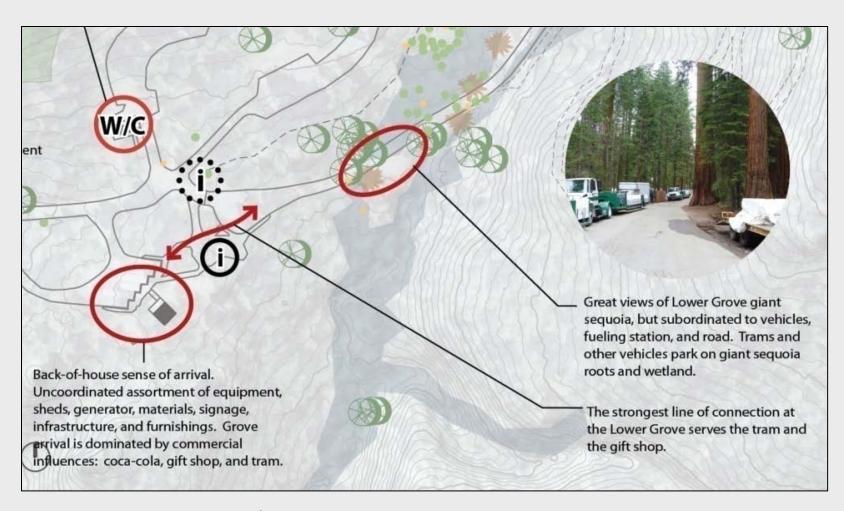
- Helps generate ideas and solutions while engaging diverse points of view
- Interdisciplinary discussion
- Addresses design problems
- Typically breaks into sub-groups to address the range of issues
- Reporting out ensures all groups are aware of issues and discussions



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Assessment of Site/Infrastructure



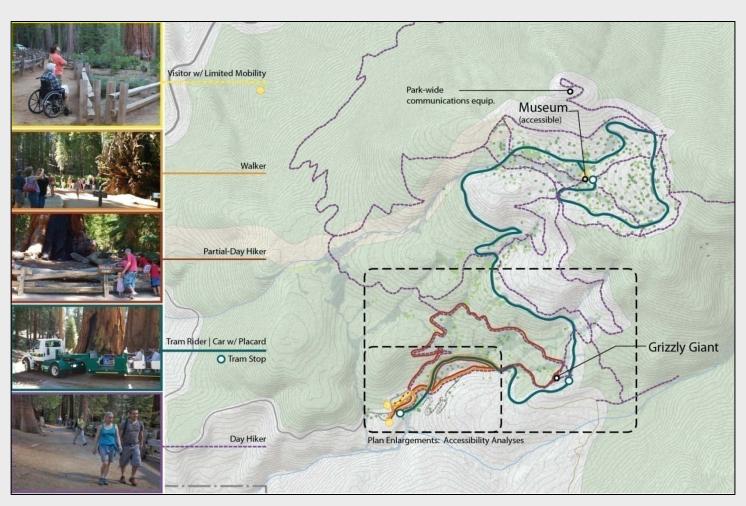
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Improving Site Accessibility

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Study of Visitation Patterns

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Incorporating Sustainability

WATER CONSERVATION

- -Stormwater management: bioswales, permeable materials
- -Water conservation with interpretation
- -Constructed wetland for wastewater treatment

ENERGY CONSERVATION

- -Renewable energy use
- -Energy efficient structures and systems (i.e., passive design)

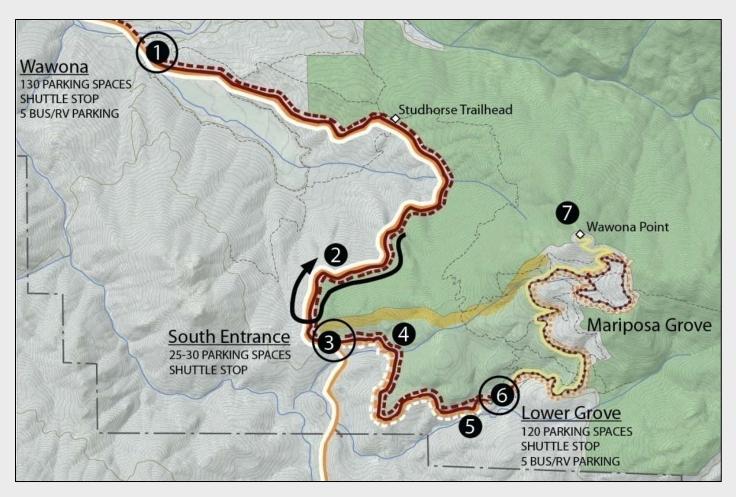


SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION

-Shuttles and more efficient parking locations equals fewer miles and reduced carbon emissions

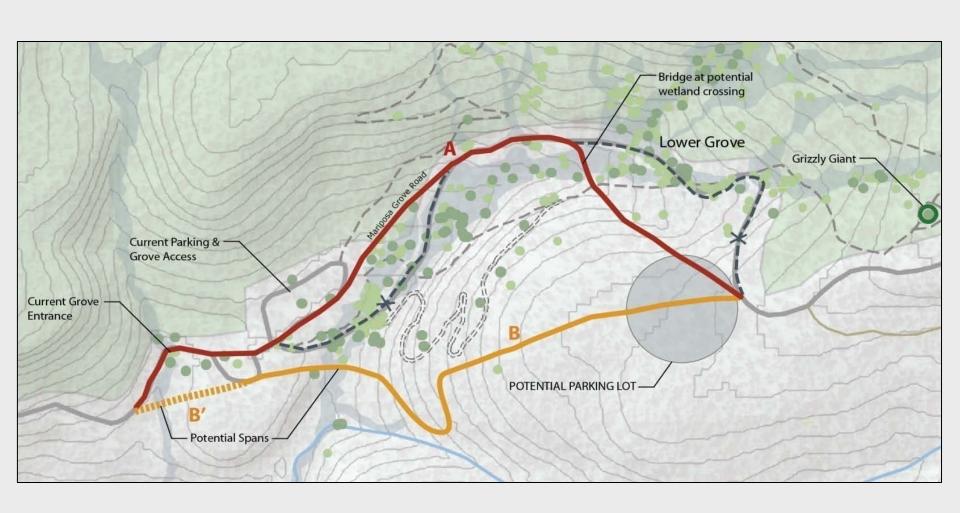
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Parking Assessment

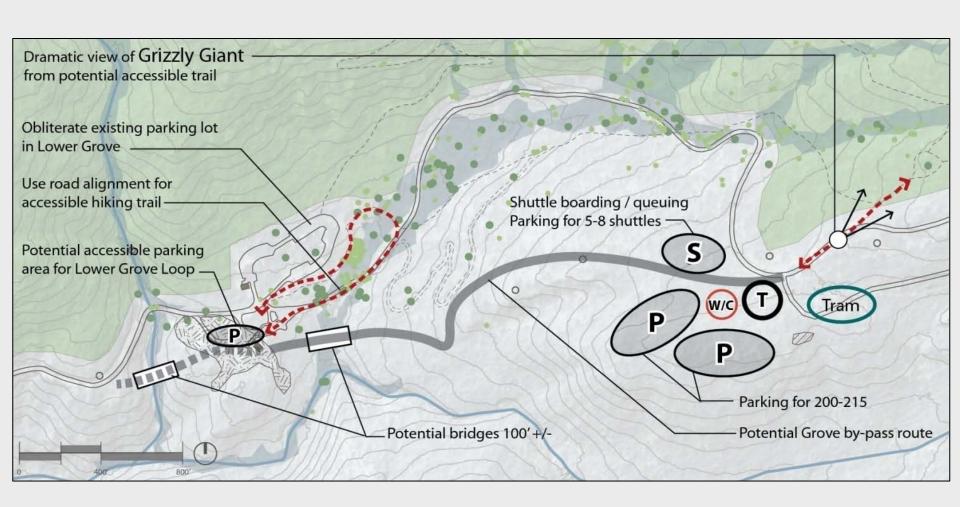




Exploring Site Design Options: Road Access

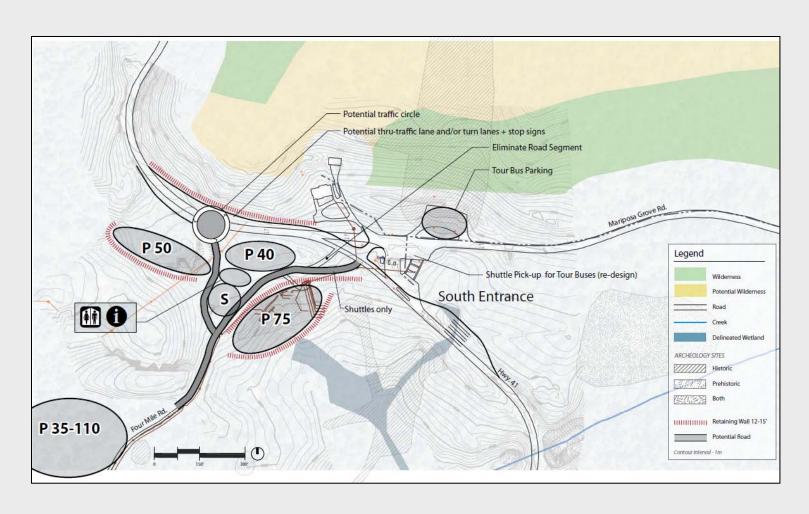
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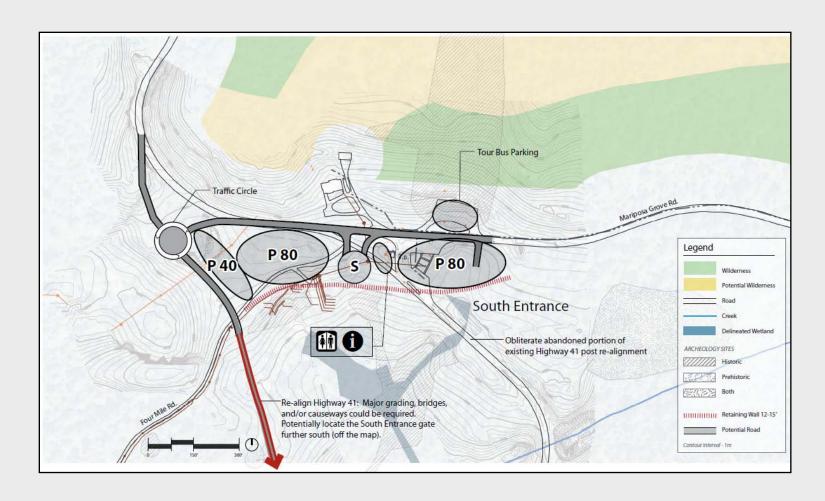
Site Test-Fits: Parking for the Grizzly Giant





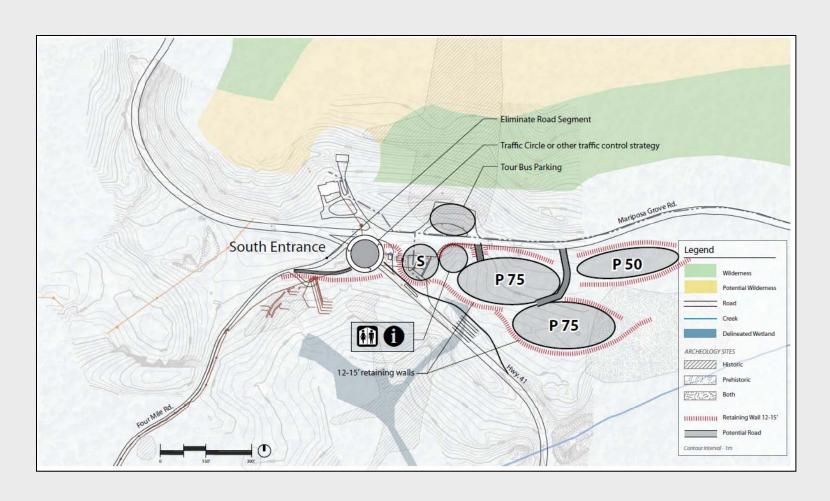
South Entrance Site Design Concept #1





South Entrance Site Design Concept #2





South Entrance Site Design Concept #3

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Evaluate Draft Design Concepts

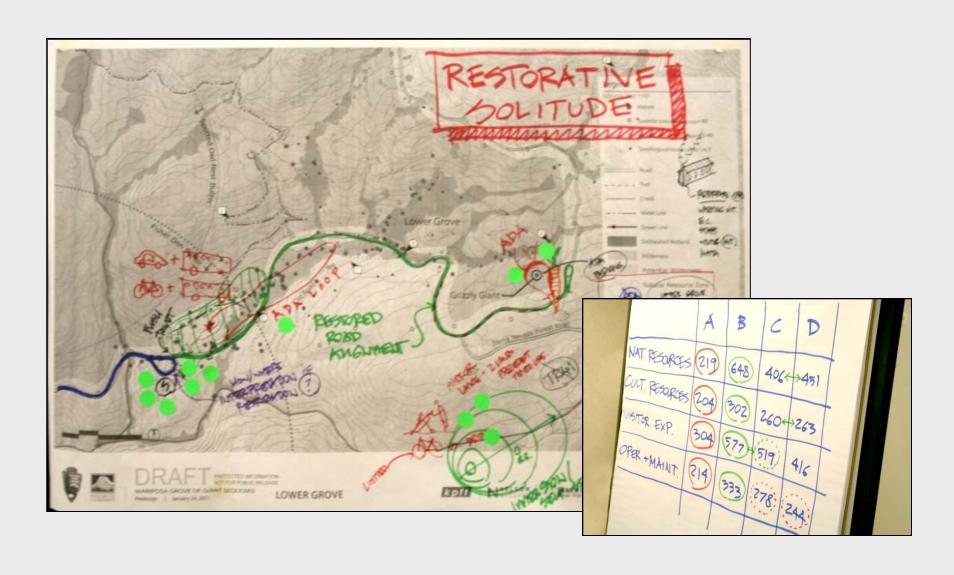
Identifying Commonalities

- Improve signage and wayfinding
- Rehabilitate Wawona Point
- Engineered hydrology improvements
- Fix tight curve at MG entry sign
- Move museum function (some)
- View management
- Trail reconfiguration & consolidation
- Improve visitor education
- Interpret prehistoric archeology

Generate ideas for further design, development, and evaluation as the project progresses









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Next Steps: Developing Alternatives

-Improve Shuttle Experience





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Next Steps: Developing Alternatives

-Looking at ways to improve accessibility in the Grove





Next Steps: Developing Alternatives

-Protecting the Trees





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Next Steps: Developing Alternatives

-Reducing Paving within the Grove

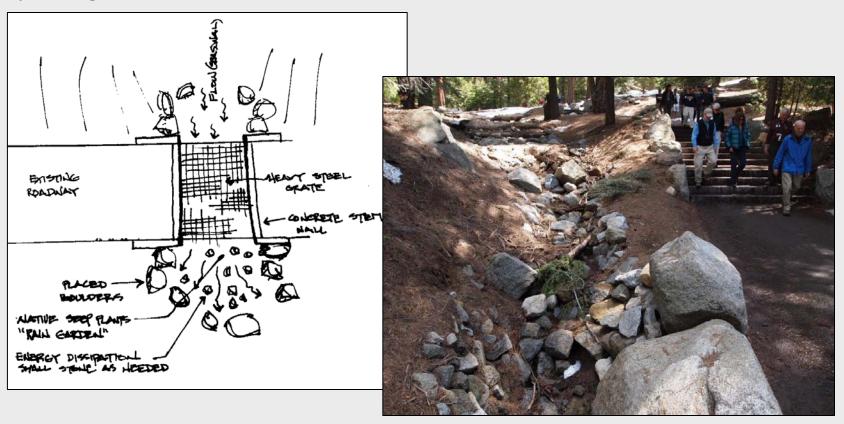




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Next Steps: Developing Alternatives

-Improving Ground Water Retention





Next Steps: Developing Alternatives

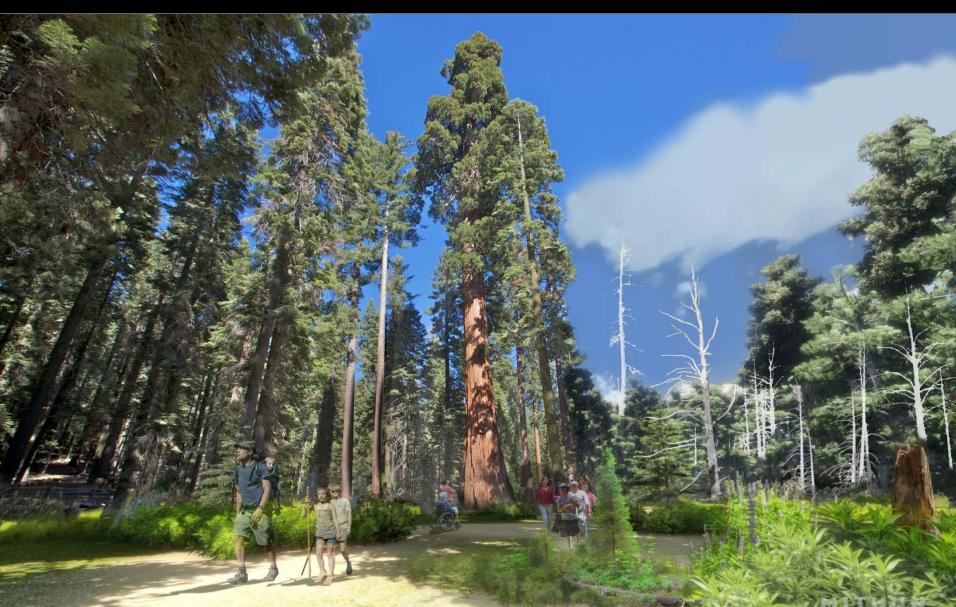
-Relocating Trails Away from Sensitive Resources







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Project Milestones

2011

May 27 Internal Scoping Kick-off/Site Visit

August 15 Initiate Consultation w/ Agencies and Tribes

August 30 Public Scoping- Open House/Webinar

October 14 Public Site Visit

December 3 Federal Register Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS

2012

January 5 Consultation with Tribes

January 24 Design Charette # 1

January 25 Public Open House

February 3 End Public Scoping

March 13 Design Charette # 2



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Project Milestones

April 25, 2012 Public Open House –Update on Design

Charettes/Draft Concepts

May 2 Design Charette # 3

May (TBD) Consultation site visit with Tribes

May 30 Public Open House

June 5/6 Choosing by Advantages (CBA) Workshop

(Identify Preferred Alternative)

June 27 Public Open House

August Public Review DEIS (60 days)

(Public Open House, Site Visit)

December Comment Analysis and EIS Revision

<u>2013</u>

February 2013 Final EIS published (anticipated)

March Record of Decision (anticipated)





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Project Milestones



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