



Merced Wild and Scenic River Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement Volume 3A: Appendices A-L



Yosemite National Park

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan and Final Impact Statement

Volume 3A: Appendices A–L

February 2014

Cover photos:

Right: The Merced Wild and Scenic River reflects Yosemite Falls on a winter day. Photo copyright by Christine White Loberg

Top left: Park Ranger Erin Davenport talks to young visitors about archeological resources in Yosemite National Park. NPS photo

Center left: Park Ranger/Indian Cultural Demonstrator Ben Cunningham-Summerfield plays the flute in the Museum. NPS photo

Bottom left: Backpackers follow the Mist Trail across the Merced River. NPS photo by Jim Donovan

APPENDIX A

ACTIONS THAT REVISE THE 1980 YOSEMITE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	A-1
Why the Final Merced River Plan/EIS amends the 1980 Yosemite General Management Plan	A-1
Elements of a Comprehensive Management Plan.....	A-1
Specific Revisions to The 1980 General Management Plan	A-3
Introduction (GMP Pages 1-4)	A-3
Management Objectives (GMP Pages 5-12).....	A-5
Land Management Zoning (GMP Pages 10-14)	A-8
Parkwide Policies and Programs (GMP Pages 15 – 30)	A-9
Developed Area Plans (GMP Pages 31 – 76).....	A-15
Wilderness	A-30

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APPENDIX A

ACTIONS THAT REVISE THE 1980 YOSEMITE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this appendix is to describe the ways in which the *Merced Wild and Scenic River Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (Final Merced River Plan/EIS)* would revise the *1980 Yosemite General Management Plan (1980 GMP)*. Because the Merced River was designated “Wild and Scenic” in 1987, seven years after the 1980 GMP was published, the National Park Service (NPS) must re-evaluate the actions called for in the 1980 GMP against the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA) mandate to protect and enhance river values.

Once completed, the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* will provide direction for the management of the 81 miles of the Merced Wild and Scenic River under the jurisdiction of the NPS. Although Alternative 5 (Preferred) from the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* integrates numerous actions called for in the 1980 GMP that provide for public use and enjoyment of the river resource and that do not adversely impact river values, it proposes a number of actions that differ from what was presented in the 1980 GMP. This appendix identifies the various changes that would be made to the 1980 GMP if the NPS adopts Alternative 5 (Preferred) from the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS*.

Why the Final Merced River Plan/EIS amends the 1980 Yosemite General Management Plan

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act directs river-managing agencies to prepare comprehensive management plans for each Wild and Scenic River. WSRA generally provides that river management plans “shall be coordinated with and may be incorporated into resource management planning for affected adjacent Federal lands” (16 USC 1274). In the case of the Merced, Congress specifically envisioned that the National Park Service would fulfill the comprehensive management plan requirements of the Act through “appropriate revisions” to the park’s General Management Plan and that such revisions “shall assure that no development or use of park lands shall be undertaken that is inconsistent with the designation of such river segments” under WSRA.

Elements of a Comprehensive Management Plan

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act requires a comprehensive plan for a designated river to provide for the protection of the river’s water quality and free-flowing character and other values that make it worthy of designation. The Act directs that the plan shall address “resource protection, development of lands and facilities, user capacities, and other management practices necessary or desirable to achieve the purposes of this Act.” The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act also requires that boundaries and segment classifications be adopted for each river. The *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* addresses all of these legal requirements.

River Corridor Boundary and Segment Classifications

Alternative 5 (Preferred) proposes a river corridor boundary of one-quarter mile from each side of the river. This boundary defines the extent of the river corridor within Yosemite National Park and the El Portal Administrative Site. Alternative 5 (Preferred) also proposes segment classifications for each of the eight river segments. The segment classifications of wild, scenic or recreational would guide and limit future land use and development within each segment to ensure that each segment maintains its classification status.

River Values and Their Management

The *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* revises the 1980 GMP by articulating the rare, unique, or exemplary and river-related values that make the river worthy of designation as Wild and Scenic. Depending on the segment, these values include biological, hydrological/geological, scenic, cultural, and recreational values. Each river value is discussed in detail in Chapter 5 of the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS*, including a summary of its current condition, associated management concerns and specific actions needed to protect the river value. This river- value analysis is the foundation from which all alternatives were developed.

Visitor Use and User Capacity Management

The user capacity element of the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* was developed to conform to federal court rulings interpreting the WSRA requirement that comprehensive management plans must “address...user capacities.” In an opinion regarding an earlier version of the *Merced River Plan*, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit interpreted the Act’s user capacity requirement to mean that the *Merced River Plan* “must deal with or discuss the maximum number of people that can be received in the river area,” and that the NPS must “adopt specific limits on user capacity consistent with both the WSRA and the instruction of the Secretarial Guidelines that such limits describe an actual level of visitor use that will not adversely impact the Merced’s ORVs”.¹ Alternative 5 (Preferred) in the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* includes a variety of numeric visitor capacities and facility capacities for each river segment. These capacities were derived from a series of analyses which are discussed in greater detail in Chapters 5 and 7, and in Appendix S of the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS*. The 1980 GMP did not take river values into consideration when determining the visitor use and facility capacities contained in the GMP. If Alternative 5 (Preferred) from the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* is selected for implementation, it would result in a number of discrete revisions to the 1980 GMP in terms of visitor use levels and the size of facilities in the river corridor.

Development of Lands and Facilities

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act also requires that comprehensive management plans address “development of lands and facilities” in the river area.² The *1982 Final Revised Guidelines for Eligibility, Classification, and Management of River Areas Secretarial Guidelines* (1982 Secretarial Guidelines) provide direction on the types of facilities that may be located within river areas. The Guidelines provide that major public use facilities should be located outside the river corridor unless they are necessary for public use or resource protection, do not adversely affect river values, and location outside the corridor is infeasible. Chapter 7 of the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* assesses facilities in the river corridor according to these criteria. As presented in Chapter 7, some facilities or commercial services that the 1980 GMP retained have been

¹ *Friends of Yosemite Valley v. Kempthorne*, 520 F.3d 1024 (9th Cir. 2008).

² 16 U.S.C § 1274(d).

determined to be feasible to relocate outside the river corridor or are not considered necessary for public use and enjoyment of the river resource. While some of the decisions regarding public-use facilities in the river corridor may differ from the 1980 GMP; these facility decisions are consistent with the goals of the 1980 GMP to reduce the development footprint, reduce commercial services, and to promote natural processes. Specific facility decisions from the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* that would revise provisions of the 1980 GMP are detailed below.

Development of lands and facilities within the river corridor is also addressed in Chapter 4 of the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* which presents the process that NPS would apply to water resources projects. Water resources projects are projects that would occur within the bed or banks or on tributaries to the Merced River.

SPECIFIC REVISIONS TO THE 1980 GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Introduction (GMP Pages 1-4)

Text will be added to the General Management Plan explaining the legal background for the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS*-related revisions to the 1980 GMP. In addition, the goals of the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS*, which provide overall guidance for the management and protection of the Merced River Corridor, will be added to the GMP³ and the Introduction revised as follows.

TABLE A-1: INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT GOALS OF GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
Introduction Page 1.	The intent of the National Park Service is to remove all automobiles from Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove and to redirect development to the periphery of the park and beyond. Similarly, the essence of wilderness, which so strongly complements the Valley, will be preserved. The result will be that visitors can step into Yosemite and find nature uncluttered by piecemeal stumbling blocks of commercialism, machines, and fragments of suburbia.	The intent of the National Park Service is to remove all automobiles <u>congestion</u> from Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove and to redirect development to the periphery of the park and beyond. Similarly, the essence of wilderness, which so strongly complements the Valley, will be preserved. The result will be that visitors can step into Yosemite and find nature uncluttered by piecemeal stumbling blocks of commercialism, machines, and fragments of suburbia.	

³ Additions to text of the GMP are underlined in the tables, removal of GMP text is indicated with a strike-through.

APPENDIX A
ACTIONS THAT REVISE THE 1980 YOSEMITE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

TABLE A-1: INTRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT GOALS OF GMP/MRP (CONTINUED)

<p>Introduction Page 3</p>	<p>Markedly Reduce Traffic Congestion: Increasing automobile traffic is the single greatest threat to enjoyment of the natural and scenic qualities of Yosemite. In the near future, automobile congestion will be greatly reduced by restricting people's use of their cars and increasing public transportation. And the day will come when visitors will no longer drive their private automobiles into the most beautiful and fragile areas of the park. The ultimate goal of the National Park Service is to remove all private vehicles from Yosemite Valley. The Valley must be freed from the noise, the smell, the glare, and the environmental degradation caused by thousands of vehicles.</p>	<p>Markedly Reduce Traffic Congestion: Increasing automobile traffic <u>congestion</u> is the single greatest threat to enjoyment of the natural and scenic qualities of Yosemite. In the near future, automobile congestion <u>this problem</u> will be greatly reduced <u>addressed by improved roadway circulation, clearly delineated parking areas, restricting</u> people's use of their cars and increasing public transportation <u>and shuttle services</u>. And the day will come when visitors will no longer drive their private automobiles into the most beautiful and fragile areas of the park <u>such as the Mariposa Grove</u>. The ultimate goal of the National Park Service is to remove <u>the impact of all</u> private vehicles <u>congestion</u> from Yosemite Valley. The Valley must be freed from the noise, the smell, the glare, and the environmental degradation caused by thousands of vehicles <u>in gridlock on peak days</u>.</p>	
<p>Page 4</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>The following goals of the Merced River Plan Goals will be added to the GMP goals on Page 4:</p> <p><u>Protect and Enhance the Merced Wild and Scenic River:</u> <u>The Final Merced River Plan/EIS revises the General Management Plan as directed by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Goals of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS are:</u></p> <p><u>Protect and Enhance Ecological and Natural Resource River Values: Promote the ability of the Merced River to shape the landscape by reducing impediments to free flow, improving geologic/hydrologic processes, restoring floodplains and meadows, and protecting water quality.</u></p> <p><u>Provide Opportunities for Direct Connection to River Values: Support opportunities for people to experience and develop direct connections to the Merced River and its unique values as a place of cultural association, education, recreation, reflection, and inspiration.</u></p> <p><u>Institute a Visitor-Use Management Program: Institute a visitor-use management program that provides for high-quality, resource-related recreational opportunities in the river corridor while protecting and enhancing natural and cultural river values today and into the future.</u></p> <p><u>Determine Land Uses and Associated Developments: Provide clear direction on land uses and associated developments in the river corridor, allowing for the infrastructure necessary to support the protection and enhancement of river values.</u></p>	<p>Chapter 1: Introduction</p>

Management Objectives (GMP Pages 5-12)

The 1980 GMP sets forth a number of Management Objectives that guide resource management, visitor use, and park operations (NPS 1980: 5-10). The *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* revises the 1980 GMP by providing additional detailed guidance to park managers on how to achieve management objectives for the Merced River corridor based on protection of its river values.

The text in the 2014 GMP Revision column below will be added to the 1980 *Yosemite General Management Plan*:

TABLE A-2: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
Resource Management Page 8	N/A	<u>Protect and Enhance the Merced River's Outstandingly Remarkable Values, Water Quality and Free Flowing Condition as described in the Final Merced River Plan/EIS and in the table below</u> <u>Insert Table 5-1: Outstandingly Remarkable Values of the Merced Wild and Scenic River in Yosemite</u>	Chapter 5: River Values and Their Management
Visitor Use Page 9	N/A	<u>Provide for visitor use within the Merced River Corridor in a manner consistent with the User Capacity program adopted in the Final Merced River Plan/EIS</u>	Chapter 6: User Capacity

The following table will also be inserted into the 1980 GMP in the Management Objectives Section at the end of the Resource Management section on page 8. The management objectives in Table A-3 are taken from the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* and will provide more specific guidance to park managers for protecting the outstandingly remarkable values of the Merced River.

TABLE A-3: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES FOR FREE FLOW, WATER QUALITY, AND OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES

River Value		2014 MRP Management Objectives
FREE-FLOWING (All Segments)		Reduce the overall amount of human-constructed modifications within the bed and banks of the Merced River through restoration, redesign and other appropriate methods.
WATER QUALITY (All Segments)		Maintain exceptional water quality on all segments of the Merced River within Yosemite National Park and El Portal Administrative Area.
BIOLOGICAL VALUES	ORV 1. High-elevation Meadows and Riparian Habitat (Segment 1)	Manage human use in meadows and riparian habitat within the Merced River corridor to maintain high ecological condition; minimize habitat fragmentation; and protect the integrity of streambanks to conserve ecosystem processes associated with meadow and riparian function.
	ORV2. Mid-elevation Meadows and Riparian Habitat (Segments 2A and 2B)	The NPS would manage public use of meadows and riparian zones within the Merced River corridor to minimize habitat fragmentation, maintain high ecological condition, and protect the integrity of streambanks to conserve ecosystem processes associated with meadow hydrologic and ecological function.
	ORV 3. Sierra sweet bay (Segments 7 and 8)	Manage the Sierra sweet bay population to protect the abundance of the population along the South Fork Merced River
HYDROLOGICAL/GEOLOGICAL PROCESSES VALUES	ORV 4. Glacially-carved Canyon in Upper Merced River Canyon (Segment 1)	Manage to allow natural processes to shape the landscape and associated geologic values.
	ORV 5. " Giant Staircase " (Segments 2A and 2B)	Manage to allow natural processes to shape the landscape and associated geologic values.
	ORV 6. A Rare, Mid-elevation Alluvial River (Segments 2A and 2B)	Protect and enhance natural geologic and hydrologic processes, such as overbank flooding and channel migration, which sustain river values such as meadow and riparian communities.
	ORV 7. Boulder Bar in El Portal	Manage to allow natural processes to shape the landscape and associated geologic values.
CULTURAL VALUES	ORV 8. Yosemite Valley American Indian ethnographic resources (Segments 2A and 2B)	Maintain ethnographic resources, and encourage future propagation to meet cultural restoration purposes to the extent ecologically feasible. Support access for traditional practitioners and other traditionally associated American Indians through the administrative elements of the user capacity and non-recreational tribal pass programs, and ongoing consultation with traditionally associated tribal groups to ensure the success of these programs.
	ORV 9. Yosemite Valley Archeological District (Segments 2A and 2B)	Ensure protection and enhancement of the Yosemite Valley Archeological District as a whole, and ensure that human impacts are not adversely affecting the district's essential character and integrity.
	ORV 10. Yosemite Valley Historic Resources	Yosemite Valley Historic Resources will be managed to ensure protection and enhancement of the Yosemite Valley Historic District
	ORV 11. El Portal Archeological District (Segment 4)	Archeological sites within the El Portal Archeological District would be monitored to ensure protection and enhancement of the district as a whole, and to ensure that human impacts are not adversely affecting the district's essential character and integrity.

TABLE A-3: MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES FOR FREE FLOW, WATER QUALITY, AND OUTSTANDINGLY REMARKABLE VALUES

River Value		2014 MRP Management Objectives
	ORV 12. Regionally Rare Archeological Features, including Rock Ring Features (Segment 5)	Prehistoric archeological sites with rock rings along the South Fork of the Merced River above Wawona will be monitored to ensure that human impacts do not adversely affect the essential character and integrity of the sites.
	ORV 13. Wawona Archeological District (Segments 5-8)	Archeological sites within the Wawona Archeological District would be monitored to ensure protection and enhancement of the district as a whole, and to ensure that human impacts are not adversely affecting the district's essential character and integrity.
	ORV 14. Wawona Historic Resources	These structures will be managed to ensure the protection and enhancement of their historical integrity. Protection and enhancement will ensure that management actions, including managing for visitor uses, do not adversely impact the ORV.
SCENIC VALUES	ORV 15. Scenic Views in Wilderness (Segment 1)	The NPS will focus efforts primarily on development in the river corridor. While visitor density or encounter rates can affect one's ability to appreciate scenery, visitor use is more appropriately addressed by the Recreation ORV. Similarly, bare soils and river bank erosion can affect foreground views, but are better addressed by the Biological ORV. This high country segment is also susceptible to regional air quality impacts, so the NPS will participate in regional efforts to reduce air pollution. Human activity contributes only to highly localized air quality problems. The NPS would maintain the visitors' ability to experience and appreciate the Scenic ORV by providing a river corridor that is relatively free of development.
	ORV 16. Iconic Scenic Views in Yosemite Valley (Segments 2A and 2B)	Segments 2A and 2B are the most highly accessible segments of the Merced River, visited by the greatest numbers of park visitors. The NPS will maintain 47 scenic vista points within the river corridor and ensure that all future development provide low contrast ratings under the VRM system analysis: form, line, color and texture. A Sense of Place: Design Guidelines for Yosemite National Park (NPS 2012) established architectural and site design guidelines that are intended to promote harmony between the built and natural environments.
	ORV 17. Scenic Views in the Merced River Gorge (Segment 3)	Segment 3 is classified as a scenic reach of the river, fully accessible by El Portal Road, and will be managed to promote visitor enjoyment from the river, from roadside pullouts, and from the roadway itself. Any further development is precluded.
	ORV 18. Scenic Wilderness Views along the South Fork Merced River (segments 5 and 8)	The NPS will maintain primitive conditions in Wilderness areas adjacent to the river, within the river corridor and beyond. The NPS will continue to manage visitor use through the Wilderness permit system, and to manage vegetation through prescribed fire and controlled burning practices when necessary and appropriate.
RECREATIONAL VALUES	ORV 19. Wilderness Recreation above Nevada Fall (Segment 1)	Provide for high quality river-related recreational opportunities oriented toward Wilderness values of unconfined, self-reliant or solitude experiences in a setting that is consistent with the Wilderness character of the area.
	ORV 20. River-related Recreation in Yosemite Valley (Segments 2A and 2B)	Provide for a diversity of high quality river-related recreational opportunities that allow visitors to directly connect with the river and its environs amidst the spectacular scenery of Yosemite Valley.

Land Management Zoning (GMP Pages 10-14)

The 1980 GMP divided Yosemite National Park and the El Portal Administrative Site into several zones based on management objectives, significance of the resources, and legislative constraints. The zoning plan described land-use policies to be achieved over the life of the plan. Much of the river corridor exists within what are referred to in the 1980 GMP as *natural zones* (including Wilderness Subzone, Environmental Protection Subzone, Outstanding Natural Feature subzone, Natural Environment Subzone, etc.).

The *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* would establish a quarter mile river boundary on each side of the river. It also divides the river corridor into eight segments, each classified as wild, scenic or recreational. The concept of “zones” established by the 1980 GMP is now complemented and, in some cases, superseded by guidance from WSRA for those areas of the park within the river corridor. The segment classifications of wild, scenic or recreational would guide and limit future land use and development within each segment to ensure that each segment maintains its classification status. Furthermore, projects proposed within the bed and banks of the Merced River or its tributaries would be subject to review under Section 7 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

With regard to Land Management Zoning prescribed in the 1980 GMP, the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* will make the following revisions:

TABLE A-4: LAND MANAGEMENT ZONING GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
<p>Land Management Zoning-Natural Zone Page 12</p>	N/A	<p>Insert the following new heading and subsection: <u>Merced Wild and Scenic River Corridor</u></p> <p><u>In addition to the zones described above, all management decisions regarding lands within the Merced Wild and Scenic River Corridor shall be guided by the following segment classifications:</u></p> <p><u>Wild: Rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundment and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and water unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.</u></p> <p><u>Scenic: Rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.</u></p> <p><u>Recreational: Rivers or sections of rivers readily accessible by road or railroad, may have some development along their shorelines, and may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.</u></p> <p><u>All projects proposed within the bed and banks of the Merced River or its tributaries will be evaluated according to the process described in Section 7 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.</u></p> <p>Insert the following from the Final Merced River Plan/EIS: Figure 3-1 “Merced Wild and Scenic River Segment Boundaries and Classifications” and Table 3-1 “Segment Classifications for the Merced Wild and Scenic River”</p>	<p>Chapter 3 “Merced Wild and Scenic River Boundaries and Segment Classifications” Figure 3-1 and Table 3-1</p> <p>Chapter 4 “Section 7 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act-Determination Process for Water Resource Projects”</p>

Parkwide Policies and Programs (GMP Pages 15 – 30)

The 1980 GMP established a visitor carrying capacity that was based on the capacity of facilities and infrastructure in the park at that time (NPS 1980: 15-19). The plan recommended changes to the amount and location of development to fulfill and support the plan's objectives. As described above, the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* revises those 1980 GMP policies and programs in order to comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and includes a user capacity program that is protective of river values. Furthermore, the field of "recreation ecology" and "social sciences" has substantially advanced since the time the 1980 GMP was developed. The National Park Service's understanding of the relationship between the amount of people and the types of impacts felt by both people and park resources is more sophisticated and has been incorporated into the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS*.

With regard to Parkwide Policies and Programs prescribed in the 1980 GMP, the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* would make the following revisions:

TABLE A-5: PARKWIDE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
Visitor Use			
Page 15	N/A	The following text would be added under the “Parkwide Policies and Programs” heading: <u>Parkwide policies and programs with respect to visitor use, Indian cultural programs, park operations and visitor protection described in this section have been amended by the Final Merced River Plan/EIS for all areas within the Merced River corridor.</u>	Chapter 8: Alternatives, Chapter 6: User Capacity
	<p>At the present time, it is not proposed to limit day use by controlling entry into the park, but this may be necessary sometime into the future.</p> <p>The overnight use level for the developed areas of the park will be 15,713 people, based on the combined capacities of overnight accommodations and campsites.</p> <p>The day use level for Yosemite Valley will be lower than the level of use that is currently provided because the significant amount of parking that will be removed from the Valley will more than offset the new parking with bus service at El Portal, Crane Flat, and Wawona.</p>	<p>The following text would be added under the “VISITOR USE” heading at the top of page 15: <u>The sections below that address appropriate activities, visitor use levels, visitor facilities and services, overnight accommodations, concessions, regional cooperation, transportation, interpretation, and provisions for special populations within the Merced River Corridor will be guided by the management elements of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS. In particular, visitor use levels and activities within the corridor will be guided by, and must comply with the user capacity program presented in Chapter 6 of the MRP and the specific use limits established in Chapter 8 for Alternative 5. In the event of a conflict between Parkwide Policies and Programs in the General Management Plan and specific elements of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS, the Final Merced River Plan/EIS will control</u></p> <p>At the present time, it is not proposed to limit day use by controlling entry into the park, but this may be necessary sometime into the future.</p> <p>The overnight capacity for the developed areas of the park will be 15,713⁴226 people, based on the combined capacities of overnight accommodations and campsites.</p> <p><u>The user capacity for Yosemite Valley (day and overnight use) will be 18,710 People-at-One-Time</u></p> <p>lower than the level of use that is currently provided because the significant amount of parking that will be removed from the Valley will more than offset the new parking with bus service at El Portal, Crane Flat, and Wawona.</p>	Table 8-35: “User Capacities by Use Type and Location-Alternative 5”

⁴ Total overnight use level in the GMP has been revised to incorporate lodging and camping totals described in the MRP and reflected in the “Revised Visitor Use Levels from Merced River Plan” table below. This number does not reflect changes in overnight accommodations that have taken place parkwide since 1980 or that are proposed in the Tuolumne River Plan.

TABLE A-5: PARKWIDE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference																																				
Visitor Use Levels for Developed Areas																																							
	Visitor Use Levels Presented in 1980 GMP		User Capacities Established in the Merced River Plan (PAOT)⁵																																				
Page 17	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Day Use Level</th> <th>Overnight Use Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yosemite Valley</td> <td>10,530</td> <td>7,711</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cascades/Arch Rock</td> <td>360</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>El Portal</td> <td>765</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wawona</td> <td>1,689</td> <td>1,622</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High Sierra Camps</td> <td>0</td> <td>168</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Location	Day Use Level	Overnight Use Level	Yosemite Valley	10,530	7,711	Cascades/Arch Rock	360	0	El Portal	765	0	Wawona	1,689	1,622	High Sierra Camps	0	168	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Location</th> <th>Day Use Capacity</th> <th>Overnight Capacity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yosemite Valley</td> <td>10,530 <u>9,852</u></td> <td>7,711 <u>8,860</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cascades/Arch Rock <u>Merced River Gorge</u></td> <td>360 <u>882</u></td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>El Portal</td> <td>765 <u>1,960</u></td> <td>0 <u>775</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wawona</td> <td>1,689 <u>1,666</u></td> <td>1,622 <u>908</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>High Sierra Camps</td> <td>0</td> <td>168 <u>156</u></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Location	Day Use Capacity	Overnight Capacity	Yosemite Valley	10,530 <u>9,852</u>	7,711 <u>8,860</u>	Cascades/Arch Rock <u>Merced River Gorge</u>	360 <u>882</u>	0	El Portal	765 <u>1,960</u>	0 <u>775</u>	Wawona	1,689 <u>1,666</u>	1,622 <u>908</u>	High Sierra Camps	0	168 <u>156</u>	Table 8-35
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Visitor Facilities and Services-Campgrounds																																							
Page 17	The number of campsites within the park will increase to 2,504 sites.	The number of campsites within the park will increase to be 2,504 <u>2,213</u> sites ⁶ .																																					
Visitor Facilities and Services-Overnight Accommodations																																							
Page 19	The number of accommodations will be reduced parkwide by 180 units, for a total of 1,552 units. The number of accommodations in the Valley will be decreased by 268.	The number of parkwide accommodations (lodging) will be reduced parkwide by 180 units, for a total of 1,552 <u>reduced parkwide by 190 units, for a total of 1,523</u> units ⁶ . The number of accommodations in the Valley will be 1,082 units. decreased by 268																																					
Visitor Facilities and Services-Transportation																																							
Pages 19	The National Park Service is committed to reduce the effects of private vehicle use on the park experience and resources. Private vehicles will ultimately be excluded from Yosemite Valley. The immediate steps to be taken include the removal of more than 1,000 parking spaces from the Valley and enforcement of an automobile carrying capacity. This will be accomplished through an information system at park entrance stations, with traffic controls at the Pohono and El Capitan crossovers to restrict access to the east end of the Valley when daily capacities are reached. The shuttle bus system will be improved to provide optimum service, including service to the Valley from parking areas at El Portal, Crane Flat, and Wawona. Traffic within Mariposa Grove will be restricted, and the shuttle will be extended.	The National Park Service is committed to reduce the effects of private vehicle use <u>traffic congestion</u> on the park experience and resources. Private vehicles will ultimately be excluded from Yosemite Valley. The immediate steps to be taken include the removal of more than 1,000 parking spaces from the Valley and enforcement of an automobile carrying capacity. This will be accomplished through an <u>intelligent transportation system</u> information system at park entrance stations, with traffic controls at <u>strategic locations</u> when daily capacities are reached. The shuttle bus system will be <u>expanded and</u> improved to provide optimum service, including service to the Valley from a parking area at El Portal, Crane Flat . <u>The NPS will rely on regional agency partners to provide transit service from gateway communities to the park.</u>	Chapter 6: User Capacity-Transportation System Performance Chapter 9: Analysis Topics-Sociocultural Resources-Transportation																																				

⁵ User Capacities are “People-at-One-Time” (PAOT) and include both visitor and administrative use.

⁶ The total number of campsites and accommodations (lodging units) parkwide was derived from the changes proposed in the Final Merced River Plan/EIS subtracted from the number of campsites and lodging units proposed in the 1980 GMP for areas in the Merced River corridor.

TABLE A-5: PARKWIDE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
Visitor Facilities and Services-Transportation (cont.)			
Page 19	A study will be undertaken to find a method to totally eliminate cars and other obtrusive vehicles from Yosemite Valley. As additional bus service from outlying areas on the periphery of the park and in gateway communities becomes feasible, all day visitors and ultimately all overnight visitors will be able to enjoy the Valley without their cars. Each phase of the transportation system will be adequately planned to minimize environmental impact, solve operational problems, and promote public acceptance.	A study will be undertaken to find a method to totally eliminate cars and other obtrusive vehicles from Yosemite Valley. As additional bus service from outlying areas on the periphery of the park and in gateway communities becomes feasible, all day visitors and ultimately all overnight visitors will be able to enjoy the Valley without their cars. A parkwide transportation program and intelligent transportation system will be implemented. Each phase of the The transportation system will be <u>adequately planned managed</u> to minimize environmental impact, to solve operational problems, and <u>to promote public acceptance</u> access and mobility.	
Indian Cultural Programs			
Page 24	The Indian museum in Yosemite Valley is an appropriate beginning for recognizing the Indian culture. It will be expanded in the future as part of the museum of Man in Yosemite and the existing Indian Garden will be retained.	The Indian museum in Yosemite Valley is an appropriate beginning for recognizing the Indian culture. It will be expanded in the future as part of the museum of Man in Yosemite and the existing Indian Garden will be retained. <u>The Yosemite Museum's Indian Cultural Exhibit and Village will continue to interpret the cultural history of Yosemite's native people.</u>	N/A
Park Operations/Visitor Protection			
Administration, Maintenance, Visitor Protection, and Employee Housing Pages 24-25	The park headquarters will be moved from the Valley to El Portal, along with the majority of the administrative and maintenance support facilities for government and concession operations. Only those facilities essential to daily operations in the Valley will remain, and these facilities will be redesigned and consolidated to minimize their physical intrusion. Nonessential facilities for Valley district functions will be moved to El Portal.	The p Park headquarters will be moved from remain in the Valley to El Portal, along the majority of the while administrative and maintenance support facilities <u>are relocated to El Portal and Mariposa. Only those facilities essential to daily operations in the Valley will remain, and these</u> Only those facilities essential to daily operations will remain in the Valley. Nonessential facilities for Valley district functions will be moved to El Portal.	Chapter 8: Alternatives, Chapter 9: Analysis Topics- Sociocultural Resources- Park Operations and Facilities
	The National Park Service will conduct a housing study to assess the potential availability of employee housing outside the park, to determine the exact need for employee housing in the Valley and other locations, and to assess the environmental impacts of each alternative. Pending completion of this study, preliminary estimates indicate that a maximum of 480 NPS and YP&CC (concessioner) employees will reside in the Valley, 170 on a permanent basis and an additional 310 during the peak visitor season only. It appears that about a thousand employees will be relocated to Wawona and El Portal, or they will find housing outside the park, as indicated in the following table.	The National Park Service will conduct a housing study to assess the potential availability of employee housing outside the park, to determine the exact need for employee housing in the Valley and other locations, and to assess the environmental impacts of each alternative. Pending completion of this study, preliminary estimates indicate that a maximum of 480 NPS and YP&CC (concessioner) employees will reside in the Valley, 170 on a permanent basis and an additional 310 during the peak visitor season only. It appears that about a thousand employees will be relocated to Wawona and El Portal, or they will find housing outside the park, as indicated in the following table.	

TABLE A-5: PARKWIDE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text				2014 GMP Revision				2014 MRP Reference		
	Number of Employees Housed in Areas				Number of Employees Housed in Areas				Chapter 6: User Capacity Tables 6-12,6-13,6-15		
		Existing		Proposed			Existing			Proposed	
	Yosemite Valley	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Yosemite Valley	Summer	Winter		Summer	Winter
	NPS	210	70	70	30	NPS	210	70		70	30
	YP&CC	1,240	620	400	130	YP&CC	1,240	620		400	130
	Other	60	50	10	10	Other	60	50		10	10
	Total	1,510	740	480	170	Total	1,510	740		480	170
	El Portal and Nearby Communities				El Portal and Nearby Communities						
	NPS	80	50	150	70	NPS	80	50		150	70
	YP&CC	50	40	650	390	YP&CC	50	40		650	390
	Other	60	50	80	60	Other	60	50		80	60
	Total	190	140	880	520	Total	190	140		880	520
	Wawona and Nearby Communities				Wawona and Nearby Communities						
	NPS	90	30	170	60	NPS	90	30		170	60
	YP&CC	90	20	210	40	YP&CC	90	20		210	40
	Other			50	20	Other				50	20
	Total	180	50	430	120	Total	180	50		430	120

TABLE A-5: PARKWIDE POLICIES AND PROGRAMS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision				2014 MRP Reference
		<u>Number of Employees Housed in Areas (Peak Season)</u>				
		Yosemite Valley				
		Existing GMP Summer ⁷		Proposed MRP ⁸		
			Employees	Units	Employees (People)	
		NPS	210	71	164	
		Concessioner	1,240	865	865	
		Other	60	16	33	
		Total	1,510	952	1,062	
		El Portal				
		Existing GMP Summer		Proposed MRP		
			Employees	Units	Employees (People)	
		NPS/Other ⁹	140	178	375	
		Concessioner	50	160	160	
		Total	190	338	535	
		Wawona				
		Existing GMP Summer		Proposed MRP		
			Employees	Units	Employees (People)	
		NPS/Other	90	79	121	
		Concessioner	90	118	118	
Total	180	197	239			

⁷ Maximum number of existing summer employees at time of 1980 GMP

⁸ Maximum number of NPS housing is shown as the number of housing units (houses and apartments) and the maximum amount of employees (people) during peak season. Concessioner housing numbers are reported as the number of beds provided

⁹ Residents in El Portal who are neither NPS nor concessioner employees are shown here as "Other"

Developed Area Plans (GMP Pages 31 – 76)

The 1980 GMP presented Development Concepts for all development nodes within the park, including Yosemite Valley, El Portal and Wawona – all of which are located in the river corridor (NPS 1980: 31-49 and 55-58). The Development Concepts were based on information current at that time, and the 1980 GMP envisioned that final designs for these areas would be refined and shaped by new information and resource studies. Many scientific studies regarding resource conditions and visitor use have been completed since 1980, and many others were completed specifically for the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS*. This information has shaped the actions in the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* that are designed to address user capacity, resource protection and development of lands and facilities, as required by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* includes site-specific resource restoration and development proposals for Yosemite Valley, the Merced River Gorge area, El Portal and Wawona. Detailed descriptions of these proposals are included in Alternative 5 (Preferred) from the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS*. The restoration and development actions proposed in Alternative 5 (Preferred) would supersede many of the proposals contained in the 1980 GMP on pages 31-53 and 57-59.

While some aspects of the 1980 GMP's Development Concepts are compatible with the site plans presented in the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS*, new conceptual design drawings have been prepared for specific areas within the river corridor. These design plans supersede those presented in the 1980 GMP. It should also be noted that the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS*'s design plans for Yosemite Valley include actions adjacent to, but outside of, the river corridor. The *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* considered the entirety of Yosemite Valley for planning purposes because actions adjacent to the river corridor but outside of the river boundary must also protect the Merced River's Outstandingly Remarkable Values.

With regard to Developed Area Plans established by the 1980 GMP, the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* would make the following revisions:

TABLE A-6: DEVELOPED AREA PLANS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
Yosemite Valley District –Yosemite Valley			
Page 31	While the National Park Service intends to remove all automobile traffic from the Valley, the immediate plan is to greatly reduce traffic there, by restricting automobile use to established capacities and encouraging visitors to leave their automobiles at parking areas with bus service to the Valley. Visitors who drive their automobiles to overnight accommodations or day parking areas in the Valley will use the Valley shuttle buses for transportation during their stay. Those employees who must commute to work will be encouraged to use carpools or buses, rather than private automobiles.	While the National Park Service does not intends to remove all automobile traffic from the Valley, the immediate plan is to greatly reduce traffic congestion there will be reduced by restricting automobile use <u>managing use in accordance with</u> to established capacities, and encouraging visitors to leave their automobiles at <u>designated parking areas and expanding with</u> bus service within and into of to the Valley. Visitors who drive their automobiles to overnight accommodations or day parking areas in the Valley will use <u>have enhanced opportunities to access</u> the Valley shuttle buses for transportation during their stay. Those employees who must commute to work will be encouraged to use carpools or buses, rather than private automobiles. <u>Future plans for the Yosemite Village, Yosemite Lodge, Curry Village, the Ahwahnee Hotel, Yosemite Valley Campgrounds, other Valley Areas, Cascades, Arch Rock, El Portal, and Wawona will comply with the management elements of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS (river boundaries, river classifications, Outstandingly Remarkable Values, Section 7 determination process, user capacity management program, ecological restoration program, monitoring program, and management actions). To the extent that any development concepts presented in the General Management Plan do not comply with the elements of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS, that development concept would be superseded by the Final Merced River Plan/EIS. Actions adjacent to the river corridor but outside of the river boundary must also protect the Merced River’s established Outstandingly Remarkable Values.</u>	Chapter 4: Section 7 Determination, Chapter 5: River Values, Chapter 6: User Capacity, Chapter 8: Alternatives Chapter 8: Alternatives, Alternative 5 Maps
Page 32	<p>Interpretation in the Valley will provide a general overview of the entire park as well as in-depth treatment of each theme in the natural history museum, the museum of Man in Yosemite, and the Happy Isles nature center. Historic sites and structures will be used as exhibits, adding to the variety and richness of the interpretive experience, and personal contact between interpreters and visitors will be emphasized.</p> <p>The proposal removes: central warehousing, heavy maintenance, major park housing, administrative facilities, school, and all other nonessential buildings and functions</p> <p>reduces: employee housing, offices, banking services, campsites, accommodations, clothing sales, gift shops, parking, auto movement, gas stations, and personal services</p> <p>increases: shuttle bus routes, bicycling opportunities, natural landscape, interpretive opportunities, scenic quality, air quality, facilities for special populations, and year-round use</p>	<p>Interpretation in the Valley will provide a general overview of the entire park as well as in-depth treatment of each theme in the <u>natural history Yosemite</u> museum, the museum of Man in Yosemite and the Happy Isles nature center. Historic sites and structures will be used as exhibits, adding to the variety and richness of the interpretive experience, and personal contact between interpreters and visitors will be emphasized.</p> <p>The proposal removes (from Yosemite Valley): central warehousing, heavy maintenance, and major park housing, administrative facilities, school, and all other nonessential buildings and functions</p> <p>reduces: employee housing, offices, banking services, campsites, accommodations,¹⁰ campsites, accommodations, clothing sales, gift shops, parking, auto movement, traffic congestion, gas stations, and personal services</p> <p>increases: shuttle bus routes, <u>parking,</u> bicycling opportunities, bicycling opportunities, natural landscape, interpretive opportunities, scenic quality, air quality, facilities for special populations, and year-round use</p>	

¹⁰ The Final Merced River Plan/EIS increases campsites and lodging units from 2014 levels. However, a number of units have been lost due to rockfall and flooding after the 1980 GMP was completed. Therefore, there is a net reduction in lodging and camping since 1980.

TABLE A-6: DEVELOPED AREA PLANS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #		1980 GMP Text			2014 GMP Revision				2014 MRP Reference
Pages 33-34	Yosemite Valley Development Concept Map and Yosemite Village Development Concept Map			Replace with Alternative Map Series from Final Merced River Plan/EIS for Curry Village and Campgrounds, Yosemite Village and Housekeeping Camp, Yosemite Lodge and Camp 4, and West Yosemite Valley and Conceptual Site Drawings				Chapter 8: Alternatives, Alternative 5 Maps	
Page 35		Existing	Proposed	Change		Existing GMP ¹¹	Proposed MRP	Change	Chapter 8: Alternatives Tables 8-35, 8-36, 8-37, 8-38, 8-39 Chapter 6: Segment 2
	Accommodations	1,528	1,260	-268	Accommodations (Lodging)	1,528	1,260 1,082	-268 -446	
	Day Parking Spaces	2,513	1,271	-1,242	Day Parking Spaces	2,513	1,271 2,520	-1,242 +7 ¹²	
	Campsites	872	756	-116	Campsites	872	756 640	-116 -232	
	Employees Housed (summer maximum)	1,510	480	-1,030	Employees Housed (summer maximum)	1,510	480 1,062	-1,030 -481	
Yosemite Village									
Page 35	<p>The village center will be redesigned to separate interpretive services and commercial visitor services.</p> <p>The Valley transportation system stop in the village will be designed so that as visitors disembark they will be visually oriented to Yosemite Falls and the interpretive services. Degnan's will be removed to provide a visual distinction between the two areas.</p> <p>The following functions will be retained or provided in the western portion of the village: Valley administration, museum of Man in Yosemite, natural history museum, and Best's Studio. Commercial and retail space will be reduced by removing some structures, such as Degnan's, the garage, and the service station, and by adapting other structures, such as the bank building and the Pohono Gift Shop, for visitor services and Valley administration. Commercial functions that will stay at present or reduced levels are grocery sales, food service, limited postal service, essential banking service, and some YP&CC offices. These will be accommodated within existing buildings in Yosemite Village. Most parking behind the Village Store will be removed. The residential areas immediately east and west of the village center will be removed.</p>			<p>The village center will be redesigned to separate interpretive services and commercial visitor services.</p> <p>The Valley transportation system stop in the village will be designed so that as visitors disembark disembark they will be visually oriented to Yosemite Falls and the interpretive services. Degnan's will be removed to provide a visual distinction between the two areas.</p> <p>The following functions will be retained or provided in the western portion of the village: Valley administration, natural history museum, natural history Yosemite museum, Visitor Center, theatre and auditorium and Best's Studio, Ansel Adams Gallery, and the wilderness center. Commercial and retail space will be reduced by removing some structures, such as Degnan's, the Art Activity Center building, the garage, and the service station and by adapting other structures, such as the bank building and the Pohono Gift Shop, such as the Village sport shop for visitor services and Valley administration. Commercial functions that will stay at present or reduced levels are grocery sales, food service, <u>and</u> postal service. essential banking service and some YP&CC offices. These will be accommodated within existing buildings in Yosemite Village. Most parking behind the Village Store will be removed. The residential areas immediately east and west of the village center will be removed.</p>				Chapter 8: Alternatives, Alternative 5 and Actions Common to All Maps: "Yosemite Village and Housekeeping Camp", Conceptual Site Drawings: "Yosemite Village Day Use Parking" and "Yosemite Valley Maintenance Area"	
Visitor Use Goals Page 36				Provide adequate parking, improved vehicular and pedestrian circulation in a central location at Yosemite Village					

¹¹ Existing Yosemite Valley accommodations (lodging), day parking spaces, campsites, and employees at time of 1980 GMP compared with proposed maximum that can be accommodated in the Final Merced River Plan/EIS for Yosemite Valley (Segment 2A/B)

¹² The total day parking spaces in the Final Merced River Plan/EIS includes a 300 car parking lot in El Portal for day visitors to Yosemite Valley

APPENDIX A
ACTIONS THAT REVISE THE 1980 YOSEMITE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

TABLE A-6: DEVELOPED AREA PLANS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
Visitor Use Actions Pages 35-36	Redesign village mall area to remove parking spaces and include interpretive spaces, pedestrian circulation areas, shuttle bus stops, and public restrooms	Retain design village mall area to remove parking spaces and include interpretive spaces, pedestrian circulation areas, shuttle bus stops, and public restrooms	
	Immediately remove unneeded parking behind the Village Store. Retain a maximum of 50 spaces for service and employee needs	Immediately remove unneeded Redesign parking behind the Village Store to create a day-use parking area with a total of 750 spaces at the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area. Retain a maximum of 50 spaces for service and employee needs	
	Adaptively use the NPS headquarters building, the old museum, the post office, and bank building to accommodate a natural history museum, a museum of Man in Yosemite, Valley district office, minimal banking, personal services, and post office services	Adaptively use the Retain the NPS headquarters building, the old museum, visitor center and the post office, and bank building to accommodate a natural history museum, a museum of Man in Yosemite, Valley district office, minimal banking, personal services, and post office services	
	Remove Degnans, which includes a restaurant, fast-food service, delicatessen, and gift sales	Retain move Degnans, which includes a restaurant, fast-food service, and delicatessen, and gift sales	
	Redesign Village Store for grocery sales, YP&CC office, and food service	Retain design Village Store for grocery and gift sales, Concessioner office, and food service	
	Retain Best's Studio	Retain Best's Studio Ansel Adams Gallery	
		Retain shuttle stops on Visitor Center Loop Drive	
		Replace Village Sport Shop with visitor contact station	
		Eliminate existing Art Activity Center and improve pedestrian access	
		Improve pedestrian connections and bike paths east and west of the Yosemite Village Day-use parking area	
		Move parking northward to provide 150-foot riparian buffer and reduce encroachment of day use parking area on river corridor. Restore wetlands and meadows	
		Re-route Northside Drive to conform to the 150-foot riparian buffer. Consolidate all parking north of the roadway, minimize pedestrian and vehicular conflicts	
		Provide 750 day-use parking spaces. Provide landscaped areas with large numbers of trees to screen parking bays and serve as bioswales that will treat storm water run-off. Provide pedestrian pathways	
		Construct a traffic circle to alleviate traffic congestion at the intersection of Northside Drive and Village Drive	
	Re-align Sentinel Drive into a "T" intersection with a re-routed Northside Drive. Create a "sense of arrival" through wayfinding and landscape treatments		
	Reconstruct Northside Drive and Visitor Center Loop Drive as a "T" intersection		
	Enhance Village Drive by establishing a tree-lined roadway as a connection to day-use parking facilities and lodging		

TABLE A-6: DEVELOPED AREA PLANS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
		Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and along Cook's meadow that encroaches on sensitive habitat. Ecologically restore area to natural conditions	
Park Operations Goals Page 36	Remove nonessential functions and facilities from the Valley	Remove Reduce nonessential functions and facilities from in the Valley	
	Consolidate essential functions of NPS and YP&CC	Consolidate essential functions of NPS and YP&CC the concessioner	
	Remove nonessential housing	Remove nonessential housing temporary and substandard housing	
Park Operations Actions Pages 36-37	Relocate NPS and YP&CC headquarters to El Portal	Relocate NPS and YP&CC headquarters to El Portal. Relocate non-essential NPS and concessioner personnel and offices to El Portal, Mariposa or other locations outside the park	
	Remove heavy maintenance and warehousing facilities; redesign NPS maintenance area to accommodate NPS, YP&CC and Pacific Telephone Company essential maintenance functions, emergency visitor protection facilities, detention facility, and magistrate's office	Remove heavy maintenance and warehousing facilities; * Redesign NPS maintenance area to accommodate NPS and concessioner, YP&CC and Pacific Telephone Company light maintenance and custodial functions, emergency visitor protection facilities and detention facility, and magistrate's office	
	Remove the concessioner headquarters building	Remove the concessioner headquarters building Eliminate the Concessioner General Office and Concessioner Garage located between the Village Store and Ahwahnee Meadow to repurpose this area as visitor parking	
		Relocate Concessioner General Office from Yosemite Village to the Concessioner Maintenance Building and Warehouse	
	Relocate nonessential NPS and YP&CC personnel, plus employees of the school, Pacific Telephone Company, Wells Fargo Bank, Yosemite Institute, post office, and Yosemite Church outside the Valley	Relocate nonessential NPS and YP&CC personnel, plus employees of the school, Pacific Telephone Company, Wells Fargo Bank*, Yosemite Institute*, post office, and Yosemite Church outside the Valley	
	Remove the Lower Tecoya residential area, the Ahwahnee Row houses, and Camp 6; also remove houses in the southern portion of the NPS housing area if not needed	Remove the Lower Tecoya residential area, the Ahwahnee Row houses, and Camp 6; also remove houses in the southern portion of the NPS housing area if not needed	
	Retain the Upper Tecoya residential area (34 homes) and the northern half of the NPS residential area (44 homes) for essential permanent NPS and YP&CC employees.	Retain the Upper Tecoya residential area (34 homes) and the northern half of the NPS residential area (44 homes) for essential permanent NPS and YP&CC employees.	
		Retain Ahwahnee Row, Tecoya, and NPS employee housing areas for essential NPS and concessions employees	
		Provide 120 beds in dormitories at Lost Arrow (behind the Valley post office)	
		Enhance Indian Creek by removing parking and residential yard uses within 50 feet of the creek. Use fencing and native riparian plants to create a natural area	
	Convert school building to residential use	Convert Retain school building to support existing residential community to residential use	

APPENDIX A
ACTIONS THAT REVISE THE 1980 YOSEMITE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

TABLE A-6: DEVELOPED AREA PLANS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
	Remove facilities and restore the Church Bowl area to a natural condition	Remove facilities and restore <u>Retain the picnic area at the Church Bowl area to a natural condition</u>	
		<u>Relocate shuttle bus maintenance to existing service bays in the historic Government Utility Building. Maintain other existing NPS uses and operations within the building</u>	
		<u>Construct a 4,500 square-foot building with service bays and administrative office space for light-duty use by road crews, essentially covered parking and equipment repair</u>	
		<u>Rehabilitate and organize covered storage buildings for more efficient use. Improve outdoor storage area, including sand storage for winter use</u>	
		<u>Construct a structural, load-bearing pad for temporary use of emergency electric generator; improve access road</u>	
		<u>Retain concessioner fueling station</u>	
		<u>Delineate flex parking and equipment staging area.</u>	
		<u>Delineate short-term, high-turnover shuttle bus parking spaces. Use additional area for bus parking or snow storage</u>	
		<u>Maintain telecommunications building</u>	
	<u>Expand the Concessions Central Warehouse building for administrative functions.</u>		
Yosemite Lodge and Camp 4 Area			
	Provide food, gas, and gift sales services	Provide food gas* and limited gift sales <u>retail services</u>	Chapter 8: Alternatives, Alternative 5 and Actions Common to All Maps: "Yosemite Lodge and Camp 4", Conceptual Site Drawing: "Yosemite Lodge and Camp 4"
		<u>Improve traffic flow on Northside Drive while providing safe pedestrian access from Yosemite Lodge to Lower Yosemite Fall trail</u>	
Visitor Use Actions Pages 37-38	Remove 52 cabin-with-bath units and 33 cabin-without-bath units	Remove 52 cabin with bath units and 33 cabin without bath units*	
	Remove Pine Cottage, containing 16 with-bath units and 16 without-bath units	Remove Pine Cottage, containing 16 with bath units and 16 without bath units*	
	Retain 32 cabin-with-bath units, 58 cabin-without-bath units, and 274 motel units	Retain 32 cabin with bath units, 58 cabin without bath units, and 274 motel units*	
	Remove post office	<u>Remove post office and snack stands</u>	
		<u>Relocate bicycle rental facilities outside of river corridor</u>	
	Remove clothing sales, use space for interpretation/information	Remove clothing sales, use space for interpretation/information	
	Retain gift shop, restaurants, cafeteria, and bar in their present locations and capacities	Retain gift shop, grocery store, restaurants, cafeteria, and bar in their present locations and capacities	

TABLE A-6: DEVELOPED AREA PLANS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
		<u>Repurpose Nature Shop</u>	
		<u>Maintain existing Yosemite Lodge guest lodging buildings, consisting of 245 guest rooms, swimming pool, maintenance and housekeeping space, and parking areas</u>	
	Retain Sunnyside walk-in campground, 38 sites	<u>Retain Sunnyside walk-in campground, 38 sites</u> <u>Retain 35 existing walk-in campsites at Camp 4. Construct 35 additional walk-in sites east of the existing parking lot</u>	
		<u>Construct a shuttle stop at Camp 4</u>	
		<u>Construct 41 new parking spaces at Camp 4</u>	
	Redesign gas station for existing service levels	<u>Redesign gas station for existing service levels</u> Remove gas station*	
	Redesign Yosemite Falls parking area into shuttle bus stop, immediately removing 60 spaces	<u>Retain design Yosemite Falls parking area into shuttle bus stop on Northside Drive</u> immediately removing 60 spaces*	
		<u>Determine location and design of a grade-separated pedestrian crossing at the intersection of Northside Drive and the entrance to the Yosemite Lodge Area in a tiered consultation and compliance process</u>	
		<u>Replace a section of paved trail within Leidig Meadow side channel with an elevated boardwalk</u>	
		<u>Extend and improve existing tour bus loading and unloading areas to accommodate 6 tour buses. Add 25 spaces for lodge guests outside Alder Cottage.</u>	
		<u>Enhance on-site pedestrian circulation system</u>	
		<u>Construct 300 visitor parking spaces and a comfort station in previously-disturbed lodge "annex" area. Maintain existing vegetation to separate and screen parking bays where possible. Provide pedestrian pathways and bioswales that will treat stormwater run-off</u>	
		<u>Protect and enhance a 150-foot riparian buffer outside area of prior disturbance</u>	
		<u>Direct river access to the Swinging Bridge sandbar and fence sensitive riparian area</u>	
	Yosemite Lodge Development Concept Map	Replace with Final Merced River Plan/EIS Alternative Map Series for Yosemite Lodge and Camp 4 and Conceptual Site Drawing	
Park Operations Actions Page 39	Retain dormitory housing for 200 YP&CC employees	<u>Remove dormitory housing and construct permanent employee housing with 104 beds in 2 two-story buildings with 52 occupants per building, provide 42 employee parking spaces per building</u>	
		<u>Remove temporary employee housing structures from Highland Court, 82 beds. Return use of the existing paved area to prior parking purposes with 117 parking spaces</u>	

APPENDIX A
ACTIONS THAT REVISE THE 1980 YOSEMITE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

TABLE A-6: DEVELOPED AREA PLANS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
		Relocate Yosemite Lodge maintenance, linen storage and laundry buildings from the 100-year floodplain to the food service building, as an addition or outbuilding. Reconfigure truck loading and unloading area behind food service building.	
		Remove abandoned concessioner wellness center	
Curry Village			
Visitor Use Goals Pages 39-41	Reduce the density of tent cabins	Reduce the density of tent cabins	Chapter 8: Alternatives, Alternative 5 and Actions Common to All Maps: "Curry Village and Campgrounds" Conceptual Site Drawing: "Curry Village"
Visitor Use Actions Pages 39-41	Remove 83 visitor tent cabins from the rockfall zone	Remove 83 visitor tent cabins structures as described by the Curry Village Rockfall Hazard Zone Structures Project Environmental Assessment	
	Redesign visitor tent cabin area to provide up to 335 tent cabins	Redesign visitor tent cabin area to provide up to 335 tent cabins Provide a total of 482 guest units at Curry Village and Boys Town including tent cabins, hard sided cabins, and rooms at Stoneman Cottage	
	Retain the 99 cabin-with-bath, 19 lodge-with-bath, and 90 cabin-without-bath units	Retain the 99 cabin with bath, 19 lodge with bath, and 90 cabin without bath units	
		Construct accessible pathways connecting all guest units and parking facilities	
	Remove permanent ice rink (provide portable ice rink in winter)	Remove permanent ice rink (provide portable ice rink in winter) Remove ice rink, bicycle and raft stands and storage facilities and provide these functions in areas outside the river corridor. Adapt the existing paved area for parking. Reserve site for a seasonal ice rink installation in existing Curry Village Parking Area, with refrigeration unit equipment shed (outside river corridor)	
	Remove shed and residence west of ice rink	Remove shed and residence west of ice rink Remove shed and residence* west of ice rink	
	Provide a grocery store and bike rental	Provide a grocery store and bike rental Groceries sold from shop in reconstructed Curry Pavilion. Relocate bicycle and raft rental service outside river corridor	
	Remove parking at ice rink (25 spaces)	Remove parking at ice rink (25 spaces)	
	Remove shoulder parking at east end of tent cabin area (10 spaces)	Remove shoulder parking at east end of tent cabin area (10 spaces)	
Remove Curry dump parking and restore area	Remove Curry dump parking and restore area(160 spaces) Undertake clean closure and remediation efforts at Curry Village landfill, stabilize and improve area for wilderness parking (190 spaces)		

TABLE A-6: DEVELOPED AREA PLANS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
	Immediately remove 200 additional day parking spaces from Curry Orchard	Immediately remove 200 additional day parking spaces from Curry Orchard Improve parking at the Curry Orchard Parking Area with 415 spaces and landscape buffers with trees and bioswales that will treat storm water run-off.	
		Re-establish the Valley Loop Trail near the historic alignment along the base of talus slope	
Page 40	Curry Village Development Concept Map	Replace with Final Merced River Plan/EIS Actions Common to All, Alternative 5 Maps, and Conceptual Site Drawing for Curry Village	
Park Operations Actions			
Page 41	Remove 75 employee tent cabins, including those in the rockfall zone, and retain 75 tent cabins to accommodate 150 essential employees	Remove 75 employee tent cabins, including those in the rockfall zone, and retain 75 tent cabins to accommodate 150 essential employees	
		Retain the historic Peterson (" Huff House") residence for employee housing	
		Remove tents, cabins without baths, and supporting modular structures from the temporary concessioner employee housing area	
		Retain 10 tents to house 20 employees with a common kitchen and sanitary building for seasonal use	
	Curry Village Development Concept Map	Replace with Final Merced River Plan/EIS Alternative 5 Actions Common to All Maps and Conceptual Site Drawing for Curry Village	
Page 42	Housekeeping Camp Development Concept Map	Replace with Final Merced River Plan/EIS Alternative 5 Map for Yosemite Village and Housekeeping Camp	
The Ahwahnee Hotel			
Page 43	Retain the 99 Ahwahnee hotel rooms and 22 cabin rooms	Retain the 99 123 Ahwahnee hotel <u>and cabin</u> rooms	
	Retain 132-car parking area	Retain 132-car parking area Redesign the existing parking lot. Construct new 50-space parking lot to the east	
	Remove the golf course	Remove the golf course* Restore the former golf course to natural conditions	
Page 44	Ahwahnee Hotel Development Concept Map	Replace with Final Merced River Plan/EIS Actions Common To All Alternatives Map	

TABLE A-6: DEVELOPED AREA PLANS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
Campgrounds			
Visitor Use Actions Page 43	Remove facilities that are sources of impact on riparian areas	Remove facilities that are sources of impact on riparian areas <u>and archeological sites</u>	Table 8-36
	Remove campground sites and other development adjacent to the Merced River: Upper Pine Campground (18 units) Lower Pine Campground (22 units) North Pine Campground (25 units) Upper River Campground (15 units) Lower River Campground (36 units) Total: 116 units	Remove campground sites and other development adjacent to the Merced River <u>and retain and restore remaining campsites as follows:</u> Upper Pine Campground (18 units) Lower Pine Campground (22 units) North Pine Campground (25 units) Upper River Campground (15 units) Lower River Campground (36 units) Total: 116 units	
		<u>Camp 4: Provide 70 walk in sites</u>	
		<u>Backpackers: Provide 26 walk in sites</u>	
		<u>Upper Pines: Provide 325 sites</u>	
		<u>Lower Pines: Provide 71 sites</u>	
		<u>North Pines: Provide 72 sites</u>	
		<u>Yellow Pine Administrative: Provide 4 group sites.</u>	
		<u>Upper River: Provide 30 walk-in sites and 2 group sites</u>	
		<u>Lower River: Provide 30 walk-in and 10 drive-in sites</u>	
	Retain Muir Tree and Sunnyside walk-in campgrounds (58 sites) and group campground (14 sites)	Retain Muir Tree and Sunnyside walk-in campgrounds (58 sites) and group campground (14 sites)	
	Retain and revegetate 684 drive-in campsites; restrict self-contained vehicle camping and separate tent camping from vehicle camping	Retain and revegetate Provide a total of 684 640 drive-in campsites; restrict self-contained vehicle camping and separate tent camping from vehicle camping. <u>Restore and revegetate riparian areas</u>	
		<u>Direct visitors at Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and maps</u>	
		<u>Relocate RV dump station at Upper Pines campground away from the river to remove potential threat to water quality</u>	

TABLE A-6: DEVELOPED AREA PLANS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
Other Valley Areas			
Visitor Use Goals Page 45	Reduce congestion and automobile activity in Yosemite Valley	Reduce congestion and automobile activity in Yosemite Valley	Chapter 5: River Values and Their Management, Chapter 6: User Capacity, Chapter 7 Development of Land and Facilities, Chapter 8: Alternatives, Alternative Maps and Conceptual Site Drawings
	Remove facilities from significant scenic areas	Remove facilities from significant scenic areas <u>Manage scenic vistas as described in the Scenic Vista Management Plan</u>	
	Remove excessive day parking spaces	Remove excessive day roadside parking spaces <u>and consolidate parking in designated areas</u>	
Visitor Use Actions Page 45	Enforce established use levels for Yosemite Valley; implement a visitor information and control system at gateway communities and entrance stations	Enforce <u>Manage</u> visitation according to established use levels for Yosemite Valley; implement a visitor information and control <u>traffic management</u> system at <u>in coordination with</u> gateway communities and entrance stations	
	Provide a 16-mile bike trail along both sides of the river, using existing trails wherever possible	Provide a 16-mile <u>Improve the</u> bike trail network along both sides of the river within Yosemite Valley, using existing trails <u>infrastructure</u> wherever possible	
	Improve existing paved trails to accommodate wheelchair use	Improve existing paved trails to accommodate wheelchair use	
	Immediately remove 500 strip parking spaces; delineate remainder	Immediately r Remove <u>500 300-400 strip</u> roadside parking spaces <u>that are encroaching on meadows or interfering with traffic flow</u> ; delineate remainder	
	Remove Degnan residence and Masonic Hall	Remove Degnan residence and Masonic Hall *	
	Remove superintendent's house, garage, and access road	Remove Superintendent's house <u>and</u> garage, <u>and</u> access road	
	Retain YP&CC stables, Happy Isles nature center, Le Conte Memorial Lodge, and Yosemite Valley Chapel	Retain YP&CC <u>concessioner</u> stables, Happy Isles nature center, Le Conte Memorial Lodge, and Yosemite Valley Chapel	
		<u>Improve wayfinding aids from shuttle stop to Happy Isles and the Mist and John Muir Trails</u>	
	Construct Indian cultural center at the former Indian village site west of Sunnyside campground	Construct Indian cultural center at the former Indian village site west of Sunnyside campground <u>Camp 4</u>	
		<u>Create an interpretive nature walk through Lower Rivers area that emphasizes river-related natural processes and stewardship</u>	
		<u>Rehabilitate informal trails that impact archeological sites. Increase interpretation and education effort about cultural resources for climbers and other visitors</u>	
		<u>Re-direct visitors accessing the Merced River near El Capitan Bridge from sensitive riverbanks to resilient sandbar points. Fence and re-vegetate the eroded areas</u>	
	<u>Construct a formal shuttle bus stop near El Capitan Bridge</u>		
	<u>Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of current parking lot. Delineate a trail for river access to the large sandbar to the east</u>		
	<u>Designate river access at Cathedral Beach Picnic Area and direct use to more resilient areas</u>		

APPENDIX A
ACTIONS THAT REVISE THE 1980 YOSEMITE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

TABLE A-6: DEVELOPED AREA PLANS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
		<u>Redesign the picnic area at Sentinel Beach to better accommodate visitor use levels and delineate parking. Designate river access points and protect sensitive areas with fencing</u>	
		<u>Delineate picnic area at Swinging Bridge. Stabilize adjacent riverbank and restore natural resources</u>	
Cascades			
Park Operations Actions Page 46	Upgrade electrical systems	Electrical systems <u>upgraded with underground lines and new substations, augmented by energy efficient systems</u>	
Park Operations Goals Page 46	Continue power production	<u>Continue power production*</u> <u>Continue use of the historic Cascades Powerhouse as an electrical substation</u>	
Arch Rock			
Visitor Use Actions Page 46	Redesign Entrance facility	Redesign Entrance facility <u>and/or relocate</u>	
Park Operations Actions Page 46	Remove two residences	Remove two residences Retain housing for NPS employees so long as there is a need to support operations in the Merced River Gorge	
El Portal			
Page 47	The El Portal administrative site, authorized by Congress in 1958, will become park headquarters and the major park administrative site.	The El Portal administrative site, authorized by Congress in 1958, will serve as become park headquarters and the major park site the NPS center for park operations and maintenance.	Chapter 8: Alternatives Actions Common To All and Alternative 5 Maps "El Portal"
Visitor Use Goals Page 47	Provide orientation and information/reservation system for overnight accommodations and campgrounds	Provide orientation and information/reservation system for overnight accommodations and campgrounds	
	Provide experimental remote staging area for Valley day visitors	Provide experimental remote <u>staging parking</u> area for Valley day visitors	

TABLE A-6: DEVELOPED AREA PLANS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
Visitor Use Actions Page 47	Provide an information/reservation station and develop a community museum at the Bagby station	Provide an information/reservation station and develop a community museum at the Bagby station	
	Provide a commercial facilities area for services, including automobile service, restaurants, grocery store, clothing and gift sales, bank, beauty and barber shop	Provide a commercial facilities area for services, including automobile service, restaurants and grocery store, clothing and gift sales, bank, beauty and barber shop	
	Provide up to a 150-car day parking area and bus service into the Valley	Provide up to a 150 300-car day-use parking area, <u>restroom facilities, and bus shuttle</u> service into the Valley	
	Reserve space for possible expansion of staging area	Reserve space for possible expansion of staging area	
Park Operations Actions Pages 47-48	NPS and YP&CC maintenance, warehousing, laundry, and bus service area	NPS and YP&CC maintenance, warehousing, laundry, and bus service area, equipment and materials storage	
	NPS and YP&CC open air storage	NPS and YP&CC open air storage	
	NPS permanent housing for a maximum of 70 employees	NPS permanent housing for a maximum of 70 employees	
	YP&CC permanent housing for a maximum of 390 employees	YP&CC permanent housing for a maximum of 390 employees	
	YP&CC seasonal housing for a maximum of 60 employees	YP&CC seasonal housing for a maximum of 60 employees	
	Permanent and seasonal housing for other employees associated with the management and operation of El Portal (about 80 employees)	Permanent and seasonal housing for other employees associated with the management and operation of El Portal (about 80 employees)	
		<u>Provide permanent NPS and concessioner housing in Rancheria and El Portal for a total of 535 employees¹³</u>	
		<u>Remove or Relocate 36 existing private residences at Abbieville and Trailer Village</u>	
		<u>Remove petroleum products terminal facilities and restore site</u>	
	Residential amenities, including community recreation and services, open space and landscaping, utilities, meeting hall, fire station, post office, and law enforcement facilities	Residential amenities, including community recreation and services, open space and landscaping, utilities, meeting hall, fire station, post office, <u>elementary school, library</u> and law enforcement facilities	
Page 49	El Portal Development Concept Map	Replace with Final Merced River Plan/EIS Alternative 5 Map "El Portal"	

¹³ El Portal Employee housing total includes existing units in addition to new units constructed to replace those removed from Yosemite Valley, Abbieville and Trailer Village. It does not include private residences in El Portal Village.

APPENDIX A
ACTIONS THAT REVISE THE 1980 YOSEMITE GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

TABLE A-6: DEVELOPED AREA PLANS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
Wawona District			
Page 56	Wawona Development Concept Map	Replace with Final Merced River Plan/EIS Alternative 5 Map "Wawona"	Chapter 8: Alternatives Actions Common To All and Alternative 5 Maps "Wawona"
Visitor Use Actions Pages 57-58	Provide 145 overnight accommodation units by utilizing historic structures and a new structure compatible with the historic district	Retain 104 lodging units at the Wawona Hotel. Provide 145 overnight accommodation units by utilizing historic structures and a new structure compatible with the historic district	
	Retain golf course, YP&CC stables, tennis court, and swimming pool	Retain golf course, YP&CC concessioner stables, tennis court and swimming pool	
	Remove parking from in front of the hotel complex and construct a 145-car area north of the complex	Remove <u>Retain parking from</u> in front of the hotel complex and construct a 145-car area north of the complex	
		<u>Provide 120 parking spaces at the store</u>	
	Rehabilitate the existing 100-site campground and 30 person group camp for year-round use	Rehabilitate <u>Provide 83 sites, one group site, and two stock sites for a total of 86 sites at the existing 100-site campground and 30-person group camp</u> for year-round use	
		<u>Remove 13 sites that are either within 100 feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas</u>	
	Relocate campground and amphitheater	Relocate campground and amphitheater	
	Construct 200-site campground in Section 35	Construct 200-site campground in Section 35	
	Retain 25-horse campground	Retain <u>Relocate horse stock</u> campground	
Provide trailhead parking (50 spaces) at Chilnualna Falls trailhead	<u>Retain low-impact trailhead parking at Chilnualna Falls trailhead and provide for parking and light visitor use at sites such as Flat Rock and South Fork Swinging Bridge</u>		
Park Operations Actions Pages 58-59	Provide facilities for employee housing and recreational amenities to accommodate a maximum of 60 permanent and 110 seasonal NPS employees, a maximum of 40 permanent and 170 YP&CC employees, and 20 permanent and 30 seasonal other employees, only if housing is unavailable outside the park boundary	Provide facilities for employee housing and recreational amenities to accommodate a maximum of 60 permanent and 110 seasonal NPS employees, a maximum of 40 permanent and 170 YP&CC employees, and 20 permanent and 30 seasonal other employees, only if housing is unavailable outside the park boundary <u>Retain existing housing facilities for 121 NPS employees</u>	
		<u>Relocate the existing NPS Building and Grounds Maintenance Facility to a new facility at a previously-disturbed site between Wawona Ranger District headquarters and water treatment plant. Construct storage and office administrative space. Provide 20 parking spaces for employees and service vehicles</u>	
		<u>Construct NPS wildland fire facility with engine bays, administrative office space and meeting space. Provide access driveways, hose drying rack, and snow storage area</u>	

TABLE A-6: DEVELOPED AREA PLANS GMP/MRP

GMP Section and Page #	1980 GMP Text	2014 GMP Revision	2014 MRP Reference
		Remove modular structures currently used as wildland fire facility and build 20 parking spaces for employee use (including seasonal staff)	
		Maintain existing use of the Wawona District interpretive services field office and Wawona Campground reservation center	
		Construct a district Roads Maintenance Facility headquarters consolidated into one building for a machine shop and equipment storage with administrative office space	
		Provide oversized vehicle and heavy equipment parking spaces and material stockpile bins accessed by a common drive aisle.	
		Provide general outdoor storage area with a covered sand storage shed	
		Provide 15 parking spaces for visitor and employee use	
		Remove existing wooden buildings used for Buildings and Grounds, Roads Maintenance and fire apparatus storage from the 150-foot riparian buffer	
		Relocate stock camp from sensitive resource area along the river to an alternative site located outside the riparian buffer but in the same general vicinity Protect and enhance area within the 150-foot riparian buffer	
		Maintain access to green waste transfer station	
	Construct a new water treatment, storage, and distribution system	Construct a new water treatment, storage, and distribution system Expand capacity for water treatment, storage, and distribution system to accommodate residential use and preserve free-flowing conditions in the South Fork	
	Construct a new wastewater treatment plant with provisions for year-round disposal	Construct a new wastewater treatment plant with provisions for year-round disposal Expand wastewater treatment plant with provisions for waste water reclamation for the public campground and residential community at peak season	
	Connect new and existing visitor and employee facilities and Section 35 structures to the new wastewater treatment plant	Connect new and existing visitor and employee facilities and Section 35 structures to the new wastewater treatment plant	

WILDERNESS

The 1980 GMP was published four years before the Yosemite Wilderness was designated in 1984 and seven years before the river was added to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The *Final Merced River Plan/FEIS* classifies three segments of the river as “wild” river segments (Segments 1, 5 and 8). Wild river segments are those that are generally inaccessible except by trail and with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive. Wild segments represent vestiges of primitive America. At the time the 1980 GMP was adopted, the areas comprising these wild river segments were classified as “backcountry” areas. The 1980 GMP provided “backcountry management objectives” and established zones, capacities, and visitor use management strategies for these areas. The 1980 GMP explains that the established carrying capacities for each backcountry zone were designed to limit use and preserve resource integrity. These carrying capacities and trailhead quotas were re-evaluated during the Merced River planning process to ensure that user capacities for wild Segments 1 and 5 and 8 would be protective of river values. The user capacity limits adopted through the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* and reflected in Table A-7 below replace the previous carrying capacity limits for these areas.

TABLE A-7: USER CAPACITY AMENDMENTS TO THE GMP FOR SEGMENTS 1, 5 AND 8

	1980 GMP	Wilderness Management Plan (post 1984 designation) and current condition	MRP Alternative 5 (Preferred) proposed User Capacities
Visitor overnight capacity			
Wilderness zone user capacities			
LYV Zone	Not Specified	150	150
Merced Lake Zone	Not Specified	50	50
Washburn Lake Zone	Not Specified	100	100
Mount Lyell Zone	Not Specified	10	10
Clark Range Zone	Not Specified	10	10
South Fork Zone	Not Specified	15	15
Johnson Creek	Not Specified	5	5
Chilnualna Creek	Not Specified	0	0
Merced Lake HSC	Not Specified	60	42
Total	Not Specified	400	382

Under the Wilderness Act, the NPS can only authorize commercial services in wilderness if they are necessary to realize wilderness purposes. Furthermore, the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* allows only the amount of commercial use in wilderness that is within the established user capacities. The *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* would revise and augment management of commercial use in wilderness areas throughout the Merced river corridor consistent with the Extent Necessary Determination described in Appendix L.

APPENDIX B
CUMULATIVE ACTIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Past.....	B-1
Present	B-8
Reasonably Foreseeable Future	B-18

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APPENDIX B

CUMULATIVE ACTIONS

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) describes a cumulative impact as follows (Regulation 1508.7):

A “Cumulative impact” is the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or nonfederal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.

The cumulative projects addressed in this analysis include past and present actions, as well as any planning or development activity currently being implemented or planned for implementation in the reasonably foreseeable future. Cumulative actions are evaluated in conjunction with the impacts of an alternative to determine if they have any additive impacts on a particular resource. The following are considered in the analysis of cumulative impact projects for this project.

PAST

Cascades Diversion Dam Removal

The Cascades Diversion Dam was located on the main stem of the Merced River at the far west end of Yosemite Valley. The dam was a timber “crib” structure with associated concrete abutments. Removing the dam was part of the overall intent of the Merced River Plan and Yosemite Valley Plan to restore free-flowing conditions to the Merced Wild and Scenic River. In its deteriorated condition, the dam presented a significant public health and safety hazard due to the potential for uncontrolled collapse. Removal of this structure and related facilities was completed in 2004.

Cascades Housing Removal

The Cascades area houses became cost prohibitive to maintain because of substandard construction and inadequate site development (drainage) and non-compliance to construction codes. The houses contained asbestos and lead paint concerns; abatement costs would have been prohibitive. Removal of these structures was deemed compatible with park values, and the General Management Plan targeted these structures for removal. While the houses were nominated for the Historic Register, they were approved for removal through consultation efforts with the California State Preservation Office. The removal included the complete removal of structures and foundations, while significant historical components were saved. Five housing units were removed and area vegetation was restored. The project was completed in 2004.

Cook’s Meadow Ecological Restoration

This project restored a dynamic and diverse wetland ecosystem. The Cook’s Meadow restoration project involved the following actions:

- Filling four drainage ditches created by early Euro-American settlers
- Removing a raised, abandoned roadbed and a trail that bisected the meadow
- Reconstructing the trail on an elevated boardwalk that now allows water to flow freely and reduces foot traffic on sensitive meadow plants
- Installing culverts under Sentinel Road to direct runoff into the meadow and restore the natural flow of water from the Merced River during seasonal periods of high water
- Reducing non-native plant species encroaching on native species by using manual, mechanical, and chemical control methods. This project was completed at the end of 2005, and ongoing monitoring will continue.

Curry Village Employee Housing

This project included the design and construction of new employee housing and related facilities to accommodate approximately 217 concessionaire employees in the area west of Curry Village in Yosemite Valley. This housing replaced concessionaire housing lost in the January 1997 flood. The employee housing units were designed in accordance with the character of the area, with particular focus on the Curry Village Historic District. The scope of this housing project included providing parking and access, an employee wellness center, concessionaire housing, management offices, maintenance facilities, postal facilities, and housing related storage. The compliance for this project was completed in 2004, and construction was completed in 2007.

Curry Village Huff House Temporary Housing

This temporary solution was developed in consultation with litigants as part of the 2009 Settlement Agreement concerning the Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan. This action provided temporary lodging for 102 employees, and was needed to help meet immediate short-term housing needs for the park concessioner until permanent employee housing is available. The Huff House housing area includes the historic Huff House, and is located within the Yosemite Valley Historic District and the Camp Curry Historic District. This project installed 51 temporary, portable kiosk-like hard-sided cabins without baths (WOBs) and/or canvas tent cabins, and 2 modular shared facilities at infill and peripheral locations at the existing Huff House temporary employee housing area at Curry Village in Yosemite Valley. The 21 temporary structures placed in infill locations were tent cabins salvaged from the closed areas of Curry Village. Installation of 30 additional temporary tent cabins or WOBs along the northern edge of the Huff House housing area, plus installation of the two shared modular facilities, and relocation of one WOB to an infill location were also accomplished under this project. This project was completed in fall 2009.

Curry Village Registration Building, Guest Lounge and Amphitheater Rehabilitation

This project included the rehabilitation of the Curry Village registration, lounge, and amphitheater structures. The lounge project included the complete rehabilitation of the building's architectural, structural, mechanical, and electrical systems. Included in the project were repairs and improvements to the outdoor amphitheater on the south end of the lounge building. The registration building project included the complete rehabilitation of the building's architectural, structural, mechanical, and electrical systems. All rehabilitation work was

constructed in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The project was completed in 2009.

Curry Village Rockfall Hazard Zone Structures Project

Built in the 1920s, rustic hard-sided cabins with bath and cabins without bath make up the majority of the structures in the closed zone. Six other structures include the Foster Curry Cabin (Tresidder Residence), associated visitor support structures (e.g., restrooms, shower house), and two non-historic structures.

The project removed all structures to maximize safety for park visitors and employees and eliminate the need for administrative access to the closed area. This entailed documentation of the historic structures, salvage of historic materials for reuse, removal of all structures remaining in the rockfall zone, installation of interpretative materials, and allowing the area to return to its natural state. The Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was signed on February 7, 2012, and the corresponding Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was signed on December 28, 2011. The majority of the project was implemented by December 2013.

Since the signing of the FONSI and MOA, new data determined that an additional five (5) buildings were located within the rockfall hazard area. The disposition of these structures will be amended to the Curry Village Rockfall Hazard Zone Structures Project FONSI and MOA. Implementation of the plan will occur prior to the signing of the Decision Document for the Merced River Plan in 2014.

Curry Village Rehabilitation of Historic Cabins with Bath Structures

This project addressed a rehabilitation program for the twenty-six (26) guest cabins with baths (24 duplex and 2 quadplex Bungalows, or WIBs) that are still being used for guest accommodations on the western side of Curry Village just north of the rockfall hazard zone. Built from 1918 to 1922 by Curry Company, these 26 bungalow structures have deteriorating and failing foundations. The structures were originally built using rocks as piers where practical and most often with wood piers set directly on the ground. Perpetual shade of the southern cliffs, the flow of water off Glacier Point cliffs, and seasonally deposited silt on the upslope side are rotting out many softwood piers, rim joists, sub and finish floor, and exterior vertical base sheathing. This project corrected the structural deficiencies of these buildings by rehabilitating building foundations and roof trusses to meet current loads. The project provided an adequate HVAC system, electrical wiring that meets the current National Electric Code, and a fire alarm and suppression system for each building. The building's exteriors were restored, including siding, windows, doors and all building trim to a level where cyclic maintenance can be performed without significant restoration. Federal accessibility standards were incorporated into the project. The majority of the project was implemented by December 2013.

Revised Curry Village and East YV Campgrounds Improvements

Because the *Yosemite Valley Plan*, and in turn the *Curry Village and East Yosemite Valley Campgrounds Environmental Assessment*, was tiered from the overturned 2005 *Revised Merced River Plan*, a decision was made to rescind these plans. A revised Finding Of No Significant Impact was issued in January 2010. In the 2009 Settlement Agreement, the Curry Village and East Yosemite Valley Campgrounds EA/FONSI was rescinded except for the reduction in the number of visitor accommodation units and limited tree removal in Upper Pines Campground.

East Yosemite Valley Utilities Improvement Plan

The existing utility infrastructure serving Yosemite Valley was identified as a potential problem due to its age, condition inadequate capacity, inaccessibility to future facilities and inappropriate location in environmentally sensitive areas. The National Park Service completed an Environmental Assessment and a Finding of No Significant Impact for the Utilities Master Plan was signed in October 2003 to allow efficient relocation and upgrading of utility systems to provide for utility needs while reducing long-term environmental impacts from utility repair and maintenance activities. Construction of phase 1 of the improvement began in 2005 and has been ongoing with implementation of the utility improvements occurring in three phases over 10 years.

El Portal Road Improvement Project

Significant damage occurred during the 1997 flood, necessitating an almost complete reconstruction of the El Portal Road. Since then, the NPS has rebuilt the westernmost 6.5 miles of the road — referred to as Segments A, B, and C — but prior to completion, reconstruction of the final one-mile segment of the project, referred to as Segment D, was halted as a result of a successful legal challenge. The court decision directed the NPS to prepare a comprehensive management plan for the Merced Wild and Scenic River before completing road repairs.

Completion: A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was signed by the Regional Director in July, 2007. Actions were completed in 2008.

Fern Springs Restoration

Ecological restoration, split rail fencing, and an interpretive wayside exhibit comprised Phases 1 and 2 of this project. Actions were completed in 2007.

Happy Isles Dam Removal

The Happy Isles Dam impoundment was located at the eastern end of Yosemite Valley, had been abandoned since the mid-1980s. The remaining infrastructure consisted of a low rock and concrete dam, two steel-reinforced concrete and iron diversion gates, numerous pipes above and below ground near the dam, and an 8-foot by 12-foot granite powerhouse foundation. The dam and diversion gates cause a large eddy and scour pool (100 feet wide by 15 to 20 feet deep) directly upstream of the obstruction, which dramatically alters local hydrology, water chemistry, and ecology. The project consisted of removing Happy Isles dam and associated infrastructure and revegetating the riverbanks to prevent post-project bank erosion.

This project was completed in 2006.

Happy Isles Fen Habitat Restoration Project

The Happy Isles Fen is a 2-acre wetland immediately west of the Nature Center at Happy Isles in east Yosemite Valley. In 1928, the National Park Service filled in about 3 additional acres of the fen to create a parking lot. The asphalt parking lot was removed in 1970, though imported fill remained. The area affected by parking lot construction was restored to wetland conditions by removing imported fill and associated upland vegetation and revegetating with native wetland plants. This project was completed in the fall of 2003.

Happy Isles Gauging Station Bridge Removal

The Happy Isles Gauging Station Bridge spanned the Merced River in the east end of Yosemite Valley. The bridge was badly damaged during the January 1997 flood and was deemed unsafe by representatives of the Federal Highway Administration. The bridge began to show signs of immediate failure in 2000 when a large sinkhole appeared on the west abutment. Due to the threat to public health and safety, the bridge was removed in the fall of 2001, thereby improving free-flowing conditions of the Merced River. The east abutment was retained to protect the operation stream flow gauge. The bridge was removed in 2001.

Happy Isles to Vernal Fall Trail Reconstruction

This project reconstructed 5,400 linear feet of the Vernal Fall Trail from Happy Isles to the base of the Mist Trail stairs. Actions included constructing an average tread width of seven feet, rebuilding trail walls, redistributing old pavement as a sub-base, and resurfacing. On steeper sections of the trail, improved traction is now provided for pedestrians. A functioning drainage system has been established in the trail corridor by paving water breaks and constructing rock drainages to channel water away from the trail.

Lower Yosemite Fall Project

The Lower Yosemite Fall area is the most highly visited natural feature in Yosemite National Park. The project rehabilitated and reconstructed the existing system of trails and bridges, relocated the restroom, and removed the existing parking area in the Lower Yosemite Fall area.

Completion: A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was signed by the Regional Director in May, 2002. Actions were completed in 2004.

Reconstructing Critically Eroded Sections of El Portal Road

The purpose of this project was to reconstruct the critically eroded sections of El Portal Road and repair those portions of the road and embankment that are at risk of failure as a result of the damage initially caused by high-water events of the Merced River, including the devastating flood of January 1997. By promptly reconstructing the failing portions of El Portal Road, park visitors are protected from the hazard of a sudden road failure, and access to Yosemite Valley will be maintained. The Finding of No Significant Impacts was signed in July 2007.

Red Peak Pass Trail Rehabilitation

This project reconstructed the trail from Red Peak Pass to the Triple Peak Fork of the Merced River. Work included rehabilitation of rock retaining wall, rip-rap tread, water breaks, terrace steps, and restoration of meadow rutting. The project began in 2006 and was completed in 2011.

Rehabilitate Yosemite Valley Campground Restrooms

This project rehabilitated 19 six-stall restrooms in Upper Pines, Lower Pines, and North Pines Campgrounds, as well as the 15- to 20-foot walkway approach to each restroom. Work included replacement of partitions by installing graffiti-resistant surfaces, painting of exterior trim and interior walls and floors, replacement of mirrors and toilet paper dispensers, repair of outside privacy screens,

improvements to meet Americans with Disabilities Act accessibility requirements, replacement of wall vents, replacement of signs, replacement of electric service panels, improvement of lighting, and replacement of fill materials for walkway approaches. This project was completed in 2004.

South Entrance Station Reestablish Exit Lane

The project included re-establishing the old road alignment for exiting-southbound traffic from Yosemite National Park and then completing asphalt repairs on the existing pavement surrounding the South Entrance Kiosk. Work included an initial geotechnical investigation to determine the roads design profile. With this design information the road subgrade was regraded and compacted, then compacted fill and base material was used to create a structurally sound subbase and then the final surface treatment was compacted asphalt pavement. The initial geotechnical investigation, included 2-deep borings up to 10-ft. deep (6" Dia.) and 3-shallow borings up to 2-ft. deep (6" Dia.), to determine the existing subgrade conditions and to develop the necessary design to withstand the current traffic loadings that use this road surface. This work also included relocation of telecommunication and power lines, a light pole, as well as abandonment of an existing ventilation shaft. Construction was completed May 2012.

Yosemite Lodge Area Redevelopment

Because the *Yosemite Valley Plan*, and in turn the *Yosemite Lodge Area Redevelopment Environmental* was tiered from the overturned 2005 *Revised Merced River Plan*, a decision was made to rescind this plans (except for a few discrete elements). A revised Finding Of No Significant Impacts was issued in January 2010.

In the 2009 Settlement Agreement, the Yosemite Lodge Area Redevelopment EA/FONSI was rescinded except for the planned construction of the new Wauhoga Indian Cultural Center.

Yosemite Valley Lost Arrow Temporary Employee Housing

This project temporarily located 6 units of portable housing for park concessioner employees from Curry Village to the existing 40 units of Lost Arrow temporary employee housing area at Yosemite Village, which was created subsequent to the 1997 flood that destroyed existing employee housing at other valley locations. This proposed temporary solution was developed as a part of the settlement agreement that also includes preparation of the Revised Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan/EIS. This project was completed in 2009.

Yosemite Valley Ahwahnee Temporary Employee Housing

Rockfall events at Curry Village in October 2008 resulted in the permanent closure of the Terrace tent cabin employee housing area and other hard sided structures located in the rockfall hazard zone at Curry Village, as revised and expanded based on analysis conducted after the October rock fall. Prior to the October 2008 rock fall, Yosemite Institute had use of tent cabins and hard-sided structures at Curry Village for student and teacher lodging. Subsequent to the closure of tent cabins and other hard sided structures within the revised rockfall hazard zone, the former Boys Town tent cabin employee housing was converted to student and teacher lodging for Yosemite Institute, leaving a deficit of concessioner employee housing. Of the 293 Curry Village employee beds lost to closure or conversion as a result of the October 2008 rock fall,

relocation of housing for concessioner employees was essential to support visitor use. The park concessioner needed to replace approximately 243 to 273 employee beds. This proposed temporary solution was developed in consultation with Friends of Yosemite as part of a litigation settlement that also includes preparation of the Revised Merced Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This action provided temporary lodging for 12 employees, and was needed to help meet immediate short-term housing needs for the park concessioner until permanent employee housing is available. This project was completed in 2009.

Yosemite Valley Loop Road Rehabilitation

This project repaired and resurfaced existing roadway pavement, improved drainage facilities, and defined roadside parking throughout the project area. No widening or realignment of roadway off of the existing road bench was done. Areas with soft or poorly draining subgrade were excavated and replaced with better foundation materials. Low-lying areas subject to flooding will be evaluated with alternative concepts to determine the potential impacts.

Completion: A Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) was signed by the Regional Director in February 2006. Actions were completed in 2008.

Yosemite Valley Plan

Because the *Yosemite Valley Plan*, and in turn the *Yosemite Lodge Area Redevelopment Environmental Assessment* and *Curry Village and East Yosemite Valley Campgrounds Environmental Assessment*, were tiered from the defeated 2005 *Merced River Plan*, the adverse decision from the 9th Circuit had profound implications on the ability of the National Park Service to defend these tiered NEPA documents in litigation. As a result, in consultation with the former Regional Director, a decision was made that it was better to rescind these plans (except for a few discrete elements) than attempt to defend them. Certain projects that have been completed in whole relied upon the YVP EIS and ROD for their NEPA compliance, in addition to individual NEPA compliance in the form of EAs and FONSI or categorical exclusions (CEs). The EAs and FONSI or CEs for the following projects will remain in place, as supporting those completed projects:

- Removal of Cascades Dam and screening house and ecological restoration of site
- Removal of Cascades houses and restoration of area to natural conditions
- Yosemite Falls Area Plan implementation
- El Portal Resources Management and Science Building installation
- Yosemite Valley Shuttle Fleet replacement
- Removal of El Capitan picnic area parking (formerly south of Northside Drive)
- Removal of six Ahwahnee tent cabins
- Installation of Valley-wide interpretive exhibits
- Removal and restoration to natural conditions of flooded Tenaya Creek Group campground
- Curry Village Employee Housing
- Happy Isles Bridge Removal

Yosemite Valley Shuttle Bus Stop Improvements

This project consisted of the preparation of preliminary design plans, environmental compliance documents, and construction drawings; the construction of six, 10-foot by 80-foot concrete braking pads, and the rehabilitation or replacement of 94,000 square feet of asphalt road approaches and the construction of bus stop shelters. Construction was completed in 2010.

Wawona Road Rehabilitation Project

This project pulverized and repaved approximately 25 miles of the Wawona Road (Route 0014; FMSS# 10814) between Southside Drive and South Entrance. The proposal included minimal work at pullouts and intersections, which were within the existing paved footprint. This project did not alter the historic character of the road. The road width remained the same and all drainage improvements were done in accordance with the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, in consultation with the Division of Resources Management and Science. This project was completed in 2011.

PRESENT

Ahwahnee Comprehensive Rehabilitation Plan

The purpose of this project is to develop a comprehensive plan for phased, long-term rehabilitation of The Ahwahnee National Historic Landmark hotel and associated guest cottages, employee dormitory, and landscaped grounds in order to:

- restore, preserve, and protect the historic integrity and character-defining features of The Ahwahnee by rehabilitating aged or altered historic finishes and contributing landscape features;
- enhance visitor and employee safety by bringing the buildings and grounds into compliance with current building, fire, life safety, and seismic standards;
- improve hotel energy efficiency and operations by repairing or replacing outdated or inefficient building systems and components; and
- protect and enhance the visitor experience at The Ahwahnee through improved operational efficiency, increased accessibility, and rehabilitation of historic resources.

After more than 80 years in service, the hotel and associated structures are in need of rehabilitation because the facilities at The Ahwahnee are not fully compliant with the most recent building and accessibility codes, including International Building Code (IBC), National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), IBC seismic requirements, and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards.

Many of the electrical, plumbing, and mechanical systems serving The Ahwahnee facilities are aging and need to be replaced and updated. Some historic hotel finishes and landscape components are timeworn or have been altered over the years, potentially affecting the historic integrity of this property. The current operational layout of some working areas reduces the efficiency of providing a high level of visitor services.

The Finding of No Significant Impact was signed on January 3, 2012. Implementation of the plan will be through a long-term, phased approach as funding becomes available likely over a 20-year period.

Invasive Plant Management Plan Update

There are over 150 non-native plant species in Yosemite National Park, which is approximately 10% of the park's flora. Of these, 28 species are listed for control by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, California Department of Food and Agriculture, or California Exotic Pest Plant Council. Species targeted for control in Yosemite include bull thistle, mullein, yellow star thistle, spotted knapweed, perennial pepperweed, purple vetch, rose and burr clovers, Himalayan blackberry, white and yellow sweet clover, non-native wildflowers, and escaped landscaping plants such as foxglove, ox-eye daisy, pink mullein, French broom, tree-of-heaven, and black locust. The current control program includes using Global Positioning System (GPS) technology to map plant populations. Crews then remove plants using a variety of techniques, including hand pulling. Treated areas are photographed and re-visited each year to assess the results and provide follow-up treatment.

The plan defines a set of comprehensive programs, including the following:

- Education and focused research.
- Prioritized prevention and control efforts using a variety of techniques and appropriate mitigation measures.
- Systematic monitoring and documentation of invasive plant status and the results of management efforts.
- Restoration of ecosystems altered by invasive plants.

Control methods being considered include some combination of the following: hand-pulling or using various machines to try and remove plants; releasing predatory insects or fungus to attack plants; educating users and staff about preventative measures; and using chemical treatments derived from natural products like vinegar, or manufactured chemicals like glyphosate. Program goals include eradicating (or at least controlling) invasive plant species; preventing new invasions; restoring and maintaining desirable plant communities and healthy ecosystem; enhancing the visitor experience; and educating park staff, partners, and users.

The original FONSI was signed in 2008 and an update was completed in 2011. Annual workplans are posted on the park website for public review.

Administration of Private Land in Section 35, the Town of Wawona

Prior to 1985 and before the South Fork Merced River's designation as wild and scenic, the use of private land and development in the Section 35 area of Wawona were managed under the exclusive jurisdiction of the NPS. Not content with land acquisitions in the 1960's and '70's and the federal regulations that were perceived as antithetical to their rights to develop and enjoy private property, local owners petitioned the U.S. District Court for a declarative judgment to protect their interests. On August 8, 1985, following extensive negotiation with the Department of Interior and a proposal made to the State of California Public Lands Commission, the NPS relinquished partial jurisdiction of Section 35, including land use planning and development of private parcels, to the State of California, which in turn delegated land use and management authorities of privately-owned parcels to the County of Mariposa.

On October 1, 1985, the county's board of supervisors adopted a memorandum of understanding with the NPS, stipulating land use authorities and regulations that were subsequently defined by a specific plan, which was completed and adopted in October, 1987. Consistent with state enabling regulations, the specific

plan has been amended three times, most recently in January 2012. The NPS cooperated in the production and review of the specific plan, and plays a custodial role in the plan's implementation through collaboration with the county's planning department and board of supervisors.

Although Section 6 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act provides for the acquisition of private lands within a river corridor, Subsection 6(b) prohibits the condemnation of property that lies within political subdivisions of a state (including Mariposa County) unless the acreage amounts to 50 percent or more of land within the entire river corridor. Moreover, Subsection 6(c) states that the NPS cannot condemn, "for the purpose of including such lands in any national wild, scenic or recreational river," lands that "are located within any incorporated city, village or borough which has in force and applicable to such lands a duly adopted, valid zoning ordinance," so long as the ordinance prohibits commercial and industrial development and includes provisions (acreage, frontage and setback requirements) for the river's protection. Given this prohibition on condemnation processes for the purpose of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act in Wawona, private parcels will continue to be administered according to the provisions of Mariposa County's pre-existing land management plan and zoning ordinance.

Section 35 currently includes 509 parcels. 174 parcels are owned by the NPS, with 118 single-family residences used for employee housing. The NPS owns 56 vacant parcels. 335 parcels are privately owned, 253 of these are improved, leaving 82 unimproved or vacant privately-owned parcels. The minimum lot size is 6,000 square feet for any residential parcel in Section 35. The NPS has no current plans involving development or redevelopment of the property that it owns or manages in Section 35. Private property owners will retain the ability to develop or redevelop any of the 335 parcels in Section 35 according to the provisions of the specific plan.

The Wawona Town Planning Area Specific Plan includes the following land use classifications: Mountain Residential Districts No. 1 and No. 2, Limited Commercial District (in recognition of pre-existing land uses), Environmental Protection District and Floodplain Overlay. Each district includes specific development standards, such as minimum lot sizes and subdivision requirements, building height and setback limitations, and minimum frontage requirements. The full text of the specific plan can be found on the county's website: www.mariposacounty.org.

Under the terms of the MOU, the County of Mariposa provides local planning, permitting and building inspection services. The community school is operated under agreement with Mariposa County Unified School District. The NPS retains jurisdiction for local law enforcement and emergency services, such as structural firefighting and search and rescue. Water supply and waste water disposal functions are served by private wells, septic tanks and leach fields on most private parcels, while government facilities are served by a domestic water distribution system and a local waste water treatment plant that is currently permitted to treat 105,000 gallons of effluent per day. In order to protect South Fork water quality and to maintain free-flowing conditions, the NPS proposes to expand domestic water and waste water storage facilities in Wawona. A treated waste water storage tank with a capacity to hold 100,000 gallons of water each day will nearly double the capacity of the treatment plant at peak season, when permitted.

Camp Wawona

Within the area known as Section 35 lies Camp Wawona, a 30 acre facility owned and operated by the Central California Conference of Seventh-Day Adventist Church. Camp Wawona is an institutional camp that has been owned and operated by the Central California Conference of Seventh-day Adventists Church

for more than 75 years. The camp is located on private property owned by the Seventh-day Adventists in Wawona, which includes private lands that are within the boundaries of Yosemite National Park. In August of 2005, the property owners submitted a revised application to upgrade their facilities and to expand the use of the site beyond its traditional summer camp usage with no land exchange with the National Park Service, supplemented by additional information in 2006. The 20-year redevelopment plan included replacing or expanding the existing camp facilities, modifying necessary planning policies and designations to resolve the existing land use plan, maintaining an effective buffer between the developed camp facilities and operations and the designated Yosemite Wilderness Area. The NPS originally approved the redevelopment of Camp Wawona in 2007 and again in 2008, but in 2012 withdrew that approval after finding that additional NEPA review was appropriate.

Commercial Use Authorization for Commercial Activities

The purpose for the issuance of these commercial use authorizations (CUA, previously titled Incidental Business Permit) is to regulate and oversee operations of permit holders involved in conducting commercially guided day hiking, overnight backpacking, fishing, photography workshops, stock use (pack animal trips and pack support trips for hikers), and Nordic skiing activities in Yosemite National Park. In addition to the base CUA, additional uses and activities may be allowed depending on the holder's request and compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and guidelines. Conditions for these additional activities are stipulated in the body of the individual permit for each activity. The permitted activities are to be conducted only in those areas of Yosemite National Park open to the public and authorized by the permit. The permit holder is required to obtain any additional permits or licenses as required by law. Permits are renewed annually.

Comprehensive Ecological Restoration Projects

The NPS completed a suite of ecological restoration projects throughout Yosemite during the last several decades. The Merced River was a focus for many projects including the removal of the Cascades Diversion Dam and Happy Isles dam, and river-related ecological restoration at Eagle Creek, Lower River, former El Capitan Picnic Area and Dump, Devil's Elbow, Lower Yosemite Valley, Sentinel Bridge, North Pines, Housekeeping Camp. Other restoration projects in Yosemite Valley included ecological restoration at Cook's Meadow, Happy Isles Fen, Happy Isles Gauging Station Bridge Removal, and Fern Springs. Elsewhere in the park, ecological restoration projects took place in the Wilderness, Wawona Meadow, the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias, and other areas. These projects improved aquatic, meadow, riparian, and upland habitats throughout the park.

Yosemite National Park General Management Plan

As defined in the NPS park planning program standards, the purpose of the GMP is to ensure that park managers and stakeholders share a clearly defined understanding of the resource conditions, opportunities for visitor experiences, and general kind of management, access, and development that will best achieve the park's purpose and conserve its resources unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. The GMP is the blueprint for improving and preserving the park for the next century. It was finalized and signed in 1980. The plan describes actions that would achieve five broad goals:

- Reclaim Priceless Natural Beauty;
- Markedly Reduce Traffic Congestion;

- Allow Natural Processes to Prevail;
- Reduce Crowding; and
- Promote Visitor Understanding and Enjoyment.

A complete description of how the Yosemite National Park GMP interfaces with the Merced River Plan is included in Appendix A.

Half Dome Trail Stewardship Plan

The NPS developed a management plan to address impacts caused by crowding and congestion along the Half Dome trail. The purpose of this project was to provide appropriate opportunities for recreation on the Half Dome Trail given its location in designated wilderness. The wilderness character of the trail corridor and the ability of visitors to manage their own risk has been improved. Prior to the plan, increased use of the Half Dome Trail led to conditions that adversely impact wilderness character, including:

- Unconfined Recreational Experience: Crowding and long lines on the sub dome, summit, and cables limit freedom of movement
- Opportunities for Solitude: High encounter rates on the trail result in inappropriate conditions for experiencing solitude in wilderness
- Natural Conditions: Visitor impacts include trail erosion, habituated wildlife, litter, and human waste have resulted in long-term effects to natural resources
- Self-Reliance: Queuing and congestion on the cables compromise the ability of hikers to manage their own risks
- An interim permit system was implemented in 2010-2012, limiting day use on the trail to 400 people per day. The selected action limits use to 300 people per day.

The FONSI was signed December 12, 2012 and the plan was implemented for the hiking season in 2013.

High Elevation Aquatic Resources Management Plan

Two species of native amphibians (Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog and Yosemite toad) are experiencing serious population declines. Habitat restoration and preventative measures are needed to prevent additional loss and the potential extirpation or extinction of these species within the park or the Sierra Nevada, respectively. The presence of introduced nonnative invasive aquatic species is decreasing the abundance and distribution of native species, resulting in unnatural diversity and abundance, and impacting the healthy functioning Yosemite's high elevation aquatic ecosystems. Management action is needed to remove and limit the spread of existing invasive species, and prevent the introduction of new invasive species. Protection of the park's high elevation aquatic ecosystems requires an understanding of the current status of these systems and a framework for evaluating and prioritizing research needs and management actions that may be necessary to ensure that park resources and values within these systems are unimpaired.

Public Scoping was conducted in summer 2008.

Wahhoga Indian Cultural Center

In keeping with Yosemite's General Management Plan, the National Park Service entered into an agreement with the American Indian Council of Mariposa County, Inc. (also known as The Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation) in 1997 to work together in establishing an Indian Cultural Center at Wahhoga, the site of the last historically occupied Indian village in Yosemite Valley (just west of the Camp 4 walk-in campground). The center will provide a location for traditionally associated American Indian peoples to practice traditional cultural activities and ceremonies, as well as teach traditional lifeways. The center will be available to the public and provide a unique opportunity for visitor awareness of local Native American cultures. Through this understanding of local culture and traditions, guests will gain a greater understanding of the park's natural and cultural resources and their significance to the cultural systems of traditionally associated American Indians. The project has been designed to include both traditional and modern structures. The traditional structures planned for the site include a ceremonial roundhouse, one sweatlodge, and numerous cedar bark umachas (conical houses), and a sun shelter and demonstration area. A historic cabin would be relocated to the site. A community building and small parking area would comprise the modern buildings and structures.

Construction on traditional structures began in 2009; there is no current estimated date for project completion.

Inyo National Forest Travel Management Plan and Forest Plan Revision (US Forest Service)

The U.S. Forest Service will be developing travel management plans and forest plans for all national forests in California over the next few years. Travel management plans specify which forms of travel are allowed in which areas of the national forests. Forest plans guide where and under what conditions an activity or project on national forest lands can generally proceed. Some of the forests have completed one or both of these tasks.

Scheduled/projected completion: mid-2010s.

Restoration of the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias

Nearly 150 years after U.S. Congress passed landmark legislation preserving both the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias and Yosemite Valley, comprehensive actions are needed to ensure that the Mariposa Grove ecosystem continues to thrive and provide inspiration and enjoyment for future generations. The primary goals of this project are to restore degraded habitat and natural processes critical to the long-term health of the Grove and improve the overall experience for visitors. The park began public scoping for this project in fall of 2011. A Draft EIS was released to the public in February 2013. A Final EIS was released in November 2013; a subsequent Record of Decision is anticipated in late 2013 or early 2014.

Scenic Vista Management Plan

The purpose of the Scenic Vista Programmatic Management Plan for Yosemite National Park is to develop a systematic program to protect and restore Yosemite's important viewpoints, vistas, and the natural processes that created them. This plan will fulfill the park's obligations under the National Historic

Preservation Act (NHPA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The program will replace the park's current case by case approach and will enable and guide management actions by the NPS to:

- Develop an objective process to determine what methods would be used to manage vistas
- Preserve the historic and cultural settings in which the viewpoints were established
- Restore and maintain scenic vistas through appropriate vegetation management actions such as trimming or removing trees and clearing brush
- Accomplish scenic vista management, whenever practicable, by restoring natural species composition, structure, and function to systems, preferably by using traditional American Indian vegetation management practices, including fire

The Finding of No Significant Impact was signed in 2010 and associated actions are being implemented in locations outside of the Merced River corridor. The Merced River Plan will be the compliance document for scenic vista management actions to be taken within the river corridor.

Sierra Nevada Big Horn Sheep Environmental Assessment

The National Park Service (Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks), in cooperation with California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), the US Geological Survey (USGS), and Inyo National Forest, is conducting a scientific study of Sierra Nevada Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis sierrae*), a federally endangered subspecies endemic to the parks. This study will provide scientific data needed to inform development of a new Wilderness Stewardship Plan (and environmental impact statement) for Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks and to implement key tasks of the Recovery Plan for Sierra Nevada Bighorn Sheep (USFWS 2007).

An environmental assessment was completed for this project and released for public review in June 2011. A finding of no significant impact was approved by the NPS Regional Director in August 2011. Project implementation is scheduled to begin in 2012.

Tioga Road Rehabilitations

The project proposes restoration of the roadbed by repaving, restoring ditches and shoulders, addressing turnouts, and replacing undersized or failing culverts to facilitate drainage. Specifically proposed in this plan:

- Historic stone culvert headwalls would be maintained or carefully removed and reconstructed.
- In addition to culverts, drainage ditches along this segment would be reconstructed to help facilitate proper drainage of the roadway.
- Some undesignated turnouts would be restored to natural conditions. These areas are either considered unsafe due to their inadequate size, sight distance, and/or location partially on and off the roadway; or they incur damage to nearby natural resources.
- Designated, formal parking areas would be retained and repaved. Additional parking areas would be delineated and formalized with paving.
- Selective thinning of roadside trees would occur to improve sight distance and prevent root penetration into the roadway, which is currently causing upheavals in the shoulder and paved roadway surface. Thinning of trees would also reduce ice build-up on the road, and reduce snow plow damage.

A Finding of No Significant Impacts was signed. Implementation will be phased over 5 or more years.

Tuolumne Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan

The NPS is preparing a comprehensive management plan for the segments of the Tuolumne River corridor within Yosemite National Park. When completed, this document will guide the future management of the river to ensure the protection and enhancement of the river's Outstandingly Remarkable Values and its free-flowing condition. The plan will also determine more specifically the programs and activities needed to meet river protection goals in Tuolumne Meadows and throughout the river corridor.

To achieve these objectives, the Tuolumne River plan will:

- review, and if necessary revise, the existing boundaries and segment classifications of the Wild and Scenic River corridor;
- establish management zoning in the river corridor to provide for a spectrum of interrelated resource conditions and visitor experiences;
- establish clearly stated long-term goals (desired conditions) for resource protection and visitor experiences, and identify the indicators and standards for a monitoring program that will ensure these goals are met and maintained over time;
- address user capacity by identifying the appropriate kinds and levels of use that protect river values while achieving and maintaining the desired conditions; and
- identify specific programs and facilities needed to implement the long-term goals for the Tuolumne Meadows area established by the Tuolumne River plan.

The Tuolumne is rich in what the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act calls outstandingly remarkable values. It is home to a vast range of ecologic and sociocultural values, including:

- intact ecosystems providing habitat for a remarkable diversity of species;
- some of the most extensive subalpine meadow and riparian communities in the Sierra Nevada;
- exceptionally well preserved evidence of glacial processes;
- regionally significant archeological evidence of prehistoric travel, trade, and settlement;
- Prehistoric resources important for maintaining cultural traditions of American Indian people;
- Magnificent scenery;
- Outstanding opportunities for a diversity of recreational experiences; and
- Invaluable opportunities to examine natural and cultural resources with high research value.

A final environmental impact statement is anticipated in 2014.

Yosemite Environmental Education Campus

NatureBridge, an NPS nonprofit park partner, has provided environmental education programs in Yosemite National Park since 1971 at the NPS facility at Crane Flat. Most of the campus structures and utilities are more than 60 years old, energy inefficient, and difficult to retrofit to achieve modern standards for health, safety, and accessibility. In addition, the facility can accommodate only a fraction of the students in the program; the remainder must be based elsewhere in the park, in expensive commercial lodging. To

address these issues, NatureBridge and the NPS are considering options to provide better facilities by redeveloping the existing campus (Crane Flat) or constructing a new education center at a different location (and restoring the Crane Flat campus to natural conditions). The draft environmental impact statement (EIS), released in May 2009, proposes to develop a new educational facility at Henness Ridge, near Yosemite West, and to restore Crane Flat to natural conditions and provide habitat for sensitive species.

Scheduled/projected completion: The Record of Decision was signed by the Regional Director on April 2, 2010.

The purpose of the proposed action is to:

- Promote the development of future stewards for the environment and our national parks
- Provide an environmental education campus location and program that better serves the combined missions of the Yosemite Institute and Yosemite National Park
- Provide a safe and universally accessible campus facility that meets modern health and safety standards
- Increase overall program student capacity and reduce reliance upon commercial lodging (i.e., reduce the number of students currently staying overnight in Yosemite Valley) to make the program more affordable and more accessible to all children.
- Provide a location conducive to multi-day experiential programs that complement California state educational standards and offer opportunities for research and study of the natural world
- Provide a campus facility that meets or exceeds national Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) standards
- Create a campus design that better encourages responsible interaction with the environment
- Establish an ecologically sensitive campus that protects park resources and provides exemplary environmental educational learning opportunities

The Final EIS for this project was released in January 2010 followed by a Record of Decision in spring of 2010.

Yosemite National Park Fire Management Plan/EIS

This plan guides a complex fire management program, including wildland fire suppression, wildland fire used to achieve natural and cultural resource benefits, fire prevention, prescribed fire, fire ecology research, and the use of mechanical methods to reduce and thin vegetation in and around communities. The plan calls for the use of prescribed fire and passive fuel reduction techniques to achieve protection and ecosystem restoration goals. More aggressive treatment strategies are prescribed in developed areas, if needed. Managed wildland fires (lightning-ignited fires) are allowed to burn where practicable, if specific conditions are present.

Yosemite National Park's fire management program employs a variety of methods to accomplish and support fire and resource management objectives and to reduce the risk of wildfire in and adjacent to the park. Strategies in this plan are based on knowledge gained from fire and fuels research and monitoring. Federal fire policy has changed in the past 30 years from suppression of all wildfires to a policy allowing a single fire to be used as a tool to meet multiple land management and public safety objectives. Fuel

reduction and prescribed burning have increased since the 1990 A-Rock Fire, and the fuels management program focuses on the wildland-urban interface to protect developed areas from uncontrolled wildfires. Yosemite National Park's 2008 Operational Fire Management Plan serves to utilize the new fire management guidelines in outlining procedures for managing fire in Yosemite National Park; for restoration and maintenance of ecosystems, for reduction of hazard fuels, for protection of natural and cultural resources, and for protection of wildland urban interface communities.

Wilderness Sierra Nevada Yellow-Legged Frog Reintroduction

In Yosemite, there are as few as six populations of Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frogs with 50 or more individuals, 24 populations with 10 to 49 individuals, and 164 populations with one to nine individuals. The decline of the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog is being driven primarily by the introduction of non-native fish and the emerging infectious disease, chytridiomycosis. This project will increase the amount of high quality aquatic habitat for the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog and improve the success rate of Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog reintroductions.

This project entails: 1) eradicating fish from 10 to 18 lakes, ponds, and marshes using gill nets, electrofishers, and fish traps; 2) transporting equipment and gear to restoration sites using pack stock; 3) temporarily installing bear boxes at restoration sites at the beginning of each season and packing them out at the end of the season; 4) conducting experimental translocations including augmenting 2 existing translocation sites and conducting one new translocation; 5) transporting translocated frogs by helicopter; 6) treating frogs prior to translocation with antifungal drug Itraconazole followed by; 7) experimental bioaugmentation with naturally occurring bacteria, *Janthinobacterium lividum*; 8) continuing long-term monitoring at approximately 130 sites annually and approximately 450 sites during summer 2012 using VES, continuing to PIT tag and swab individuals at 13 long-term mark-recapture sites, temporarily installing 1 digital recording device at each of two sites; and 9) salvaging egg masses and tadpoles from populations threatened by drought. This project will occur over the course of five years, ending in December 2016. Wawona Road Wildlife Crossings.

This project takes proactive measures to reduce Pacific fisher mortalities from vehicle collisions (road-kill) along Wawona Road by building innovative wildlife crossing structures that facilitate safe animal movement. Pacific fishers are a candidate for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act, and recent camera research in the park indicates that a very small population exists in the southern portion of Yosemite, including the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias, along Wawona Road near Chinquapin, and near Wawona. Fishers inhabiting this area of the southern Sierra Nevada are at the northernmost tip of their current range and must be able to safely cross the road on a regular basis if their population is to recover by expanding northward into historically occupied areas. Since 2007, six fisher road-kill mortalities have been recorded along Wawona Road, which bisects a narrow corridor of highly suitable fisher habitat. Within this same time period, three additional fishers have been killed by vehicles just south of the park on Highway 41 in Sierra National Forest. Wildlife crossing structures would provide a safer option for animals inhabiting this narrow corridor of suitable habitat to cross the road, and may help give this small fisher population its best chance at survival and potential recovery.

REASONABLY FORESEEABLE FUTURE

Concessioner Prospectus

The National Park Service (NPS) has continued the contract with DNC Parks and Resorts at Yosemite, Inc. to provide visitor services within the park from October 1, 2011 through January 31, 2015. The previous contract extension expires on September 30, 2011. The park is continuing the process of developing a new prospectus for visitor services. The continuation of the contact was deemed necessary to ensure that there is no disruption of visitor services while the park works on several planning efforts. The provisions of the current contract will not change. DNC Parks and Resorts at Yosemite, Inc. will continue to provide existing services from October 1, 2011 through January 31, 2015 or until such time as a new contract regarding the visitor services provided under the contract is awarded, whichever comes first.

Yosemite Wilderness Stewardship Plan

The Purpose of the Wilderness Stewardship Plan is to describe how the National Park Service will provide current and future generations with opportunities to experience wilderness in Yosemite (comprising 95% of the park) while preserving wilderness character. This plan will be prepared pursuant to The Wilderness Act and will replace the 1989 Yosemite Wilderness Management Plan (WMP). The purpose of this plan is to establish a management framework that preserves the five components of wilderness character in Congressionally-designated Wilderness in Yosemite. The plan will address land management issues including visitor use, administrative use, commercial use, stock use, vegetation associations, air resources, noise issues, watershed, soils, cultural landscapes, and other natural, cultural, and social resource variables. The plan will also address the use of the five High Sierra Camps in Yosemite National Park.

The development of the EIS update to the plan is anticipated to begin in 2013.

APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

General Construction Management Measures.....	C-1
Soils and Geohazards.....	C-2
Hydrology and Water Quality.....	C-3
Vegetation and Wetlands.....	C-9
Wildlife and Special Status Species.....	C-14
Lightscares.....	C-16
Soundscapes.....	C-16
Air Quality.....	C-18
Visitor Experience.....	C-19
Transportation.....	C-19
Historic Structures.....	C-23
Archeological Resources.....	C-28

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APPENDIX C: MITIGATION MEASURES

The National Park Service places a strong emphasis on avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of impacts. To help ensure that field activities protect natural, cultural, and social resources and the quality of the visitor experience, mitigation measures have been developed. The following section discusses mitigation measures that would occur prior to, during, and after construction of specific management actions.

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT MEASURES		
<p>MM-GCM-1 General Construction Management</p>	<p><i>All Contractor and subcontractor employees shall receive a brief orientation about working in Yosemite National Park and the El Portal Administrative Site prior to actually performing work. The orientation describes the efforts to be taken by the Contractor and subcontractor employees to protect the natural, cultural and physical resources of YNP while working on this and other projects. This orientation also describes mitigation and other environmental protection measures that must be adhered to at all times while in the Park.</i></p> <p><i>All contractor and subcontractor employees shall view a government provided orientation video to ensure each is fully aware of the natural and cultural resource protection and mitigation requirements of work at YNP, or in the El Portal Administrative Site. Government staff will provide the initial orientation. Subsequent on-going awareness orientation for new employees and when site conditions change shall be performed by contractor and integrated into construction operation procedures.</i></p> <p><i>The Contractor shall maintain a manifest tracking all contractor personnel, when they received their orientation training, and when they started work. Contractor personnel shall be field identifiable as having received their orientation training by means of a readily visible sticker on their hard hat.</i></p> <p><i>Prior to entry into the park, Contractor shall steam-clean heavy equipment to prevent importation of non-native plant species, tighten hydraulic fittings, ensure hydraulic hoses are in good condition and replace if damaged, and repair all petroleum leaks. Inspect the project to ensure that impacts stay within the parameters of the project area and do not escalate beyond the scope of the environmental assessment, as well as to ensure that the project conforms with all applicable permits or project conditions. Store all construction equipment within the delineated work limits. Contractor shall also confine work areas within creek channels to the smallest area necessary.</i></p> <p><i>If deemed necessary, demolition/construction work on weekends or federal government holidays may be authorized, with prior written approval of the Superintendent.</i></p> <p><i>Contractor shall remove all tools, equipment, barricades, signs, surplus materials, and rubbish from the project work limits upon project completion. Contractor shall repair any asphalt surfaces that are damaged due to work on the project to original condition. Contractors shall also remove all debris from the project site, including all visible concrete, timber, and metal pieces.</i></p> <p><i>The park shall develop a Communications Strategy Plan to alert necessary park and Concessioner employees, residents and visitors to pertinent elements of the construction work schedule.</i></p> <p><i>Contractor shall verify utility locations by contacting the Underground Services Alert prior to the start of construction.</i></p>	<p>Yosemite National Park; Contractor</p>

APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
GENERAL CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT MEASURES (cont.)		
MM-GCM-1 General Construction Management (cont.)	<p><i>The Contractor shall provide protective fencing enclosures around construction areas, including utility trenches to protect public health and safety.</i></p> <p><i>The NPS will apply for and comply with all federal and state permits required for construction-related activities.</i></p> <p><i>Contractor and NPS shall implement compliance monitoring to ensure that the project remains within the parameters of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) compliance documents.</i></p> <p><i>Develop an emergency notification plan that complies with park, federal, and state requirements and allows contractors to properly notify park, federal, and/or state personnel in the event of an emergency during construction activities. This plan will address notification requirements related to fire, personnel, and/or visitor injury, releases of spilled material, evacuation processes, etc. The emergency notification plan will be submitted to the park for review/approval prior to commencement of construction activities.</i></p> <p><i>Notify utilities prior to construction activities Identify locations of existing utilities prior to removal activity to prevent damage to utilities. The Underground Services Alert and NPS maintenance staff will be informed 72 hours prior to any ground disturbance. Construction-related activities will not proceed until the process of locating existing utilities is completed (water, wastewater, electric, communications, and telephone lines). An emergency response plan will be required of the contractor.</i></p>	
SOILS AND GEOHAZARDS		
MM-GEO-1 Soils Management	<p>The Contractor shall confine all earth moving activities to within the work limits as defined in the site plans. The displacement of soil or other materials outside the defined limits shall be approved by the contracting officer.</p> <p>Landscape: Land forms and other landscape features indicated and defined on the drawings to be preserved shall be clearly identified by marking, fencing, or other approved techniques. The Contractor shall restore landscape features damaged or destroyed during construction operations outside the limits of the approved work area.</p> <p>Topsoil shall be salvaged and placed in a separate location from sub-soils and replaced on top of other soils as the trench is backfilled. The location for stock piling soils and other woody materials shall be approved by the contracting officer.</p> <p>Fungal Pathogens In Soil (Root Rot): Fungal pathogens that have negative impacts on oaks and conifers are present in certain areas in Yosemite Valley. Soil infected with these pathogens shall not be imported into areas that are free of the pathogens. If construction drawings indicate that infected soil is present in the work site, the following procedures must be followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that infected soil is stored within the construction zone. Should infected soils be stockpiled outside of the construction zone, ensure that stockpiles are placed outside of areas that do not have the fungal pathogen. Protect stockpiles of infected soil to prevent transport by wind, water, animal, or human traffic. • Clean equipment buckets and tires or hand tools used in areas containing fungal pathogens before moving to or working in unaffected areas. • Whenever possible, all stumps shall be removed from excavations and disposed of in a legal manner outside of the Yosemite National Park boundary. 	Yosemite National Park; Contractor

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
SOILS AND GEOHAZARDS (cont.)		
MM-GEO-1 Soils Management (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stump Treatment when stumps cannot be removed: The treatments following tree removal must be universal throughout the park to avoid inadvertently spreading infection. Eradication of the disease is not possible, but its' spread can be managed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conifers: Treat all stumps (>6 inches in diameter in recreational use areas, >12 inches diameter in undeveloped areas) with Sporax within a few days of felling the tree. If a stump is ground, it still must be treated with Sporax, and then covered with soil. If the stump is removed, no chemical treatment is required. Remove all of the root material >3 inches in diameter. Standing trees that have been dead for less than one year must have stumps treated with Sporax once they are removed. - Deciduous: Oaks should be left whenever possible, if the tree must be cut, the entire stump and root system must be removed from the Park. - Disturb no more than 15 percent of the roots for any given tree. - Do not over-water oak trees. - Do not compact soil within drip lines of the tree. • Treatment of Infected Soils: Remove root material by sifting or sorting soil before backfilling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treatment of soils in an annosus zone. Only infected HA areas need to be treated for removal of root material. Standard specification for roots to be removed from disturbed soil: >3 inches diameter or >20 inches in length. Remove ALL stumps from excavation. - Do not move soil from infected areas. - Topsoil shall be salvaged and reused in the same place from which it was excavated. If the soil is to be windrowed and used later, it should be sorted for root chunks prior to storage. - Conserve and salvage topsoil for reuse. Materials will be reused to the maximum extent possible - All disturbed soil and fill slopes shall be stabilized in a manner consistent with the provisions of MM-HYD-1. 	
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY		
MM-HYD-1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Contractor shall prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that designates construction best management practices to be used to control the sources of fine sediment and to capture and filter it before entering the river. The SWPPP shall define the characteristics of the site, identify the type of construction that will be occurring, and describe the practices that will be implemented to control erosion and the release of pollutants in stormwater. At a minimum, the SWPPP shall address the following, as applicable:	Contractor

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (cont.)		
MM-HYD-1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (cont.)	<p>Stabilization Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stabilization practices to be implemented shall specify the intended stabilization practices, which may include one or more of the following: temporary seeding, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, erosion control mats, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, etc. On the daily Contractor Quality Control (CQC) Report, the Contractor shall record the dates when the major grading activities occur, (e.g., clearing and grubbing, excavation, embankment, and/or grading); when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site; and when stabilization practices are initiated. Unless otherwise directed by the Contracting Officer for the reasons below (i.e., unsuitable conditions or no activity for less than 21 days), stabilization practices shall be initiated as soon as practicable, in any portion of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but no more than 14 calendar days after the activities cease. Unsuitable Conditions - Where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 14th day after construction activity temporarily or permanently ceases is precluded by unsuitable conditions caused by the weather, stabilization practices shall be initiated as soon as practicable after conditions become suitable. No Activity for Less Than 21 Days - Where construction activity will resume on a portion of the site within 21 days from when activities ceased (e.g., the total time period that construction activity is temporarily ceased is less than 21 days), then stabilization practices do not have to be initiated on that portion of the site by the 14th day after construction activity temporarily ceased. <p>Structural Practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor shall implement structural practices to divert flows from exposed soils, temporarily store flows, or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site. Structural practices shall be implemented in a timely manner during the construction process to minimize erosion and sediment runoff. Location and details of installation of structural practices shall be depicted on the construction drawings. <p>Silt Fences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor shall provide silt fences as a temporary structural practice to minimize erosion and sediment runoff. Silt fences shall be properly installed to effectively retain sediment immediately after completing each phase of work where erosion would occur in the form of sheet and rill erosion (e.g. clearing and grubbing, excavation, embankment, and grading). Silt fences shall be installed in the locations indicated on the drawings or as needed based on Contractor operations. Final removal of silt fence barriers shall be upon approval by the Contracting Officer. Silt fences shall extend a minimum of 16 inches above the ground surface and shall not exceed 34 inches above the ground surface. Filter fabric shall be from a continuous roll cut to the length of the barrier to avoid the use of joints. When joints are unavoidable, filter fabric shall be spliced together at a support post, with a minimum 6-inch overlap, and securely sealed. A trench shall be excavated approximately 4 inches wide and 4 inches deep on the upslope side of the location of the silt fence. The 4-inch by 4-inch trench shall be backfilled and the soil compacted over the filter fabric. Silt fences shall be removed upon approval by the COR. 	

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility																					
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (cont.)																							
<p>MM-HYD-1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (cont.)</p>	<p>Straw Bales</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Straw bales are not authorized for use in storm water control at YNP. They have the potential to introduce exotic species into the Park environment. <p>Diversion Dikes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversion dikes shall have a maximum channel slope of 2 percent and shall be adequately compacted to prevent failure. The minimum height measured from the top of the dike to the bottom of the channel shall be 18 inches. The minimum base width shall be 6 feet and the minimum top width shall be 2 feet. The Contractor shall ensure that the diversion dikes are not damaged by construction operations or traffic. Diversion dikes shall be located as shown on the drawings or as needed based on Contractor operations. Location of diversion dikes shall be fully coordinated with cultural and natural environmental protection requirements described in Section 01355, Natural, Cultural, and Physical Resources Protection. <p>Filter Fabric</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The geotextile shall comply with the requirements of ASTM D 4439, and shall consist of polymeric filaments that are formed into a stable network such that filaments retain their relative positions. The filament shall consist of a long-chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85 percent by weight of ester, propylene, or amide, and shall contain stabilizers and/or inhibitors added to the base plastic to make the filaments resistance to deterioration due to ultraviolet and heat exposure. Synthetic filter fabric shall contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of six months of expected usable construction life at a temperature range of 0 to 120 degrees F. The filter fabric shall meet the following requirements: <table border="1" data-bbox="506 899 1451 1149"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="783 899 1182 922">FILTER FABRIC FOR SILT SCREEN FENCE</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="506 938 684 961"><u>Physical Property</u></th> <th data-bbox="894 938 1045 961"><u>Test Procedure</u></th> <th data-bbox="1224 938 1451 961"><u>Strength Requirement</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 977 638 1000">Grab Tensile</td> <td data-bbox="894 977 1037 1000">ASTM D 4632</td> <td data-bbox="1276 977 1409 1000">100 lbs. min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1016 663 1039">Elongation (%)</td> <td></td> <td data-bbox="1276 1016 1388 1039">30 % max.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1055 663 1078">Trapezoid Tear</td> <td data-bbox="894 1055 1037 1078">ASTM D 4533</td> <td data-bbox="1276 1055 1388 1078">55 lbs. min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1094 625 1117">Permittivity</td> <td data-bbox="894 1094 1037 1117">ASTM D 4491</td> <td data-bbox="1276 1094 1360 1117">0.2 sec⁻¹</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="506 1133 716 1156">AOS (U.S. Std Sieve)</td> <td data-bbox="894 1133 1037 1156">ASTM D 4751</td> <td data-bbox="1276 1133 1352 1156">20-100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Silt Fence Stakes and Posts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor may use either wooden stakes or steel posts for fence construction. Wooden stakes utilized for silt fence construction, shall have a minimum cross section of 2 inches by 2 inches when hardwood is used and 4 inches by 4 inches when softwood is used, and shall have a minimum length of 5 feet. Steel posts (standard "U" or "T" section) utilized for silt fence construction, shall have a minimum weight of 1.33 pounds per linear foot and a minimum length of 5 feet. <p>Identification Storage and Handling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filter fabric shall be identified, stored and handled in accordance with ASTM D 4873. 	FILTER FABRIC FOR SILT SCREEN FENCE			<u>Physical Property</u>	<u>Test Procedure</u>	<u>Strength Requirement</u>	Grab Tensile	ASTM D 4632	100 lbs. min.	Elongation (%)		30 % max.	Trapezoid Tear	ASTM D 4533	55 lbs. min.	Permittivity	ASTM D 4491	0.2 sec ⁻¹	AOS (U.S. Std Sieve)	ASTM D 4751	20-100	
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APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (cont.)		
MM-HYD-1 Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (cont.)	<p>Maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor shall maintain the temporary and permanent vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures, and other protective measures in good and effective operating condition by performing routine inspections to determine condition and effectiveness, by restoration of destroyed vegetative cover, and by repair of erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures. The following procedures shall be followed to maintain the protective measures. Silt fences shall be inspected in accordance with the below paragraph, Inspections. Any required repairs shall be made promptly. Close attention shall be paid to the repair of damaged silt fence resulting from end runs and undercutting. Should the fabric on a silt fence decompose or become ineffective, and the barrier is still necessary, the fabric shall be replaced promptly. Sediment deposits shall be removed when deposits reach one-third of the height of the barrier. When a silt fence is no longer required, it shall be removed with approval of COR. The immediate area occupied by the fence and any sediment deposits shall be shaped to an acceptable grade. Diversion dikes shall be inspected in accordance with the below paragraph, Inspections. Close attention shall be paid to the repair of damaged diversion dikes and necessary repairs shall be accomplished promptly. When diversion dikes are no longer required, they shall be shaped to an acceptable grade. <p>Inspections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor shall inspect disturbed areas of the construction site, areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation that have not been finally stabilized, stabilization practices, structural practices, other controls, and area where vehicles exit the site at least once every 7 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of any storm that produces 0.5 inches or more rainfall at the site. Where sites have been finally stabilized, such inspection shall be conducted at least once every month. Disturbed areas and areas used for material storage that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Discharge locations or points shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Locations where vehicles exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of offsite sediment tracking. For each inspection conducted, the Contractor shall prepare a report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) and qualifications of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, maintenance performed, and actions taken. The report shall be furnished to the COR within 24 hours of the inspection as a part of the Contractor's daily CQC Report. A copy of the inspection report shall be maintained on the job site. 	
MM-HYD-2 Non-Hazardous Liquid Waste Management	<p>Waste water from construction activities, such as onsite material processing, concrete curing, foundation and concrete clean-up, water used in concrete trucks, forms, etc. shall not be allowed to enter water ways or to be discharged prior to being treated to remove pollutants. The Contractor shall dispose of the construction related wastewater off Government property in accordance with all Federal, State, Regional and Local laws and regulations.</p> <p>Water contaminated with silt, grout, or other construction by-product must be pumped to a holding tank. Location of the holding tank will be proposed by Contractor and approved by Contracting Officer.</p>	Contractor

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (cont.)		
MM-HYD-3 Hazardous Materials and Wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potentially hazardous substances to be used on the job site. • Identify handling procedures to ensure that hazardous substances are not released into the air, water, or ground. • Comply with Federal, State, and local laws and regulations for storage, handling, and disposal of these materials. • Storage of hazardous or flammable chemicals in the staging area or elsewhere on the site is prohibited except as approved by the Contracting Officer. • Hazardous materials shall not be discarded into the jobsite debris or waste-disposal facilities. • Empty containers shall be removed from the site and disposed of in a manner prescribed by law. • Used lubricants and used oil to be discarded shall be stored in marked corrosion-resistant containers and recycled or disposed in accordance with 40 CFR 279, State, and local laws and regulations. • A copy of the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and the maximum quantity of each hazardous material to be on site at any given time is to be maintained on site and submitted to the Contracting Officer. • Before new hazardous materials are brought on site or removed from the site, the MSDS file shall be updated and submitted to the Contracting Officer. 	Contractor
MM-HYD-4 Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP)	<p>The California Regional Water Quality Control Board has issued a Cleanup and Abatement Order and Time Schedule Order to Yosemite National Park ordering that no sewage spills occur. The Contractor shall be required to follow the requirements of the Order and shall prepare a Spill Prevention and Response Plan and take appropriate spill prevention measures during all phases of the work. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board requires a minimum of 10 days to review the SPRP. All recommendations by the Board will be implemented at no additional cost to the NPS.</p> <p>The primary purpose of the SPRP is to prevent sewage spills from occurring by proper planning and protection of the project area, and then to respond to any sewage spills that may occur during the course of this project including appropriate notification of staff. The Plan will be general in nature and typical to all phases of the work with site specific plans required for each area involving trenching or any work with the possibility of accessing the existing system. The sewer lines are located throughout Yosemite Valley and in close proximity to waterways and stream channels such that spilled sewage could possibly reach the Merced River.</p> <p>The SPRP is structured in two parts – first a Spill Prevention Plan and then a Spill Response Plan. The Spill Prevention Plan (SPP) includes evaluation of specific conditions, set-up of containment for actual construction work as well as for bypass pumping. Sewer bypasses must be constructed to tie existing lines into the new system and to tie the new system into the existing system. The Spill Response Plan (SRP) includes the initial response to stop and contain a spill, notification of staff, clean-up, and follow-up documentation. The SPP and the SRP together comprise the entire SPRP. A template of a plan follows at the end of this Section. An electronic version of this template will be provided to the successful bidder.</p> <p>All Contractor employees are required to be trained in the Spill Prevention Control in accordance with this SPRP.</p>	Contractor

APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
<i>HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY (cont.)</i>		
MM-HYD-5 Hazardous Materials Spill Prevention and Response Plan	<p>Contractor shall provide a Hazardous Materials Spill Prevention and Response Plan to address spill prevention and response measures for hazardous substances used on site, including fuels. Prior to the start of work, the Contractor shall submit a plan that complies with YNP, Federal and State requirements and allows contractors to properly notify officials in the event of an emergency occurring during construction activities. YNP requirements include, and the plan shall state, at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During non-work operations, stationary equipment shall be parked over specially prepared containment pads designed to trap any leaking oil, fuel, or hydraulic fluids. • Inspect construction site daily for proper storage of hazardous materials, proper parking of equipment on containment pads, and for hydraulic and oil leaks of equipment, tighten hoses, and ensure they are in good condition. • Routine oiling and lubrication shall be conducted in areas with secondary containment using Best Management Practices (BMPs) at all times. Refueling of equipment in wetlands or stream channel areas is not allowed at any time. • Contractor shall maintain secondary containment for all equipment operating with fluids (such as drilling) or when direct discharge of leakage, spills, or other source of construction or equipment fluids can flow directly to any streambed, whether flowing with water or dry. Containment shall be designed and installed so as to prevent accidental spills into streambeds in the event of mechanical failure or hose breakage. • Contractor shall maintain spill response materials on the project site when using heavy equipment to ensure rapid response to small spills. These materials shall include absorbent pads, booms, or other materials as appropriate to contain oil, hydraulic fluid, solvents, and hazardous material spills. A list of the spill response materials to be kept on site shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer. • Contractor shall provide names and phone numbers of appropriate contractor's personnel to be contacted at any time (24 hours per day) regarding accidental release of hazardous substances to air, soil or water. This list shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer and a copy visibly displayed in work areas on site. • Contractor shall have the Contracting Officer's and other appropriate Government emergency numbers posted and shall immediately notify the Contracting Officer or other Government representative on any accidental release of hazardous substances to air, soil or water. • Hazardous or flammable chemicals shall be prohibited from storage in the staging area, except for those substances identified in the Oil and Hazardous Materials Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan. Hazardous waste materials shall be immediately removed from project site in approved containers. • Comply with all applicable regulations and policies during the removal and remediation of asbestos, lead paint, and polychlorinated biphenyls. 	Contractor
MM-HYD-6 Establish Boundary of Riparian Buffer Zone	<p>Prior to developing construction design documents for projects within the river corridor, the contractor shall survey the ordinary high water mark; the determination of the high water mark will be in accordance with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers guidance. Survey(s) of the ordinary high water mark will be used to determine the boundary of the riparian buffer. All new development shall be located outside of the riparian buffer, which encompasses the area within 150 feet of the ordinary high water mark on both sides of the river.</p>	Contractor

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
VEGETATION AND WETLANDS		
<p>MM-VEG-1 Protection from Exotic Plant Species</p>	<p>The park and contractor shall undertake measures to prevent the introduction of exotic species in the project area and staging areas. All earth moving equipment must enter the Park free of dirt, dust, mud, seeds, or other potential contaminant. Equipment exhibiting any dirt or other material attached to frame, tires, wheels, or other parts shall be thoroughly cleaned by the Contractor before entering the Park.</p> <p>All equipment will be directed to the El Portal Maintenance Facility for inspection prior to commencing work. Areas inspected shall include, but not be limited to, tracks, track guard/housings, belly pans/under covers, buckets, rippers, and other attachments.</p> <p>Equipment that does not pass inspection will be turned around to the nearest cleaning facility outside the park. If vehicles are unable to drive to El Portal due to size or load restrictions, vehicles will be inspected at a mutually agreed site by the Contracting Officer prior to entering the Park. The Contractor shall notify the Construction manager at least two work days (not including weekends) prior to bringing any equipment into the Park. Equipment found to have entered the Park with potential contaminants will be removed from the Park at the direction of the Contracting Officer at Contractor's sole expense.</p> <p>Contractor shall minimize ground disturbance to the greatest extent possible.</p> <p>The contractor shall get approval in writing from the Contracting Officer for fill material that must be used in a way or stored in a location not clearly specified in the contract.</p> <p>Fill materials used within the top 12 inches of finished grade are required to be free of exotic and noxious weed species and shall have the source locations approved by the Contracting Officer. The Contractor shall submit to the Contracting Officer a list of proposed sources for imported fill materials requiring certification 30 calendar days in advance of importing material. The presence of noxious weed species is grounds for rejection of the source.</p> <p>If exotic weed species are found or suspected, the Contractor may be required to strip the top 12 inches of source material and only import sub-surface material and/or sterilize the material, at the Contracting Officer's discretion. The presence of the following particularly noxious weed species are grounds for rejection of the source: spotted knapweed, yellow star-thistle, perennial pepperweed, broom species, and other species on the California State List of Noxious Weeds. If spraying is required, the Contractor shall provide a licensed operator to spray according to applicable state regulations and park management guidelines (e.g., the Invasive Species Management Plan). The Contractor shall not spray any herbicides until approved in writing by the Contracting Officer.</p> <p>Drain and flush all pumps, tanks, live wells, buckets and other containers that might carry water contaminated with exotic plants and animals, such as the zebra mussel, prior to bringing equipment into the park. Thoroughly wash all hauling tanks and equipment using a hard spray from a garden hose. If equipment was used in infested waters, use the following steps to clean the equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash with hot water (140 F or 40 C) or a high pressure washer (250 pounds per square inch). Remove all aquatic weeds -- they can carry zebra mussels. • Disinfect equipment. Recent research shows that disinfection of nets and equipment with benzalkonium chloride at typical treatment rates (10 milligrams per liter for 24 hours, 100 milligrams per liter for 3 hours, or 250 milligrams per liter for 15 minutes) will effectively eliminate most exotic animals. Two other commonly used disinfectants, calcium hypochlorite and iodine, are ineffective against zebra mussels. 	<p>Yosemite National Park; Contractor</p>

APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
VEGETATION AND WETLANDS (cont.)		
MM-VEG-1 Protection from Exotic Plant Species (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult zebra mussels can live more than a week out of water in moist, shaded areas. Dry pumps, nets and other equipment used in infested waters in the sun for two to four days after cleaning. If adult mussels are present, dry equipment for two weeks. 	
MM-VEG-2 Vegetation Inventory and Assessment	<p>Plant Condition Inventory: The Contractor and the Contracting Officer or designated representative, shall perform an on-site inventory of trees and other overall vegetation features within or near to the work limits. A print of the contract drawings showing tree locations and a photo record will be used to note condition of trees and vegetation. This annotated drawing will be retained by the Contracting Officer for use during the final walk-through and tree/vegetation assessment. This walk through shall be a part of the project closeout requirements (see Section 01770, Project Closeout).</p> <p>On-site inventory shall be scheduled in coordination with the pre-construction conference.</p> <p>Avoid construction, trenching, grading, paving, and staging within the drip line of valley oaks (<i>Quercus lobata</i>) and black oaks (<i>Quercus Keloggii</i>). If removal, damage or such activity cannot be avoided, contractor shall consult with the Park Botanist to develop a mitigation strategy prior to construction in addition to the measures outlined below. Access to work sites requiring travel through undeveloped areas outside the work limits must be approved by the contracting officer.</p> <p>Provide temporary barriers (e.g., orange construction fence) to protect existing trees, plants and critical root zones that are designated to remain, but are: (1) within the construction limits; 2) on or just outside the construction limits; (3) within the clearing limits (i.e., the zone extending 5 feet beyond the staked construction limits); or (4) on, or just outside the clearing limit line. Barriers shall be in place before construction begins.</p> <p>Trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, and other vegetative features indicated and defined on the construction drawings to be preserved shall be clearly identified by marking, fencing, or any other approved techniques. The Contractor shall restore vegetative features damaged or destroyed during construction operations outside the limits of the approved work area.</p> <p>Except in areas indicated on the drawings or specified to be cleared, the Contractor shall not remove, cut, deface, injure, or destroy resources including trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, topsoil, and landforms without approval. No ropes, cables, or guys shall be fastened to or attached to any trees for anchorage unless specifically authorized.</p> <p>Removal of trees will be performed by YNP in advance of Contractor's work. Should it be determined during the course of work that additional trees or tree roots require removal, Contractor shall notify the Contracting Officer who will coordinate an inspection and determination by the appropriate authorities whether to remove the tree or not.</p> <p>After tree removal, large roots may remain in the ground. Contractor shall be responsible for carefully removing in-ground tree roots of removed trees to permit excavation, drilling, or other ground penetrating construction activities. During tree root removal, do not use backhoes, chains, or other equipment in a manner that will harm roots of adjacent trees.</p> <p>Minimize disturbance to tree trunks and root zones to prevent damage to trees.</p> <p>Adjust trenches and other excavations to keep them beyond the drip line wherever possible.</p> <p>Attempt to maintain the following minimum clearances between the edges of tree trunks and excavation:</p>	Yosemite National Park; Contractor

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
VEGETATION AND WETLANDS (cont.)		
<p>MM-VEG-2 Vegetation Inventory and Assessment (cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for trees more than 30-inch-in-diameter - 10 feet • for trees between 15-inch and 30-inch-in-diameter - 8 feet • for trees less than 15-inch-in-diameter - 5 feet <p>Adjust the survey line, as necessary to maintain required clearances.</p> <p>Notify the Contracting Officer of any proposed trenches or other excavations within the drip line of trees.</p> <p>Steps to Mitigate Damage to Roots Due to Excavation:</p> <p>Take steps (as called for below) to mitigate damage to tree roots due to excavation, wherever the following circumstances apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wherever excavation must take place within the drip line of oak trees regardless of diameter. • Wherever excavation must take place within the drip line of trees other than oaks, for all trees 12 inches or larger in diameter. <p>Trees which are anticipated to meet these criteria and therefore require steps to mitigate damage to roots due to excavation are shown on the drawings. Adjustments in trench alignment or other factors may result in variations in which trees are affected. The Contractor shall accommodate these variations at no additional expense to the Government.</p> <p>Following are the steps which are required to mitigate damage to roots due to excavation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavate carefully where tree roots might be encountered. Where roots 2 inches and larger are encountered, hand excavate as required to prevent damage to roots. Tunnel under roots to be saved, hand excavating as necessary. • Do not cut roots over 2-inch-in-diameter without approval of Contracting Officer. • Cleanly saw-cut roots between 1-inch and 2-inch-in-diameter where they interfere with work; do not cut roots except as necessary. Roots between 1-inch and 2-inch-in-diameter which must be cut shall be cleanly saw-cut near the edge of trench closest to the tree to prevent roots from being dislodged from soil by equipment. • Avoid soil compaction within plant root zones with heavy equipment and vehicles within the project work limits. • Do not cut wheels or make sharp turns with wheeled or tracked equipment in root zones. • Do not pile excavated soil against tree trunks. • Do not mechanically compact soils in undeveloped areas except to meet minimum compaction requirements as approved by the contracting officer. • Maintain original soil topography in plant root zones whenever possible. <p>Preserve tree snags where feasible as potential bat or bird habitat.</p>	

APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
VEGETATION AND WETLANDS (cont.)		
<p>MM-VEG-3 Plant Appraisal</p>	<p>If the Contractor destroys or injures trees and vegetation designated for protection or outside the work limits, the Contractor will be assessed damages prior to final progress payment.</p> <p>Replacement costs for damaged vegetation will be computed according to the method described in the International Society of Arboriculture's 1992 Guide for Plant Appraisal. This method is based on the cost of the largest commonly available tree or shrub, with modifications based on species value, condition, and location. A trained arborist or professional plant appraiser from the California region will be hired by the NPS to make the damage appraisal. The arborist's fees will be included in the damage assessment.</p> <p>This damage appraisal process will be triggered by any of the following types of damage to vegetation outside the work limits or unauthorized disturbance of vegetation within the work limits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of any tree or shrub. • Pruning or removal of more than 30 percent of a tree or shrub canopy. • Removal or fracture of any limb or trunk that is one of the major structural entities of the damaged plant. • Removal or fracture of any limb greater than 12 inches in diameter. • Bark damage or removal around more than 30 percent of the trunk circumference. • Trenching or soil disturbance within the critical root zone that is deeper than 1-foot unless shown on the Drawings. <p>If the damaged vegetation is protected under the Endangered Species Act or other special legislation, additional penalties may be assessed as per consultation with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.</p> <p>Pruning or removal of vegetation shall be supervised by Contracting Officer. The designated personnel may designate plant species for salvage. When authorized and supervised by the Contracting Officer, the Contractor is exempted from any penalties that might be assessed due to damage to vegetation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acceptable disturbance to roots is limited to 15 percent of the area under the drip line being either cut or filled. Any tree with more than 50 percent of its roots disturbed should be removed during construction at the direction of the Contracting Officer. • Wounds occurring from construction activity may be possible entry sites for disease spores. If a tree is accidentally injured during construction, it may need to be removed at the direction of the Contracting Officer. <p>Trench alignments or other factors may result in variations in which trees are affected. The Contractor shall accommodate these variations at no additional expense to the Government.</p> <p>Minor cuts and damaged areas shall be assessed by the Contracting Officer. Repair to the plant will be at the recommendation of the YNP personnel and approval of the Contracting Officer.</p>	<p>Yosemite National Park; Contractor</p>

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
VEGETATION AND WETLANDS (cont.)		
MM-VEG-4 Wetlands Delineation	Delineate wetlands and apply protection measures during construction. Wetlands shall be delineated by qualified National Park Service staff or certified wetland specialists and clearly marked prior to work. Perform activities in a cautious manner to prevent damage caused by equipment, erosion, siltation, etc.	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-VEG-5 Wetlands Regulation	The Contractor shall adhere at all times to the conditions of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Nationwide Permit No. 33, Temporary Construction, Access and Dewatering, with the following conditions as a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All work will be subject to the Standard and Technical Conditions of the Certification of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, a copy which will be provided to the Contractor. • Work in streambeds is to be performed in periods of low water conditions. Contractor shall monitor stream flow conditions and weather forecasts at all times during the course of the work. During thunderstorms or other intense rain conditions, streambeds at Yosemite can fill rapidly. Re-grade and restore disturbed areas to preexisting contours to maintain drainage patterns.	Contractor
MM-VEG-6 Wetlands Protection	The Contractor shall fence construction areas adjacent to aquatic habitats to prohibit the movement of aquatic species into the construction area and to control siltation and disturbance in aquatic habitats. The Contractor shall salvage and reuse wetland soils as fill to the maximum extent possible. The Contractor shall use trench plugs where designated on the drawings in wetland areas to prevent changes to natural flow patterns. During dewatering, intakes shall be completely screened with wire mesh not larger than 5 millimeters to prevent aquatic species from entering the pump system. Water shall be released or pumped downstream at an appropriate rate to maintain downstream flows during construction. Access routes to and through work locations in the meadows and wetlands shall be planked with 1 1/8" plywood, stabilization mats or other method approved by the contracting officer.	Yosemite National Park, Project Manager; Contractor
MM-VEG-7 Monitoring	Ongoing monitoring undertaken by Yosemite's interdisciplinary Visitor Use and Impacts Monitoring Program regularly assesses conditions in meadows and along riverbanks, providing important information on the success of restoration efforts. In addition, the park performs regular monitoring for invasive plants, stock use impacts, wildlife abundance and diversity, and visitor experience. To evaluate the success of particular restoration actions, monitoring plans will be implemented specific to each restoration project. Geophysical and biological parameters will be monitored over time to determine restoration success and recovery rates. Pre and post-restoration vegetation and soil sampling and photo points are examples of monitoring to measure project success.	Yosemite National Park; Contractor

APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
WILDLIFE AND SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES		
MM-WL-1 Fish and Wildlife Protection	<p>The Contractor and Contractor’s employees shall not feed any animals within Yosemite National Park.</p> <p>The Contractor shall make all reasonable efforts in accordance with the plans and specifications for the protection of threatened or endangered or candidate species including their habitat in accordance with Federal, State, Regional, and local laws and regulations.</p> <p>Contractor shall schedule construction activities with seasonal consideration of wildlife lifecycles to minimize impacts during sensitive periods (i.e., after bird nesting seasons, when bats are neither hibernating nor have young, etc); limit the effects of light and noise on adjacent habitat through controls on construction equipment; and provide adequate education and enforcement to limit construction worker activities that are destructive to wildlife and habitats.</p> <p>Contractor shall maintain routes of escape from excavated pits and trenches for animals that might fall in. During construction activities, Contractor personnel shall maintain vigilance for animals caught in excavations and take appropriate action to free them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation pits shall have a ramp or incline at either end to allow for human and wildlife escape. • Each morning prior to commencing work activities, Contractor shall inspect construction site for trapped wildlife in excavation pits and carefully remove. If necessary, contact the Contracting Officer for assistance. 	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-WL-2 Bear Precautions	<p>Bears may be present at any location within the YNP boundaries, including at the project site. The Contractor shall incorporate the following precautions in all activities within the YNP boundary.</p> <p>All food, toiletries, and scented items (i.e., bug spray) shall be placed in bear boxes at the construction site provided by the Contractor. Bear boxes must remain closed and latched at all times, unless items are being retrieved. No food, toiletries, or scented items shall be stored in vehicles or left out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All food waste and food-related waste shall be disposed of in accordance with Non-Hazardous Solid Wastes requirements described elsewhere within this section. • All vehicles shall be checked daily to ensure that no items that may attract bears remain inside an unattended vehicle. Items that shall not be left in vehicles include canned food, drinks, soap, cosmetics, toiletries, domestic trash, recyclable food containers, ice chests, grocery bags, and unwashed items used for preparing or eating meals. • All windows and doors in recreational vehicles or trailers used for lodging or office space shall be closed and latched when not occupied. • The Contractor shall walk the job site at the end of each day and check for trash, food, and food-related items remaining at the site and dispose of the items in a bear-proof receptacle. • Proper food storage is important to the welfare of the Yosemite bear population and is required by law. The Contractor shall receive and all Contractor personnel shall read a brochure entitled, The Bears are not to Blame, provided by NPS staff as a courtesy. Contractor staff shall call the Save-a-Bear hotline (209) 372-0322 to report overflowing trash containers, improperly stored food, or bear sightings. 	Contractor

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
WILDLIFE AND SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES (cont.)		
MM-WL-3 Special Status Plant Species	If special-status plant species are identified within the construction disturbance zone, in particular within restoration and revegetation areas, avoid special-status plant populations to the extent feasible during construction activities. If it is not feasible for construction activities to avoid special status plant species, species conservation measures will be developed in coordination with Yosemite National Park natural resources staff. Measures may include salvage of special-status plants for use in revegetating disturbed areas and transplantation of special-status plants wherever possible using methods and monitoring identified in the revegetation plan, monitoring to ensure successful revegetation, protection of plantings, and replacement of unsuccessful plant materials if practicable.	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-WL-4 Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Conservation Guidelines	Yosemite National Park and Contractor shall adhere to the “Conservation Guidelines for the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle” (USFWS 1999) to avoid and minimize adverse impacts on the federally listed valley elderberry longhorn beetle. The guidelines specify avoidance and protection measures; transplantation specifications; requirements for planting additional seedlings, cuttings, and associated native species; monitoring; and reporting. Establish an estimated 1.53 acre conservation area at the Greenemeyer Sand Pit for elderberry shrubs and required additional species, pending specifications of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Biological Opinion for the final Merced River Plan/EIS.	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-WL-5 Construction Timing	Schedule construction activities with seasonal consideration of wildlife lifecycles to minimize impacts during sensitive periods (i.e., after bird nesting seasons, when bats are neither hibernating nor have young, etc).	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-WL-6 Bat Habitat Protection Guidelines	A qualified bat biologist will conduct surveys prior to construction to evaluate whether habitat that will be affected by the proposed action provide hibernacula or nursery colony roosting habitat for bat species. If bats are detected during reproduction or hibernation periods, disturbance of potential habitat will be delayed until the bats can be excluded from the area in a manner that does not adversely affect their survival or that of their young. If surveys conducted immediately prior to construction do not reveal any bat species present within the project area, then the action will begin within three days to prevent the destruction of any bats that could move into the area after the survey.	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-WL-7 Bird Habitat Protection Guidelines	Beginning in early spring, a park wildlife biologist will conduct bird surveys and review current owl reports to determine whether special status species are present and may be mating, nesting, or foraging in the project vicinity. If nesting birds are observed (e.g., discovered by workers) that are not special status species, the project manager will notify the park wildlife biologist who will recommend steps to avoid undesirable impacts to the nest or young.	Yosemite National Park, Project Manager

APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
LIGHTSCAPES		
MM-LITE-1 Yosemite Lighting Guidelines	All new sources of lighting, or substantial modifications to structures with existing sources of exterior lighting, shall conform to the standards set forth in the Yosemite Lighting Guidelines, available on the park's website at: http://www.nps.gov/yose/naturescience/dark-night-sky.htm .	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-LITE-2 Night Lighting During Construction	Minimize night lighting during work. If night lighting is necessary, design lighting to be minimal, directed downward, and shielded.	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
SOUNDSCAPES		
MM-NOI-1 Construction Work Plan and Schedule	<p>Contractor shall submit to the park for review and approval prior to commencement of construction a construction work plan/schedule that specifies the ways in which the contractor will minimize construction-related noise in noise-sensitive areas. At a minimum, the plan shall state the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all construction equipment has functional exhaust muffler systems. • Use hydraulically or electrically powered construction equipment, when feasible. • Locate stationary noise sources as far from sensitive receptors as possible. • Limit the idling of motors except as necessary (e.g., concrete mixing trucks). • A construction schedule that minimizes impacts to adjacent noise-sensitive activities. • Engine braking ("jake" brakes) shall not be used in lodging, camping or residential areas. Engine brakes that are used shall be muffled. • Continuous noise abatement is required to prevent disturbance and nuisance to Park visitors and workers and to the occupants of adjacent premises and surrounding areas. • If the Contracting Officer determines excessive noise is emanating from the construction site, the Contractor may be required to provide sound barriers to deflect noise transmission from visitor areas or other areas impacted by noise. <p>Construction noise shall be minimized through use of best available noise control techniques wherever feasible. Sound levels must be kept to a minimum at all times. Equipment and machinery shall not exceed 85 db when measured at 100 linear feet distance. Contractor shall use sound attenuated compressors and generators that comply with the most recent California Department of Transportation standards.</p>	Contractor

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility																																																														
SOUNDSCAPES (cont.)																																																																
<p>MM-NOI-2 Noise Management Levels</p>	<p>Contractor shall ensure that all construction equipment and practices adhere to the following noise limitations: Repetitive and/or intermittent, high-level noise: Permitted only during Daytime. Do not exceed the following dB(A) limitations at 50 feet:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="533 444 1541 540"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Sound Level in dB(A)</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Time Duration of Impact Noise</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">70</td> <td style="text-align: center;">More than 12 minutes in any hour</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">80</td> <td style="text-align: center;">More than 3 minutes in any hour</td> </tr> </table> <p>Maximum permissible construction equipment noise levels at 50 feet:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="533 589 1541 959"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Earthmoving</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>dB(A)</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Materials Handling</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>dB(A)</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Front Loaders</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> <td>Concrete Mixers</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Backhoes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> <td>Concrete Pumps</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dozers</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> <td>Cranes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tractors</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> <td>Derricks Impact</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scrapers</td> <td style="text-align: center;">80</td> <td>Pile Drivers</td> <td style="text-align: center;">95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Graders</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> <td>Jack Hammers</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trucks</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> <td>Rock Drills</td> <td style="text-align: center;">80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pavers, Stationary</td> <td style="text-align: center;">80</td> <td>Pneumatic Tools</td> <td style="text-align: center;">80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pumps</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> <td>Saws</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Generators</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> <td>Vibrators</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Compressors</td> <td style="text-align: center;">75</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Ambient Noise:</i> Maximum noise levels (dB) for receiving noise area at property line shall be as follows:</p> <table border="0" data-bbox="533 1060 1541 1198"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Residential receiving area</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Daytime: 65 dB</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Nighttime: 45 dB</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Commercial/Industrial receiving area</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Daytime: 67 dB</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">Nighttime: 65 dB</td> </tr> </table> <p>In the event the existing local ambient noise level exceeds the maximum allowable receiving noise level (dB), the receiving noise level maximum for construction operations shall be adjusted as follows:</p> <p>Residential receiving area: Maximum 3 additional dB above the local ambient as measured at property line. Commercial/Industrial receiving area: Maximum 5 additional dB above the local ambient as measured at the property line.</p>	<u>Sound Level in dB(A)</u>	<u>Time Duration of Impact Noise</u>	70	More than 12 minutes in any hour	80	More than 3 minutes in any hour	<u>Earthmoving</u>	<u>dB(A)</u>	<u>Materials Handling</u>	<u>dB(A)</u>	Front Loaders	75	Concrete Mixers	75	Backhoes	75	Concrete Pumps	75	Dozers	75	Cranes	75	Tractors	75	Derricks Impact	75	Scrapers	80	Pile Drivers	95	Graders	75	Jack Hammers	75	Trucks	75	Rock Drills	80	Pavers, Stationary	80	Pneumatic Tools	80	Pumps	75	Saws	75	Generators	75	Vibrators	75	Compressors	75			Residential receiving area	Daytime: 65 dB		Nighttime: 45 dB	Commercial/Industrial receiving area	Daytime: 67 dB		Nighttime: 65 dB	<p>Contractor</p>
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APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
SOUNDSCAPES (cont.)		
MM-NOI-3 Field Quality Control	<p>Contractor shall assess potential effects of construction noise on adjacent neighbors or facility occupants in accordance with ASTM E1686 and as follows:</p> <p>Ambient noise measurement: Measure at the property line at a height of at least four (4) feet above the immediate surrounding surface. Average the ambient noise level over a period of at least 15 minutes.</p> <p>Ambient noise measurement at urban sites: Conduct during morning peak traffic hour between 7 A.M. and 9 A.M. and afternoon peak traffic hour between 4 P.M. and 6 P.M. In addition, conduct a 24-hour measurement at the proposed project site to document the noise pattern throughout the day. Adjust and weight for seasonal and climatic variations.</p> <p>Monitor noise produced from construction operations in accordance with ASTM E1780.</p>	Contractor
AIR QUALITY		
MM-AIR-1 Dust Abatement Program	<p>The Yosemite National Park and/or a contractor (as appropriate) shall prepare, implement, and comply with a dust abatement program during construction. Measures include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water or apply soil stabilizers to disturbed areas; • When hauling dry materials, securely cover truck beds to prevent blowing dust or loss of debris; • Limit speeds to a maximum of 15 mph within construction areas. Slower speeds shall be maintained if necessary to reduce dust formation. • Minimize vegetation clearing; • Re-vegetate disturbed areas post construction; • At construction zone access points, prevent paved areas from accumulating mud, soils, and other organic materials. 	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-AIR-2 Equipment Exhaust Controls	<p>The Yosemite National Park and/or a contractor (as appropriate) shall prepare, implement, and comply with equipment exhaust controls program during construction. Measures include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Idling times shall be minimized either by shutting equipment off when not in use or reducing the maximum idling time to two minutes. Clear signage shall be provided for construction workers at all access points; • Require that all construction equipment, diesel trucks, and generators be equipped with Best Available Control Technology for emission reductions of NOx and PM; • Require all contractors use equipment that meets CARB's most recent certification standard for off-road heavy duty diesel engines; • Require all equipment operations to occur during daytime hours to minimize effects of local inversions; • Equipment operations shall be in accordance with all Federal and State air emission and performance laws and standards. • Vehicles or equipment with excessive emissions or discharging black smoke will be removed from operation immediately and may not be used until appropriate maintenance and repairs have corrected the emissions problem. 	Yosemite National Park; Contractor

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
VISITOR EXPERIENCE		
<p>MM-VEX-1 Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Management Measures</p>	<p>Waste, trash, and debris shall be controlled at all times and disposed in authorized containers in the Contractor’s staging area.</p> <p>All sanitary waste (garbage) must be disposed of in approved, bear-proof disposal bins. Provide lockable, bear-proof dumpsters with lids for waste (garbage) storage. Lids shall be equipped with carabineers/heavy wire lid locks. Verify that dumpster lids are secure at close of work each day.</p> <p>Construction debris (rubbish) may be stored in unlidded dumpsters or construction debris truck/trailers and removed on a regular basis. Do not mingle sanitary or green waste with construction debris.</p> <p>All large, normally open top, waste bins or dumpsters shall be lidded and clearly marked “ No Food or Trash” .</p> <p>All construction personnel shall adhere to park regulations concerning food storage and refuse management.</p> <p>The Contractor shall designate an employee to police the work site daily for waste, wrappers, food packaging and the like. All waste shall be picked up and disposed of in lidded bear-proof dumpsters.</p> <p>Green waste shall be segregated from other non-green waste for processing at disposal site.</p> <p>Burying or burning of trash and debris on-site is not permitted. All un-used materials, trash, and debris shall be the property of the Contractor and shall be transported outside of the YNP boundary for disposal in accordance with law.</p> <p>Remove debris from permanently closed spaces prior to enclosing them.</p> <p>Properly secure trash during the workday and remove all trash from site at the end of each workday</p>	<p>Yosemite National Park; Contractor</p>
<p>MM-VEX-2 Scenic Resource Protection</p>	<p>Fence construction staging areas and construction activity areas to visually screen construction activity and materials.</p> <p>Consolidate construction equipment and materials to the staging areas at the end of each work day to limit the visual intrusion of construction equipment during nonwork hours.</p>	<p>Yosemite National Park; Contractor</p>
TRANSPORTATION		
<p>MM-TRA-1 Traffic Control Plan</p>	<p>Contractor shall prepare a Traffic Control Plan. This plan shall include but not be limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps showing how any detour routes will be signed and controlled. • Submission of specific street closure and detour plans for each segment of the project no less than 3 weeks prior to beginning construction on any segment. • Description of how Contractor shall provide for the protection of pedestrians and bicyclists, and safe vehicle passage through the use of signs and flagpersons. In addition, address how access for emergency vehicles, chain-up areas and snow plow turn around areas, police, rangers, fire and disaster units shall be maintained at all times. • Show how any detour routes will be signed and controlled. Furnish and install all signs. Provide flagpersons as required. • Revise and update the Traffic Control Plan to reflect changes in the project schedule or sequence of work, as required. 	<p>Contractor</p>

APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
TRANSPORTATION (cont.)		
MM-TRA-1 Traffic Control Plan (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show measures to reduce erosion of temporary roadbeds by construction traffic, especially during wet weather. Plan shall include measures to minimize the amount of mud and dust transported onto paved public roads by vehicles or runoff. • Revise and update specific Traffic Control Plan to reflect changes in the project schedule as required, or to accommodate the traffic control plans of other projects concurrently under construction in the project vicinity or the Yosemite Valley. <p>The YNP Project Manager will provide temporary traffic routing and control information from other on-going or planned projects that may affect the Contractor's Traffic Control Plan. The Contractor shall accommodate the information from these other traffic control plans as necessary and bring any conflicts to the attention of the COR immediately.</p>	
MM-TRA-2 Road Closure Traffic Control and Detour Plans contents.	<p>Prepare and submit specific Road Closure Traffic Control and Detour Plans for each area of the project not less than 3 weeks before beginning construction on any segment. Provide for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary closure of both lanes of traffic (subject to the requirements listed herein) shall be limited to periods of 20 minutes maximum. Requests for additional closure periods shall be submitted in writing to the Contracting Officer a minimum of 7 days prior to any planned road closures. • Single lane traffic diversions shall comply with the detail in "Traffic Control System for Two Lane Conventional State Highways" in California Department of Transportation Standard Specifications, Section 02201, Paragraph 1.1 D. 	Contractor
MM-TRA-3 Traffic Control Devices	<p>Traffic control devices shall be provided in sufficient quantities and types as required to provide safe and adequate traffic control.</p> <p>During hours of darkness, approved lights and/or flares shall be included, in proper working order, to illuminate signs and hazards and alert approaching traffic.</p> <p>Barricades shall be furnished and maintained along all open trenches in contact with traffic.</p> <p>No work may begin on any day or at any time before traffic control devices have been placed, test driven and, if required, adjusted and revised.</p> <p>All traffic control devices shall be placed in accordance with the Manual of Traffic Controls and favorably reviewed Traffic Control Plan.</p> <p>Locations of devices shall be adjusted to suit the conditions and circumstances of each detour situation. In all cases, signs shall be placed to most effectively convey their messages to approaching traffic.</p> <p>Immediately after traffic control devices have been placed, the detour shall be test driven by the COR and Contractor's representative.</p> <p>Test drive shall include approach to the detour from each possible direction and traversing full length of each detour route.</p> <p>The Contractor shall adjust and revise all traffic control devices as determined to be required by test drive through and shall repeat test drive if determined necessary by the COR.</p> <p>The Contractor shall provide additional traffic control devices if required to maintain flow of traffic through construction operation.</p>	Contractor

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
TRANSPORTATION (cont.)		
<p>MM-TRA-3 Traffic Control Devices (cont.)</p>	<p>The Contractor shall maintain all traffic control devices, at proper locations and in proper working order, at all times during construction operations and whenever a hazard resulting from Contractor's operations exists.</p> <p>The Contractor shall adjust and revise traffic control devices, placement, etc., to suit changing conditions around construction operations.</p> <p>Traffic control devices shall remain in place at all times required to alert approaching traffic of upcoming hazards.</p> <p>After hazard has been removed, all traffic control devices shall be removed. Signs shall be removed or their messages covered.</p>	
<p>MM-TRA-4 Traffic Control Flaggers</p>	<p>The Contractor shall employ flaggers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As required for each specific detour. • At all locations on a construction site where barricades and warning signs cannot control the moving traffic. <p>Where flaggers are required, they shall be logically placed in relation to the equipment or operation so as to give adequate warning and shall be placed approximately 100 feet ahead of impact point.</p> <p>A warning sign shall be placed ahead of the flagger reading: "Flagger Ahead." The distance between the sign and the flagger should be based on the average traffic speed, allowing approximately 50 feet for each 10 miles per hour.</p> <p>During hours of darkness, flagger stations shall be illuminated such that the flagger will be clearly visible to approaching traffic. Lights for illuminating the flagger station shall receive favorable review by the COR.</p> <p>The flagger shall be provided with and wear a red or orange warning garment when flagging. Flaggers shall be provided with approved hand signs and two way radios for communication.</p> <p>When flagging during hours of darkness, the flagger shall signal with a red light or flare and shall have a belt and suspender harness outside his garment fitted with reflectors or made from reflectorized cloth, unless the garment is well reflectorized in one of these ways.</p>	Contractor
<p>MM-TRA-5 Traffic Control and Maintenance</p>	<p>Traffic control and construction operations shall conform to the requirements of California Department of Transportation Standard Specifications, Section 12, except as modified herein.</p> <p>The Contractor shall provide, install, and maintain all necessary signs, lights, flares, barricades, markers, cones, flagmen, and other protective facilities and shall take all necessary precautions for the protection and for the convenience and safety of Park employees, public traffic, and Yosemite Concession Service operations. All such protective facilities and precautions to be taken shall conform to the U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways, Part VI-Traffic Control for Highway Construction and Maintenance Operations, latest edition, and as amended.</p> <p>Provide for the protection of pedestrians, bicyclists, and equestrians at all times.</p>	Contractor

APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
TRANSPORTATION (cont.)		
<p>MM-TRA-5 Traffic Control and Maintenance (cont.)</p>	<p>Provide adequate, safe, non-skid bridging material over trenches, including shoring when trenching in pavement areas to handle all types of vehicular traffic.</p> <p>Whenever the Contractor's operations create a hazardous condition, the Contractor shall furnish flagpersons and guards as necessary to give adequate warning of any dangerous conditions to be encountered, and shall furnish, erect, and maintain such fences, barricades, lights, signs, and other devices as necessary to prevent accidents and avoid damage or injury to persons. Employ flagpersons to direct traffic as required to ensure safe vehicular travel. While on duty, flagpersons and guards shall be equipped with orange safety wearing apparel and a paddle-type signal, which shall be clean and in good repair.</p> <p>Provide two-way programmable radios to flagpersons if they are not in sight of each other at all times, or if necessary to ensure safe passage of vehicles.</p> <p>Provide, install, and maintain all signs, barricades, posts, guards and notices whenever a road or trail must be completely closed. Note that if posts are installed in ground, Contractor must contact USA-Dig and Archaeological Monitor for clearance to avoid culturally-sensitive areas. Remove or cover signs in conflict with traffic control requirements.</p> <p>Provide for passage and access of emergency vehicles, police, rangers, fire and disaster units at all times. Contractor assumes any and all liability for any damages resulting from failure to provide said access.</p> <p>Replace permanent pavement markings and traffic signs upon completion of each phase of work.</p> <p>At the end of each day's work or as soon as the work is completed remove all traffic control devices no longer needed to permit free and safe passage of traffic. Removal shall be in reverse order of installation. The traveled way shall not be obstructed with material, bedding, trench soil, nor with barricades or excavations. Excavations shall be backfilled, covered with steel traffic plate covers, or otherwise suitably protected so that traffic can pass unobstructed, as required, at night or over weekends and holidays. Temporary road repairs shall include road base and cold mix as specified to maintain a smooth, hard surface. The Contractor shall provide weekend and holiday road maintenance and repairs as necessary.</p> <p>All roads shall be kept open for public travel at all times unless specific written permission to close or restrict the use of a particular road is given by the COR. The Contractor is responsible for snow and ice control within the project limits utilizing NPS approved methods. Permission shall be granted upon approval of the specific Street Closure Traffic Control and Detour Plan for the intended closure. In the event that closing of a particular road is approved, it shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to notify the COR to reconfirm the hours and dates of the street closure and routes of detours at least 7 calendar days in advance of their occurrence, and again to notify the COR when the travel restriction is discontinued.</p> <p>No materials or equipment shall be stored where it will interfere with the free and safe passage of public traffic, and at the end of each day's work and at other times when construction operations are suspended for any reason, the Contractor shall remove all equipment and other obstructions from that portion of the roadway to be opened for use by public traffic. No material or other obstructions shall be placed within 20 feet of fire hydrants, which shall at all times be readily accessible to the fire department, nor within 10 feet of United States mailboxes. Off-loading of materials at staging area shall be coordinated with the Contracting Officer as necessary.</p>	

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
TRANSPORTATION (cont.)		
MM-TRA-5 Traffic Control and Maintenance (cont.)	Traffic delays due to Contractor's activities and associated traffic control shall not exceed 20 minutes, unless prior written approval has been received from the Contracting Officer. Alternative access for Park visitors to all major features and facilities in the Park shall be maintained using the existing road system. Full access shall be provided year-round to the public for all operating Park facilities (hotels, campgrounds, bike paths, trails, stores, restaurants, museums, restrooms, etc.), unless the project includes closing, rehabilitating or reconstructing those facilities, except trail closures for equipment and material transfer or transport described in Section 01110, Summary of Work.	
HISTORIC STRUCTURES		
MM-HIST-1 Historic Road Character	To minimize the effect of new culvert construction on historic road character within the valley, new retaining walls in the vicinity of the road, if necessary, should be stone (not veneer), constructed using compatible stone in a form and masonry pattern that is compatible with the nearby historic period masonry.	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-HIST-2 Evaluation of The Ahwahnee Tennis Court	Prior to meadow restoration, the park shall, as per Section 106 of the NHPA, reevaluate the Ahwahnee tennis court for its continued integrity and eligibility as a contributor to the Ahwahnee Hotel Complex, and the extent to which the removal of the now defunct tennis court would impact the remaining contributors to the hotel complex. In the event that this resource is determined the maintain sufficient integrity to reflect its historic significance as a contributor, and that its loss would result in an adverse effect to the National Register hotel, in the event that avoidance is infeasible, the Park shall attempt resolution of adverse effects as per CFR § 800.6 establish appropriate mitigation of adverse effects through a Memorandum of Agreement between the Park and SHPO. Potential mitigation of impacts may include such actions as completing recordation through photographic and archival documentation, or providing for photographic interpretation of the site within the Ahwahnee Hotel.	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-HIST-3 Evaluation of Revetment Removal Sites	Prior to any ground disturbing activities associated with revetment, further analysis and possible documentation at each site would be required in order to assess potential adverse effects to historic resources.	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-HIST-4 Evaluation of Revetment Removal Sites	As per Section 106 of the NHPA, prior to construction or demolition activities, the Park shall survey the project area for potential impacts to historic buildings, structures, and districts within the project area of potential effect (APE). This will include a review of existing known historic resources for their continued integrity and eligibility for listing in the National Register, identification of currently unknown historic properties within the APE, determination of potential adverse effects and resolution of those effects in compliance with 36 CFR Part 800 – Protection of Historic Properties. Every effort shall be made to avoid adverse impacts. These efforts may include screening and/or sensitive design that would be compatible with cultural landscape resources.	Yosemite National Park; Contractor

APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
HISTORIC STRUCTURES (cont.)		
MM-HIST-5 Submittals	<p>Historic Preservation Treatment Program: The contractor shall submit a written plan for each phase or process including protection of surrounding materials during operations. Contractor shall describe in detail materials, methods, and equipment to be used for each phase of work.</p> <p>If alternative methods and materials to those indicated are proposed for any phase of work, contractor shall provide a written description including evidence of successful use on other, comparable projects, and program of testing to demonstrate effectiveness for use on this Project.</p> <p>The contractor shall document, through videotape or photograph and submit to the Contracting Officer prior to commencement of work, existing conditions of adjoining construction and site improvements, including finish surfaces that might be misconstrued as damage caused by historic treatment operations.</p>	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-HIST-6 Removed and Salvaged Historic Materials:	<p>Contractor shall handle removed and salvaged historic materials in accordance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean salvaged historic items. • Pack or crate items after cleaning. Identify contents of containers. • Store items in a secure area until delivery to the NPS. • Transport items to storage area approved by Contracting Officer. • Protect items from damage during transport and storage. • Do not dispose of items removed from existing construction without prior written consent of Contracting Officer. 	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-HIST-7 Removed and Reinstalled Historic Materials	<p>Contractor shall handle removed and reinstalled historic materials in accordance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean and repair historic items to functional condition adequate for intended reuse. • Pack or crate items after cleaning and repairing. Identify contents of containers. • Protect items from damage during transport and storage. • Reinstall items in locations indicated. Comply with installation requirements for new materials and equipment. Provide connections, supports, and miscellaneous materials necessary to make item functional for use indicated. 	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-HIST-8 Existing Historic Materials to Remain	<p>The contractor shall protect construction indicated to remain against damage and soiling during historic treatment. When permitted by Contracting Officer, items may be removed to a suitable, protected storage location during historic treatment, and cleaned and reinstalled, as appropriate, to their original locations after historic treatment operations are complete.</p>	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-HIST-9 Storage and Protection	<p>When removed from their existing location, contractor shall store historic materials within a weather-tight enclosure where they are protected from wetting by rain, snow, or ground water, and temperature variations. Contractor shall secure stored materials to ensure protection from theft.</p>	Yosemite National Park; Contractor

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
HISTORIC STRUCTURES (cont.)		
MM-HIST-9 Storage and Protection (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify removed items with an inconspicuous mark indicating their original location. • Develop a key plan when many similar items are scheduled for removal and reinstallation. 	
MM-HIST-10 Exterior Cleaning and Repairing	Contractor shall conduct exterior cleaning and repair of historic structures in accordance with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceed with the work only when forecasted weather conditions are favorable. • Not attempt repairs during rainy or foggy weather. Not apply primer, paint, putty, or epoxy when the relative humidity is above 80 percent. Not remove exterior elements of structures when rain is forecast or in progress. • Not perform exterior wet work when the air temperature is below 40 deg F (5 deg C). • Not begin cleaning, patching, or repairing when there is any likelihood of frost or freezing. • Not begin cleaning when either the air or the surface temperature is below 45 deg F (7 deg C) unless approved means are provided for maintaining a 45 deg F (7 deg C) temperature of the air and materials during, and for 48 hours subsequent to, cleaning. 	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-HIST-11 General Historic Resource Protection	Contractor shall undertake the following historic resource protection measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with manufacturer's written instructions for precautions and effects of products and procedures on adjacent building materials, components, and vegetation. • Ensure that supervisory personnel are present when work begins and during its progress. • Protect existing materials during installation of temporary protections and construction. Not deface or remove existing materials. • Obtain Contracting Officer approval prior to Attaching temporary protection to existing construction. • Protect landscape work adjacent to or within work areas as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide barriers to protect tree trunks. - Bind spreading shrubs. - Use coverings that allow plants to breathe and remove coverings at the end of each day. Do not cover plant material with a waterproof membrane for more than 8 hours at a time. - Set scaffolding and ladder legs away from plants. • Prior to the start of work or any cleaning operations, test drains and other water removal systems to ensure that drains and systems are functioning properly. • Notify Contracting Officer immediately of drains or systems that are stopped or blocked. Not begin Work of this Section until the drains are in working order. 	Yosemite National Park; Contractor

APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
HISTORIC STRUCTURES (cont.)		
MM-HIST-11 General Historic Resource Protection (cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a method to prevent solids including stone or mortar residue from entering the drains or drain lines. Clean out drains and drain lines that become blocked or filled by sand or any other solids because of work performed on corresponding project. • Protect storm drains from pollutants. Block drains or filter out sediments, allowing only clean water to pass. 	
MM-HIST-12 Protection During Application of Chemicals	<p>Contractor shall undertake the following during the application of chemicals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect persons, motor vehicles, surrounding surfaces of building being restored, building site, plants, and surrounding buildings from harm or damage resulting from applications of chemical cleaners and paint removers. • Comply with requirements in Division 01 Section "Temporary Facilities and Controls." • Cover adjacent surfaces with materials that are proven to resist chemical cleaners selected for Project unless chemicals being used will not damage adjacent surfaces. Use covering materials that contain only waterproof, UV-resistant adhesives. Apply masking agents to comply with manufacturer's written instructions. Do not apply liquid masking agent to painted or porous surfaces. When no longer needed, promptly remove masking to prevent adhesive staining. • Do not clean surfaces during winds of sufficient force to spread cleaning solutions to unprotected surfaces. • Neutralize and collect alkaline and acid wastes and dispose of outside park boundaries. • Dispose of runoff from chemical operations by legal means and in a manner that prevents soil erosion, undermining of paving and foundations, damage to landscaping, and water penetration into building interiors. 	Yosemite National Park; Contractor
MM-HIST-13 Protection During Use of Heat-Generating Equipment	<p>Contractor shall comply with the following procedures while performing work with heat-generating equipment, including welding, cutting, soldering, brazing, paint removal with heat, and other operations where open flames or implements utilizing heat are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain Contracting Officer's approval for operations involving use of open-flame or welding equipment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notification shall be given for each occurrence and location of work with heat-generating equipment. - Obtain the appropriate permit from the park as required. • As far as practical, use heat-generating equipment in shop areas or outside the building. • Before work with heat-generating equipment commences, furnish personnel to serve as a fire watch (or watches) for location(s) where work is to be performed. • Do not perform work with heat-generating equipment in or near rooms or in areas where flammable liquids or explosive vapors are present or thought to be present. Use a combustible gas indicator test to ensure that the area is safe. • Remove and keep the area free of combustibles, including, rubbish, paper, waste, etc., within area of operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If combustible material cannot be removed, provide fireproof blankets to cover such materials. 	Yosemite National Park; Contractor

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
HISTORIC STRUCTURES (cont.)		
<p>MM-HIST-13 Protection During Use of Heat-Generating Equipment (cont.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where possible, furnish and use baffles of metal or gypsum board to prevent the spraying of sparks or hot slag into surrounding combustible material. • Prevent the extension of sparks and particles of hot metal through open windows, doors, holes, and cracks in floors, walls, ceilings, roofs, and other openings. • Inspect each location of the day's work not sooner than 30 minutes after completion of operations to detect hidden or smoldering fires and to ensure that proper housekeeping is maintained. • Where sprinkler protection exists and is functional, maintain it without interruption while operations are being performed. If operations are performed close to automatic sprinkler heads, shield the individual heads temporarily with guards. 	
<p>MM-HIST-14 Historic Preservation Treatment Procedures</p>	<p>Contractor shall undertake the following historic preservation treatment procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain as much existing material as possible; repair and consolidate rather than replace. • Use additional material or structure to reinforce, strengthen, prop, tie, and support existing material or structure. • Use reversible processes wherever possible. • Use traditional replacement materials and techniques if possible. New work shall be distinguishable from old work and original materials and techniques. • Record the existing condition before commencing with repair work; document with preconstruction photos, sketches and field notes. Record repair work during construction with periodic construction photos and daily inspection reporting. Photo documentation is specified in Division 01 Section "Photo Documentation For Historic Preservation Projects" . • Prohibit smoking by personnel performing work on or near historic structures. • Notify Contracting Officer of visible changes in the integrity of material or components whether due to environmental causes including biological attack, UV degradation, freezing, or thawing; or due to structural defects including cracks, movement, or distortion. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not proceed with the work in question until directed by Contracting Officer. • Where Work requires existing features to be removed, cleaned, and reinstalled, perform these operations without damage to the material itself, to adjacent materials, or to the substrate. • Identify new or replacement materials and features with inconspicuous, permanent marks to distinguish them from original materials. Record the legend of identification marks and the locations of these marks on Record Drawings. • When cleaning, match samples of existing materials that have been cleaned and identified for acceptable cleaning levels. Avoid over-cleaning to prevent damage to existing materials during cleaning. Only the gentlest methods available should be attempted. Initiate cleaning using hand cleaning methods before introducing power cleaning methods and equipment. 	<p>Yosemite National Park; Contractor</p>

APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
HISTORIC STRUCTURES (cont.)		
MM-HIST-15 Plan-Specific Programmatic Agreement	Following agreement on the assessment of adverse effect to historic properties, the NPS and relevant consulting parties have engaged in consultation to develop measures to minimize or mitigate adverse effects pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.6. Where appropriate, the results of that consultation have been documented in the plan-specific Programmatic Agreement (see Appendix I). This agreement may include treatments established by the ACHP under 36 CFR Part 800.14(d) and may also defer to or build upon the 2008 Nationwide PA that streamlines the Section 106 process for actions not affecting or not adversely affecting historic properties. This agreement also diagrams the NHPA review process for actions requiring phased identification and/or phased assessment of adverse effects. Additional minimization and mitigation measures will be developed through this tiered compliance process.	
ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES		
MM-AR-1 Archeological Resources	<p>Train all members of the restoration/construction teams in proper handling of inadvertent discovery of archaeological resources. Training would involve information regarding the types of archeological materials that are likely present in the specific project area, how to identify archeological materials, and the procedures for contacting the appropriate parties in the event that archeological materials are encountered during restoration/construction activities.</p> <p>All restoration/construction personnel would be required to participate in the training, and written guidelines would be prepared and distributed to aid in identification of archeological materials and to inform workers of the procedures to follow in case of a discovery or potential discovery. If buried archeological resources such as flaked stone or groundstone, historic debris, building foundations, midden soils or human bone are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, work shall stop in that area and within a 100-foot radius of the find until a qualified archeologist can assess the significance of the find.</p> <p>Inadvertent discoveries would be treated in accordance with 36 CFR 800.13 (Protection of Historic Properties: Post-review discoveries). The archeological resource would be assessed for its eligibility for listing on the National Register in consultation with the SHPO and representatives of traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups (if it is an American Indian archeological site), and a determination of the project effects on the site would be made. If the site would be adversely affected, a treatment plan would also be prepared as needed during the assessment of the site's significance. Assessment of inadvertent discoveries may require archeological excavations and/or archival research to determine resource significance. Treatment plans would fully evaluate avoidance, project redesign, and data recovery alternatives before outlining actions proposed to resolve adverse effects.</p> <p>If human skeletal remains are encountered, protocols under federal and state law would apply. All work shall stop in the vicinity of the discovery, and the find would be secured and protected in place. The appropriate county coroner (Mariposa or Merced) and Park Archeologist would both be immediately notified. If a analyses determine that the remains are American Indian, and that no further coroner investigation of the cause of death is required, the coroner would then be required to contact the NAHC (pursuant to Section 7050.5[c] of the California Health and Safety Code) and the County Coordinator of Indian Affairs. The remains would also be treated in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Regulations at 43 CFR 10.4 (Inadvertent discoveries).</p>	Yosemite National Park; Contractor

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
<p>MM-AR-2 Ground Disturbance and Testing</p>	<p>Management actions involving moderate to severe ground disturbance (trail reroutes; formalization of social trails; excavations for subsurface utilities; development of campgrounds; removal of abandoned infrastructure and/or facilities, construction of buildings, structures, parking lots, and roads; topographic recontouring; decompaction and plant salvage; and actions that may focus visitor use at areas with sensitive surface resources) within or adjacent to the boundaries of known archeological sites shall be preceded by intensive surface survey and/or controlled subsurface testing, as determined appropriate given past studies and findings.</p> <p>Initial limited testing shall be conducted in the area(s) proposed for ground disturbance, to first determine if the presence of site components can be verified. If so, the methods of achieving the proposed action may be modified and/or relocated, if possible. If effects could not be avoided, archeological treatment measures would be site-specific and contingent on previous studies' results and the level of work proposed.</p>	<p>Yosemite National Park; Contractor</p>
<p>MM-AR-3 Ground Disturbance and Monitoring</p>	<p>A Government provided Archeological Monitor, and as necessary, Native American Monitor, will observe all ground-disturbing site work, including construction of temporary facilities at all culturally sensitive areas, from a safe location mutually agreed on by Contractor, Contracting Officer and Monitors. As new ground is broken, Monitors will examine excavated materials, using construction layout centerline and perimeter staking as a reference point to record locations of findings.</p> <p>Monitoring may also be included as part of a treatment plan for individual resources following initial testing as per MM-AR-2</p> <p>Prior to construction, mark with flagging all sensitive cultural resources to be protected within the project area identified per the requirements of the plans and specifications. Proper placement of flagging shall be verified by the Contracting Officer. Upon verification, erect necessary fencing to identify and protect cultural resources from disturbance.</p> <p>Do not begin ground-penetrating work such as excavation, trenching, drilling, or stump and root removal in culturally sensitive areas without the presence of Archeological Monitor, and if required, Native American Monitor.</p> <p>The archeological monitor shall record and be authorized to collect soil samples and artifactual/ecofactual material as warranted for analysis. If the monitor determines that any portion of the proposed action could have an adverse effect on the site, alternative methods of accomplishing the action shall be discussed with the restoration personnel. Restoration activities within site boundaries shall be conducted using manual tools rather than mechanized equipment whenever possible, and no stock animals or wheeled vehicles used for transport of workers and tools shall be allowed within 10 meters of the known site boundary.</p> <p>If Archeological Monitor or Native American Monitor discovers resources, immediate relocation of the work to a non-sensitive area may be required to allow Monitors to take soil samples and record resources. While Monitors are documenting resources in sensitive areas, Contractor shall relocate work to non-sensitive areas.</p> <p>If an Archeological Monitor requires access to a construction area the contractor shall furnish safe access, free from recognized hazards, to enable the monitor to complete his/her duties. This will commonly involve trench access when soil sampling is deemed necessary by the Archeologist.</p> <p>If resources are discovered while Monitors are absent, stop work immediately and report the discovery to the Contracting Officer.</p>	<p>Yosemite National Park; Contractor</p>

APPENDIX C
MITIGATION MEASURES

Topic	Mitigation Measure	Responsibility
ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES (cont.)		
MM-AR-3 Ground Disturbance and Monitoring (cont.)	<p>Stop Work: Cease all activities in the area of discovery and protect the resources discovered. In the event the discovery represents human remains or any objects subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), the NPS will follow procedures outlined in NAGPRA regulations. This will require a stoppage of work in the area of work for a minimum of 30 calendar days. In the event of an inadvertent discovery of Cultural Resources, be prepared to stop work and continue in other areas.</p> <p>The Contractor shall plan, schedule, and execute the work to prevent stoppages at one area from stopping all work at the construction site.</p>	
MM-AR-4 Daily work schedule	<p>A Daily Work Schedule is required for all work occurring within archeologically sensitive areas. Include all work that is to occur within the area and key the schedule to the drawings to include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Starting and ending dates of ground-disturbing construction. 2. Locations of temporary facilities, such as barriers, field offices, staging areas, sanitary facilities, borrow pits, and haul and access roads. 3. Types of construction, such as clearing, topsoil stripping, structure or trench excavation, landscaping, and post construction clean-up. 4. Methods and equipment used for each type of construction. 5. Plan for relocating work in the event of temporary work stoppages at each archeologically sensitive area 6. A permit is required for any archeological investigations (e.g. excavation, shovel testing, coring, pedestrian survey, underwater archeology, rock art documentation, or other types of reconnaissance including the archaeological monitoring of construction) carried out on parklands by non-NPS personnel, unless carried out under a contract or a cooperative agreement specifically written for archeological investigations. Permits are issued under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA). The NPS does not issue a permit for archeological investigations carried out by NPS archeologists, or to archeologists working on NPS archeological projects under a contract or cooperative agreement. 7. Applicants should submit a Permit Application (DI Form 1926 (Rev Sept 2004) OMB No. 1024-0037, approved through 1/31/2008 – the Permit Application form is available in pdf format) to the manager of the park in which they propose to work; or to the regional director, with a copy to the park manager. 	Yosemite National Park; Contractor

APPENDIX D

FLOODPLAIN STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	D-3
Floodplains and Floodplain Extent.....	D-3
General Characteristics of Flooding in the Area	D-4
Segment 1: Merced River above Nevada Fall.....	D-4
Segment 2: Yosemite Valley.....	D-5
Segments 3 and 4: Merced River Gorge and El Portal.....	D-6
Segments 5, 6, 7, and 8: South Fork Merced River.....	D-7
Final Preferred Alternative	D-8
Existing Structures Proposed in the Floodplain.....	D-8
Proposed Actions.....	D-9
Rationale for Continued Use of the Floodplain	D-11
Existing and Proposed Development that would Remain or be Located in the Floodplain in the Preferred Alternative.....	D-11
Description of Site-Specific Flood Risk	D-14
Merced River above Nevada Fall.....	D-14
Yosemite Valley.....	D-14
Merced River Gorge and El Portal.....	D-18
South Fork Merced River.....	D-19
Design or Modifications to Minimize Harm to Floodplain Values or Risks to Life and Property ..	D-20
General Mitigation.....	D-20
Site-Specific Mitigation – No Subsequent Statement of Findings Necessary.....	D-21
Site-Specific Mitigation – Subsequent Statement of Findings Necessary.....	D-22
Conclusion	D-22
References	D-24

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FLOODPLAIN STATEMENT OF FINDINGS
Merced Wild and Scenic River
Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement
Yosemite National Park, California

Recommended:

Superintendent, Yosemite National Park

Date

Certification of Technical Adequacy and Servicewide Consistency:

Chief, Water Resources Division

Date

Approved:

Director, Pacific West Region

Date

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APPENDIX D

FLOODPLAIN STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

This Floodplain Statement of Findings is included in this document for public review to meet the obligations of Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management, Director's Order #77-2: Floodplain Management (2003), and the NPS Procedural Manual 77-2: Floodplain Management (update 2004).

INTRODUCTION

The National Park Service (NPS) has prepared the *Merced Wild and Scenic River Final Comprehensive Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement (Final Merced River Plan /EIS)* to provide direction and propose specific actions to protect and enhance ecological and natural resource values of the Merced Wild and Scenic River, support opportunities for visitors to experience and develop direct connections to the Merced River, institute a visitor-use management program, and provide clear direction on land uses and associated developments in the river corridor. It is based on the broad goals of the *1980 General Management Plan for Yosemite National Park*.

The purpose of this Floodplain Statement of Findings is to review the *Final Merced River Plan/EIS* in sufficient detail to:

- Provide an accurate and complete description of the flood hazard assumed by implementation of the proposed action (without mitigation)
- Provide an analysis of the comparative flood risk among alternatives
- Describe the effects on floodplain values associated with the proposed action
- Provide a thorough description and evaluation of mitigation measures developed to achieve compliance with Executive Order 11988:Floodplain Management, Director's Order 77-2, and Procedural Manual 77-2: Floodplain Management

Floodplains and Floodplain Extent

Flood hazard areas regulated by the NPS include the 100-year floodplain (1% annual chance of inundation), the 500-year floodplain (0.2% chance of annual inundation, and the Extreme Floodplain (largest magnitude flood possible at a site). According to the NPS Director's Order 77-2 ("Floodplain Management"), for any proposed action that is found to be in the applicable regulatory floodplain, the NPS must prepare a floodplain assessment, known as a Statement of Findings, in accordance with NPS Procedural Manual 77-2: Floodplain Management.

The best available data were used to determine the extent of existing floodplain boundaries and water surface characteristics of the Merced River, as documented in the FEIS. Floodplains have not been defined

within the Merced River above Nevada Fall (including Little Yosemite Valley), nor within the Merced Gorge.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FLOODING IN THE AREA

Flooding along the Merced River can be generally categorized as one of two general types: (1) *spring floods* include flooding that occurs as a result of spring and summer snowmelt and associated runoff; (2) *Winter floods* or *rain on snow events* include those that occur during the late fall and winter (September through April), primarily as a result of intense rainfall or rainfall on snow. From 1916 through 1989, 124 of 140 recorded high flows on the Merced River in Yosemite Valley were spring floods that occurred in response to spring or early summer snowmelt conditions (NPS 1991). Only about 10% of total floods in the park are winter floods or rain on snow events. However, these events are responsible for the highest floods recorded, especially where warm heavy rains fall on snow in higher elevations. Frazil ice, while less common, is another cause of flooding within the park. Frazil ice occurs within waterfalls, and is generated by ice crystals at the base of a waterfall when air temperature drops to below freezing. Frazil ice can be many feet thick, which can cause localized impoundments and other flooding.

At the beginning of the wet season, the ground is extremely dry, and about 3 to 5 inches of precipitation is required to satisfy the retention storage capacity of the soil before any significant runoff occurs. Later in the season, when the ground may be very wet and there may be a moderate snow cover at the higher elevations, heavy rainfall over the basin can cause large flood runoff. An intense storm with a high freezing level may also result in flood runoff from almost the entire basin, with as much as 2 inches of snowmelt augmenting the rainfall, based on historic measurements. Most of the runoff from the Merced River basin occurs from November through July (Madej et al. 1994).

Well-functioning floodplains can potentially provide an array of natural resource values within the Park, including habitat for vegetation and wildlife, periodic disturbance to habitats within floodplains (which can support ecological value and spatial diversity in habitat), dissipation of flood energy by allowing flood waters to spread across a floodplain area, benefits to waterway hydrologic processes including fluvial transport mechanisms and river geomorphic processes, and groundwater recharge in areas where soils are sufficiently pervious. Key floodplains in the study area include the broad floodplains of Yosemite Valley, Little Yosemite Valley, El Portal, and Wawona.

The discussion of flooding along the Merced River is divided among the following segments:

Segment 1: Merced River above Nevada Fall

The Merced River's floodplains in remote areas above Nevada Fall have not been defined. Steep topography limits the floodplain in the upper canyon areas. High-elevation tributaries (e.g., Merced Peak Fork and Triple Peak Fork) are sparsely vegetated with scattered patches of alpine riparian scrub and alpine willow thickets. Within Little Yosemite Valley, the floodplain likely encompasses most of the valley floor; however, the 100-year floodplain has not been mapped. Here, the river meanders across its floodplain, creating oxbow lakes and meander cutoffs. As the river descends and the gradient becomes gentler, lodgepole pines, aspens (*Populus tremuloides*), willows (*Salix* spp.), and alders (*Alnus* spp.) become more prevalent. Willows often colonize where point bars form (at the margins of, or within, the river channel). Riparian species often intergrade with coniferous forest at or near the river's upper banks (NPS 1997a; Sawyer et al. 2009).

Although 100-year floodplains have not been mapped in this area, it is assumed that the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp is located within the existing floodplain.

Segment 2: Yosemite Valley

Yosemite Valley has a well-developed, relatively wide floodplain that is confined by steep valley walls. The Merced River in Yosemite Valley has a relatively mild slope, with an average of 0.1%. In the middle reach of the river in Yosemite Valley, downstream of Clark's Bridge to the El Capitan moraine, the river flows through a shallow channel approximately 100 to 300 feet wide.

Riparian areas in Yosemite Valley are characterized by broadleaf deciduous trees, such as white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), black cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*), big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), white fir, and willow species. Riparian areas within Yosemite Valley are rich in species diversity and structure. Riparian vegetation is regularly disturbed by the deposition and removal of soil and the force of floodwaters. Plants in this zone colonize newly formed river-edge deposits readily. The distribution of riparian communities varies with soil saturation and frequency of disturbance. For example, big-leaf maple riparian forests grow on moist gravelly soils in protected spots on alluvial soils bordering streams, whereas sandbar willow woodlands occur on point and mid-channel bars that are washed over annually by spring floods (NPS 1994). In Yosemite Valley, the character of the floodplain varies in different locations due to local hydraulic controls. From Clark's Bridge to Housekeeping Camp in the east Valley, the river floods areas outside the main channel with shallow swift flows that cut across meander bends. Near Yosemite Lodge and downstream to the El Capitan moraine, flood waters back up against the dense vegetation and tend to be deep, low velocity, and low energy. From the El Capitan moraine downstream, the river channel is steeper and confined in the narrow river canyon, the floodplain is narrow, and flow velocities are high.

In 1879, large boulders were blasted to deepen and widen the river gap through the El Capitan moraine, which lowered the base level of the Merced River by 4 to 5 feet (Milestone 1978). As a result, the extent and frequency of flooding in the upstream meadows was reduced, possibly leading to drier conditions and the loss of historic wetlands.

Regular flooding and subsequent deposition of alluvial sediments have been instrumental in the formation of Yosemite Valley. Flooding continues to support a variety of natural processes in Yosemite Valley, such as deposition of flood-borne sediment; channel avulsion (i.e., abandonment of an old river channel and the creation of a new one); and the development of complex channel patterns and valuable riparian and wetland habitat. The largest document events occurred in 1937, 1950, 1955, and 1997, with peak discharges measured in the range of 22,000 to 25,000 cubic feet per second at Pohono Bridge. These floods were the result of rain-on-snow events. Several large undocumented events also occurred during the 1860s and 1870s.

The January 1997 flood was the largest recorded flood within the park with a peak discharge of 10,000 cubic feet per second at Happy Isles and 25,000 cubic feet per second at Pohono Bridge (Eagan 1998). The flood inundated roads, picnic areas, park offices, and lodging units. It caused extensive damage to NPS facilities, including roads, bridges, buildings, and Yosemite Valley's electric, water, and sewer systems. The flood also altered natural features and caused downed trees, movement of landslide talus into streams, channel erosion, and substantial changes in channel morphology (NPS 1997b). This flood was estimated to have a recurrence interval of 90 years (NPS 1997b), or about a 1.1% chance of occurring in any given year.

The deposition and removal of soil and the force of flood waters in Segment 2 regularly disturb riparian vegetation. The park has historically cleared large wood from the Merced River to improve flow (to reduce flooding hazard), prevent bank erosion that might compromise park infrastructure, for visitor safety, to remove hazards to commercial rafting, and for aesthetic reasons. Since 1993, it has been park policy to allow large wood in the Merced River to remain, sometimes with some manipulation in its placement, unless it causes a serious safety concern or threatens infrastructure.

Facilities located within the 100-year floodplain within this segment include (generally moving from east to west) portions of the Upper Pines Campground area including a recreational vehicle dump station, a portion of Lower Pines Campground including four restrooms, most of North Pines Campground including four restrooms and a lift station, a portion of Backpackers Campground, and most of the Curry Stables and the 49 associated employee housing units and community kitchen. Additionally, most of the Housekeeping Camp area including lodging units, showerhouses and restrooms, grocery store, and other structures, the Lower River Amphitheatre, the proposed Upper and Lower River Campgrounds, and the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area are located in the 100-year floodplain. The Lower Tecoya Dormitories A, B, C, D, E, F and the Laundry Building, in addition to two Concessioner apartment buildings and associated garages and sheds, eight single-family residences, the Concessioner General Office, the Concessioner Garage, the Volunteer Fire Station, Lost and Found, security buildings are all in the 100-year floodplain. In the vicinity of the Yosemite Lodge area, structures within the 100-year floodplain include Superintendent's House (Residence 1) and Garage, the Yosemite Creek sewage lift station, groundwater wells near Yosemite Creek, and four lodging buildings at the Yosemite Lodge in addition to three housing buildings near Yosemite Lodge (Thousands Cabins). In West Yosemite Valley, the Swinging Bridge Picnic Area, the Sentinel Beach Picnic Area, the Yellow Pine Administrative Campground, the Cathedral Beach Picnic Area, and the gaging station near Pohono Bridge are in the 100-year floodplain.

Over the past two decades, the National Park Service has implemented numerous efforts to restore the underlying natural processes that sustain Yosemite Valley riparian habitats. These efforts include, invasive plant eradication, fencing off sensitive areas, and increasing inundation levels through restoration of natural drainage patterns. A more detailed description of past and present restoration projects is included in the *Merced River and Riparian Vegetation Assessment* (Cardno ENTRIX 2011) and the *Assessment of Meadows in the Merced River Corridor* (Ballenger et al. 2011). These efforts have been successful in improving the overall condition of riparian areas throughout Yosemite Valley. However, these reports also identify a number of persisting stressors on the Valley's riparian ecosystems, such as roads, parking areas, structures, campgrounds, and informal trails.

Segments 3 and 4: Merced River Gorge and El Portal

From the location of the former Cascades Diversion Dam downstream to the Foresta Bridge and the western boundary of the El Portal Administrative Site, the river channel is steep and confined to a narrow river gorge. In this area, the floodplain is narrow and flow velocities are very high. The Merced River Gorge is a unique display of lower elevation habitat. It is lined with a narrow band of riparian vegetation along the river, bordered by a dense mosaic of chaparral and foothill woodland communities (chaparral/oak woodland zone) on the steep canyon walls.

The Merced River channel in El Portal can shift during large floods, including movement of large boulders that define the channel. One hundred-year discharge of the Merced River in El Portal is estimated to be

32,800 cubic feet per second (PBS&J 2011). Flooding has been an important aspect of the development of riparian communities along the Merced River and its tributaries that intersect drier adjacent vegetation types of El Portal. Within this area, El Portal Road and small levees alter the floodplain by restricting flow during flood events and forming a barrier to channel migration. Facilities located within the 100-year floodplain within this segment include the embankment/levee between El Portal Market and Gas Station and the river, Odger's Bulk Fuel Storage Facility, the AT&T building, a water valve station, NatureBridge office and employee housing building, the old Wastewater Treatment Plant, portions of Abbeville/Trailer Village employee housing area, and the administrative parking area between Foresta Road and the Merced River at the National Park Service's Warehouse and Administrative Complex. As with certain points within Yosemite Valley, this infrastructure has impacted floodplain habitats.

In the El Portal area, riparian sites occur along tributaries of the Merced River, on flat topographical shaded terraces above the river, in backwater channels, and in areas where runoff from upland sites collects in natural depressions. Native Oregon ash (*Fraximus latifolia*) trees occur in the wetter areas, as well as orchard components in some locations. Foothill pines and valley oaks tend to dominate the drier terraces adjacent to riparian sites.

Segments 5, 6, 7, and 8: South Fork Merced River

The floodplain in Wawona along the South Fork is an elongated alluvial valley. In this area, the river meanders through a large floodplain meadow, and the channel can shift laterally during large floods. Upstream of the Big Creek confluence, the average annual flow was 174 cubic feet per second between 1958 and 1968, as measured at the Wawona gaging station, with an estimated maximum flow of 15,000 cubic feet per second in December 1955. The 100-year discharge of the South Fork Merced River is estimated to be 19,700 cubic feet per second (PBS&J 2011).

In the portions where the gradient is gentlest, riparian vegetation (willows and alders) becomes more prevalent. Willows often colonize sandbars that are deposited at the margins of or within the river channel. In this area, the riparian corridor resembles the riparian corridor seen along the Merced River as it flows through Yosemite Valley. Also found in this area is Sierra sweet bay (*Myrica hartwegii*), a shrub endemic to the Sierra Nevada. In Yosemite National Park, Sierra sweet bay is found at the average high water line of the South Fork Merced River downstream from Wawona and along Big Creek (NPS 2012). The NPS (2002) considers Sierra sweet bay a sensitive species, and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS Rank 4.3) identifies the plant as being of limited distribution.

Facilities located within the 100-year floodplain within this segment include portions of the Pioneer Yosemite History Center, the Wawona Covered Bridge, South Fork Wawona Picnic Area, a portion of the Wawona Campground, the Yosemite Transportation Company office, utility buildings, the Ranger Station, and a bakery building. As with certain points within Yosemite Valley, this infrastructure has impacted floodplain habitats. In addition, trampling of riparian vegetation and associated erosion also occurs in this area, resulting from use in the vicinity of the Wawona Store and Gas Station area and the Wawona Campground.

FINAL PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The *Final Merced River Plan/ EIS* includes an evaluation of six alternatives including five action alternatives, each of which would implement a series of management actions within the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor. Each action alternative addresses issues relevant to protection and enhancement of river values, user capacity management, and land use and facilities. Alternative 5: *Enhanced Visitor Experience and Essential Riverbank Restoration* has been identified as the Preferred Alternative. This alternative is characterized by restoring riparian areas within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark. To improve geologic and hydrologic conditions, Alternative 5 includes the potential removal of Sugar Pine Bridge and reestablishing channel complexity in East Yosemite Valley. Alternative 5 includes restoration of 189 acres within the river corridor, including removing existing campsites within 100-feet of the ordinary highwater mark, Housekeeping Camp lodging units within the ordinary high water mark, informal trails in meadows and wetland areas, and roadside parking adjacent to meadows. In terms of recreation, limited private boating would be allowed by permit on river stretches within all segments. Under Alternative 5, peak daily visitation within Yosemite Valley would be slightly reduced (20,100) as compared to peak visitation at present (20,900). Additional temporary and overflow parking areas would be located in Abbieville/Trailer Village in El Portal to alleviate traffic congestion on busy peak summer days.

Existing Structures Proposed in the Floodplain

The NPS Director's Order 77-2 and Procedural Manual 77-2 consider the evaluation of actions that may be grouped into the following three categories:

- Class I Actions – include administrative, residential, warehouse and maintenance buildings, and nonexempted (overnight) parking lots
- Class II Actions – those that would create “an added disastrous dimension to the flood event.” Class II actions include schools, clinics, emergency services, fuel storage facilities, large sewage treatment plants, and structures such as museums that store irreplaceable records and artifacts.
- Class III Actions – Class I or Class II Actions that are located in high hazard areas such as those subject to flash flooding.

The regulatory floodplain for Class I actions is the 100-year floodplain. The following existing structures proposed in the study area’s regulatory floodplain constitute Class I Actions:

- Housekeeping Camp; Backpackers, Upper River, Lower River, Lower Pines, and North Pines campgrounds; portions of Ahwahnee Row and Tecoya housing area, the Concessioner General Office and Garage, select Yosemite Lodge buildings, and associated infrastructure.

The following existing structures located in the study area’s regulatory floodplain constitute Class II Actions:

- Odger’s Fuel Storage Facility (main tanks are outside of the 500-year floodplain, other facilities with less than 40,000 gallon per day capacity are located within the 500-year floodplain), El Portal Gas Station, and the El Portal Wastewater Treatment Plant (500-year floodplain).

There are no Class III actions in the study area.

Proposed Actions

Under the final Preferred Alternative, the following actions would be located within floodplains and would either have a net beneficial impact on floodplains, or would not affect floodplain function. Therefore, the following actions are not discussed further within this document:

- Removal of conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows
- Reinstitution of low intensity/high frequency fire as an ecological process
- Installation of logjams and large wood management
- Placement of large wood (including large trees with root wads) between Ahwahnee and Stoneman bridges which would increase roughness in the river as well as channel complexity
- Establishing a riparian buffer that includes a restriction on new development or redevelopment of existing facilities within 150 feet of the ordinary high water mark
- Meadow restoration at Ahwahnee, El Capitan, Leidig, Cooks, Slaughterhouse, Bridalveil, and Stoneman meadows

Under the final Preferred Alternative, the following facilities would be removed from the floodplain. Removal of these existing structures from the floodplain represents a net beneficial impact. Therefore, removal of these facilities is not discussed further within this document:

- NPS Volunteer Office
- Concessioner General Office and Concessioner Garage
- 34 units from within the ordinary high water mark at Housekeeping Camp
- Abandoned infrastructure such as remnant pavement associated with the former Upper and Lower River Campgrounds
- Campsites within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark at Backpacker's Camp, Lower Pines, and North Pines Campgrounds
- Possible removal of Sugar Pine Bridge and the associated road berm; alternatively, additional placement of large wood and logjams would be deployed. Determination of removal versus other mitigation would be made by a separate study of river hydrology in the vicinity of Sugar Pine Bridge.
- Imported rock/concrete/asphalt/soil at Greenemeyer sandpit
- Superintendent's House (Residence 1) and Garage
- Housing units at the Yosemite Lodge
- Odger's Bulk Fuel Storage Facility. This facility is presently in use and provides important storage and distribution capacity for fuel within the area. The existing tanks are located outside of the floodplain, while remaining facilities are located within the 500-year floodplain. The facility would be removed from the floodplain.
- Old Wastewater Treatment Plant in El Portal

Under the final Preferred Alternative, the following facilities would remain or could be placed in the floodplain. Rationale for leaving these facilities within the floodplain, associated risk, and proposed mitigation or management strategies for these facilities are discussed subsequently:

- Merced River above Nevada Fall:
 - Merced Lake High Sierra Camp
- Yosemite Valley:
 - Ahwahnee Row Houses
 - Tecoya Dorms and other Concessioner Housing in the vicinity of Indian Creek (apartments and single-family residences)
 - Yosemite Lodge area facilities including overnight units and associated parking, laundry building, lost and found, the security building, and the Concessioner Valley Fire House, Yosemite Creek Sewage Lift Station, groundwater wells near Yosemite Creek, four lodging buildings at Yosemite Lodge, in addition to three housing buildings near Yosemite Lodge (Thousand Cabins), and the Yosemite Chapel
 - Housekeeping Camp, with 232 units, shower houses, restrooms, grocery store, and laundry facilities; Yosemite Valley Campgrounds including North Pines, Backpackers, portions of Lower Pines, Upper Pines, and Yellow Pines Administrative Campgrounds, plus new camping facilities (30 walk-in and 2 group camp sites) at Upper and Lower River Campgrounds and near Upper Pines Campground
 - Concessioner Stable
 - Yosemite Village Day-Use Parking Area and Rerouting of Northside Drive to south of the Yosemite Village Day-Use Parking Area
 - Lower River Amphitheater
 - West Valley picnic areas
 - Gaging Station near Pohono Bridge
- Merced River Gorge and El Portal:
 - Facilities near Old El Portal including the AT&T Building, NatureBridge office and employee housing, and a water valve station
 - El Portal Market building
 - El Portal Gas Station
 - Administrative parking area between Foresta Road and the Merced River at the National Park Service's Warehouse and Administrative Complex
 - Embankment/levee between El Portal Market and Gas Station and the river
 - Portions of Abbieville/Trailer Village employee housing area
- South Fork Merced River:
 - Yosemite transportation Company office
 - Historic facilities including the Wawona Covered Bridge and portions of the Pioneer Yosemite History Center
 - Utility buildings
 - Ranger Station
 - Bakery building
 - Portions of the Wawona Campground and the South Fork Wawona Picnic Area

RATIONALE FOR CONTINUED USE OF THE FLOODPLAIN

To the extent practicable and appropriate, the Preferred Alternative includes the removal of existing facilities to outside of the 100-year floodplain, and does not propose to place new facilities in the floodplain that would interfere with floodplain function or that would cause or exacerbate flood related hazards. However, NPS was not able to develop a feasible alternative that involved removal of all existing facilities from the 100-year floodplain. Key constraints that prevent the removal of additional facilities from the 100-year floodplain center on a lack of available land area that is not located in a floodplain or rockfall hazard zone. The following provides additional information and details regarding existing development that would remain in the floodplain with implementation of the final Preferred Alternative.

Existing and Proposed Development that would Remain or be Located in the Floodplain in the Preferred Alternative

Merced River above Nevada Fall

High Sierra Camp Reduction to 11 Units. Removal of existing facilities would result in a net benefit to floodplains, and beneficial effects are not discussed further. Remaining facilities (11 units) are presumed to be located within the 100-year floodplain based on their proximity to the river, although floodplains have not been delineated. The remaining facilities would not be removed because they provide a unique experience to visitors within the area.

Yosemite Valley

Ahwahnee Row Houses. These houses would not be removed because they are important contributing elements to the Yosemite Valley cultural landscape, are contributors to the Yosemite Village Historic District, and their removal or demolition would result in an adverse effect on this historic resource. Therefore, these facilities would not be removed.

Tecoya Dorms and Other Concessioner Housing in the Vicinity of Indian Creek (apartments and single-family residences). The Tecoya dorms are a part of the National Register listed Yosemite Valley Historic District, and their removal or demolition, as well as that of concessioner housing, would result in an adverse effect to this historic resource. Therefore, these facilities would not be removed.

Yosemite Lodge Area Facilities including overnight units, parking, laundry building, lost and found, security building, Yosemite Creek Sewage Lift Station, groundwater wells near Yosemite Creek, four lodging buildings at Yosemite Lodge, three housing buildings near Yosemite Lodge (Thousand Cabins), and Yosemite Chapel. These buildings facilities within the Yosemite Lodge complex and the day use parking lot are located within the 100-year floodplain. These would not be removed under the Preferred Alternative. Existing facilities that are located within the floodplain are adjacent to areas that are above or outside of the floodplain, including most of the Yosemite Lodge complex. These facilities are important contributing elements to the Yosemite Valley cultural landscape, provide unique experience and access for visitors, provide lodging and/or critical facilities services to the area, and therefore would not be removed.

Housekeeping Camp (232 units, shower houses, restrooms, grocery store, laundry facilities). These units and facilities are available seasonally, and the area is closed for overnight use in the winter, when most high-flow winter flooding events have occurred. In the Preferred Alternative all but 34 units at

Housekeeping Camp would remain in the floodplain along with other existing structures located on site, for a total of 232 units remaining. These facilities have a unique function within Yosemite Valley and provide a unique experience to visitors – opportunity for a rustic camping experience with “developed camping shelters” that eliminate the need to purchase a large amount of camping equipment. Also, these facilities would be closed during periods of high flood risk, and there would be sufficient time to evacuate visitors in the unlikely event that evacuation would be necessary. Therefore, these facilities would not be removed.

Yosemite Valley Campgrounds (North Pines, Backpackers, portions of Lower Pines, Upper Pines, and Yellow Pines Administrative Campground, plus new camping facilities (30 walk-in and 2 group camp sites) at Upper and Lower River Campgrounds and near Upper Pines Campground). To preserve the floodplain values in areas close to the river while still preserving the unique visitor experiences afforded by these campgrounds, existing units within these campgrounds that are located within 100 feet of the high water mark would be removed. However, other existing campsites that are located within the larger floodplain area would not be removed, and new walk-in camping opportunities would be provided at Upper River Campground and near Upper Pines Campground. These campgrounds are/would be closed during the winter, when most high flow winter or rain-on-snow flooding events have historically occurred. There would be sufficient time to evacuate visitors in the unlikely event that evacuation would be necessary. These facilities provide or would provide unique visitor experiences and would be closed during periods of high risk. Therefore, they would not be removed.

Curry Stable. The concessioner stable supports commercial day rides along pack stock trails in the area, and also offer High Sierra Camp rides. Thus the Concessioner stable supports unique visitor experience including horseback access to the High Sierra Camp, as well as other portions of the park. During a potential flood event, the facility could be closed or readily evacuated in order to avoid potential hazards.

Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area and Rerouting of Northside Drive. These facilities would continue to serve as the primary day-use parking area for Yosemite Valley and serves to access Yosemite Village, and Northside Drive would be rerouted to provide improved service to the area. Design measures for these facilities would be implemented to minimize potential effects on floodplains. Maintaining the parking lot and rerouting Northside Drive would preserve unique visitor experiences afforded by parking access and enhanced vehicle access to the area. Therefore, these facilities would not be removed.

Lower River Amphitheater. The Lower River Amphitheater supports unique visitor experience within the Yosemite Valley, ranging from children’s theater opportunities to weekly religious services. The amphitheater includes bench seating and a limited stage area. Maintaining the facility would preserve these and other unique visitor experiences associated with the facility, and the facility could be evacuated quickly in the event of a potential flood event. Therefore, the amphitheater would not be removed.

West Valley Picnic Areas. Picnic areas in Yosemite Valley, including the western valley, including the Swinging Beach Picnic Area the Sentinel Beach Picnic Area, and the Cathedral Beach Picnic Area support visitor access to these areas, affording scenic views and encounter with these unique natural areas. These picnic areas present minimal obstruction to flood flows, and would either be closed during seasonal flooding periods, or could be easily evacuated in the event of a flood event. Therefore, these facilities would not be removed.

Guaging Station near Pohono Bridge. The existing gaging station supports measurement and monitoring of river levels in this area. Due to the nature of the facility, which collects data on river stage, the facility

must be located within the floodplain in order to collect the needed data. Therefore, this facility would not be removed.

Merced River Gorge and El Portal

Facilities near Old El Portal (AT&T Building, NatureBridge office and employee housing, water valve station). These facilities are presently in use. NatureBridge is an official park partner, and helps the NPS to achieve its mission, while AT&T provides communications support services. Additionally, the NatureBridge facility is on the list of classified structures and is an important cultural resource. The existing water valve station is critical to the function of existing infrastructure within the area. As an unmanned station, the facility does not represent a substantial risk to humans. The indicated buildings would continue to be utilized by employees, but could be easily and rapidly evacuated in the event of a potential flood. Therefore, these facilities would not be removed from the floodplain.

El Portal Market Building. This facility is presently in use and provide key services within the El Portal area. The facility would continue to be used by employees and visitors. However, because it is located in close proximity to the edge of the 100-year floodplain, it could be evacuated easily in the event of a potential flood. This facility would not be removed from the floodplain.

El Portal Gas Station. This facility is presently in use and provides important refueling capacity within the area, and support visitor use within the park and area. The facility would not be removed from the floodplain.

Administrative Parking Area (between Foresta Road and the Merced River at the National Park Service's Warehouse and Administrative Complex). This existing parking structure provides parking facilities in support of adjacent buildings and services, and is currently in use by the National Park Service. In the event of a potential flood, this area could be evacuated easily and rapidly. The facility would not be removed from the floodplain.

Temporary El Portal Special Park Uses Trailers. These facilities are considered temporary until uses can be redesignated to other areas or facilities. In the interim, the trailers remain in use and in support of Park services. In the event of a potential flood, the facilities could be easily evacuated. These facilities would not be removed from the floodplain.

Embankment/Levee between El Portal Market and Gas Station and the Merced River. This existing embankment provides partial control of high water flows in this area. While the facility does not effectively protect against 100-year flooding, it does provide some degree of protection during lesser potential flood events. The facility is unmanned. This facility provides critical support to adjacent infrastructure, and would not be removed.

Portions of the Abbieville/Trailer Village Employee Housing Area. The Abbieville/Trailer Village housing area is currently in use in support of staff. As noted, only portions of the area are located within the floodplain, and the margin of the floodplain is located in close proximity to these areas. Therefore, affected areas could be easily evacuated in the event of a potential flood. These facilities would not be removed.

South Fork Merced River

Yosemite Transportation Company Office. This facility is currently in use and supports operations and management of transportation services and transportation infrastructure within the Park. The facility is

located in close proximity to the margin of the floodplain, and could be easily evacuated in the event of a potential flood. Therefore, the facility would not be removed from the floodplain.

Historic Facilities (Wawona Covered Bridge, portions of the Pioneer Yosemite History Center). These facilities would not be removed because they are important contributing elements to the Yosemite Valley cultural landscape. Their removal or demolition would result in an adverse effect on historic resources. Therefore, these facilities would not be removed.

Utility Buildings. The existing utility buildings are critical to the function of existing infrastructure within the area. Unmanned, potential flooding of the facilities does not represent a substantial risk to humans. Therefore, the facility would not be removed from the floodplain.

Ranger Station and Bakery Building. These facilities are currently in use and provide useful or required services within the area. They are located in relatively close proximity to the margin of the floodplain, and could be easily evacuated in the event of a potential flood. Therefore, these facilities would not be removed from the floodplain.

Wawona Campground and the South Fork Wawona Picnic Area. Portions of these areas are located within the floodplain. These facilities result in only minor to minimal interference with potential flood flows, are currently in use, could be easily evacuated or closed in the event of a potential flood, and afford unique camping and picnicking experiences in the Wawona area. These facilities would not be removed from the floodplain.

DESCRIPTION OF SITE-SPECIFIC FLOOD RISK

Merced River above Nevada Fall

Floods of consequence along the Merced River above Nevada Fall, including Little Yosemite Valley and the upper canyon, always occur with some warning, although flood conditions may occur more immediately than in the Yosemite Valley downstream. Risks to humans can typically be mitigated by warning and evacuation.

High Sierra Camp Reduction to 11 Units. Remaining units would presumably be subject to periodic inundation during 100-year flood events. During a major flood event, these units could become inundated with floodwaters. This could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans related to potential risk of inundation. With respect to natural resource values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in continued minor disruptions to flood flows and floodplain hydrology during flood events. With respect to investment values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in periodic inundation of the camp facilities during intermittent flood events. Flooding of sufficient depth could damage existing facilities and result in minor and intermittent additional maintenance requirements to repair flood damage.

Yosemite Valley

In Yosemite Valley, the character of flooding varies in different locations because of local hydraulic controls. From Clark's Bridge to Housekeeping Camp in the east Valley, the Merced River floods areas outside the main river channel with shallow, swift flows that cut across meander bends. Near Yosemite

Lodge and downstream to the El Capitan moraine, flood waters back up against the moraine and dense vegetation. Flood waters in this area are of low velocity and significant depths. At Housekeeping Camp, velocities are relatively higher with lower depths.

The historic discharge in the river, measured at the Pohono Bridge gaging station, has ranged from a high of about 25,000 cubic feet per second to a low of less than 10 cubic feet per second. The mean daily discharge rate is about 600 cubic feet per second. The following discussion provides information about potential risks of continued floodplain use for each of the facilities that would remain within the floodplain.

Ahwahnee Row Houses. Flooding within Yosemite Valley including in the area of the Ahwahnee Row Houses requires a prolonged period of intense rain for at least 24 hours to create flood conditions. During a major flood event, the Ahwahnee Row Houses could become inundated with floodwaters. This could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans related to potential risk of inundation. With respect to natural resource values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in continued minor disruptions to flood flows and floodplain hydrology during flood events. With respect to investment values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in periodic inundation of the row houses during intermittent flood events. Flooding of sufficient depth could damage existing facilities and result in minor and intermittent additional maintenance requirements to repair flood damage.

Tecoya Dorms and Other/Concessioner Housing in the Vicinity of Indian Creek (apartments and single-family residences). As discussed previously, flooding within Yosemite Valley including in this area requires a prolonged period of intense rain for at least 24 hours to create flood conditions. During a major flood event, these facilities could become inundated with floodwaters. This could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans related to potential risk of inundation. With respect to natural resource values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in continued minor disruptions to flood flows and floodplain hydrology during flood events. With respect to investment values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in periodic inundation of the housing during intermittent flood events. Flooding of sufficient depth could damage existing facilities and result in minor and intermittent additional maintenance requirements to repair flood damage.

Yosemite Lodge Area Facilities including overnight units, parking, laundry building, lost and found, security building, Yosemite Creek Sewage Lift Station, groundwater wells near Yosemite Creek, four lodging buildings at Yosemite Lodge, three housing buildings near Yosemite Lodge (Thousand Cabins), and Yosemite Chapel. As discussed previously, flooding within Yosemite Valley including in the area of Yosemite Lodge requires a prolonged period of intense rain for at least 24 hours to create flood conditions. Also, these existing facilities that are located within the floodplain are located close to the edge of the 100-year floodplain. Therefore, water depth during a 100-year flood event is expected to be relatively shallow. Inundation could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans related to potential risk of inundation. However, given the nature of flooding in the Yosemite Valley, which has a relatively slow onset with sufficient time for warning and evacuation, it is anticipated that evacuation of these facilities could be completed easily. With respect to natural resource values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in continued minor disruptions to flood flows and floodplain hydrology during flood events. With respect to investment values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in periodic inundation of the

facilities during intermittent flood events. Flooding of sufficient depth could damage existing facilities and result in minor and intermittent additional maintenance requirements to repair flood damage.

Housekeeping Camp (232 units, shower houses, restrooms, grocery store, laundry facilities). Facilities at housekeeping camp are available seasonally, and are closed for overnight use during the winter, the period when most major precipitation based flooding events occur. When flooding within Yosemite Valley does occur, it requires a prolonged period of intense rain for at least 24 hours to create flood conditions, which provides sufficient time for evacuation. During a major flood event, these facilities could become inundated with floodwaters. Inundation could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans related to potential risk of inundation. However, risk of interference with human activities is limited due to winter period closure of Housekeeping Camp. With respect to natural resource values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in continued minor disruptions to flood flows and floodplain hydrology during flood events. With respect to investment values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in periodic inundation of the grounds during intermittent flood events. Flooding of sufficient depth or velocity could damage existing facilities and result in minor and intermittent additional maintenance requirements to repair flood damage.

Yosemite Valley Campgrounds (North Pines, Backpackers, portions of Lower Pines, Upper Pines, and Yellow Pine Administrative Campground, plus new camping facilities (30 walk-in and 2 group camp sites) at Upper and Lower River Campgrounds and near Upper Pines Campground). Facilities at other campgrounds that are or would be located within the floodplain are closed for overnight use during the winter, the period when most major precipitation based flooding events occur. When flooding within Yosemite Valley does occur, it requires a prolonged period of intense rain for at least 24 hours to create flood conditions, which provides sufficient time for evacuation. During a major flood event, these facilities could become inundated with floodwaters. Inundation could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans due to potential risk of inundation. However, risk of interference with human activities is limited due to winter period closure of the campgrounds. With respect to natural resource values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in continued minor disruptions to flood flows and floodplain hydrology during flood events. With respect to investment values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in periodic inundation of the campgrounds during intermittent flood events. Flooding of sufficient depth or velocity could damage existing facilities and result in minor and intermittent additional maintenance requirements to repair flood damage.

Curry Stable. Flooding events are most likely to occur within this area during the winter, wherein flooding requires a prolonged period of intense rain for at least 24 hours to create flood conditions. This provides sufficient time for evacuation of the area. During a major flood event, these facilities could become inundated with floodwaters. Inundation could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans due to potential risk of inundation. Additionally, potential flood events would require evacuation of any animals located at the facilities, if present. It is anticipated that sufficient time would be available in order to enable evacuation of humans and animals in the event of a potential flood. With respect to natural resource values, the existing stables would interfere somewhat with flood flows, but would not be anticipated to result in a substantial backup of water or constriction of the floodway, such that major deleterious effects would be generated during a flood event.

During a flood event, the facilities could sustain damage, depending upon the depth of flooding, thereby requiring additional maintenance and upkeep following a flood event.

Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area and Rerouting of Northside Drive. Flooding events are most likely to occur within this area during the winter, wherein flooding requires a prolonged period of intense rain for at least 24 hours to create flood conditions. This provides sufficient time for evacuation of the area. During a major flood event, these facilities could become inundated with floodwaters. Inundation could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans due to potential risk of inundation. With respect to natural resource values, the parking lot and roadway would be reconstructed so as to minimize interference with floodplains, and would not include the construction of any major buildings or other facilities that would interfere with flood flows. Additionally, the parking area would be designed to handle periodic inundation, thereby minimizing erosion and other potential damage to parking facilities that could otherwise occur as a result of flooding.

Lower River Amphitheater, Upper River Campground, and Lower River Campground. Flooding events are most likely to occur within this area during the winter, wherein flooding requires a prolonged period of intense rain for at least 24 hours to create flood conditions. While visitors and staff would utilize this facility, use would be transitory, due to the nature of the facility. This, combined with a relatively extended period of warning for flooding in the area provides sufficient time for evacuation of the area. During a major flood event, these facilities could become inundated with floodwaters. Inundation could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans due to potential risk of inundation. However, such risks would be avoided by evacuation. With respect to natural resource values, the existing facilities would interfere only minimally with flood flows, and would not result in a major construction or interference. During a flood event, the facilities could sustain minimal damage, depending upon the depth of flooding, thereby requiring additional maintenance and upkeep following a flood event.

West Valley Picnic Areas. Similar to other areas of the Yosemite Valley, flooding events are most likely to occur within this area during the winter, wherein flooding requires a prolonged period of intense rain for at least 24 hours to create flood conditions. Picnic areas are used for short periods by Park visitors. Therefore, along with a relatively extended period of warning for flooding in the area, it is anticipated that sufficient time for evacuation of the area would be available in the event of a potential flood. During a major flood event, these facilities could become inundated with floodwaters. Inundation could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans due to potential risk of inundation. However, risks to humans would be avoided by evacuation. With respect to natural resource values, the existing facilities would interfere somewhat with flood flows, but would not be anticipated to result in a substantial backup of water or constriction of the floodway, such that major deleterious effects would be generated during a flood event. During a flood event, the facilities could sustain minimal to minor damage, depending upon the depth of flooding, thereby requiring additional maintenance and upkeep following a flood event.

Guaging Station near Pohono Bridge. Flooding in this area would occur in a manner that is similar to the other facilities noted above – primarily during winter flood events. The gaging station is small in extent and does not present a major interference with natural flood flows. Additionally, the facility is unmanned and would not require evacuation. During a flood event, it is anticipated that the facility would sustain only minimal potential damage as a result of flooding.

Merced River Gorge and El Portal

The El Portal area is located in an extremely high energy, bedrock-controlled reach with little high floodplain suitable for development. Due to high flood velocities, infrastructure and developments must be located above flood levels or be massively armored. Evacuation of flood-prone areas should be mandatory during flood events of any appreciable size.

Facilities near Old El Portal (AT&T Building, NatureBridge office and employee housing, water valve station), as well as the El Portal Market Building and the El Portal Gas Station. These facilities are subject to year-round use, and are located near the margin of the floodplain. Therefore, flood water depths within these areas are expected to be minor to moderate, with areas suitable for evacuation located within a few hundred feet or less. During a major flood event, these facilities could become inundated with floodwaters. Inundation could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans due to potential risk of inundation. However, it is anticipated that sufficient warning would be available to enable evacuation. With respect to natural resource values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in continued minor disruptions to flood flows and floodplain hydrology during major flood events. With respect to investment values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in periodic inundation of the facilities during intermittent flood events. Flooding of sufficient depth or velocity could damage existing facilities, while floating debris could result in damage to structures and facilities. Flood flows in this area are generally anticipated to be faster-moving than within the Yosemite Valley, which could exacerbate potential for damage to buildings and facilities, while floating debris could result in damage to structures and facilities. Damage would require maintenance and repair once flood flows recede.

Administrative Parking Area (between Foresta Road and the Merced River at the National Park Service's Warehouse and Administrative Complex). The parking area is subject to year-round use, and is located near the margin of the floodplain. Similar to other facilities in this area, suitable evacuation areas are located within a few hundred feet of the facility. During a major flood event, the parking lot could become inundated with floodwaters. Inundation could interfere with human access and use of the area, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans due to potential risk of inundation. However, it is anticipated that sufficient warning would be available to enable evacuation. With respect to natural resource values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would minimally interfere with flood flows and floodplain hydrology during major flood events. With respect to investment values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain could result in periodic inundation of the lot during intermittent flood events. However, only minimal damage is anticipated to result from such events.

Embankment/Levee between El Portal Market and Gas Station and the Merced River. This unoccupied facility is subject to inundation during major flood events. Hazardous conditions for humans are not anticipated as a result of flooding of the embankment. In the event of a major flood event with fast moving waters, the facility could sustain minor to moderate damage due to erosive forces. With respect to natural resource values, the embankment would continue to interfere with natural flood flows along the river, resulting in a continued deleterious effect on floodplain processes. With respect to investment values, the facility could sustain damage during a flood event, which would require maintenance and repair following the event. However, the facility also provides partial protection to nearby buildings, including the gas station and store, and its presence is likely to reduce potential damage to those buildings, especially during flood events that are smaller than 100-year events.

Abbeville/Trailer Village Employee Housing Area. Portions of this area are subject to flooding during a 100-year event, as noted previously. These facilities are located near the margin of the floodplain. Similar to other facilities in this area, suitable evacuation areas are located within a few hundred feet of the facilities, and it is anticipated that the facilities would be evacuated in advance of an anticipated flood. During a major flood event, housing areas as well as limited areas of parking and RV campsites could become inundated with floodwaters. Inundation could interfere with human access and use of the area, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans due to potential risk of inundation. However, it is anticipated that sufficient warning would be available to enable evacuation. Additionally, if flood waters are sufficiently high and fast moving, the facilities could potentially sustain flood damage. With respect to natural resource values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would interfere with flood flows and floodplain hydrology during major flood events, but would not cause major disruptions or constrictions of natural flood flows. Parking areas would not interfere with flood flows. With respect to investment values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain could result in periodic inundation and damage to the housing areas during flood events, This could result in need for minor to extensive repairs following each flood event.

South Fork Merced River

Floods of consequence in Wawona along the South Fork always occur with some warning. It takes a prolonged period of intense rain for at least 24 hours to create flood conditions. Risks to humans can typically be mitigated by warning and evacuation.

Historic Facilities (Wawona Covered Bridge, portions of the Pioneer Yosemite History Center). These facilities are subject to year-round use. Like other facilities at Wawona, these historic facilities are located within several hundred feet of the margin of the floodplain. Areas suitable for evacuation are located in adjacent areas, just outside of the floodplain. During a major flood event, these facilities could become inundated or partially inundated with floodwaters. Inundation could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans due to potential risk of inundation. However, the facilities would be evacuated in the event of a potential or anticipated flood, thereby avoiding effects on humans. With respect to natural resource values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in continued minor to moderate disruptions to flood flows and floodplain hydrology during major flood events. With respect to investment values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in periodic inundation of the facilities during intermittent flood events. Flooding of sufficient depth or velocity could damage existing facilities, while floating debris could result in damage to structures and facilities, requiring additional repair and maintenance.

Yosemite Transportation Company Office. The Transportation Company Office is subject to year-round use. The facility is located within several hundred feet of the margin of the floodplain. Areas suitable for evacuation are located in Wawona, just outside of the floodplain. During a major flood event, these facilities could become inundated with floodwaters. Inundation could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans due to potential risk of inundation. With respect to natural resource values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in continued minor disruptions to flood flows and floodplain hydrology during major flood events. With respect to investment values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in periodic inundation of the facilities during intermittent flood events. Flooding of sufficient depth or velocity

could damage existing facilities, while floating debris could result in damage to structures and facilities, requiring additional repair and maintenance.

Utility Buildings. These facilities could become inundated during a major flood event. Direct consequences to humans would be minimal, because the facilities are unmanned, and would not require evacuation. With respect to natural resource values, continued presence of the buildings within the floodplain would result in continued minor disruptions to flood flows and floodplain hydrology during major flood events. With respect to investment values, continued presence of the utility buildings within the floodplain would result in periodic inundation of the facilities during intermittent flood events. Flooding of sufficient depth or velocity could damage existing facilities, while floating debris could result in damage to structures and facilities, requiring additional repair and maintenance.

Ranger Station and Bakery Building. The ranger station and bakery building are subject to year-round use, and are located within several hundred feet of the margin of the floodplain. Areas suitable for evacuation are located in adjacent parts of Wawona, just outside of the floodplain. During a major flood event, these facilities could become inundated with floodwaters. Inundation could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans due to potential risk of inundation. However, the facilities would be evacuated in the event of a potential or anticipated flood, thereby avoiding such risks. With respect to natural resource values, continued presence of the buildings within the floodplain would result in continued minor disruptions to flood flows and floodplain hydrology during major flood events. With respect to investment values, continued presence of the facilities within the floodplain would result in periodic inundation of the facilities during intermittent flood events. Flooding of sufficient depth or velocity could damage existing facilities, while floating debris could result in damage to structures and facilities, requiring additional repair and maintenance.

Wawona Campground and the South Fork Wawona Picnic Area. Like other facilities noted for Wawona that would remain in the floodplain, the campground and picnic area are located in close proximity to the floodplain margin. Therefore, suitable evacuation areas are located within several hundred feet of these facilities. During a major flood event, the campground and picnic area could become inundated with floodwaters. Inundation could interfere with human access and use of the facilities, and could cause potentially hazardous conditions for humans due to potential risk of inundation. However, the facilities would be evacuated in the event of a potential or anticipated flood, thereby avoiding such risks. With respect to natural resource values, the existing campgrounds and picnic areas are expected to cause only very minimal interference with flood flows and floodplain hydrology, and would not substantially interfere with or redirect flood flows. With respect to investment values, continued presence of the campground and picnic area within the floodplain would result in periodic inundation of the facilities during intermittent flood events. Flooding of sufficient depth or velocity could cause minor damage existing facilities, requiring additional repair and maintenance.

DESIGN OR MODIFICATIONS TO MINIMIZE HARM TO FLOODPLAIN VALUES OR RISKS TO LIFE AND PROPERTY

General Mitigation

The design of all new structures or substantial improvements to existing structures would incorporate requirements and methods for minimizing flood damage, as contained in the National Flood Insurance

Program “Floodplain Management Criteria for Flood-Prone Areas” (CFR 44, 60.3) and in accordance with any local, county, or state requirements for flood-prone areas. Furthermore, park staff would maintain an active flood evacuation plan. The plan details responsibilities of individual park employees for advanced preparedness measures; removing or securing park property; records and utility systems; monitoring communication; and conducting rescue and salvage operations. New roadways and traffic circles would be designed so as to minimize interference with floodplains by avoiding areas within floodplains, to the extent practicable, and by adhering to NPS, local, county, and state requirements for the construction of roadways within floodplains. Thus, impacts on the site’s resources would be minimized and avoided. The proposed floodplain related facilities upgrades that would occur under the Preferred Alternative (discussed above) would also support reduced flood risk and reduced potential for inundation of facilities during flood events, as compared to the No Action Alternative.

Site-Specific Mitigation – No Subsequent Statement of Findings Necessary

Merced River above Nevada Fall: High Sierra Camp Reduction to 11 Units.

- Plans would be made for timely and safe evacuation of people the remaining units in times of rising water. These areas would be evacuated prior to major storm events that could potentially produce flooding, based on ongoing monitoring within the Park. Therefore, risks to humans would be mitigated by monitoring of storm or potential storm conditions, warning, and evacuation as warranted.
- In order to minimize potential damage to facilities located within the floodplain, prior to an anticipated flood event, removable facilities that could be damaged by flooding would be removed and stored outside of the floodplain.
- No mitigation is available to offset the potential minor effects of these facilities on floodplain hydrology during flooding events; however, associated effects would be minor.

Yosemite Valley: Ahwahnee Row Houses, Tecoya Dorms, Yosemite Lodge and parking, Housekeeping Camp Lodging Units, and Other Campgrounds (North Pines, Backpackers, Lower Pines, Yellow Pine Administrative Campground, Lower River Campground, and Upper River Campground), Yosemite Chapel, and the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area

- Plans would be made for timely and safe evacuation of people from the Ahwahnee Row houses, Tecoya Dorm/Ahwahnee Row Housing, Yosemite Lodge, Housekeeping Camp, affected campgrounds, and other affected facilities in times of rising water. These areas would be evacuated prior to or during the early phases of major storm events that could potentially produce flooding, based on ongoing monitoring within the Park. Therefore, risks to humans would be mitigated by monitoring of storm or potential storm conditions, warning, and evacuation as warranted. Given that flooding within Yosemite Valley occurs with at least 24 hours of warning, these facilities could be easily evacuated in the event of an anticipated flood.
- In order to minimize potential damage to facilities located within the floodplain, prior to an anticipated flood event, removable facilities that could be damaged by flooding would be removed and stored outside of the floodplain.
- No mitigation is available to offset the potential minor effects of these facilities on floodplain hydrology during flooding events; however, associated effects would be minor.

Merced River Gorge and El Portal Watershed: Water valve station, El Portal Market building, Nature Bridge buildings, El Portal gas station.

- Plans would be made for timely and safe evacuation of people from the El Portal Market building the Nature Bridge buildings, the fuel storage facility, and gas station. The pump station is unmanned, and therefore evacuation of the pump station would not be required. These areas would be evacuated prior to or during the early phases of major storm events that could potentially produce flooding within the area, based on ongoing monitoring within the Park. Therefore, risks to humans would be mitigated by monitoring of storm or potential storm conditions, warning, and evacuation as warranted. Evacuation would be facilitated by the very close proximity of roadways and other facilities that are located outside of the floodplain. Thus, these facilities could be easily evacuated in the event of an anticipated flood.
- In order to minimize potential damage to facilities located within the floodplain, prior to an anticipated flood event, any removable facilities that could be damaged by flooding would be removed and stored outside of the floodplain. Minor and localized armoring may also be installed so as to minimize potential damage from debris and floodwaters. Residual flood damage would require intermittent minor repairs to the affected facilities.
- No mitigation is available to offset the potential minor effects of these facilities on floodplain hydrology during flooding events; however, associated effects would be minor

South Fork Merced River: Yosemite Transportation Company office, two cabins, historic jail, utility buildings, Ranger Station, RV/Parking, and a bakery building

- Plans would be made for timely and safe evacuation of people from these facilities in times of rising water. These areas would be evacuated prior to or during the early phases of major storm events that could potentially produce flooding, based on ongoing monitoring within the Park. Therefore, risks to humans would be mitigated by monitoring of storm or potential storm conditions, warning, and evacuation as warranted. Given that flooding within the vicinity of Wawona occurs with at least 24 hours of warning, and that areas suitable for evacuation are located in the adjacent areas of Wawona, these facilities could be easily evacuated in the event of an anticipated flood.
- In order to minimize potential damage to facilities located within the floodplain, prior to an anticipated flood event, any removable facilities that could be damaged by flooding would be removed and stored outside of the floodplain. Minor and localized armoring may be also installed so as to minimize potential damage from debris and floodwaters. Residual flood damage would require intermittent minor repairs to the affected facilities.
- No mitigation is available to offset the potential minor effects of these facilities on floodplain hydrology during flooding events; however, associated effects would be minor.

Site-Specific Mitigation – Subsequent Statement of Findings Necessary

None Warranted

CONCLUSION

The Preferred Alternative would substantially reduce potentially hazardous conditions associated with flooding by removing existing campground sites within 100-feet of the ordinary high water mark. Facilities that would be removed from highly flood-prone areas include lodging units at Housekeeping Camp, abandoned infrastructure at Upper and Lower River Campgrounds, and removal of campsites at Backpackers Camp, Lower Pines, and North Pines Campground. The Preferred Alternative would also prohibit new development within 150 feet of the ordinary high water mark of the Merced River. The Preferred Alternative would also involve removal of housing units at the Yosemite Lodge which are currently located within the floodplain. Removal of these facilities from the vicinity of the ordinary high

water mark and/or the floodplain would reduce existing effects of these facilities on floodplain hydrology, and would support increased safety and reduced flood related hazards for park employees and visitors.

The Preferred Alternative would also include removal and mitigation of existing obstructions along the river, possibly including Odger's Bulk Fuel Storage Facility, and the Old Wastewater Treatment Plant in El Portal. Sugar Pine Bridge would be removed contingent on the results of a separate hydrologic study, which would evaluate the extent to which the bridge affects river flows under existing conditions. If the bridge is determined to exceed a certain threshold, it would be removed. Otherwise, large wood (including large trees with root wads) would be deployed upstream and in the vicinity of the bridge, in order to offset the hydrologic effects of the existing bridge. If the bridge is removed, channel complexity would be substantially improved in Yosemite Valley and thereby lessen existing floodplain effects of other existing bridges. These changes would also support minimization of existing floodplain and flooding effects along the Merced River. If the bridge is not removed, installation of logs and logjams along the Merced River could result in minor increases in flooding in select localized areas; however, such effects are anticipated to be minimal and locally beneficial.

The National Park Service has determined that the following structures must remain within the regulatory floodplain (no practicable alternatives to this action): Merced River above Nevada Fall: High Sierra Camp; Yosemite Valley: Ahwahnee Row and Tecoya Dorms, Yosemite Lodge facilities and parking areas that are located within the floodplain, Yosemite Chapel, Housekeeping Camp, and campgrounds including North Pines, Backpackers, Lower Pines Yellow Pine Administrative Campground, Lower River Campground, Upper River Campground, Yosemite Chapel, and Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area; Merced River Gorge and El Portal Watershed: water valve station, El Portal Market building, and Nature Bridge buildings; South Fork Merced River: Yosemite Transportation Company office, two cabins, historic jail, utility buildings, Ranger Station, RV/parking, and a bakery building. These facilities are not within areas subject to frequent flooding, and with the early warning system and evacuation plan in use, the risk to human safety would be minimized.

The National Park Service concludes that the Preferred Alternative would reduce the impacts of potentially hazardous conditions associated with flooding in the study area. Implementation of the proposed actions along with compliance with regulations and policies to prevent impacts to floodplain values and loss of property or human life would be strictly adhered to during and after the construction. Individual permits with other federal and cooperating state and local agencies would be obtained prior to construction activities. No long-term adverse impacts would occur from the proposed actions. Therefore, the National Park Service finds the Preferred Alternative to be acceptable under Executive Order 11988 for the protection of floodplains.

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APPENDIX E

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION ACTIONS WITHIN THE MERCED RIVER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	E-1
The Need for Ecological Restoration.....	E-2
Overarching Goal	E-3
Ecological Restoration Goals	E-3
Ecological Restoration Actions Common to Alternatives 2-6	E-4
Actions Across All River Segments.....	E-5
Actions by Segment.....	E-6
Additional Ecological Restoration Actions for Each Action Alternative	E-18
Alternative 2.....	E-20
Alternative 3.....	E-24
Alternative 4.....	E-26
Alternative 5.....	E-29
Alternative 6.....	E-31
Best Management Practices: Tools and Techniques	E-33
Mitigations	E-33
Restoration Work in Wilderness	E-33
Fencing.....	E-33
Asphalt Removal.....	E-34
Fill Removal & Recontouring	E-34
Soil Decompaction.....	E-34
Riprap Removal.....	E-35
Bioengineering Techniques	E-35
Revegetation Methods.....	E-36
Large Wood Incorporation	E-36
Opportunistic Large Woody Debris Addition through Hazard Tree Mitigation.....	E-37
Constructed Log Jams.....	E-37
Boardwalks.....	E-37
References	E-38
Maps	E-39

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APPENDIX E

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION ACTIONS WITHIN THE MERCED RIVER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR

INTRODUCTION

This appendix presents ecological restoration actions in greater detail than described in Chapter 8: Alternatives. It provides a description of sites recommended for ecological restoration. The following restoration actions protect and enhance the biological, hydrologic/geologic and cultural Outstandingly Remarkable Values (ORVs) as well as free-flowing condition and water quality, collectively referred to as River Values in the Merced River Plan. The Scenic ORVs are addressed in a separate appendix on scenic vista management actions (Appendix H). A detailed map series showing the locations and types of restoration actions proposed are provided as part of this appendix. Chapter 5 of the Merced River Plan describes these River Values and provides background information pertaining to the justification for the work described in this appendix.

The Biological ORV actions cover meadow and riparian habitat. These habitats are sites of exceptional ecological importance and occupy the ecotone between terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (Mitsch and Gosselink 2007). These habitats are integral to a healthy riverine ecosystem and are connected to the river through the active floodplain. When the floodplain becomes inundated during spring snow melt, soils become saturated, nutrients are redistributed and wetland and riparian plants adapted to this dynamic environment thrive. The wide range of hydrologic conditions in this zone leads to diverse plant communities that provide food and shelter for wildlife along the river. Although riparian and meadow ecosystems occupy relatively little land area in Yosemite National Park, they comprise the most biologically diverse areas and are priorities for ecological restoration (Hall 1997). While highly productive and diverse, riparian and aquatic systems (including meadows) are the most impacted areas in the Sierra Nevada (SNEP 1996) and declining spatial extent and condition of riparian and wet meadow ecosystems is occurring throughout California at an alarming rate (SNEP 1996).

The Hydrologic/Geologic ORV actions describe ways of protecting and enhancing the meandering alluvial river system. Due to systematic removal of large wood from the channel, loss of riparian vegetation and subsequent bank erosion caused by visitor use, portions of the Merced River channel lack complexity and have become wider and shallower than would naturally occur in an alluvial system. This alters the connectivity of the river to the floodplain, sediment transport dynamics and the meadows and riparian communities that occupy these areas. The actions in this plan call for the restoration of the integral large wood component of the alluvial system, and for comprehensive riverbank restoration.

The free-flowing condition actions describe the removal of impoundments, diversions, riprap or other modifications of the waterway, as well as the associated revegetation work. Impoundments, diversions, or rip rap may not always be removed, because they are necessary to retain important infrastructure. In such instances, this appendix outlines a strategy for improving the river channel complexity.

The water quality actions describe ways to reduce the amount of sediment and chemicals potentially reaching the river. While water quality is considered excellent in Yosemite's portion of the Merced River, protective measures would only enhance the Park's ability to maintain this high standard of quality. Protective measures

may include reducing the amount of sediment that enters the river from erosion stemming from formal and informal trails and campsites, and removing parking in close proximity to the river.

The Cultural ORV actions include actions to protect and enhance both cultural and ethnographic resources. While seemingly natural to most, the landscape of Yosemite Valley is shaped by both natural and cultural processes. Many of the meadow and riparian species comprising the ethnographic resources are important in the history and ongoing cultural traditions of traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups. While natural hydrologic processes have shaped the meadow complexes of the Merced River, cultural processes including American Indian burning to promote hunting and gathering have shaped the plant communities. Vista clearing to maintain views of Yosemite's iconic scenery of Yosemite Valley have contributed to the landscape as well. The International Primer on Ecological Restoration (SER 2004) acknowledges the conundrum that can take place on a landscape where natural and cultural processes have shaped the landscape, stating that – "...cultural landscapes or ecosystems have developed under the joint influence of natural processes and human-imposed organization." These systems are interconnected and interrelated. Therefore, a suite of interconnected actions that address both ecological and cultural landscape processes are presented in this appendix.

Actions to protect archeological sites are also addressed as important tangible resources reflecting thousands of years of cultural connections to the Merced River landscape. Archeological resources are non-renewable, and once they are gone, they are lost forever. While they cannot be restored, they can often be protected and their condition stabilized through certain management actions, such as removing informal and formal trails, campsites, rock rings and graffiti from within the site boundary. Through these means, the interconnected landscape of cultural and natural resources can continue to form touchstones for place-based human history.

The Need for Ecological Restoration

The actions described in this plan are, at times, difficult to tease apart with regard to which river value they protect and enhance. For example, removal of riprap and subsequent revegetation would benefit free-flowing condition, water quality, biological, hydrologic/geologic and cultural river values. As described above, both natural and cultural resources are integral to the ecosystem processes that now exist on the landscape.

Ecological restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been damaged or destroyed, as an intentional activity that initiates or accelerates the recovery of an ecosystem with respect to its health, integrity and sustainability (SER 2004). The overarching goal of ecological restoration is not to return to a particular point in time but rather to restore ecosystem processes, structure, and composition (Falk et al. 2006).

Ecological restoration actions involve restoring hydrological processes and the reintroduction of fire back into the ecosystem, where possible (Madej et al. 1991, Cooper and Wolf 2008). In the river corridor, particularly in Yosemite Valley, the need for ecological restoration is apparent due to impacts to meadow function (fragmentation, trampling, and conifer encroachment), decreased meadow size, reduction in the health of California black oak communities, and loss of riparian habitat due to disruptions in both hydrological processes and cultural processes such as the cessation of burning by American Indians. These natural and cultural processes have been hindered by water diversions (such as ditches), channelization (bridges and riprap), road and bridge building, roadside parking, removal of large wood from the river

channel, trampling of riverbanks and meadows, introduction of invasive plants and limited opportunities to reintroduce fire on the landscape. These actions have led to changes in hydrologic regime, channelization, river widening, decreased vegetation structural complexity and diversity, a reduction in the extent of meadows, and reduction in habitat quality.

Both passive and active ecological restoration actions to restore these natural and cultural processes are identified in the appendix. Passive restoration actions include fencing and signing sensitive areas. They are intended to halt human impacts and allow natural processes to repair damage. Active restoration actions include brush layering, revegetation, prescribed burning, removal of abandoned infrastructure, strategic placement of large wood, road removal, and removal of formal and informal trails in sensitive areas. These actions are intended to stabilize riverbanks, accelerate ecosystem recovery and promote diversity of meadow and riparian habitats, the health of ethnographic resources, and reduction in conifer encroachment in meadows.

OVERARCHING GOAL

Promote the ability of the Merced River to shape the landscape by reducing impediments (as defined by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act) to free flow, improving geologic/hydrologic processes, restoring floodplains and meadows, and protecting water quality.

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION GOALS

Ecological restoration addresses the National Park Service mission to allow natural processes to prevail, as well as protecting scenery and historic resources (NPS Management Policies 2006); it also addresses the goals of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by enhancing river free-flow, water quality and physical and ecological outstandingly remarkable values. Ecological restoration actions in riparian, riverine, and meadow habitats enhance the open, scenic quality which provides a sense of place for reflection and inspiration.

In addition to the overarching goal noted above, the following are specific restoration goals of the Merced River Plan:

- Restore hydrologic function and connectivity with the floodplain including meadow and wetland habitats.
- Restore overbank flooding frequency by narrowing widened river channel
- Repair eroded riverbanks, restore riparian plant communities and prevent further human-caused, erosion-induced widening.
- Improve hydrologic conditions at bridges during peak flow periods
- Increase channel complexity by increasing the amount of large wood in the river channel
- Restore and protect the ecological processes that support riparian and meadow communities including naturally high-groundwater levels and sheet flow.
- Remove impediments to natural hydrology including ditches, berms, and abandoned roadbeds in order to protect and maintain native plant communities.
- Restore and maintain the function, structure, diversity and productivity of native riparian and meadow plant communities to protect species diversity, ethnobotanical resources and wildlife habitat.

- Protect and enhance the scenic ORV
- Mitigate impacts to archeological resources

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION ACTIONS COMMON TO ALTERNATIVES 2-6

Multiple actions would be implemented under all alternatives to restore, protect and enhance hydrological/geological processes, free-flowing condition, water quality, and biological river values.

Riparian Buffer – A 150-foot riparian buffer, measured from the ordinary high water mark, would be established for all new or redevelopment, corridorwide. This riparian buffer will filter runoff, reduce the magnitude and velocity of overland flow, trap sediment, and attenuate compounds such as nitrogen and phosphorous and pathogens. It will help to stabilize riverbanks through provision of root cohesion on banks and floodplains, reduce erosion, and allow surface water to infiltrate the soil. The riparian buffer vegetation will provide a source of large wood to the river and adjacent floodplain, which will dissipate river flow energy and regulate channel form. In terms of habitat, the riparian buffer will enhance important habitat for wildlife by allowing establishment of new vegetation and persistence of a complex habitat structure. The buffer will also protect aquatic ecosystems by providing organic nutrients, by supplying woody debris that will improve habitat complexity, and by moderating water temperatures by vegetative shading of the river. This riparian buffer will protect and enhance river values, and function as a setback for all future development in the corridor.

Rip rap removal and large wood management – Throughout the corridor, eroded riverbanks would be repaired through restoration and vulnerable riverbanks and riparian vegetation would be protected from trampling. Visitors would be directed to use resilient riverbanks such as low-angle sandbar beaches. The majority of riprap in Yosemite Valley would be removed to enhance free-flowing condition, natural hydrologic processes and to improve riparian habitat. The large wood management policy would be enforced and large wood would be left in the channel or incorporated into riverbanks as part of restoration to increase channel complexity and improve aquatic habitat. Please refer to *Yosemite Directive # 31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River*, for additional detail.

Fire and Invasive Plant Management – Prescribed burning, conifer seedling removal and invasive plant removal are on-going activities occurring in the corridor that have already been analyzed in other planning documents. Prescribed burning for resource benefits would follow the *Fire Management Plan*. Prioritization of units to be burned would be developed using an interdisciplinary approach that addresses not only ecological restoration, but also ethnographic resource restoration or protection. Invasive plant removal would follow the guidelines of the *Invasive Plant Management Plan*.

Meadows and Riverbanks – In all alternatives, ditches in meadows would be filled, six miles of informal trails in meadows and riparian areas would be removed, and abandoned underground infrastructure would be removed. Roadside parking along meadows and associated fill material would be removed to restore meadow area and protect meadows from informal trailing. All action alternatives (Alternatives 2-6) return ecological and cultural processes—hydrology and fire—to restore meadows and oak woodlands from currently conifer-dominated portions of the landscape. To improve riverbank condition, river channel restoration would occur in the reach between Clark’s and Sentinel bridges, including placement of constructed log jams (CLJs), closure of sensitive riverbanks, and brush layering. The portion of Lower Pines campground that was damaged by the 1997 flood and subsequently removed would be restored to a mosaic of riparian, meadow and oak communities which would enhance riparian and floodplain habitat. To protect

water quality and improve riparian habitat, the pack stock trail between the stables and Happy Isles road bridge would be removed and the riparian zone and restored to natural conditions. In all alternatives, campsites within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark would be removed to protect and enhance riverbanks and the riparian zone.

Best management practices and mitigations would be common to all action alternatives and a described in Appendix C. Cultural resources such as archeological sites are non-renewable therefore impacts can result in irretrievable loss. For this reason, most actions to protect and enhance archeological resources in the action alternatives of this plan do not have a range across the alternatives.

Actions Across All River Segments

Riparian Buffer (RES-AS-005) – Protect the riparian zone from new development within 150 feet of the ordinary high water mark. Relocate or remove all campsites at least 100 feet away from the ordinary high water mark. The riparian buffer will protect water quality, hydrological processes, aquatic ecosystems, and riparian vegetation.

Abandoned Infrastructure (RES-AS-001) – In situations where abandoned underground infrastructure alters hydrology, develop case-by-case treatment strategies that ameliorate the ongoing impacts to hydrologic processes. This infrastructure includes remnants of abandoned sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water lines, and manholes. Treatment would be designed to avoid impacts to sensitive resources (including archeological sites) and may include removal, collapsing in place, plugging, or other measures. See map series at the end of this *Ecological Restoration Actions Appendix*, for known locations. Where infrastructure would be removed or relocated and restored to natural conditions, soils would be decompacted and recontoured, and the area revegetated with appropriate native plants.

Informal Trails (RES-AS-002) – Six miles of informal trailing through meadows would be removed and restored to natural conditions. Fencing and signage would direct visitors to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Define and delineate accepted trails with closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs. Remove informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.

Conifer Encroachment (RES-AS-003) – Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and under oaks within the river corridor with loppers, handsaws, or mowers.

Restore eroded riverbanks (RES-AS-004) – Revegetate areas devoid of vegetation with appropriate native plants. Protect re-vegetated areas using closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs as deterrents. Stabilize eroded riverbanks using bio-engineering techniques such as brush layering of willow cuttings.

Vulnerable riverbanks (RES-AS-006) – Direct visitor use along the river to stable and resilient access points such as sandy beaches and low-angle slopes through delineated trails, signs, campground maps and brochures; establish fencing and signage to protect sensitive areas. Areas susceptible to erosion—steep riverbanks, and high use areas exhibiting vegetation and soil loss from compaction—would be closed and restored using bioengineering and revegetation techniques.

Bridges and associated revetments (RES-AS-008) – Install constructed log jams, and utilize bioengineered stabilization on riprap to improve hydrologic function, reduce bank erosion, and improve riverine habitat.

Strategically placed log jams diffuse and direct high velocity flows, a property that makes them a valuable tool to mitigate altered flow regimes around bridges. Log jams, unlike traditional rock revetment reintroduces habitat complexity within the channel by creating additional bars and scour holes, and by providing cover for aquatic organisms. When used in conjunction with a wood retention policy and riverbank revegetation, log jams form part of a comprehensive restoration and mitigation strategy designed to improve the hydrologic function of the Merced River.

Revetments (RES-AS-009) – Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.

Large wood (RES-AS-010) – Manage large wood according to a management policy, *Yosemite Directive # 31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River*, leaving large wood that does not compromise visitor safety or infrastructure. Incorporate large wood into riverbanks to provide structure for highly eroded riverbanks and increase habitat quality. In developed areas where standing hazard trees must be removed for safety, rather than cutting and removing these trees, fall them into the river. Add constructed log jams in severely widened river reaches.

Trails through sensitive habitat (NO CODE) – Re-route trails out of sensitive habitats or install boardwalks through wetlands. New trail routes should avoid wetlands and special status habitat.

Actions by Segment

Segment 1

Special status plants: trail impacts (RES-1-004) – Relocate sections of trail through wetlands in Echo Valley and mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Re-surface the wet sections of the Mist trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent trail creep along the John Muir Trail using fencing and boardwalks. Hand tools will be used by trail and restoration crews during the late summer and fall and work will occur for up to eight weeks.

Triple Peak Fork: braided trail through meadows (RES-1-005) – Reroute the trail to upland area where possible. Hand tools will be used by trail and restoration crews during the late summer and fall and work will occur for up to eight weeks.

Merced Lake Shore Meadow: informal trails (RES-1-003) – Remove informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants. Hand tools will be used by trail and restoration crews during the late summer and fall and work will occur for up to eight weeks.

Segment 2

Ditching in Meadows (RES-2-001) – Fill 2,155' of ditches not serving current operational needs using adjacent berm material or pond and plug techniques. (see map series at the end of this *Ecological Restoration Actions Appendix* for precise locations). A mini excavator, skid steer, dozer, dump truck, and loader would be used when water table is low, in the fall season. Work would last up to 8 weeks.

Road improvements over meadows (RES-2-017) – Mitigate effects of roads on meadow hydrology with culverts or other engineered solutions that allow unimpeded groundwater flow. Use wide box culverts or

other design components such as rolling dips, permeable subgrade, etc. to improve surface water flow. Examples include Southside Drive through Sentinel Meadow and Northside Drive through Cook's and El Capitan Meadows. Work would occur any time after peak flow when the area is not flooded. Heavy equipment including a skid steer, excavator, loader, and dump truck and would take an estimated 6 weeks.

Informal trails (RES-2-012): Remove and restore six miles of informal trailing through meadows to natural conditions (Figure 1; Restoration Map Series). Use fencing and signage to direct traffic to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Define and delineate accepted trails with closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs. Remove informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Work would occur for up to 6 weeks in the summer and fall.

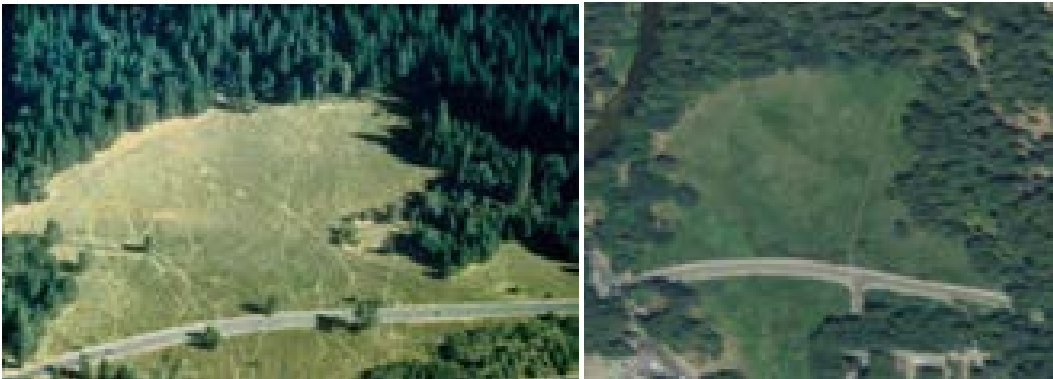


Figure 1: The park has successfully removed networks of informal trailing in meadows. In this example before (left) and after (right) restoration of Stoneman Meadow, high visitor use was mitigated by adding fencing to direct people to a new boardwalk, which allowed access to the meadow without the associated impacts.

Valley Meadows: Conifer Encroachment, loss of meadow extent (RES-2-002) – Improve condition of plant communities at specific locations in Yosemite Valley (targeted 67 potential acres) by restoring the mosaic of meadow, riparian deciduous vegetation, black oak, and open mixed conifer forest. Management actions may include re-vegetation, prescribed fire, mechanical removal of conifers, and re-design of infrastructure. These actions will enhance scenic vistas and maintain the cultural landscape, as well as enhance the condition of the Merced River ecosystem by sustaining the diverse mosaic of interconnected plant communities.

Revetments (RES-AS-007) – There are currently 15,589 feet of riprap along the bed and banks of the Merced River. Some riprap is needed to stabilize banks around critical infrastructure and would be retained. The riprap needed to stabilize infrastructure varies by alternative and what infrastructure is being retained. Under all action alternatives (2-6,) 3,400 feet of riprap would be removed and revegetated with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet would be removed but replaced with bioengineered riverbank stabilization (see Restoration Map Series for precise locations). In Alternative 2, an additional 964 feet would be removed. In Alternatives 3 and 4, an additional 435 feet would be removed. In Alternative 5 and 6, an additional 348 feet would be removed and replaced with bioengineering. Riprap removal and associated restoration would occur in late summer or fall during low flow. Heavy equipment including a skid steer, excavator, loader, and dump truck and would take an estimated 16 weeks.

Leidig Meadow: Bike Path (RES-2-015) – Replace a 1,000 foot section of paved trail that passes through the ordinary high water mark. Heavy equipment (excavator, skid steer, loader, dump truck) would remove asphalt path, fill material, and any plant salvage needed. Work would be done in late summer or fall for approximately six weeks.

Valley Loop Trail: delineation and river access (RES-2-029) – Reconstruct trail and designate river access, such as at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends. Work would occur in summer or fall. Heavy equipment including a skid steer, excavator, loader, and dump truck and would take an estimated 4 weeks.

Roadbridge at Happy Isles: free flowing condition (RES-2-058) – Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam. Heavy equipment including a skid steer, excavator, loader, and dump truck. Work would be done in late summer or fall for approximately six weeks.

Sentinel Bridge: free flowing condition (RES-2-059) – Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam. Work would be done in late summer or fall for approximately six weeks. Heavy equipment including a skid steer, excavator, loader, and dump truck would be used during late summer and fall.

Swinging Bridge: free flowing condition (RES-2-060) – Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam. Work would occur in late summer and fall and last 3 weeks. Heavy equipment including a skid steer, excavator, loader, and dump truck would be used during late summer and fall.

Superintendent's Bridge, footbridge, and associated revetments (RES-2-160) – Install constructed log jams, and utilize bio-constructed stabilization on riprap to improve hydrologic function. Work would be done in late summer or fall for approximately six weeks. Heavy equipment including a skid steer, excavator, loader, and dump truck would be used during late summer and fall.

Clark's Bridge: free flowing condition (RES-2-054) – Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering of willows to stabilize banks and place a constructed log jam in the area. Heavy equipment including a skid steer, excavator, loader, and dump truck would be used and would take an estimated 6 weeks during the late summer or fall.

Pack stock trail from concessioner stables to Happy Isles (RES-2-143) – Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material with an excavator and skid steer, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed (Figure 2). Work would occur any time after peak flow when the area is not flooded. Heavy equipment



Figure 2: Stock trail in Happy Isles reach passes through riparian habitat. Its hardened surface affects natural hydrologic processes by preventing sediment transport and capture.

including a skid steer, excavator, loader, and dump truck and would take an estimated 6 weeks, and revegetation would require an additional two weeks.

River channel at Lower and North Pines campgrounds – Repair eroded riverbanks at Lower and North Pines campgrounds with bioengineering techniques such as brush layering (Figure 3). Allow vegetation to accrete sediment to rebuild the banks. The erosion at North Pines campground is farther advanced and continuous. In such cases, plant willows further out into the river channel than currently established vegetation using a hydro drill. This project would be implemented in the fall during low flow conditions with duration of up to six weeks. Excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used during late summer and fall.

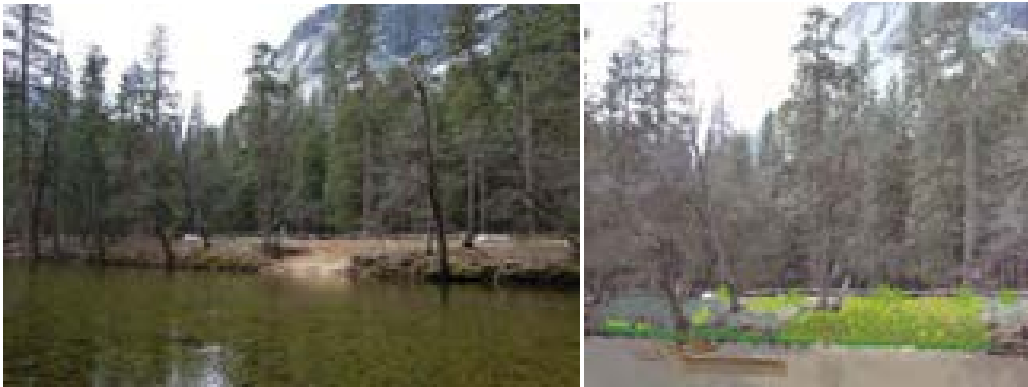


Figure 3: Divot caused by river access at Lower Pines Campground where the riverbank is highly vulnerable to erosion at (left). Active restoration by brush layering will stabilize the riverbank, capture sediment to rebuild the bank over time and improve riparian habitat.

Lower Pine Loop within the bed and banks (ONA-2-007) – Remove Lower Pine Loop between sites 60 and 62, because it is within the bed and banks of the river. Work would occur any time after peak flow and when the area is not flooded. Revegetation would occur in late summer or fall and take 2 weeks. Heavy equipment including a skid steer, excavator, loader, and dump truck would be used during late summer and fall.

River reach between Clark’s and Sentinel Bridges: highly impacted riverbanks (RES-2-062) – To address river widening and low channel complexity, build eight constructed log jams (CLJs) in the channel between Clark’s and Sentinel Bridges. Locations of CLJs are shown in the map series for this appendix. Logs would be gathered locally including naturally fallen or salvaged hazard trees when available. Coniferous trees with exposed roots along the bank in proximity to the log jam may be pushed over into the river to be incorporated in the constructed log jam. These trees with the root ball still attached at the bank would help to anchor the log jam to the bank. Burying ends of logs into the bank would also be used to anchor the log jam. Localized riverbank erosion would be repaired through brush layering and revegetation of the bank. Heavy equipment such as excavator, dozer, loader, and skid steer would be used to place and secure large wood. Work would occur in the fall during low flow and last for up to twelve weeks. Heavy equipment would access the riverbank from nearby roads, paved bike paths, and former campgrounds with already compacted soils and would not pass through wetlands.

Swinging Bridge River Access (RES-2-155) – Remove river access upstream, river-right of Swinging Bridge. Add fencing along bike trail to connect to bridge and revegetate 2,000 square feet of denuded area

with riparian species and native grasses. Direct visitor use to a large sandbar directly downstream of the bridge (Figure 4). Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would take place in late summer or fall for 4 weeks.



Figure 4: Current river access point at Swinging Bridge (left) leads to denuded riverbank. River access would instead be directed to the adjacent sandbar (right), which is naturally resilient to visitor use and provides a nice beach for visitor enjoyment.

Sentinel Beach Picnic Area (RES-2-031) – Redesign the picnic area to better manage visitor use, and designate the area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and reestablish riparian vegetation. Crews would work for four weeks in late summer and fall.

Indian Creek drainage (RES-2-007) – Create a buffer zone for the creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would take place in late summer or fall for 4 weeks.

El Capitan Meadow (RES-2-009) – Reroute climber use trails on north side of road from meadow habitat to an appropriate upland route (a few meters to the east). Remove informal trails through meadow and oak woodland. Protect re-vegetated areas with fencing or other natural barriers and sign the area to reduce trampling of sensitive meadow vegetation. As opportunities arise through maintenance or restoration projects, improve hydrologic flow and meadow connectivity by extending the permeable road base across the entire segment of Northside Drive through El Capitan Meadow and add additional box culverts with bottom elevations equal to the meadow surface elevation. Remove encroaching conifer saplings (< 10 inches diameter at breast height) using loppers, handsaws, or mowers. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used to remove ditches and recontour natural topography. Work would take place in late summer or fall for 10 weeks. Other restoration treatments at El Capitan Meadow vary depending on alternative.

Sentinel Beach Picnic Area to El Capitan Moraine: Channel complexity (RES-2-061) – To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would take place in late summer or fall for 4 weeks.

Stoneman Meadow (RES-2-153) – Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils, and revegetate. A mini excavator, skid steer, dump truck, and loader would be used when water table is low, in the fall, for eight weeks.

Bridalveil Meadow: stream headcutting and absence of willows (RES-2-010) – Address headcuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Reestablish the riparian shrub layer. Manually remove encroaching conifer saplings with loppers, hand saws, or mowers. Restoration would require four weeks crew time, with planting occurring in fall when willow are heading into dormancy or prior to bud swell in the springtime.

Cook’s Meadow roadbed: abandoned infrastructure (RES-2-011) – Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Ranger Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used.

Cook’s Meadow: Informal shoulder parking (RES-2-012) – Roadside parking along meadow (along both Northside Drive and Sentinel Drive) would be removed and the area restored to meadow conditions (Figure 5). Remove approximately 1,800 cubic feet of fill and revegetate with native seed and transplanted native plants. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, dozer, and dump truck would be used. Work would take six weeks in the late summer or fall.



Figure 5: Roadside parking along Cook’s meadow encroaches on meadow. Vegetation is crushed, soils compacted and net area of meadows reduced. All alternatives eliminate informal parking along meadows.

Leidig Meadow: Informal trailing (RES-2-013) – Remove informal trails that incise or fragment meadow habitat. Decompact soils and revegetate trampled areas with seed collected from local native meadow plants. Work would occur in late summer or fall over a period of six weeks and a skid steer may be used along with hand tools.

Rocky Point Sewage Plant: abandoned infrastructure (RES-2-014) – Remove abandoned infrastructure occupying 9.5-acres at Eagle Creek Meadow. Remove remains of the abandoned Rocky Point Sewage Plant including a two-unit reinforced concrete Imhoff settling tank (55 feet x 78 feet) and remaining asphalt left from the demolition of the concrete sludge drying bed, and circular reinforced chlorinating structure. Any remaining utility pipes would be removed. Re-establish natural landscape contours, including the distribution of ephemeral stream channels. Backfill with native soil and/or rehabilitate disturbed soils and plant with native plant species. This is a phased project with demolition and removal of abandoned infrastructure taking 12 weeks, fill removal, contouring and planting four weeks. Heavy equipment would be used including excavator, loader, dozer, dump truck, and skid steer. Project would be implemented after peak flooding, in summer or fall.

Royal Arches Meadow: abandoned infrastructure (RES-2-016) – Remove abandoned tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species. Heavy equipment

including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, dozer, and dump truck would be used. Work would last eight weeks in the late summer and fall.

Sentinel Meadow: Trampling (RES-2-018) – Add a 150 foot section to the existing boardwalk in order to accommodate visitors and reduce meadow trampling. Substantial trampling is evident along river’s edge at north section of the boardwalk. Work would be accomplished in six weeks using a skid steer.

Western portion of former Lower Pines

Campground loop: abandoned infrastructure (RES-2-019) – Restore 20 acres of the former Lower Pines campground to natural conditions. Remove any remaining asphalt (Figure 6) and decompact soils of former roadbed and campsite footprint using an excavator and loader. Treat invasive plants (velvet grass). Manually thin conifer saplings and trees to allow for a mosaic of deciduous riparian species including alder and cottonwood. Remove tree stumps with an excavator and tub grinder. Restore channel topography using the 1919 USGS maps as a guide. This work would occur over 12 weeks during summer months using heavy equipment including: excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, dozer, and dump truck.



Figure 6: Asphalt remains in former Lower Pines Campground floodplain.

Devil’s Elbow: riverbank erosion (RES-2-020) – Relocate parking from Devil’s elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the “elbow,” river right. Remove informal trails and restore to meadow conditions through soil decompaction and revegetation. Designate river access with appropriate signage. This work would occur up to 12 weeks during summer months using heavy equipment including: excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, dozer, and dump truck.

Eagle creek drainage: channelization (RES-2-025) – Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, dozer, and dump truck would be used. Work would last eight weeks in the late summer and fall.

El Capitan Bridge: River access (RES-2-026) – Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to sandbars. Fence and revegetate eroded areas. This would occur in the summer and/or fall seasons and take two weeks for crew and equipment such as the skid steer.

Swinging Bridge: Riparian impacts (RES-2-027) – Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high watermark to reduce soil erosion. Fence off sensitive areas and reestablish riparian vegetation. Revegetate denuded area with riparian species and native grasses. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Re-direct visitors to access the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, dozer, and dump truck would be used. Work would last eight weeks in the late summer and fall.

Valley Swinging Bridge river access (RES-2-155) – Remove river access upstream, river-right of Swinging Bridge. Add fencing along bike trail to connect to bridge and revegetate 2,000 square feet of denuded area

with riparian species and native grasses. Direct visitor use to a large sandbar directly downstream of the bridge (Figure 4). A skid steer would be used and fencing constructed in two weeks time and could occur anytime of the year. Revegetation would occur in fall for a period of two weeks.

Valley Campgrounds: River Access (RES-2-028) – Direct visitors staying in Lower and North Pines Campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds (Figure 7). Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access. This would occur in the summer or fall and require four weeks of crew time with the use of a skid steer.

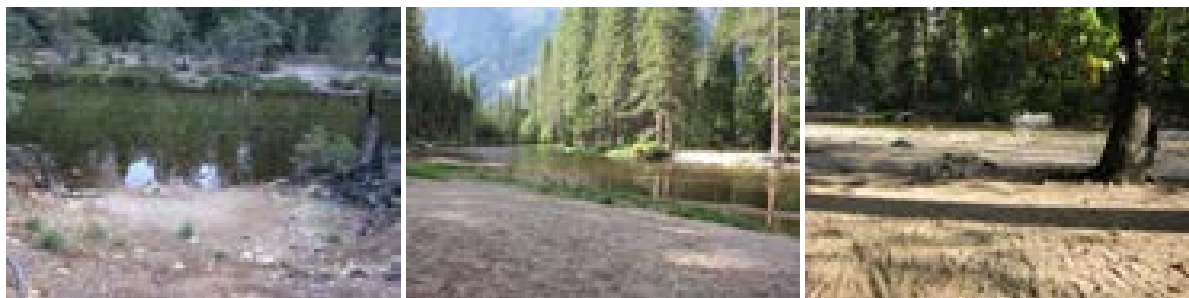


Figure 7: Use of the riverbank at the current river access in Lower Pines Campground has caused vegetation trampling and heavy erosion of this highly susceptible riverbank (left). Use will instead be directed to resilient sandbars such as these, located a short walk downstream (middle and right).

Yosemite Lodge: former lodge cabin area and NPS Volunteer Office abandoned infrastructure (RES-2-030) – Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins, and former NPS Volunteer Office located in the western portion of the Yosemite Lodge complex (those that were damaged by the 1997 flood and subsequently removed). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species. Restoration of this area would be completed at low river flow and would require eight weeks of crew time. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, dozer, and dump truck would be used.

Sentinel Beach Picnic Area: Riparian impacts (RES-2-031) – Redesign the picnic area to better manage visitor use and designate the area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, redirect use to more resilient areas and re-establish riparian vegetation. Restoration of this area would be completed at low river flow during summer and fall and would require eight weeks of crew time. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, dozer, and dump truck would be used.

Bridalveil Sewer Plant (RES-2-050) – Remove or demolish buried structures including a 200 foot long and 5 foot deep concrete chlorine contact chamber, aeration tanks, sludge digesters, and drying beds. Backfill with native soil and revegetate with native plants. Remove pipe leading to Black Springs. This work would take place in late summer and fall and would include the use of heavy equipment such as excavator, dozer, skid steer, dump truck, and loader. This work would take place for two seasons for up to eight weeks each year.

Footings at the former Happy Isles footbridge (beyond gage): free flowing condition (RES-2-056) – Remove former Happy Isles footbridge footings and former river gage base (steel re-enforced concrete and wet and dry wall masonry). Revegetate denuded areas and improve way-finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop. Break concrete and masonry into movable pieces using an excavator-mounted

jackhammer. Move material offsite with front-end loaders and dump trucks. Recontour and decompact soils and plant appropriate riparian vegetation in all denuded areas. Work would be performed by a contractor at low flow, in the fall, and would take four weeks.

Pohono Bridge: Infrastructure within the bed and banks (RES-2-057) – Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas. Work would occur for one week in the fall and include the use of heavy equipment such as an excavator, dump truck, loader, and skid steer.

Clarks Bridge to El Capitan Bridge: Large Woody Debris management (RES-2-063) –Manage large wood according to the management plan, *Yosemite Directive # 31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River*. Trees that fall into the river will be retained in the river. Large wood may be minimally manipulated to protect critical infrastructure, to ensure visitor safety, and to prevent unnatural accumulation of wood near bridges.

Upper Pines: recreational vehicle dump station (RES-2-144) – Relocate the recreational vehicle dump station from its site proximate to the river to a site within Curry Village that is being re-developed as parking (see Map Series 1). Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, dozer, and dump truck would be used.

Cathedral Beach: picnic area (RES-2-145) – Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, and direct use to most resilient areas. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate native vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, and revegetate. Work can occur any time after peak flow in the upland areas and during low flow of late summer or fall where the water table remains high. Four weeks of crew and equipment time would be needed. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, dozer, and dump truck would be used.

Yosemite Lodge: Beach Access Closure (RES-2-149) – Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence the riparian area at Yosemite Lodge. Fence construction directing use from the Yosemite Lodge to Swinging Bridge would take one week with the use of a skid steer.

Ahwahnee Meadow: Former golf course and tennis court (RES-2-151) – Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings, to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the California black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunct portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.65 acres to meadow habitat. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, dozer, and dump truck would be used.

Impacts to traditionally used plant populations (RES-2-045) – The ecological restoration actions associated with this planning effort implemented in concert with the existing invasive plant management program will address impacts to some traditionally used plant populations in some locations. Conifers that are overtopping black oaks would also be considered for removal.

Pohono Bridge to Big Oak Flat Road Junction: River Access (RES-2-065) – Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pullout that is not protective of resources. In the

areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations. Excavator and skid steer may be used over a period of eight weeks during low water in the fall.

CA-MRP-0046/47/74 (RES-2-032) – Reroute stock trail and formal trail off sensitive area, remove graffiti from rock art boulder.

CA-MRP-0052/H (RES-2-033) – Delineate or reroute bridle path away from site.

CA-MRP-0055/H (RES-2-034) – Remove informal trails and parking pullout. Increase law enforcement and archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.

CA-MRP-0057 (RES-2-036) – Remove graffiti in rock shelter and remove informal trails. Increase law enforcement and monitoring of rock shelter.

CA-MRP-0062 (RES-2-037) – Remove the logs, graffiti, and informal trails and ecologically restore to natural conditions. Relocate the parking area away from the site.

CA-MRP-0076 (RES-2-038) – Remove informal trails, restore to natural condition, and prohibit climbing.

CA-MRP-0080 (RES-2-039) – Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.

CA-MRP-0082/H (RES-2-040) – Remove climbing bolts from rockshelter boulder and prohibit climbing. Increase interpretation, education, and outreach efforts for climbers.

CA-MRP-0158/309 (RES-2-041) – Remove informal trails, restore to natural condition, and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation, education, and outreach effort for climbers.

CA-MRP-0190/191 (RES-2-042) – Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.

CA-MRP-0240/303/H (RES-2-043) – Fence off/close access to milling feature next to trail.

CA-MRP-0902/H (RES-2-152) – Remove informal trails and restore to natural condition.

Segment 3

Cascades picnic area: abandoned infrastructure (RES-3-001) – Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock with skid steer and dump truck. Work would take three weeks in late summer or fall.

Segment 4

Old El Portal: Soil compaction around Valley oaks from parking (RES-4-002) – Restore the floodplain community in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants. Remove non-native fill and decompact soils (after development removal); plant appropriate native understory plant species; treat invasive plants. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur in the late summer or fall and take approximately one month.

El Portal: river confined by rip-rap and road (RES-4-006) – Develop best management practices for revetment construction and repair throughout this river segment. Vertical walls should be used wherever

possible. Provide CalTrans with best management practices recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.

El Portal NPS Maintenance and administrative complex roadside parking (RES-4-007) – Restore the informal roadside parking to natural conditions, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur in the late summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Abbeville and Trailer Village -Restore 150 foot riparian buffer (RES-4-008) – Remove asphalt and imported fill to restore 9.3 acres in the 150-foot riparian buffer; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks. Designate appropriate river access points and formalize trail(s) to the river from the parking and camping areas. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately two months.

Greenmeyer sandpit: flood and riparian plant impacts from fill material (RES-4-005) – Restore hydrologic function to 1.8 acres of floodplain and re-establish riparian habitat (Figure 8). Excavate 4,000 cubic feet of angular imported rock, concrete, asphalt and soil which is capping the site to return a floodplain elevation of a 20-50 year flood. Restore upland areas to natural topography, utilizing some of the fill soils which would reduce the amount need to move off-site. Recontour topographic features. Reestablish native vegetation through propagation and planting of local native plants, including *Sambucus mexicana* (blue elderberry). Retain road for utilities and to allow for river access. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. This is a twelve week project to be performed at low river flow conditions during summer and fall.



Figure 8: Greenmeyer Sandpit current conditions (left) and target braided channel and riparian habitat conditions (middle and right).

CA-MRP-0250/H (RES-4-003) – Remove informal trails and non-essential roads.

CA-MRP-0251/H (RES-4-004) – Remove informal trails.

CA-MRP-0181/H (RES-4-049) – In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.

Segment 5

CA-MRP-0218 (RES-5-001) – Remove informal trails and charcoal rings.

Segment 6

Wawona Water Conservation Plan (RES-6-001) – Retain current water collection and distribution system, including impoundment; however implement a water conservation plan which requires a minimum-flow for the South Fork, especially critical during late summer/early fall months.

Wawona: arch district impacts (RES-MS-001) – Increase monitoring frequency for affected sites, Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications. At the district-wide level, amend National Register of Historic Places nomination to reflect district changes and impacts.

Segment 7

South Fork side channels: Abandoned infrastructure (RES-7-005) – Remove abandoned metal pipes that dewater the terrace using skid steer, excavator, dump truck and loader for one week.

Wawona Campground: septic system (RES-7-006) – Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Wawona dump station: proximity to river (RES-7-007) – Relocate the dump site to the Wawona Campground away from the river. Design and construct RV dump station on a new sewer line near the campground entrance, at least 150 feet away from the river's ordinary high water mark. After the existing dump station is removed, revegetate the area with native plants. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately three weeks.

South Fork Wawona picnic area: river access and water quality (RES-7-008) – Delineate picnic area and a path to the river to encourage visitors to use more resilient areas. One week crew time at low flow would be needed.

Wawona picnic area: river access and water quality (RES-7-009) – Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas. Work would be performed for two weeks after peak water flow with an excavator and skid steer.

Wawona Maintenance yard: Riparian Impacts (FAC-7-001) – Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, buildings and parking areas from within the 150-foot riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem. Work would be performed for two weeks after peak water flow with an excavator and skid steer.

CA-MRP-0374 (RES-7-001) – Remove informal trail, delineates access road, and reduce hazard fuels.

CA-MRP-0008/H (RES-7-002) - Remove informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Stables.

CA-MRP-0171172/254/516/H (RES-7-012) – Remove informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.

CA-MRP-0168/0329/H (RES-7-003) – Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.

Wawona: arch district impacts (RES-MS-001) – Increase monitoring frequency for affected sites, Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications. At the district-wide level, amend National Register of Historic Places nomination to reflect district changes and impacts.

ADDITIONAL ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION ACTIONS FOR EACH ACTION ALTERNATIVE

There is a varying degree in the amount of ecological restoration actions that can be accomplished in each alternative, primarily as a result of choices about user capacity and development. Some alternatives can have a functioning Yosemite Valley transportation circulation system with the removal of infrastructure such as roads and bridges due to substantially lower use levels. For example, in Alternative 6, all roads and bridges would need to be retained and localized concerns to the hydrological / geological ORV resulting from these infrastructure components would be addressed through engineered solutions such as installing culverts under roads and placing constructed log jams adjacent to bridges to ameliorate scour pool formation. Conversely, Stoneman Bridge, Sugar Pine and Ahwahnee Bridges would be removed in Alternatives 2 and 3 in order to enhance the alluvial river system in this reach of the river, given a much lower user capacity level than today. Removal of road segments through meadows and bridges that are existing components of the transportation and circulation system is reasonable to consider under such reduced use levels as all traffic to and from Yosemite Village and Curry Village could be accommodated on the converted two-way Southside Drive. This would allow 2.7 acres of additional wet meadow restoration as compared to Alternative 6 in this particular location.

Table E-1 provides an overview of the number of acres restored in each alternative.

TABLE E-1: TOTAL AREA (ACRES) OF ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION PROPOSED ACROSS THE RANGE OF ALTERNATIVES

Ecological Restoration Actions	Common to Alternatives 2 - 6	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5	Alternative 6
Meadow, Riparian and Floodplain	176	342	308	225	189	176

The location of the proposed Upper and Lower Rivers Campgrounds has a range of restoration options within the action alternatives. Alternatives 2 and 3 would provide for the greatest degree of ecological restoration, fully restoring the area to a mosaic of riparian, floodplain, meadow and oak woodland habitat. In these alternatives, the road bisecting the area and Ahwahnee Meadow is removed, allowing for maximum potential for the river to reshape the landscape, unimpeded. Natural topography, including side channels, would be restored to natural conditions. In Alternatives 4, 5, and 6, the road would remain and camping and day use added. The riparian buffer that bounds the campground would be restored to natural conditions in Alternatives 2-6.

The greatest need for river channel restoration occurs in the vicinity of the East valley Campgrounds and Housekeeping Camp where the greatest channel widening has occurred. Because riverbanks along the proposed Upper Rivers Campground are not resilient river access points, they need protection from trampling. The lower number of visitors in Alternatives 2 and 3 and lack of road access and camping would protect of these riverbanks. In Alternatives 4, 5, and 6, riverbanks would be closed, fenced and signed to prevent vegetation damage and riverbank erosion. River use would be directed south of Northside Drive, to the large sandbar beach at Lower Rivers. In Alternatives 5 and 6, river access would also be available across from the Ahwahnee Bridge, which would remain in place under these alternatives.

Current parking at Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area and the Curry Orchard Parking Area are re-evaluated in the Merced River Plan. There are two options within the Alternatives for restoration at the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area. In Alternatives 4, 5 and 6, the footprint of the current parking lot would be pulled back from the river at least 150 feet from the ordinary high water mark, allowing for riparian restoration and protection from future development. In Alternatives 2 and 3, all parking and roads would be moved out of the 10-year floodplain, which would allow for riparian restoration as well as restoration of the active floodplain and allow future potential for the river to reshape the land. These alternatives ecologically restore a larger portion of this dynamic floodplain area. Storm run-off mitigations would be used in all alternatives to protect water quality. Actions at the Curry Orchard Parking Area range from major ecological restoration to minimal change. In Alternatives 5 and 6, the area would remain designated parking and limited restoration would occur. In Alternative 3 and 4, most of the parking lot would remain while the northern portion would be restored to natural conditions. In Alternative 2, the parking footprint at this location remains similar to existing conditions, but areas to the north and east are restored when road segments are removed. In all alternatives, the historic apple trees would be removed to mitigate human-bear encounters and these areas would be revegetated with native species.

There is a range of options within the alternatives for restoring riparian and floodplain habitat at Housekeeping Camp. In Alternatives 5 and 6, 34 structures that are within the modeled ordinary high water mark are removed and riparian habitat restored. Under Alternative 4, 166 structures within the ordinary high water mark or in areas of frequent inundation removed, resulting in a larger area for restoration. A much larger riparian zone would be restored and channel complexity restored in the active floodplain. Day use in this area increases in this alternative and visitors would be directed to the sandbar beaches. Alternatives 2 and 3 provide for the greatest restoration opportunity with the removal of all lodging units. Riparian habitat and the 10-year floodplain would be restored allowing the greatest level of unimpeded river processes. Alternative 2 and 3 retain a restroom and a small parking lot in the highest elevations to provide for day use picnicking. In all alternatives, current access on the steep, eroding slope on the eastern side would be closed and restored and all river access directed to the sandbar on the western side or to the north side of Housekeeping Bridge.

Campsites in close proximity to the river in Wawona and Yosemite Valley are also addressed in Alternatives 2-6. In Alternatives 5 and 6, sites within 100 feet of the river are removed and riparian habitat restored. In Alternatives 3 and 4, the setback is 150 feet. All sites in the 100-year floodplain are removed and restored to natural conditions in Alternative 2. This entails removal of all of North Pines and Yellow Pine campground and full restoration of a dynamic floodplain.

At the Yosemite Lodge complex, areas west of the Yosemite Lodge (where former lodging units were removed following damage from the 1997 flood) would be restored to natural condition. This action is common to Alternatives 2-6. Much of this area is frequently flooded and supports riparian vegetation. In

Alternative 3, 4 buildings in the floodplain are removed and the area restored to natural conditions. Alternative 2 removes all infrastructure in the 100-year floodplain and restores the greatest area of floodplain habitat.

Alternative 2

This alternative was designed to restore much of the 100-year floodplain, and is able to do so with the removal of a substantial amount of infrastructure and a reduced user capacity level. Roads over meadows and bridges impacting the river's free-flowing condition are removed and restored to natural conditions. This alternative includes restoration of more than 342 acres of riparian, meadows and upland habitat within the river corridor. It removes development including campsites, informal trails, and non-essential roads from sensitive areas.

Segment 1

Merced Lake Ranger Station Meadow: grazing (RES-1-002) – Remove the meadow from grazing permanently. Require all administrative pack stock passing through the Merced Lake area to carry pellet feed.

Segment 2

Ahwahnee Row and Tecoya Housing: 100-yr. floodplain (RES-2-007) – After removal of housing, decompact soils, recontour topography (using 1919 USGS maps as a guide) and plant native meadow vegetation. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used for eight weeks in the late summer and fall.

Yosemite Lodge: buildings in the 100-year floodplain (RES-2-024) – Restore 28 acres of floodplain and riparian habitat after removal of all Yosemite Lodge buildings in the 100-year floodplain. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used for eight weeks in the late summer and fall.

Ahwahnee Meadow: Northside Drive and bike path impact hydrology and meadow extent (RES-2-004) – Remove the road from Camp 6 intersection to Southside Drive to restore 0.9 acre of wet meadow and improve meadow hydrology and 0.7 acres of California black oak habitat. Remove 12,500 cubic yards of asphalt and imported fill material and recontour to natural topography and restore natural hydrology. Revegetate meadow through propagation and seeding with native meadow species. Revegetate California black oak and floodplain understory with appropriate plants. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Revegetate with willows, cottonwoods and other riparian species. Crews would work 12 weeks during the fall for two years.

El Capitan Meadow: bisected by road, informal trails, conifer encroachment (RES-2-009) – Remove all informal trails and areas of bare compacted soils and restore to native plan communities. Disperse and reduce roadside parking along the meadow through alternative pavement striping (approximately 30 spaces would be removed). Retain some roadside parking for SAR and other administrative traffic. Use restoration fencing and signing where necessary to further protect the meadow from trampling. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately three months.

Stoneman Meadow and Curry Orchard Parking Area: Road through meadow and parking lot (RES-2-008) – Remove the road through Stoneman Meadow to restore 1.9 acres of wet meadow and improve hydrology to entire meadow. Remove 7,260 cubic yards of asphalt and imported fill material, recontour to natural topography and restore natural hydrology. Revegetate through propagation and seeding with native meadow species. Remove apple trees. Remove imported fill, decompact soils and recontour using the 1919 USGS maps as a guide. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Revegetate with willows, cottonwoods and other riparian species. Crews would work 12 weeks during the fall for two years.

Housekeeping Camp: riparian restoration and river access (RES-2-023) – Remove all infrastructure and riprap at Housekeeping Camp and restore 16.8 acres of floodplain and riparian ecosystem to natural conditions. Convert area to day-use river access and picnicking. Focus river access to resilient locations. This work would be phased over the course of two seasons and would occur between midsummer and early winter, depending on weather and soil moisture. All work within the bed and banks of the river would be done at low river flow conditions. Phase 1 (year 1) would take 14 weeks and would concentrate on the removal of all infrastructure including lateral utilities, concrete structures, revetment and, when hauling is complete, removal of imported fill material. Native sand and gravel fill may be retained on site. Phase 2 (year 2), would include additional grading and contouring, decompaction of soils, fence construction and planting and would take six weeks. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used.

Upper and Lower Rivers Campground: abandoned infrastructure (RES-2-021) – Restore topography of 35.6 acres of impacted floodplain to support a mosaic of riparian, meadow and California black oak woodland at the former Rivers campgrounds site. Remove any remaining asphalt, decompact soils of former roads and campsites and re-establish seasonal channels and natural topography that have been graded flat. Develop a planting plan for restoring native plant communities and restoring soils to support them. Mechanically remove ponderosa pine and incense cedar saplings and mature trees that are infringing on California black oaks and growing on soils that once supported meadow communities. Revegetate with native meadow grasses, sedges, and shrubs. Plant native riparian species, such as willow, alder and cottonwood along riverbanks. Remove Lower River amphitheater structure and associated fill material. Restore natural topography to original contours and revegetate with wetland plants. Fence the revegetated areas for up to 3 years to prevent trampling of young plants and seedlings. This work would be phased over two years. Excavation of former channels and roads would generate asphalt, rock and other material not suited to the ecology of the site and would be moved off-site. The excavation, grading and hauling would last ten to twelve weeks. Fencing and planting would be done in an additional three weeks. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, dozer, and dump truck would be used. Most if not all of this work would be completed in the late summer and fall.

Valley Campgrounds: campsites near the river (RES-2-022) – Remove all campsites and infrastructure at all sites within the 100-year floodplain and restore 25.1 acres of floodplain and riparian habitat. This includes all sites at North Pines and Yellow Pines campgrounds, 19 sites at Backpacker's Campground, 32 sites at Lower Pines and 22 sites at Upper Pines. Remove asphalt, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone. Restore topography with natural drainages. Restore a mosaic of riparian, meadow, and oak habitat. Revegetate with native species. Repair eroded riverbanks with brush layering and willow planting. Remove conifer saplings. Twenty-two weeks crew and equipment time would be needed for implementation over a three year period.

Work within the bed and banks of the river would occur at low river flow while work on the terrace would occur in the summer or fall. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used.

Revetment: free flowing condition (RES-2-051) – In addition to the revetment removed in the Common to All Action Alternative, remove 964 linear feet of riprap adjacent to Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee and Stoneman Bridges. Excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Revegetate with willows, cottonwoods and other riparian species. Crews would work 12 weeks over two years during low flow in fall.

Stoneman Bridge: free flowing condition (RES-2-053) – Remove Stoneman Bridge, asphalt, and other imported material. Salvage native river gravel from the berm and place in cut-off channel. Salvage other native soils for use in restoration. Revegetate with riparian species. Implementation would take 10 weeks with all work except asphalt removal occurring at river low flow conditions. Excavator, skid steer, dozer, and dump truck would be used.

Sugar Pine Bridge and Ahwahnee Bridge and Road Berm: free flowing condition (RES-2-052) – Remove Sugar Pine and Ahwahnee Bridges and the causeway between Sugar Pine and Ahwahnee Bridges and associated berm. Remove asphalt and other imported material. Salvage native river gravel from the berm and place in cut-off channel. Salvage other native soils for use in restoration. After bridge removal, allow channel to reconfigure on its own. Revegetate with riparian species. Implementation would take 15 weeks with all work except asphalt removal occurring at river low flow conditions. Reroute the multiple use trail to the north bank of the river. Excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used.

Concessioner stables to Happy Isles: pack stock trail (RES-2-143) – Remove trail and restore to natural conditions (see actions common to all).

Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area: Water Quality, proximity to the River, and fill material within the 5-to 10-year floodplain. (RES-2146) – Restore 10.8 acres of riparian and floodplain habitats at Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area up to the 10-year floodplain: remove unnatural fill identified in soil studies. Remove construction-generated boulders remaining from use as staging area. Plant riparian and wetland species appropriate to the habitat after fill removal. Allow seasonal flooding to re-work remaining topography. Revegetate eroded riverbanks and increase signage to avoid continued impacts (Figure 9). Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, dozer, loader, and dump truck would be used.

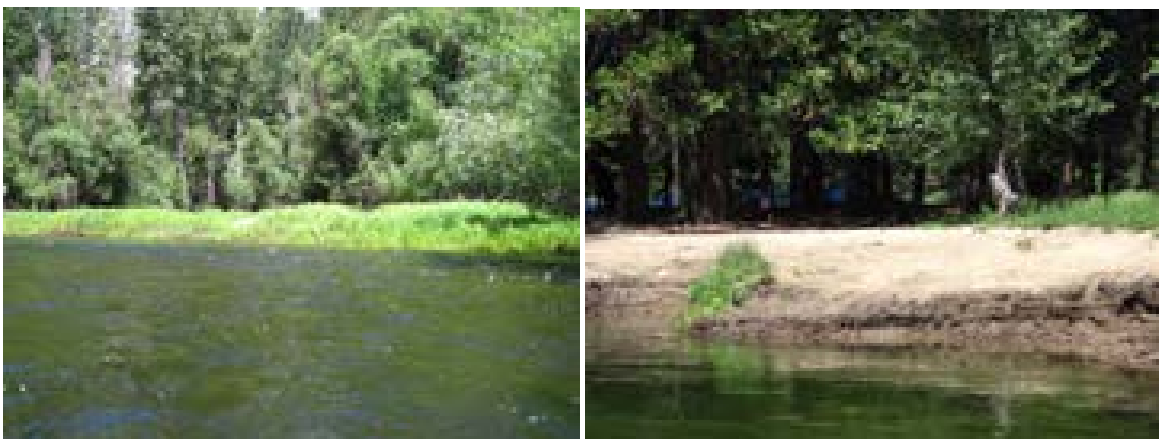


Figure 9: Healthy herbaceous riparian vegetation growing on the riverbank (left) contrasts with trampled and eroded riverbank adjacent the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Lot.

Valley Meadows: Valley Loop Trail impacts through meadows (RES-2-005) – Reroute trail through Slaughterhouse Meadow out of wetlands to an upland area. Move the 780 feet of the trail through Bridalveil Meadow to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive. Decompact, recontour and revegetate the abandoned sections of trail with native meadow species. Because trail reroute would be located in the upland, work may occur at any time of year and would take three weeks crew time. Removal of existing trail and replanting of meadow would take three weeks in the fall. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, dozer, and dump truck would be used.

Ahwahnee Meadow oxbows: trail impacts (RES-2-003) – Reroute the trail so it does not pass through wetlands; consolidate use with trail to Housekeeping Footbridge where possible. Remove asphalt and fill material from abandoned section of trail and revegetate with native wetland plants. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Former Yosemite Lodge cabins (Pine and Oak) area (RES-2-154) – Restore 10.9 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (area commonly known as the Oak and Pine cabins, which were removed after being damaged by the 1997 flood). Remove riprap from Yosemite Creek and plant willows along stream bank. Remove informal trails throughout the eastern end of the lodge near Yosemite Creek and formalize one trail through the area. Delineate one service road to the well house and parking. Remove excess service roads. Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used.

Segment 4

Old El Portal: parking and development in valley Valley oaks (RES-4-002) – Restore the rare floodplain community of valley Valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix C). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 2.25 acres in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants. Prohibit new building construction within the oak recruitment area. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur in the late summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Segment 7

Wawona golf course (RES-7-004) – Remove the golf course and restore 42 acres of meadow ecosystem. Recontour to natural topography. Remove any imported fill material. Remove non-native plants and restore native meadow plant communities through propagation, seeding, and planting. Remove channelization of creek and restore natural hydrology. Continue to use the area as a spray field. This would occur with large heavy equipment over a three year period working three months per year. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used.

Wawona Campground: campground activity near river (ONA-7-001) – Remove 32 campsites in Wawona Campground that are in the 100-year floodplain or in culturally sensitive areas to restore 8.2 acres of riparian and floodplain ecosystem. Decompact soils and plant with riparian vegetation. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Wawona Stock Camp (RES-7-011): Two stock use campground sites relocated from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables. The sites will then be recontoured, soil decompacted and revegetated. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Alternative 3

This alternative provides for significant restoration within 150 feet of the river. This alternative targets restoration strategically throughout the corridor, removing infrastructure such as campsites, roads, bridges, informal and formal trails from sensitive areas. It restores targeted areas such as the 10-year floodplain near Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area, the former Upper and Lower Rivers Campgrounds, the 100-year floodplain at Housekeeping Camp, and the Wawona Golf Course. In total, it restores 308 acres to natural conditions within the river corridor.

Segment 1

Merced Lake Ranger Station Meadow: grazing (RES-1-002) – Establish a preliminary grazing capacity for the Merced Lake East Meadow of a maximum of 58 pack stock nights annually depending on meadow condition. Exclude packstock from seasonally inundated portions of the meadow. Meadow grazing opening dates may vary annually. Use levels may be adapted to ensure the meadow condition meets the Management Standard for Bare Soil Indicator.

Segment 2

Yosemite Lodge: buildings in the 100-year floodplain (RES-2-024) – Remove 4 buildings in the 100-year floodplain and restore floodplain and riparian habitat. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Ahwahnee Meadow: Northside Drive and bike path impact hydrology and meadow extent (RES-2-004) – Same as Alternative 2.

El Capitan Meadow: bisected by road, informal trails, conifer encroachment (RES-2-009) – Remove all informal trails from the meadow that incise, promote habitat fragmentation, or are located in sensitive and frequently inundated areas, and restore to natural condition. Use restoration fencing and signing to designate appropriate meadow access points. Revegetate with native meadow species. Boardwalks would not be used as an action within this alternative. Remove ditches and restore natural hydrology. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Stoneman Meadow and Curry Orchard Parking Area: Road through meadow and parking lot (RES-2-008) – Remove the road through Stoneman Meadow as in Alternative 2. Remove some asphalt from the Curry Orchard Parking Area and revegetate with native plants. Remove apple trees to mitigate human-bear encounters. Remove imported fill, decompact soils and recontour where road and parking is removed. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during the summer or fall and take approximately two months.

Housekeeping Camp: riparian restoration and river access (RES-2-023) – Remove all lodging infrastructure and riprap at Housekeeping Camp and restore 16.8 acres of floodplain and riparian ecosystem to natural conditions. Convert area to day-use river access (raft put-in) and picnicking, while focusing river access to the sandbar across from Housekeeping Bridge. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately two months.

Upper and Lower Rivers Campground: abandoned infrastructure (RES-2-021) – Same as Alternative 2.

Valley Campgrounds: campsites near the river (RES-2-022) – Remove sites at Backpacker's Camp, Lower Pines and North Pines Campgrounds that are within 150' of the ordinary high water mark to restore 12 acres of riparian habitat (Figure 9). Remove asphalt, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone. Harden river access point at North Pines campground by using pinned logs back filled with native gravel. Fence sensitive areas and brush layer with willows to repair eroded riverbank and revegetate denuded areas. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Rip rap Removal: free flowing condition (RES-2-051) – In addition to actions common to all, an additional 435 linear feet of riprap would be removed and the river banks revegetated. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the fall and take approximately four months.

Stoneman Bridge: hydrological/geological processes ORV (RES-2-053) – Same as Alternative 2.

Sugar Pine Bridge and Ahwahnee Bridge and Road Berm: hydrological/geological processes ORV (RES-2-052) – Same as Alternative 2.

River reach between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges: highly impacted riverbanks (RES-2-062) – Same as Alternative 2.

Concessioner stables to Happy Isles: pack stock trail (RES-2-143) – In addition to the actions described in common to all, re-route stock trail north along the road where it meets up with the Valley Loop Trail (stables are retained in this Alternative). Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area: Water Quality, proximity to the River, and fill material within the 5-to 10-year floodplain (RES-2-146) – Same as Alternative 2.

Valley Meadows: Valley Loop Trail impacts through meadows (RES-2-005) – Same as Alternative 2.

Ahwahnee Meadow oxbows: trail impacts (RES-2-003) – Same as Alternative 2.

Former Yosemite Lodge cabins (Pine and Oak) area (RES-2-154) – Restore 10.9 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (area commonly known as the Oak and Pine cabins, which were removed after being damaged by the 1997 flood). Remove riprap from Yosemite Creek and plant willows along stream bank. Remove informal trails throughout the eastern end of the lodge near Yosemite Creek and formalize one trail through the area. Delineate one service road to the well house and parking. Remove excess service roads. Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used.

Segment 4

Old El Portal: parking and development in valley oaks (RES-4-002) – Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix C). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 2.25 acres in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants. Prohibit new building construction within the oak recruitment area. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur in the late summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Segment 7

Site-Specific Programmatic Wawona golf course: operating in old meadow habitat (RES-7-004) – Same as Alternative 2.

Wawona Campground: campground activity near river (ONA-7-001) – Retains 69 sites and one group site. Remove 27 sites that are either within 150 feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Wawona Stock Camp (RES-7-011) – Two stock use campground sites relocated from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables. The sites will then be recontoured, soil decompacted and revegetated. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Alternative 4

In this alternative, restoration efforts are targeted at the riparian buffer and select road and bridge removal, with a total of 225 acres restored. Removal of campsites and riparian restoration within 150 feet of the bed and banks would occur. Two bridges—Ahwahnee and Sugar Pine—would be removed and the road through Stoneman meadow would be re-routed out of the meadow and the meadow extent restored. Campsites, informal trails and non-essential roads would be removed from culturally sensitive areas.

Segment 1

Merced Lake Ranger Station Meadow: grazing (RES-1-002) – Remove the Merced Lake East Meadow from grazing permanently. Require all administrative pack stock passing through the Merced Lake area to carry pellet feed.

Segment 2

Ahwahnee Meadow: Northside Drive and bike path impact hydrology and meadow extent (RES-2-004) –Mitigate effects of the road and bike trail through the meadow with culverts or other engineered solutions that allow passage of underground water. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used.

El Capitan Meadow: bisected by road, informal trails, conifer encroachment (RES-2-009) – Remove all informal trails from the meadow that incise, promote habitat fragmentation, or are located in sensitive and frequently inundated areas, and restore to natural condition. Use restoration fencing along northern perimeter of meadow and designate appropriate access points using boardwalks and viewing platforms. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used over a period of up to eight weeks for two years. Work would take place during summer or fall. Fencing can occur any time of the year.

Stoneman Meadow and Orchard parking lot: Road through meadow and parking lot (RES-2-008) – Remove the road through Stoneman Meadow as in Alternatives 2 and 3. Remove part of Curry Orchard parking lot to restore 3.4 acres of meadow. Remove imported fill, decompact soils and recontour using the 1919 USGS maps as a guide. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during the summer or fall and take approximately three months.

Housekeeping Camp: riparian restoration and river access (RES-2-023) – Remove 166 units to restore 12.2 acres of riparian zone. Provide for day use arriving via shuttle with trails to access to the large sandbars on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across Housekeeping Bridge. Restore natural topography and channels through the removal of fill material. Revegetate with native riparian and wetland species. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used over a period of up to eight weeks for two years. Work would take place during low water in the fall.

Upper and Lower Rivers Campground: abandoned infrastructure (RES-2-021) – Restore and protect 19.7 acres of the riparian zone at the former Rivers campgrounds site to a mosaic of riparian, meadow, and California black oak habitat. Fence and close the riparian zone at Upper Rivers to protect the riverbank from trampling. Mechanically remove ponderosa pine and incense cedar saplings and mature trees less than 18 inch dbh (diameter at breast height) within the restoration area that are infringing on California black oaks and growing on soils that once supported meadow communities. Revegetate with native meadow grasses, sedges, and shrubs. Plant native riparian species such as willow, alder, and cottonwood along the riverbank. Direct river access to the sandbar at Lower Rivers or to the beach across the Ahwahnee Bridge. Use signage for way finding and for interpretation of river-related natural processes. Remove any remaining abandoned asphalt, decompact soils of former roads and campsites from the restoration area. Restore natural contours and re-establish drainage channels that have been filled. Place large box culverts or other design components such as rolling dips, permeable sub grade, etc to improve surface water flow across roads and trails. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used over a period of up to two months for two years in the fall.

Valley Campgrounds: Remove campsites near the river (RES-2-022) – Same as Alternative 3.

Revetment: free flowing condition (RES-2-051) – Same as Alternative 3.

Stoneman Bridge: free flowing condition (RES-2-053) – Mitigate effects of bridge through engineered solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam. Add culverts along Northside Drive to improve drainage. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Sugar Pine Bridge and Ahwahnee Bridge and Road Berm: free flowing condition (RES-2-052) – Remove Sugar Pine and Ahwahnee Bridges as in Alternative 2. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used and work would last for up to four weeks.

Concessioner stables to Happy Isles: pack stock trail (RES-2-143) – Same as Alternative 2.

Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area: Water Quality, proximity to the River, and fill material within the 5-to 10-year floodplain (RES-2-146) – Restore 6.1 acres in the 150 foot riparian buffer adjacent to Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area: remove unnatural fill as identified in soil studies. Plant native riparian species in unvegetated areas after fill removal. Allow seasonal flooding to re-work remaining topography. Revegetate eroded riverbanks, fence the riparian buffer and increase signage to avoid continued impacts (Figure 7). Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used over a period of up to eight weeks for two years and take place during low water in the fall.

Valley Meadows: Valley Loop Trail impacts through meadows (RES-2-005) – Same as Alternative 2.

Ahwahnee Meadow oxbows: trail impacts (RES-2-003) – In the sections of trail (350 feet) that pass through oxbows, remove the asphalt and fill and replace with a boardwalk. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Former Yosemite Lodge cabins (Pine and Oak) area (RES-2-154) – Restore 10.9 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (area commonly known as the Oak and Pine cabins, which were removed after being damaged by the 1997 flood). Remove riprap from Yosemite Creek and plant willows along stream bank. Remove informal trails throughout the eastern end of the lodge near Yosemite Creek and formalize one trail through the area. Delineate one service road to the well house and parking. Remove excess service roads. Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used.

Segment 4

Old El Portal: parking and development in valley oaks (RES-4-002) – Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix C). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 1 acre in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants. Prohibit new building construction within the oak recruitment area. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur in the late summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Segment 7

Wawona Campground: campground activity near river (ONA-7-001) – Same as Alternative 3.

Wawona Stock Camp (RES-7-011) – Relocate two stock use campground sites from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables. The sites will then be recontoured and the soil decompact and revegetated. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Alternative 5

This alternative would restore riparian habitat along the Merced River 100 feet from the ordinary high water mark. To enhance hydrological /geological processes it would increase channel complexity in the vicinity of many bridges through addition of constructed log jams and other bioengineering techniques. It would restore 189 acres to natural conditions within the river corridor. It would remove campsites within 100 feet of the bed and banks of the river and remove informal trails and non-essential roads from sensitive areas. This alternative calls for the study of road removal through Stoneman Meadow, and will further study of the hydrologic impacts of Sugar Pine Bridge.

Segment 1

Merced Lake Ranger Station Meadow: grazing (RES-1-002) – Same as Alternative 3.

Segment 2

Ahwahnee Meadow: Northside Drive and bike path impact hydrology and meadow extent (RES-2-004) – Same as Alternative 4.

El Capitan Meadow: bisected by road, informal trails, conifer encroachment (RES-2-009) – Remove all informal trails from the meadow that incise, promote habitat fragmentation, or are located in sensitive and frequently inundated areas, and restore to natural condition. Use restoration fencing along northern perimeter of meadow and designate appropriate access points using boardwalks and viewing platforms. Selectively remove mature conifers that block views of El Capitan from the roadside. Equipment including skid steer would be used over a period of up to six weeks for two years. Fencing could occur any time of the year.

Stoneman Meadow and Orchard parking lot: Road through meadow and parking lot (RES-2-008) – Study potential for road removal through Stoneman Meadow. Remove roadside parking along Stoneman Meadows and restore to meadow conditions. Remove 1,350 cubic feet of fill, revegetate with native seed and/or transplanted native plants. Remove apple trees in Curry Orchard parking lot. For roadside parking removal, equipment work, hauling, and revegetation would take 10 weeks with work performed in the late summer or fall. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used.

Housekeeping Camp: riparian restoration and river access (RES-2-023) – Remove 34 units from within the ordinary high water mark to restore 1 acre of riparian habitat (Figure 10). After removal of structures, adjust fence location to provide greater distance away from the bed and banks. Revegetate with riparian plant species. The work would be performed in the fall after the camp is closed for the season. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, and dump truck may be used over a period of up to eight weeks.



Figure 10: Radiating effects from campsites lead to denuded riparian zones, as seen at this campsite at North Pines Campground. In all alternatives, campsites would be moved back at least 100' from the bed and banks of the river to provide a buffer in which a diversity of riparian vegetation can thrive.

Upper and Lower Rivers Campground: abandoned infrastructure (RES-2-021) – Same as Alternative 4.

Valley Campgrounds: campsites near the river (RES-2-022) – Remove sites at Backpacker's Camp, Lower Pines and North Pines Campgrounds that are within 100 feet of the ordinary high water to restore 6.5 acres of riparian habitat. Remove asphalt, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone. Harden river access point at North Pines campground. Construct a hardened surface using pinned logs back filled with native gravel. Fence sensitive areas and brush layer to repair eroded riverbank (Figure 10). Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used over a period of up to eight weeks for two years.

Revetment: free flowing condition (RES-2-051) – An additional 348 feet of riprap south of the berm between Sugar Pine and Ahwahnee bridges would be removed and replaced with brush layering. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used over a period of up to eight weeks in the fall during low flow.

Stoneman Bridge: free flowing condition (RES-2-053) – Same as Alternative 4.

Sugar Pine Bridge and Ahwahnee Bridge and Road Berm: free flowing condition (RES-2-052) – In Alternative 5, Sugar Pine Bridge remains in place for the near term. Additional study will be conducted by a third party to determine the extent of the hydrologic impacts of this historic bridge. Prior to the study, the NPS will develop criteria for bridge removal that establishes quantitative conditions related to altered flow velocity (speed and direction) attributed to the bridge, both upstream and downstream and/or the costs associated with constructing, maintaining, and monitoring mitigation installations over a 20-year period versus the cost of bridge removal. The determination of whether to remove or retain the bridge will be made within 3 years of the Record of Decision.

If the study determines the criteria for bridge removal have been met, remove the Sugar Pine Bridge and berm. At the Ahwahnee Bridge, heading south toward the Lower Pines campground, connect a trail and small bridge going over the cut-off channel. Additionally, re-route the multiple use trail to the north bank of the river. Manually cut pieces of the bridge into smaller sections. Remove bridges with heavy equipment (crane lifts sections or chunks). Pontoon rafts below the bridge would catch debris. All work from the banks would use the reach from an excavator to remove chunks of bridge. Footings would be removed with excavators from the bank. The removal would occur during low flow in late summer or early fall. No work would occur after Oct. 31 due to the potential for high water events occurring. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately three months.

If the study determines the criteria for bridge removal has not been met, retain the bridge and apply engineering solutions as described below in Alternative 6.

Concessioner stables to Happy Isles: pack stock trail (RES-2-143) – Same as Alternative 3.

Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area: Water Quality, proximity to the River, and fill material within the 5-to 10-year floodplain (RES-2-146) – Same as Alternative 4.

Valley Meadows: Valley Loop Trail impacts through meadows (RES-2-005) – Construct boardwalks through sensitive wet meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow. Move 780 feet of the trail that runs through Bridalveil Meadow to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used over a period of up to eight weeks for two years.

Ahwahnee Meadow oxbows: trail impacts (RES-2-003) – Same as Alternative 4.

Former Yosemite Lodge cabins (Pine and Oak) area (RES-2-154) – Restore 10.9 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (area commonly known as the Oak and Pine cabins, which were removed after being damaged by the 1997 flood). Remove riprap from Yosemite Creek and plant willows along stream bank. Remove informal trails throughout the eastern end of the lodge near Yosemite Creek and formalize one trail through the area. Delineate one service road to the well house and parking. Remove excess service roads. Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species. Heavy equipment including excavator, dozer, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used.

Segment 4

Old El Portal: parking and development in valley oaks (RES-4-002) – Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix C). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 1 acre in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur in the late summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Segment 7

Wawona Campground: campground activity near river (ONA-7-001) – Retains 83 sites and one group site. Remove 13 sites that are either within 100 feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas.

Wawona Stock Camp (RES-7-011) – Two stock use campground sites relocated from sensitive resource area to another more appropriate location near the Wawona Maintenance Yard. The sites will then be re-contoured, soil decompact and area re-vegetated. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Alternative 6

As with Alternative 5, Alternative 6 is characterized by having limited restoration within 100 feet of the river and removing campsites, informal trails, and non-essential roads from sensitive areas. It addresses free-flowing condition by removing approximately one mile of revetment and increasing channel complexity around the bridges using engineering solutions. The number of acres of riparian and meadow restoration is at least 176 acres, with efforts that target the most sensitive areas.

Segment 1

Merced Lake Ranger Station Meadow: grazing (RES-1-002) – Same as Alternative 3.

Segment 2

Ahwahnee Meadow: Northside Drive and bike path impact hydrology and meadow extent (RES-2-004) – Same as Alternative 4.

El Capitan Meadow: bisected by road, informal trails, conifer encroachment (RES-2-009) – Remove all informal trails from the meadow that incise, promote habitat fragmentation, or are located in sensitive and frequently inundated areas, and restore to natural condition. Use restoration fencing along northern perimeter of meadow and designate appropriate access points using boardwalks and viewing platforms. Selectively remove mature conifers that block views of El Capitan from the roadside. Equipment including skid steer would be used over a period of up to six weeks for two years. Fencing can occur any time of the year.

Stoneman Meadow and Orchard parking lot: Road through meadow and parking lot (RES-2-008) – Mitigate effects of the road through the meadow with culverts or other engineered solutions that allow passage of underground water. Remove roadside parking along Stoneman Meadow and restore the area to meadow conditions. Remove 1,350 cubic feet of fill, revegetate with native seed and/or transplanted native plants. Remove apple trees in Curry Orchard parking lot. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used over a period of up to eight weeks for two years in late summer and fall.

Housekeeping Camp: riparian restoration and river access (RES-2-023) – Same as Alternative 5.

Upper and Lower Rivers Campground: abandoned infrastructure (RES-2-021) – Same as Alternative 4.

Valley Campgrounds: campsites near the river (RES-2-022) – Same as Alternative 5.

Revetment: free flowing condition (RES-2-051) – Same as Alternative 5.

Stoneman Bridge: free flowing condition (RES-2-053) – Same as Alternative 4.

Sugar Pine Bridge and Ahwahnee Bridge and Road Berm: free flowing condition (RES-2-052) – Improve riverbank condition at Sugar Pine and Ahwahnee Bridges by increasing channel complexity through construction of constructed log jams, strategic placement of large wood, removal of rip rap, and bioengineering of the riverbank. Reduce the width of the cut-off channel upstream of Sugar Pine bridge through a combination of fill, constructed log jams, and bioengineered bank stabilization. If subsequent monitoring of riparian condition reveals insufficient improvement (i.e. CRAM rating remains below 0.71) within 10 years of the implementation of these actions, more aggressive management action may be initiated, including the possible removal of Sugar Pine Bridge. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used over a period of up to eight weeks for two years during the fall low flow.

Concessioner stables to Happy Isles: pack stock trail (RES-2-143) – Same as Alternative 3.

Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area: Water Quality, proximity to the River, and fill material within the 5-to 10-year floodplain (RES-2146) – Same as Alternative 4.

Valley Meadows: Valley Loop Trail impacts through meadows (RES-2-005) – Same as Alternative 5.

Ahwahnee Meadow oxbows: trail impacts (RES-2-003) – Same as Alternative 4.

Segment 4

Old El Portal: parking and development in valley oaks (RES-4-002) – Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline

(see Appendix C). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 1 acre in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur in the late summer or fall and take approximately one month.

Segment 7

Wawona Campground: campground activity near river (ONA-7-001) – Same as Alternative 5.

Wawona Stock Camp (RES-7-011) – Two stock use campground sites relocated from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Work would occur during low flow in the summer or fall and take approximately one month.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES: TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

Mitigations

All ecological restoration work would follow the Mitigation Measures outlined in Appendix C.

Restoration Work in Wilderness

For restoration needs in designated Wilderness, a minimum requirement analysis would be completed and the appropriate techniques selected.

Fencing

Fencing has proven to be effective at rerouting pedestrian traffic to appropriate river access points and allowing colonization of denuded areas with riparian plant species which then stabilizes the river bank from further erosion (Figure 11). Yosemite has used different fencing styles—most often split rail zigzag and post and rail (Figure 12). Log and block fencing has also been introduced as a more sustainable option in areas where plowing and vehicles frequently cause damage to fencing (Figure 13). Fencing has also demonstrated its effectiveness in supporting restoration efforts in meadow environments. Fencing has been used to delineate appropriate trails and to close off sensitive sections of meadows in order to deter trampling of vegetation and the formation of informal trails.



Figure 11: Frequently flooded area at housekeeping camp.



Figure 12: Before and after protective fencing placement and revegetation at Housekeeping camp.

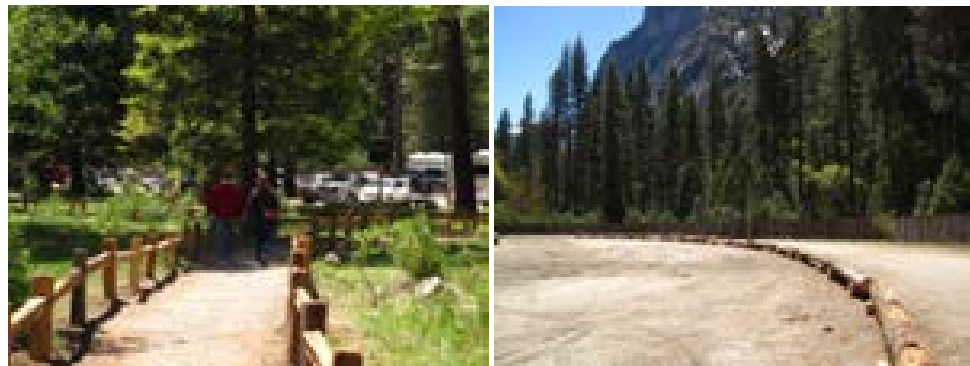


Figure 13: Post and rail fencing (Left) and log and block fencing (right).

Asphalt Removal

Asphalt surface is broken using heavy equipment. Asphalt is then loaded into dump trucks using a loader and moved off site. Small asphalt pieces may be manually collected and removed.

Fill Removal & Recontouring

The topography at some meadow, wetland, and floodplain sites has been made uniform through the import of fill material or by grading or flattening contours of the landform. To re-establish contours or increase topographic heterogeneity, an excavator or dozer may be used to excavate depressions, cut-off channels, and oxbows. On steep riverbanks, an excavator or dozer may push soils and material down the slope of the bank to create a gentler slope which increases revegetation success. Whenever possible, native fill is used from the restoration site. In meadows with drainage ditches and associated berms, the ditches would be contoured and leveled using fill material already present in associated berms.

Soil Decompaction

Roads, parking, campsites and trails (formal or informal) may have highly compacted soils that are hydrophobic and prevent water from percolating into the soil and alter surface flow patterns. In the field,

park staff determines areas of heavy soil compaction and either break up the soils manually using shovels or rakes or with heavy equipment that can support ripping tines such as excavators, skid steer and dozers. Small pockets of fill may be blended into the soil as decompaction occurs with an excavator or dozer with winged rippers. Biologists regularly monitor informal trailing extent and distribution in meadows and apply condition ratings to all informal trails. These ratings reflect the degree to which specific trails have ecological impacts including: bare ground, vegetation condition, and soil compaction. This information would assist restoration workers in identifying areas requiring soil decompaction to promote plant recovery.

Riprap Removal

Several park restoration projects have involved the removal of riprap and restoration of healthy riparian vegetation (Figure 13). Riprap is removed using a track-mounted excavator. The operator picks up the boulders with the bucket of the excavator and either stockpiles the rocks on the terrace, or loads directly into a dump truck. After riprap is removed the bank may be recontoured to facilitate plant establishment.

Bioengineering Techniques

Bioengineering techniques commonly used for riverbank stabilization and restoration include willow hydrodrilling, brush layering, and wood incorporation (Figure 14). Willow wattles and anchoring logs may be used to accrete sediment. To propagate willow, cuttings are taken from established plants and placed deeply into the soil to promote regeneration and to prevent them from washing away during high water events. Rocky or compacted riverbanks are most effectively and efficiently planted using a hydraulic excavator. In fine sediment, a hydro-drill (a pump with a high-powered stream of water) can create deep holes into which cuttings are placed. Willows may also be bundled into wattles and partially buried and anchored along riverbanks. Large wood may also be use to provide structure when repairing highly eroded riverbanks or after riprap removal. One objective of bioengineering is to decrease flow velocities by increasing roughness so that river sediment is captured over time, slowly rebuilding the banks.



Figure 14: Before (left) and after (right) riverbank restoration through riprap removal and revegetation at the former Lower Rivers Campground. Riparian vegetation thrives on the riverbank.

Revegetation Methods

In the riparian zone, sedges, rushes and willow and cottonwood are desirable species for planting. Restoration staff collect pole cuttings (for vertical planting using the hydrodrill, Figure 15) from willows and cottonwoods along the Merced River using loppers; targeting straight branches 5-6' long and approximately 1" in diameter. Horizontal planting (such as that done with an excavator or backhoe) is another revegetation method, as well as the primary planting method for bioengineering. This method is utilized at sites with greater disturbance where riverbank integrity and existing root mass does not exist. Overall, willows have a high survival rate although some species do not establish as readily as others.



Figure 15: Yosemite restoration staff have employed bioengineering techniques in past park projects including Brush layering with willows (left). Restoration workers insert live willow cuttings with the aid of a hydrodrill to revegetate this riverbank (right).

On riverbank terraces, species matching the surrounding native flora would be planted. Watering or irrigation is part of post-planting maintenance for 3 years as it increases plant survival, especially on higher and drier sites such as terraces. Vegetation along the riverbanks plays an important role in flow attenuation and sediment capture during flood events. Native riparian vegetation is also naturally recruited on exposed sediment. Nursery-grown plants would be propagated from local genetic stock. Plants would be salvaged prior to ground disturbance and replanted.

In meadow environments, park biologists use a variety of techniques for ecological restoration. Imported fill material is removed from meadows using heavy equipment such as an excavator, loader, and dump truck. When removing informal trails, restoration workers would decompact soils, recontour the area to remove the linear feature and spread locally gathered native seed to promote plant establishment. Sometimes, vegetation plugs are salvaged using an excavator and skid steer and replanted in the disturbed areas. Mulching to promote revegetation and reduce erosion would be used as necessary. Bare areas would be revegetated with native plants grown from locally collected seed. Erosion control blankets and wattles are sometimes needed to control erosion until vegetation becomes established.

Large Wood Incorporation

To restore riverbanks that have receded due to unnatural bank erosion, large wood may be incorporated into riverbanks. Large logs are placed strategically to limit scour and promote accretion and may or may not

be anchored. For example, logs may be placed into a trench dug in the terrace to anchor it. Cabling could also be used to anchor wood to the shore.

These techniques are similar to what has been used in Yosemite Valley riverbank restoration projects in the past. For example, incorporation of large wood was successfully used in the 1995 Housekeeping Camp Restoration, along with riprap removal, brush layering and fencing.

Opportunistic Large Woody Debris Addition through Hazard Tree Mitigation

Potentially hazardous trees are sometimes felled along the river for safety reasons. To assist in the riverine habitat recovery, these hazard trees can be purposefully felled into the river. Trees are felled using both excavators and forestry loaders with winch. This retention of the root wad provides needed weight to help anchor the tree to the shore. Felled trees add biomass, slow water flow, create structural and microclimatic diversity, and provide shade for riparian organisms.

Constructed Log Jams

Constructed log jams (CLJs) increase channel complexity, capture sediment, mitigate channel widening and provide aquatic habitat. CLJs are constructed of 10-20 logs, often with their root wads intact, 12" or greater in diameter. The composite structure can be 30-150' long and 10-30' wide with a height of 8 feet. Thus, an CLJ may occupy an area of 33 500 square yards with volumes ranging from 90 – 1,300 cubic yards. The particular size of a given CLJ depends on the objective (deflecting flow away from a vulnerable riverbank to facilitating bar formation) and its location in the river. CLJs are constructed in the river channel and anchored by burying ends of logs in sediment. CLJs would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Planting of riparian vegetation on the CLJ further enhances the natural aesthetic (Figure 16).

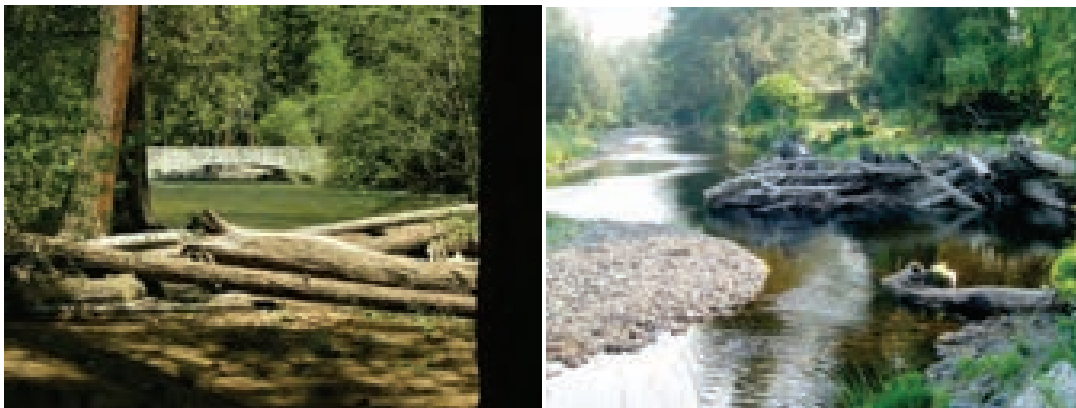


Figure 16: Natural wood loading in the Merced River (left) and a constructed log jam (right, photo courtesy of A.P. Brooks).

Boardwalks

Boardwalks have proven to be a low-impact way of providing access to wet, sensitive and highly visited areas that are susceptible to trampling (Figure 17). Boardwalks are often used in restoration as alternative to

complete closures of sensitive habitats. Boardwalks are an effective way to promote sheet flow, protect native vegetation, and reduce the potential vectors for the spread of non-native species, while allowing visitors to experience the flora and fauna of these unique environments. In Yosemite, boardwalks have been successful in allowing visitation of sensitive meadows and can provide access and throughways in locations where current trails are frequently inundated with water, cause severe damage to plants and soils, and fragment sensitive vegetation and wildlife communities.



Figure 17: Trails through frequently inundated wet meadows, such as in cook's meadow pre-restoration (left), cause periperal vegetation trampling and soil compaction and make access difficult. A boardwalk installed in 2005 allows for visitor access into the meadow environment and protects the meadow soils and hydrology.

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ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL
MERCED LAKE HIGH SIERRA CAMP



Legend

Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking_Labels selection	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boeingner	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New Dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trial reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
Estimated Riparian Buffer	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

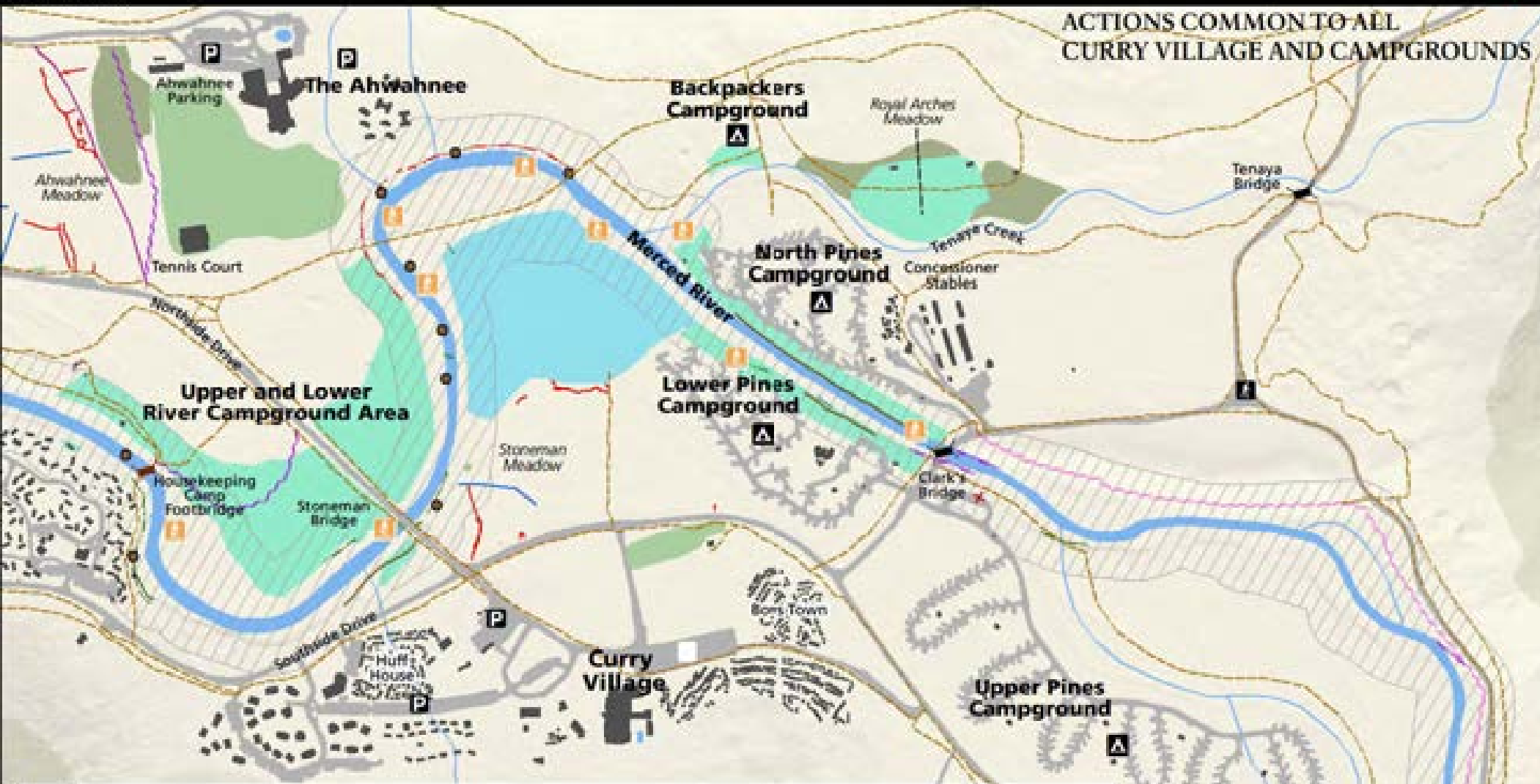
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Merced Lake East Meadow



**ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL
CURRY VILLAGE AND CAMPGROUNDS**



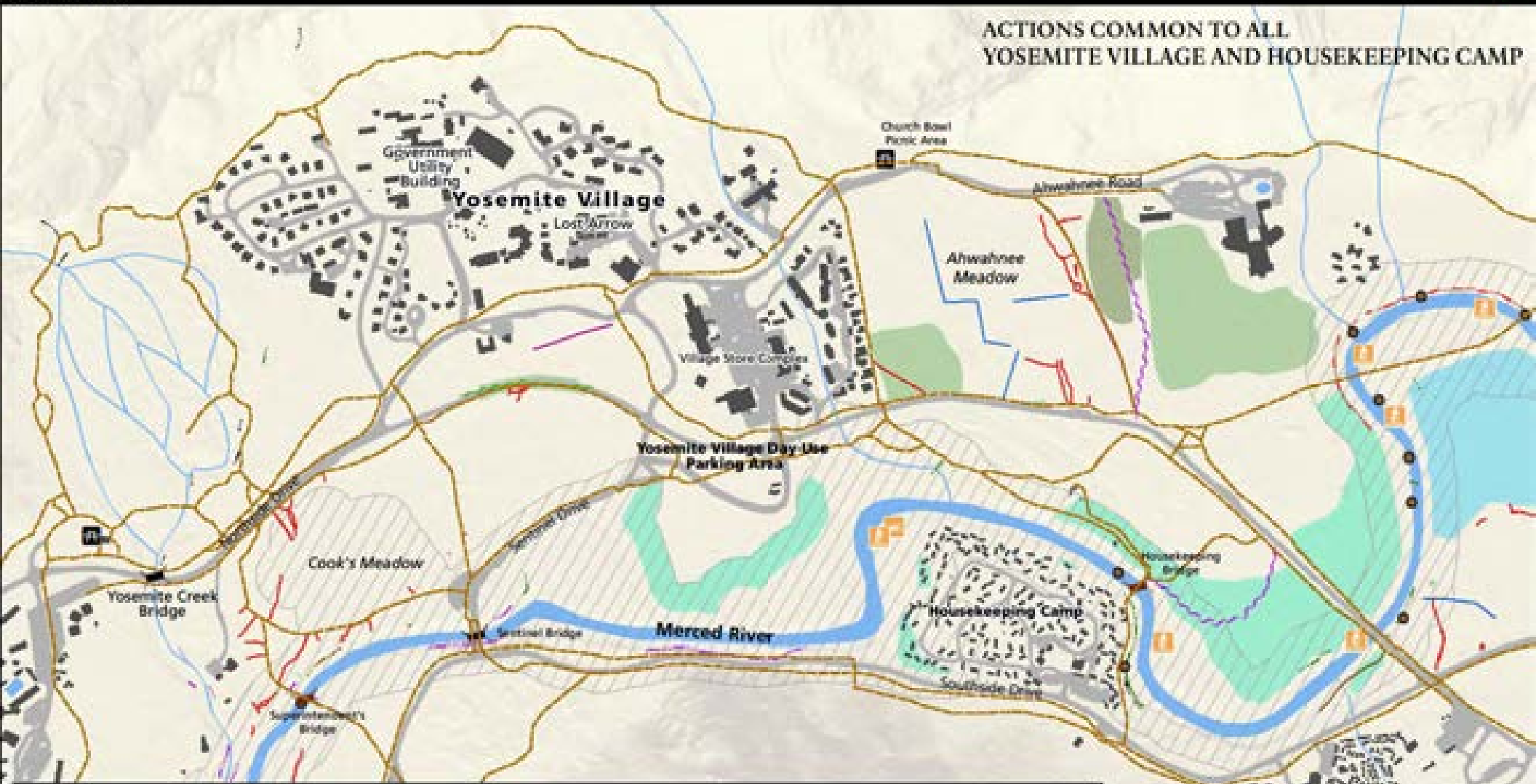
Legend

Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Wilderness
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Parking
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boeengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trial reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
Estimated Riparian Buffer	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

0 0.25 Miles



ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL
YOSEMITE VILLAGE AND HOUSEKEEPING CAMP



Legend

Campgrounds	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Flowengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Roodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
Estimated Riparian Buffer	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
Building	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		

Moran Point

0 0.25 Miles

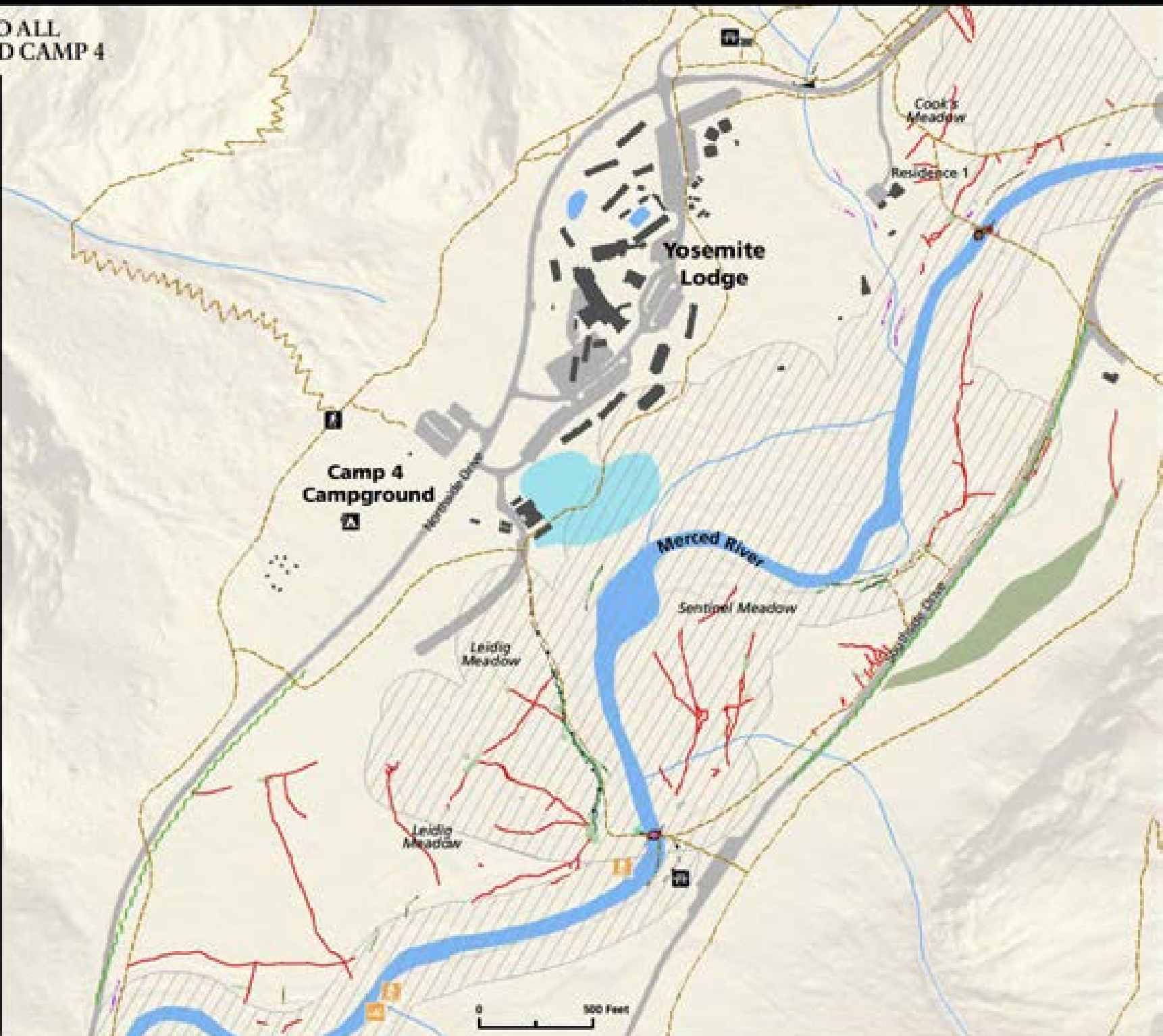


**ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL
YOSEMITE LODGE AND CAMP 4**

Legend



- Campground
- Picnic Area
- Parking
- Trailhead
- Boating put in or take out
- Designated River Access
- Road bridge
- Footbridge
- Lakes/Streams
- Bridge removal
- Dump Station Removal
- Infrastructure removal
- Constructed log jam/flowengineer
- Constructed log jam
- New dump station
- Back Oak Restoration
- Floodplain and Riparian Restoration
- Meadow Restoration
- Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration
- Riparian Restoration
- Wilderness Restoration
- Surfaced Areas
- Buildings
- Estimated Riparian Buffer
- Trails
- New fencing
- Repair headout
- Remove pipe
- Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint
- Roadside parking removal
- New boardwalk
- New Trail/Trail route
- Trail removal
- New Road
- Road mitigation
- Brush layer
- Revegetate
- Fill ditch
- Fill removal
- Road removal
- Remove parking
- Remove informal trail
- Retain riprap
- Keep riprap and plant
- Remove riprap and brushlayer
- Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
- Remove riprap and revegetate





**ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL
WEST YOSEMITE VALLEY**



Legend

Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Blocker	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New trail/trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
Estimated Riparian Buffer	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New road	Remove riprap and brush layer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Buildings		



ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL
EL PORTAL



Legend

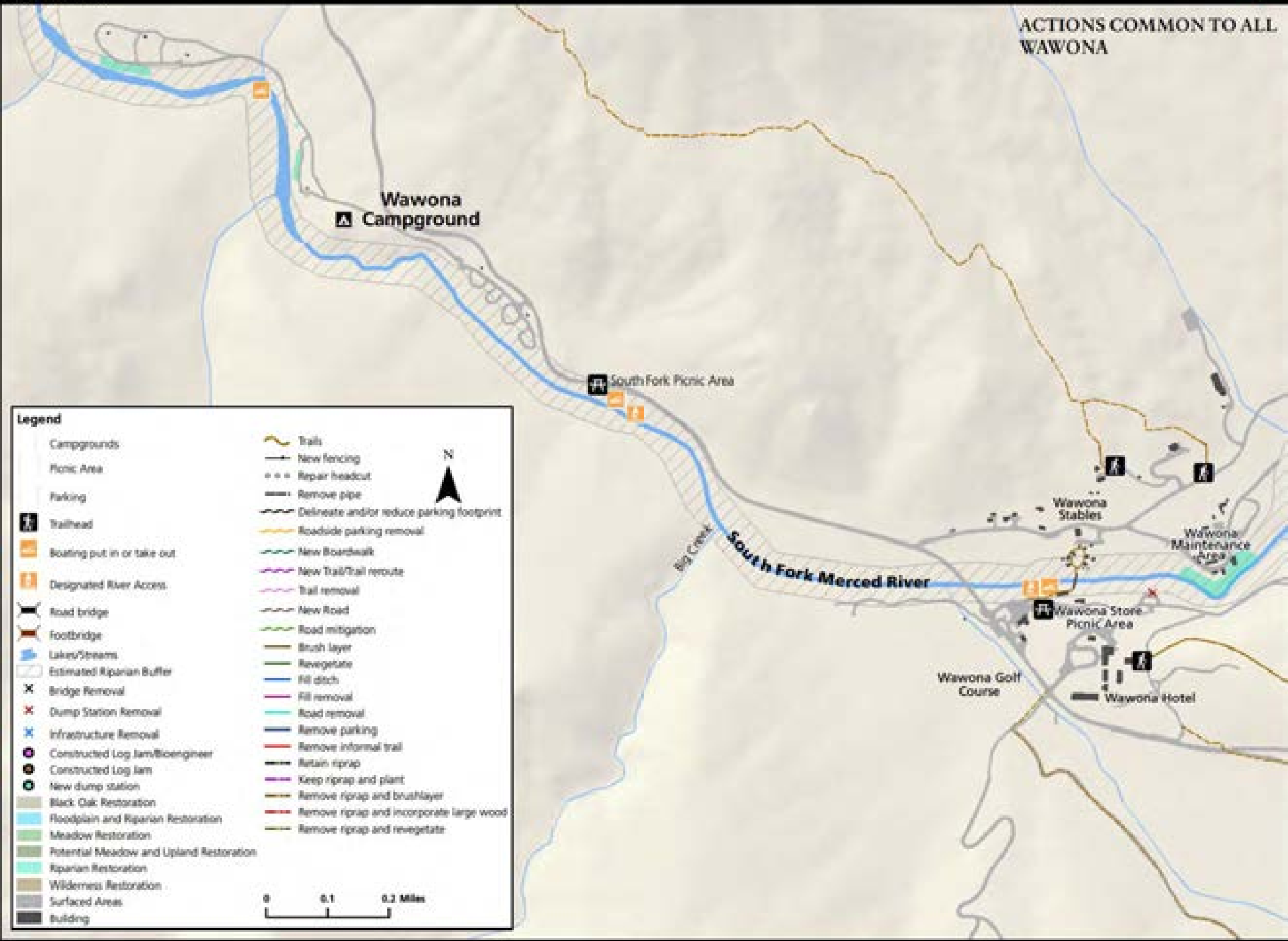
Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
Estimated Riparian Buffer	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

N

0 0.4 Miles



ACTIONS COMMON TO ALL
WAWONA



Legend

Campgrounds	Trails
Picnic Area	New fencing
Parking	Repair headcut
Trailhead	Remove pipe
Boating put in or take out	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint
Designated River Access	Roadside parking removal
Road bridge	New Boardwalk
Footbridge	New Trail/Trail reroute
Lakes/Streams	Trail removal
Estimated Riparian Buffer	New Road
Bridge Removal	Road mitigation
Dump Station Removal	Brush layer
Infrastructure Removal	Revegetate
Constructed Log Jam/Bioengineer	Fill ditch
Constructed Log Jam	Road removal
New dump station	Remove parking
Black Oak Restoration	Remove informal trail
Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	Retain riprap
Meadow Restoration	Keep riprap and plant
Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	Remove riprap and brushlayer
Riparian Restoration	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
Wilderness Restoration	Remove riprap and revegetate
Surfaced Areas	
Building	

N

0 0.1 0.2 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 2
MERCED LAKE HIGH SIERRA CAMP



Legend

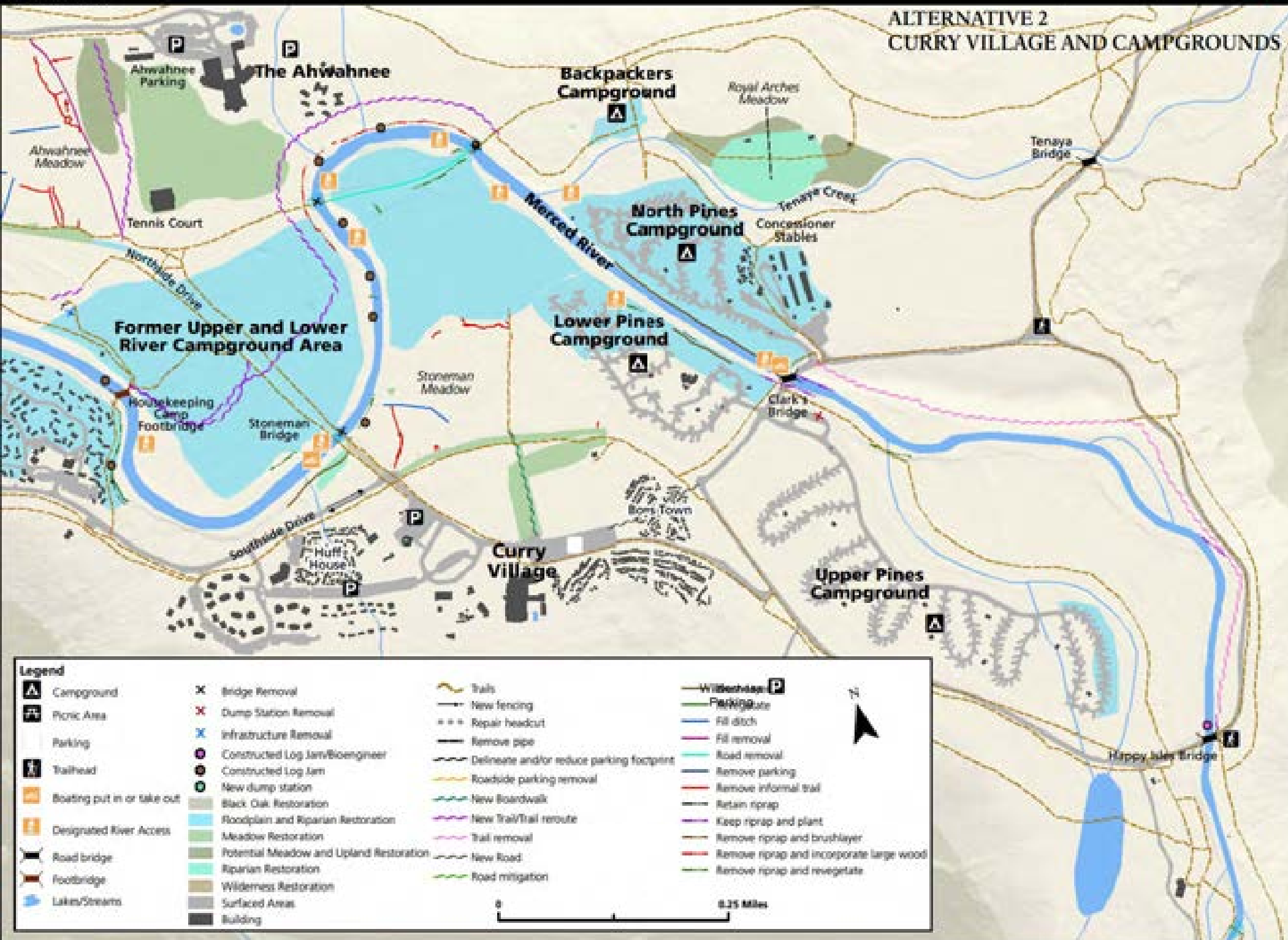
Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking_Labels selection	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headout	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		



0 0.1 Miles

Merced Lake
East Meadow

ALTERNATIVE 2
CURRY VILLAGE AND CAMPGROUNDS

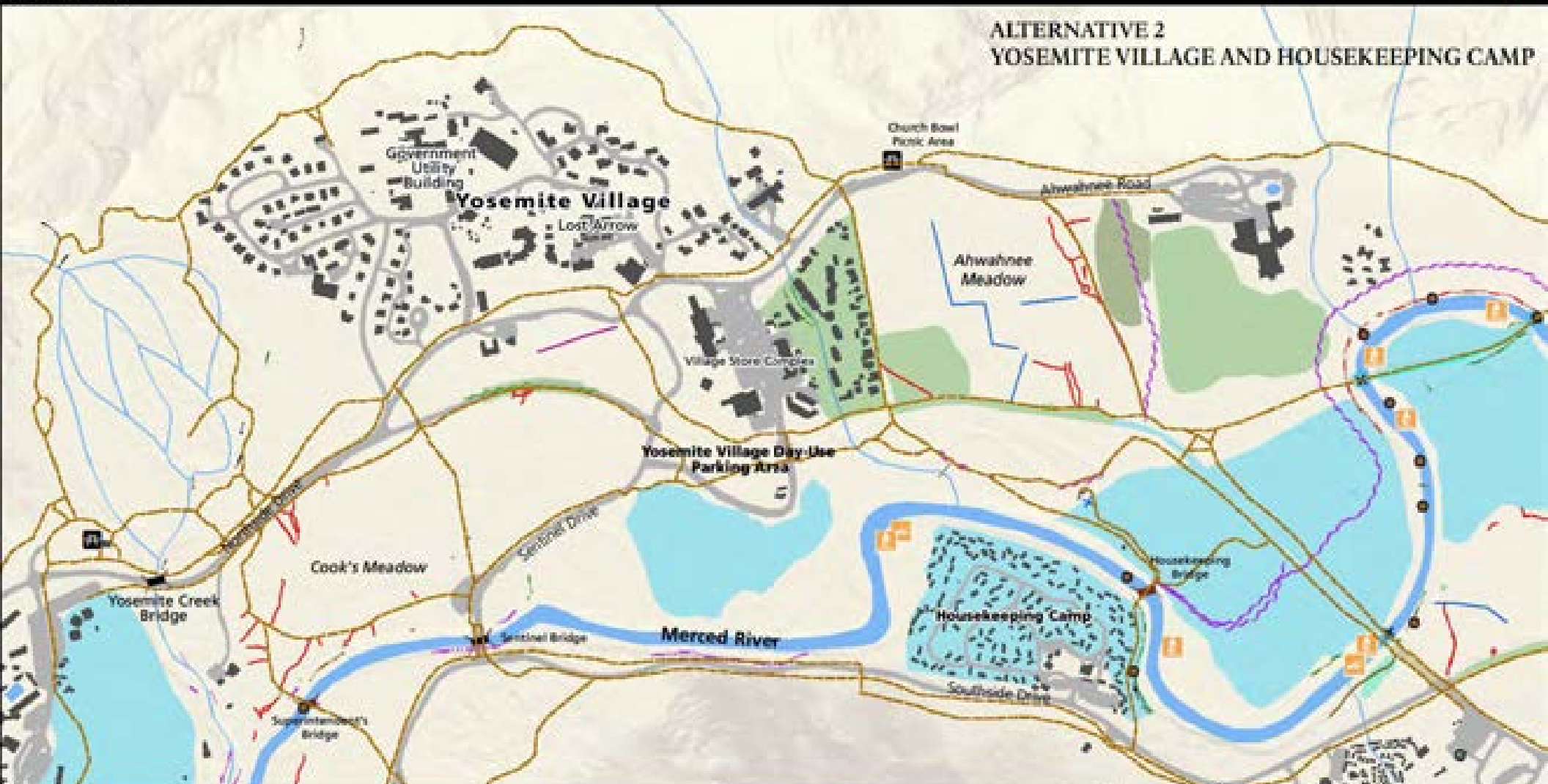


Legend

Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Wilderness Parking
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Restore
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boeing	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Roodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trial reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Area		
	Building		

0 0.25 Miles

ALTERNATIVE 2
YOSEMITE VILLAGE AND HOUSEKEEPING CAMP



Legend

Campgrounds	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Flowengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Roodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

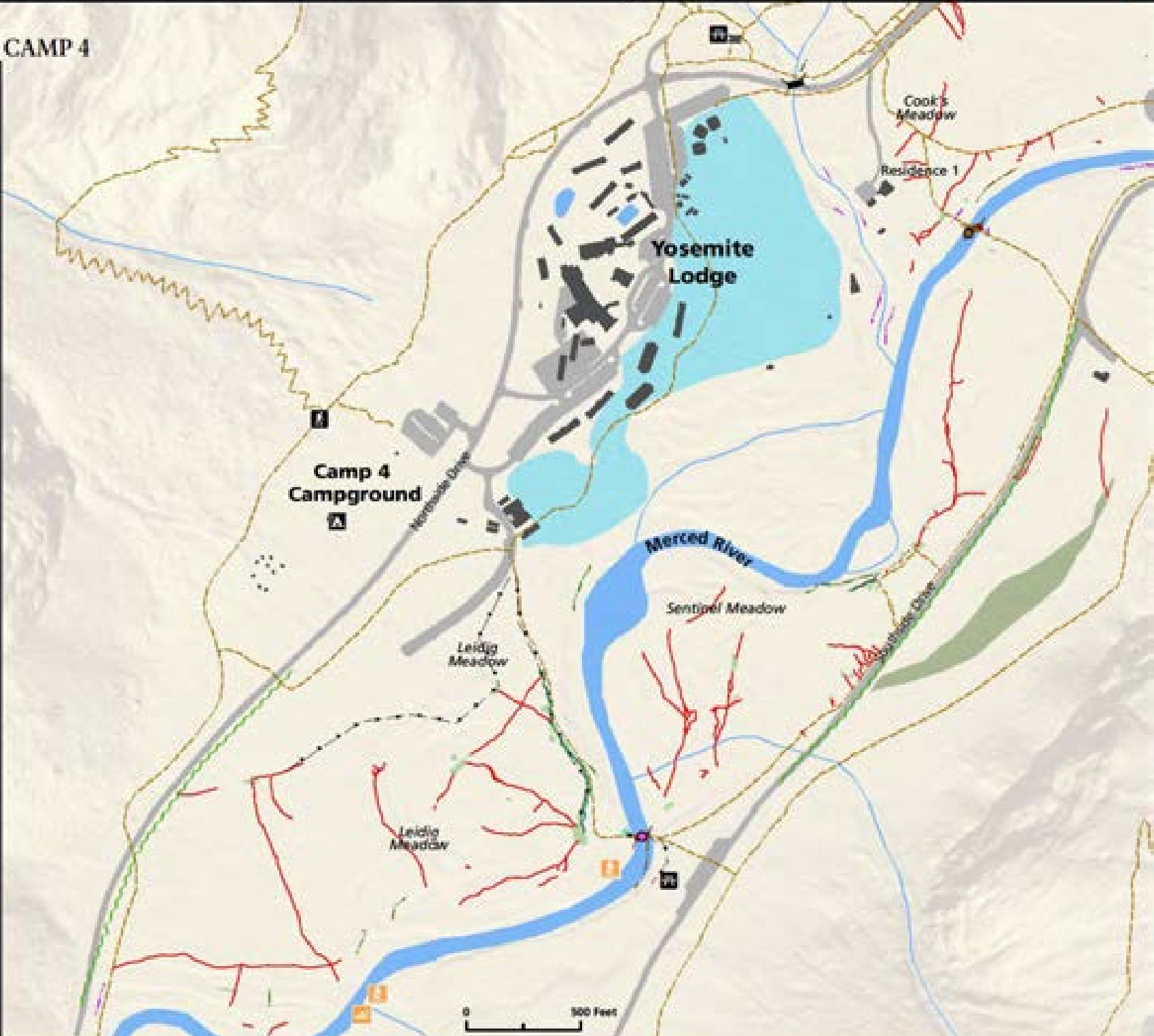




ALTERNATIVE 2 YOSEMITE LODGE AND CAMP 4

Legend

- Campground
- Picnic Area
- Parking
- Trailhead
- Boating put in or take out
- Designated River Access
- Road bridge
- Footbridge
- Lakes/Streams
- Bridge Removal
- Dump Station Removal
- Infrastructure Removal
- Constructed Log Jam/Boongrass
- Constructed Log Jam
- New dump station
- Black Oak Restoration
- Floodplain and Riparian Restoration
- Meadow Restoration
- Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration
- Riparian Restoration
- Wilderness Restoration
- Surfaced Areas
- Buildings
- Trails
- New fencing
- Repair headcut
- Remove pipe
- Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint
- Roadside parking removal
- New Boardwalk
- New Trail/Trail route
- Trail removal
- New Road
- Road mitigation
- Brush layer
- Revegetate
- Fill ditch
- Fill removal
- Road removal
- Remove parking
- Remove informal trail
- Retain riprap
- Keep riprap and plant
- Remove riprap and brushlayer
- Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
- Remove riprap and revegetate





ALTERNATIVE 2
WEST YOSEMITE VALLEY

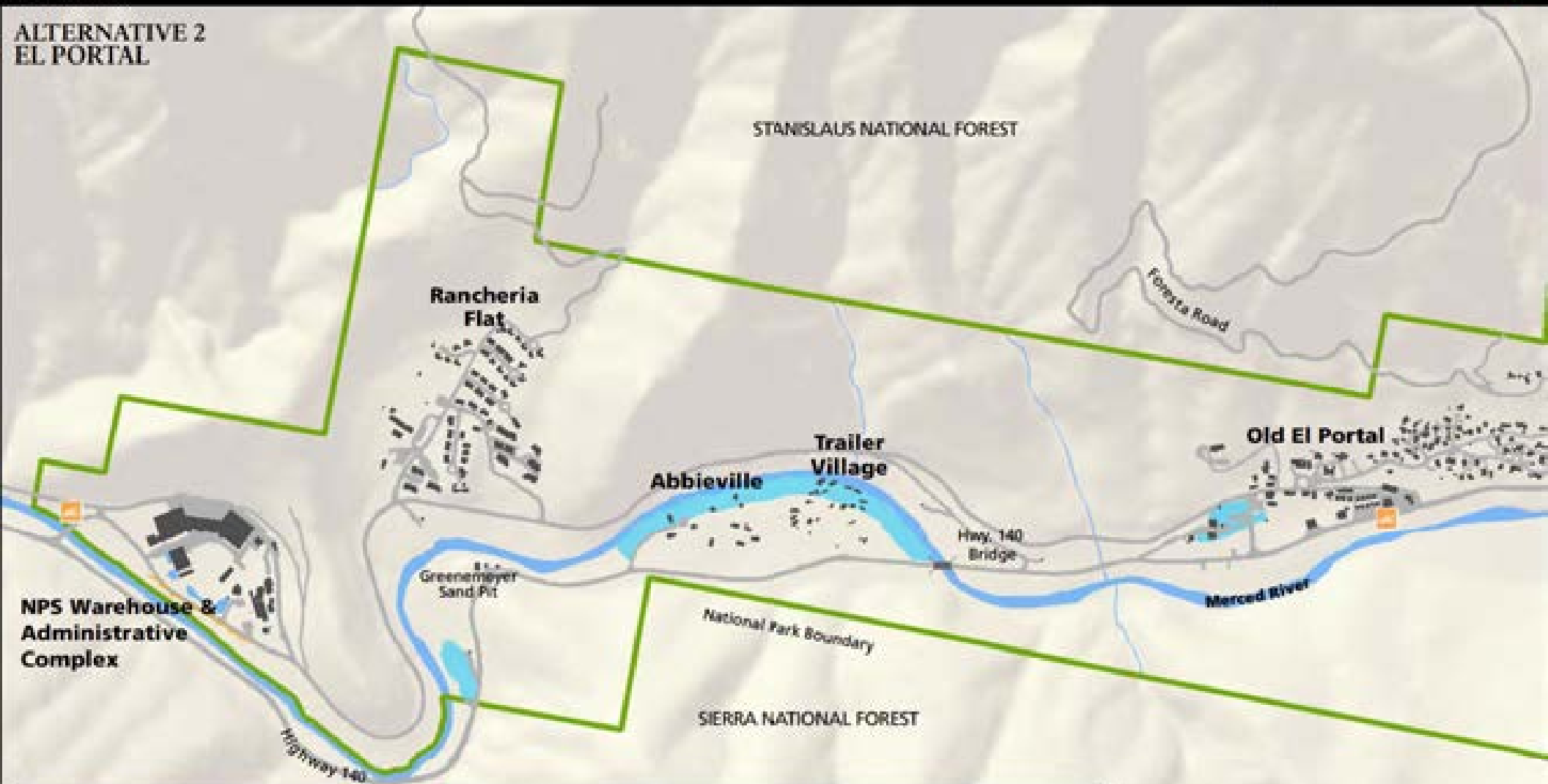


Legend

Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Flowengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New trail/trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New road	Remove riprap and brush layer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Buildings		



ALTERNATIVE 2
EL PORTAL



Legend

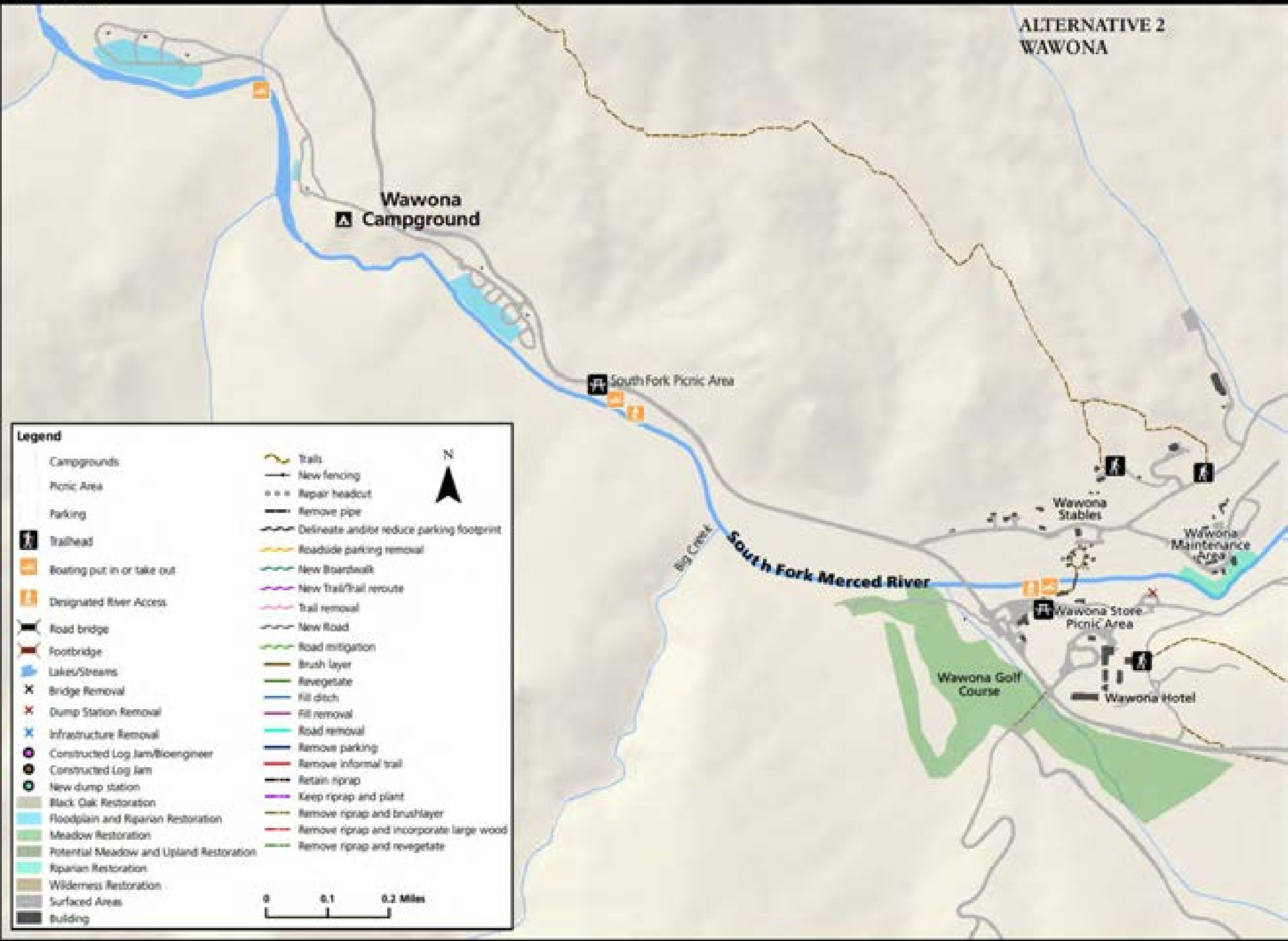
Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

N

0 0.4 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 2
WAWONA



Legend

Campgrounds	Trails
Picnic Area	New fencing
Parking	Repair headcut
Trailhead	Remove pipe
Boating put in or take out	Delist and/or reduce parking footprint
Designated River Access	Roadside parking removal
Road bridge	New Boardwalk
Footbridge	New Trail/Trip route
Lakes/Streams	Trail removal
Bridge Removal	New Road
Dump Station Removal	Road mitigation
Infrastructure Removal	Brush layer
Constructed Log Jam/Bioengineer	Revegetate
Constructed Log Jam	Fill ditch
New dump station	Fill removal
Black Oak Restoration	Road removal
Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	Remove parking
Meadow Restoration	Remove informal trail
Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	Retain riprap
Riparian Restoration	Keep riprap and plant
Wilderness Restoration	Remove riprap and brush layer
Surfaced Areas	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
Building	Remove riprap and revegetate

0 0.1 0.2 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 3
MERCED LAKE HIGH SIERRA CAMP



Legend

Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking_Labels selection	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headout	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New trail/Trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

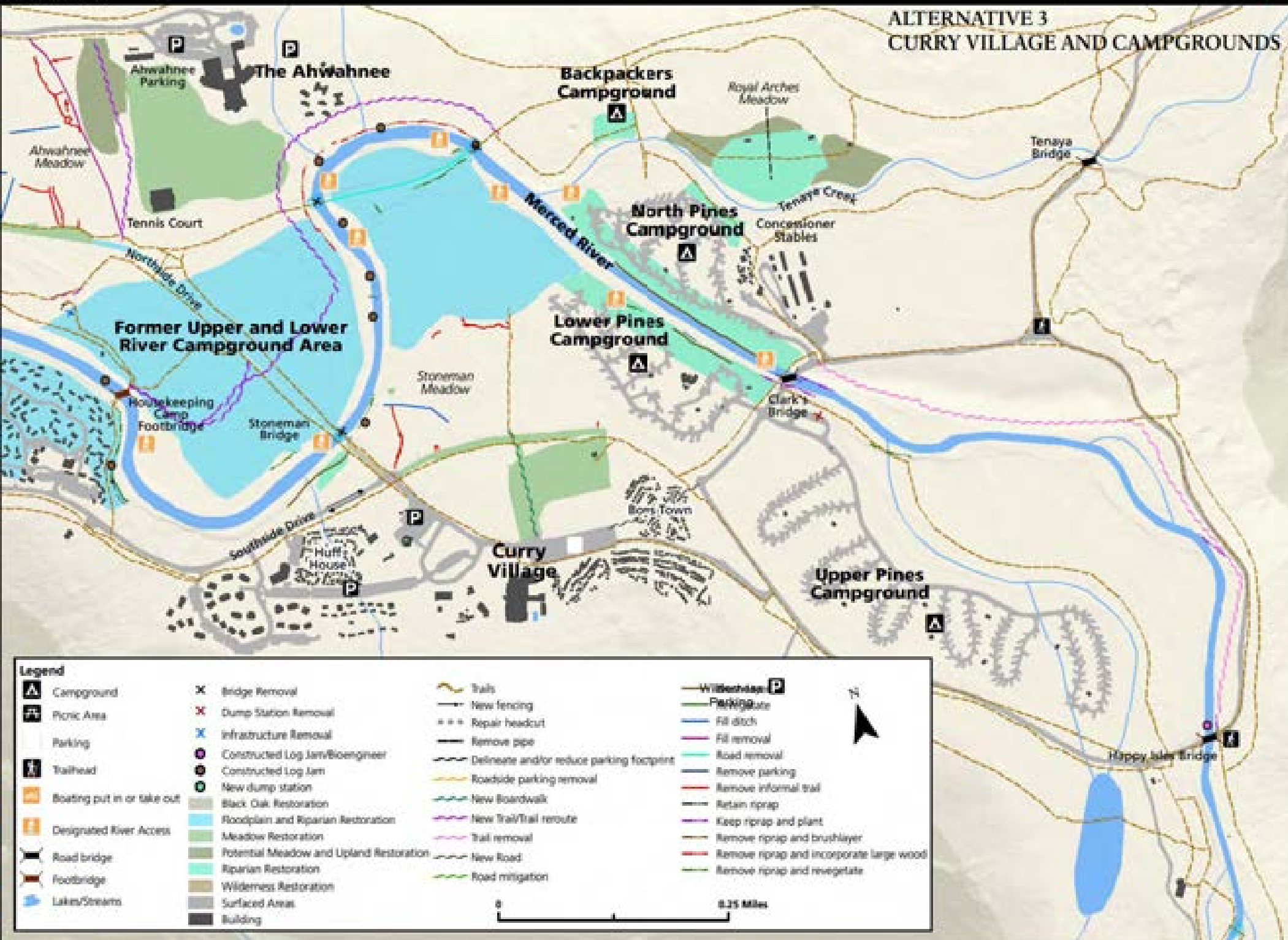


0 0.1 Miles

Merced Lake
East Meadow



ALTERNATIVE 3
CURRY VILLAGE AND CAMPGROUNDS

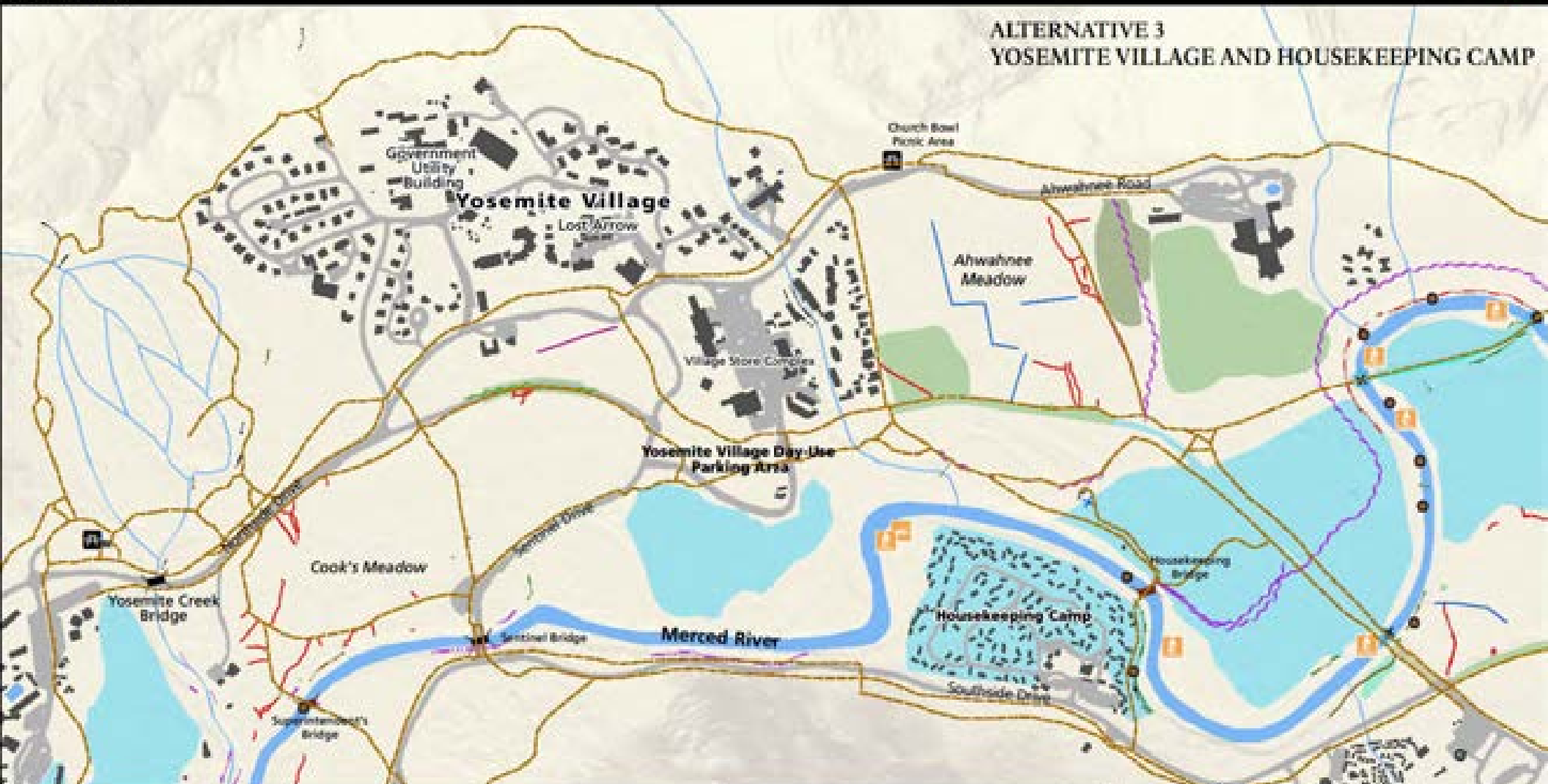


Legend

Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Wilderness Parking
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Fill ditch
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill removal
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boeing	Remove pipe	Road removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Remove parking
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove informal trail
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Retain riprap
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trial reroute	Keep riprap and plant
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and revegetate
	Wilderness Restoration		
	Surfaced Area		
	Building		

0 0.25 Miles

ALTERNATIVE 3
YOSEMITE VILLAGE AND HOUSEKEEPING CAMP



Legend

Campgrounds	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Flowengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Roodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

Moran Point

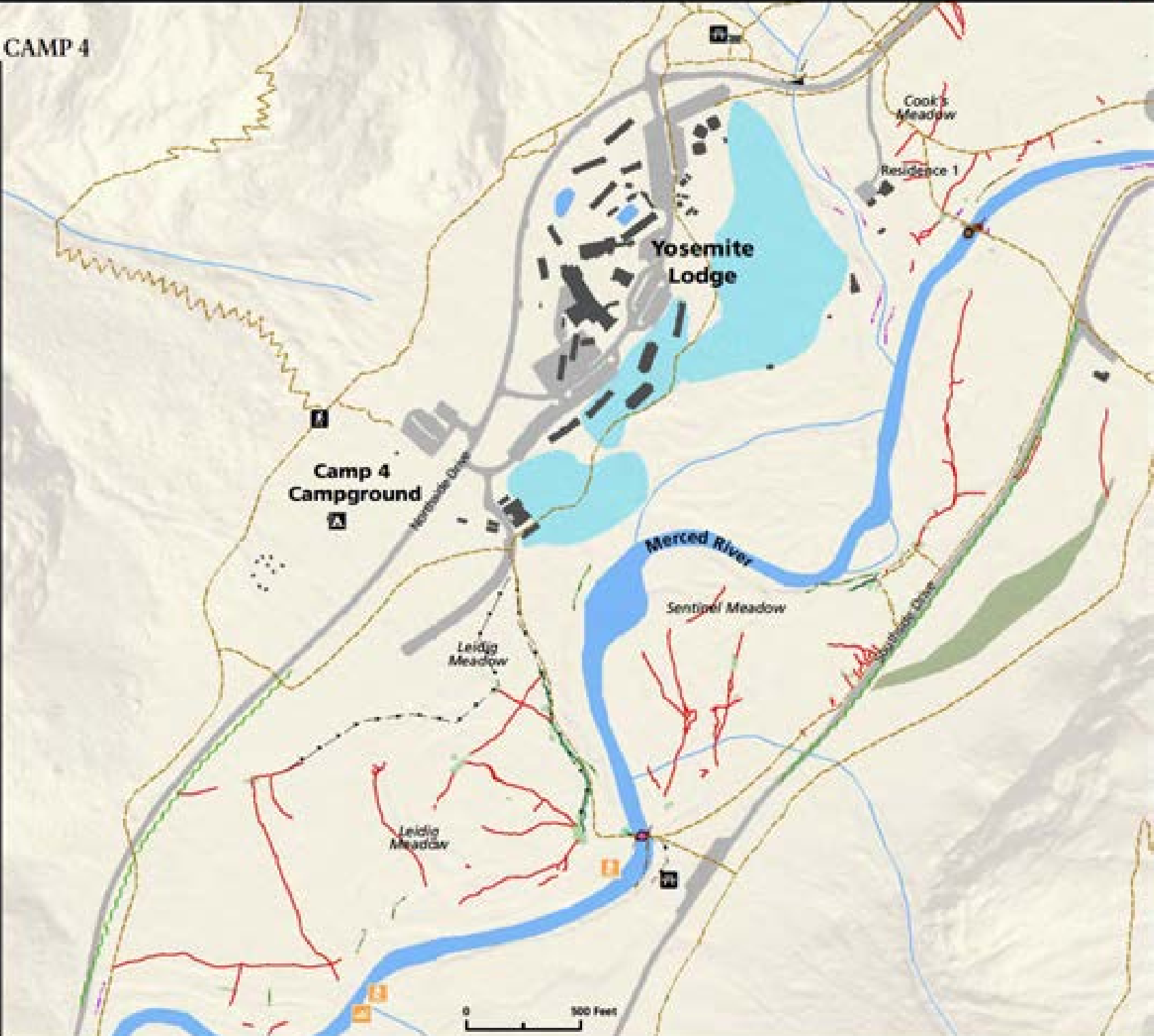
0 0.25 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 3 YOSEMITE LODGE AND CAMP 4

Legend

- Campground
- Picnic Area
- Parking
- Trailhead
- Boating put in or take out
- Designated River Access
- Road bridge
- Footbridge
- Lakes/Streams
- Bridge Removal
- Dump Station Removal
- Infrastructure Removal
- Constructed Log Jam/Boongrass
- Constructed Log Jam
- New dump station
- Black Oak Restoration
- Floodplain and Riparian Restoration
- Meadow Restoration
- Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration
- Riparian Restoration
- Wilderness Restoration
- Surfaced Areas
- Buildings
- Trails
- New fencing
- Repair headcut
- Remove pipe
- Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint
- Roadside parking removal
- New Boardwalk
- New Trail/Trail route
- Trail removal
- New Road
- Road mitigation
- Brush layer
- Revegetate
- Fill ditch
- Fill removal
- Road removal
- Remove parking
- Remove informal trail
- Retain riprap
- Keep riprap and plant
- Remove riprap and brushlayer
- Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
- Remove riprap and revegetate





ALTERNATIVE 3
WEST YOSEMITE VALLEY



Legend

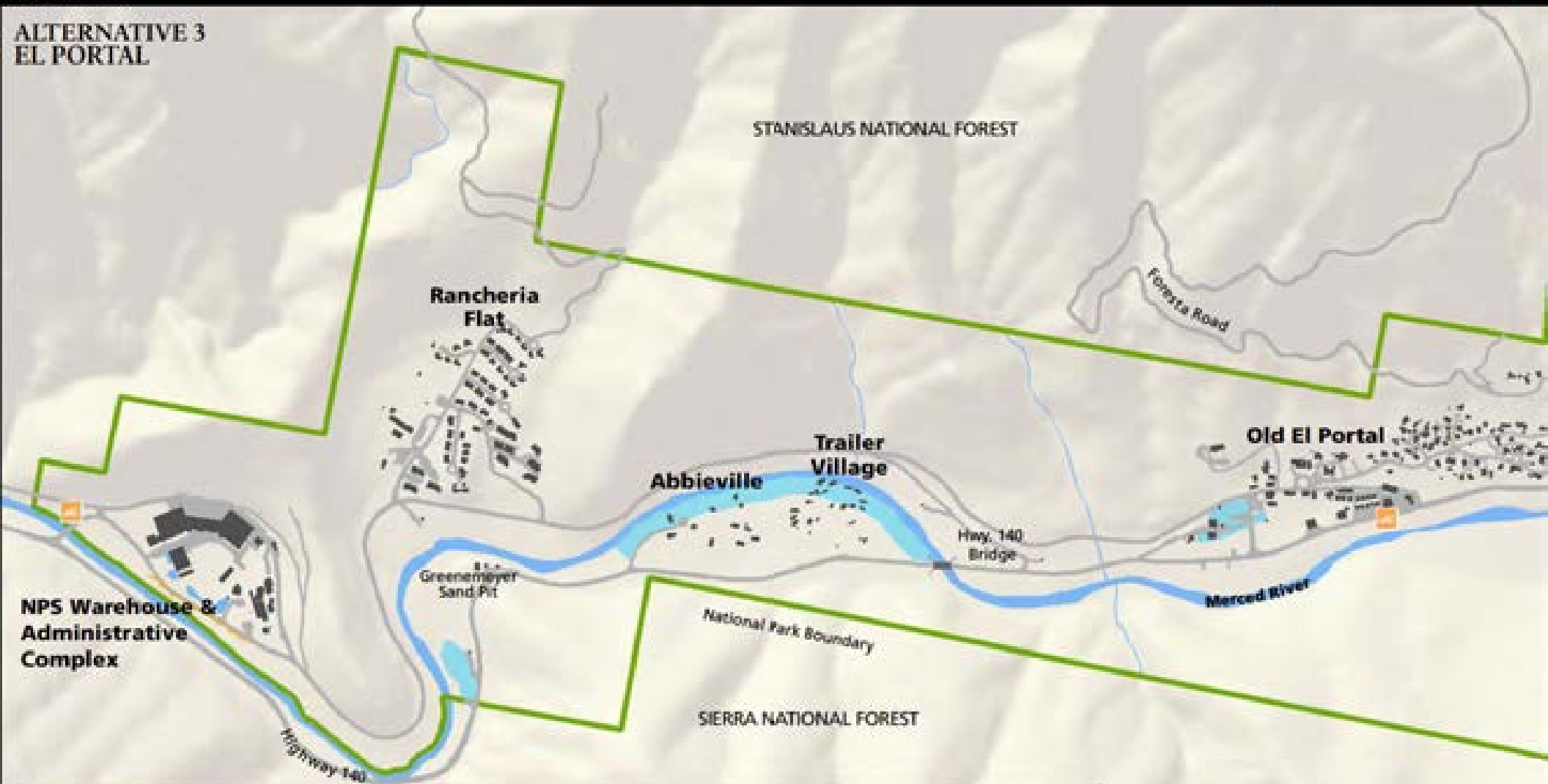
Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Flowengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New trail/trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New road	Remove riprap and brush layer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Buildings		

N

0 0.5 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 3
EL PORTAL



Legend

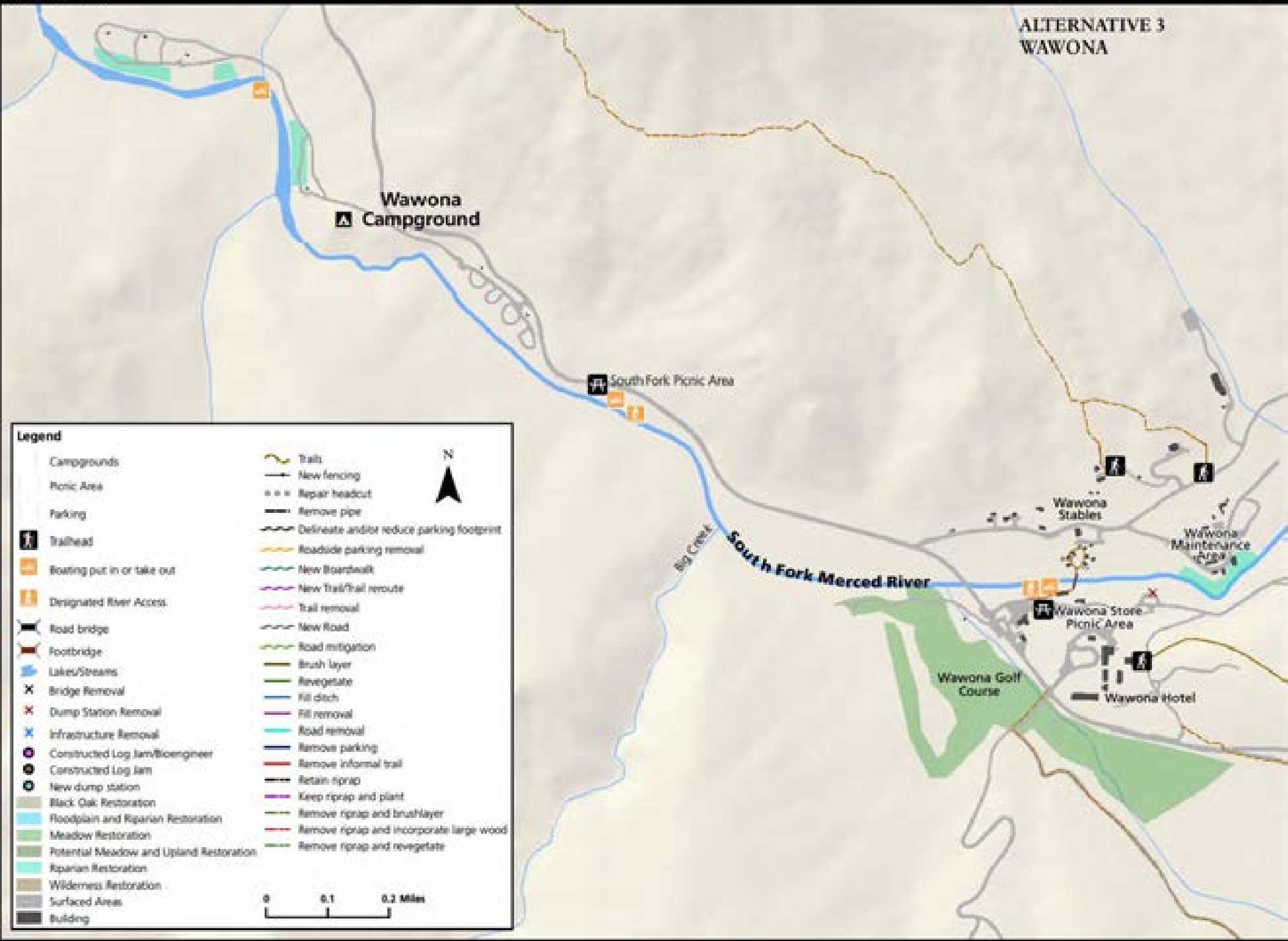
Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

N

0 0.4 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 3
WAWONA



Legend

Campgrounds	Trails	N
Picnic Area	New fencing	
Parking	Repair headcut	
Trailhead	Remove pipe	
Boating put in or take out	Delist and/or reduce parking footprint	
Designated River Access	Roadside parking removal	
Road bridge	New Boardwalk	
Footbridge	New Trail/Trip route	
Lakes/Streams	Trail removal	
Bridge Removal	New Road	
Dump Station Removal	Road mitigation	
Infrastructure Removal	Brush layer	
Constructed Log Jam/Bioengineer	Revegetate	
Constructed Log Jam	Fill ditch	
New dump station	Fill removal	
Black Oak Restoration	Road removal	
Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	Remove parking	
Meadow Restoration	Remove informal trail	
Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	Retain riprap	
Riparian Restoration	Keep riprap and plant	
Wilderness Restoration	Remove riprap and brush layer	
Surfaced Areas	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood	
Building	Remove riprap and revegetate	

0 0.1 0.2 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 4
MERCED LAKE HIGH SIERRA CAMP



Legend

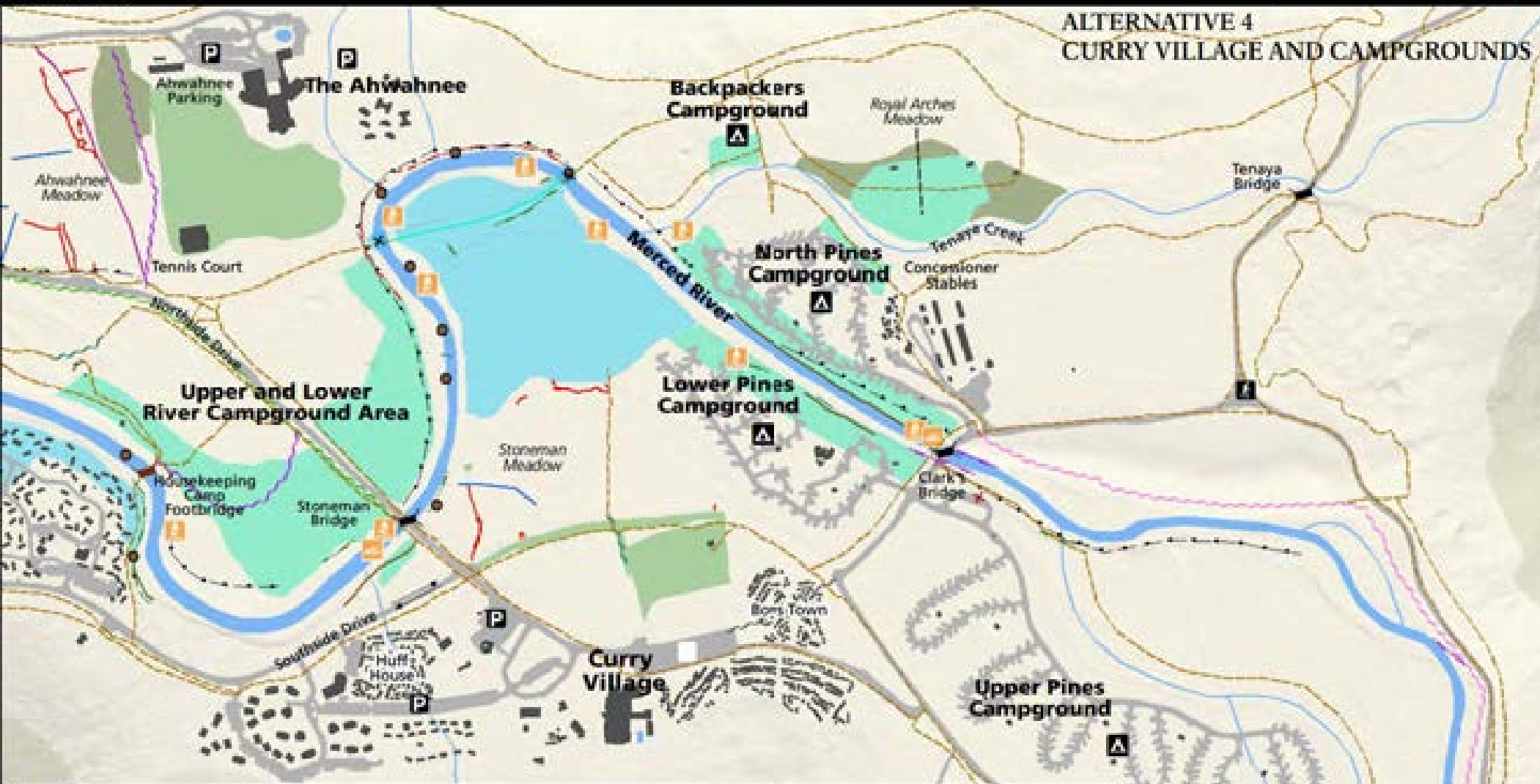
Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking_Labels selection	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headout	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Wilderness Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Surfaced Areas		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Building		

0 0.1 Miles

Merced Lake
East Meadow



ALTERNATIVE 4
CURRY VILLAGE AND CAMPGROUNDS

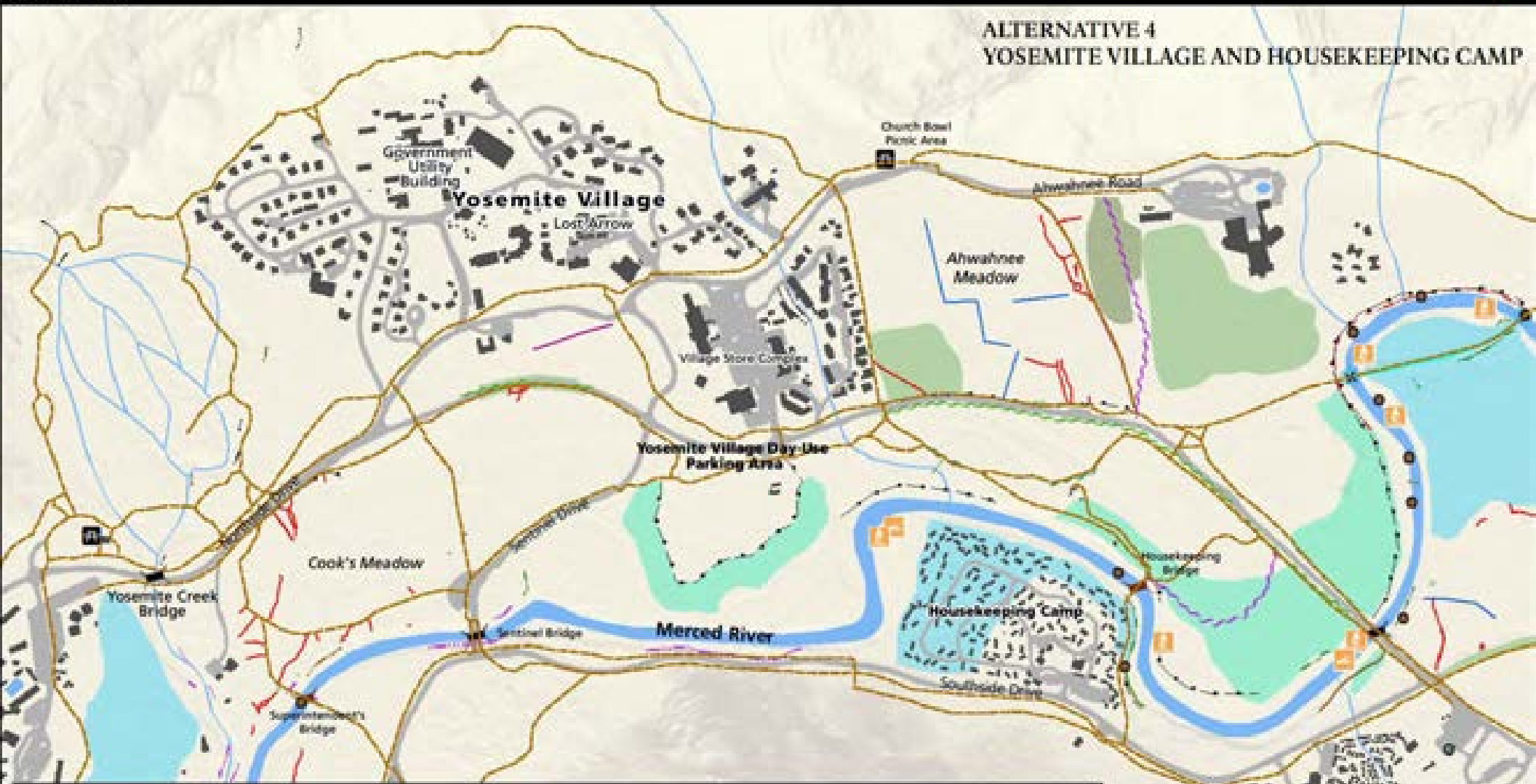


Legend

Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Wilderness Parking
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Fence
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boeinger	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trail route	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Area		
	Building		

0 0.25 Miles

ALTERNATIVE 4
YOSEMITE VILLAGE AND HOUSEKEEPING CAMP



Legend

Campgrounds	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Flowengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Roodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

Moran Point

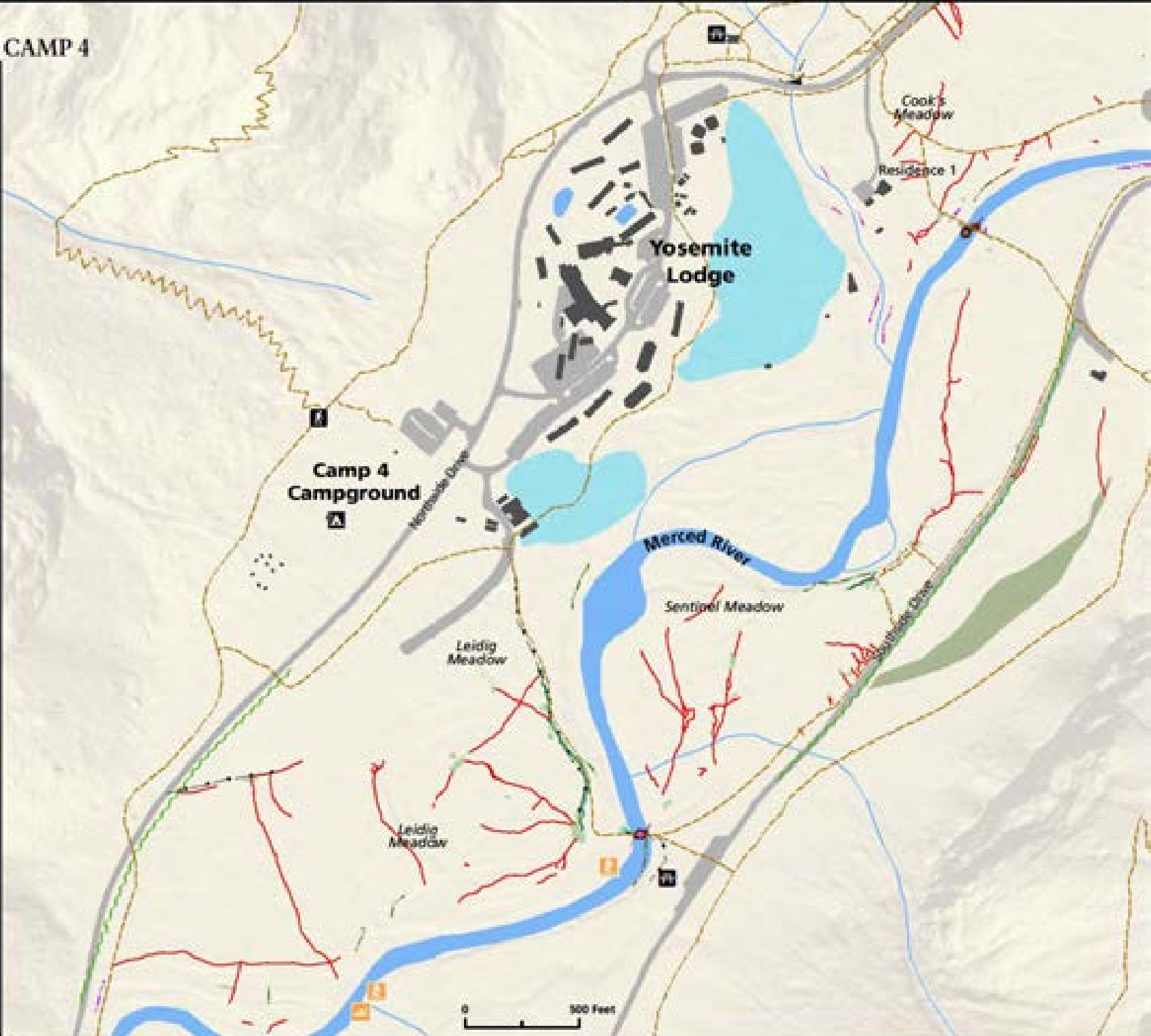
0 0.25 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 4 YOSEMITE LODGE AND CAMP 4

Legend

- Campground
- Picnic Area
- Parking
- Trailhead
- Boating put in or take out
- Designated River Access
- Road bridge
- Footbridge
- Lakes/Streams
- Bridge Removal
- Dump Station Removal
- Infrastructure Removal
- Constructed Log Jam/Boamgrner
- Constructed Log Jam
- New dump station
- Black Oak Restoration
- Floodplain and Riparian Restoration
- Meadow Restoration
- Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration
- Riparian Restoration
- Wilderness Restoration
- Surfaced Areas
- Buildings
- Trails
- New fencing
- Repair headcut
- Remove pipe
- Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint
- Roadside parking removal
- New Boardwalk
- New Trail/Trail route
- Trail removal
- New Road
- Road mitigation
- Brush layer
- Revegetate
- Fill ditch
- Fill removal
- Road removal
- Remove parking
- Remove informal trail
- Retain riprap
- Keep riprap and plant
- Remove riprap and brushlayer
- Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
- Remove riprap and revegetate





ALTERNATIVE 4
WEST YOSEMITE VALLEY



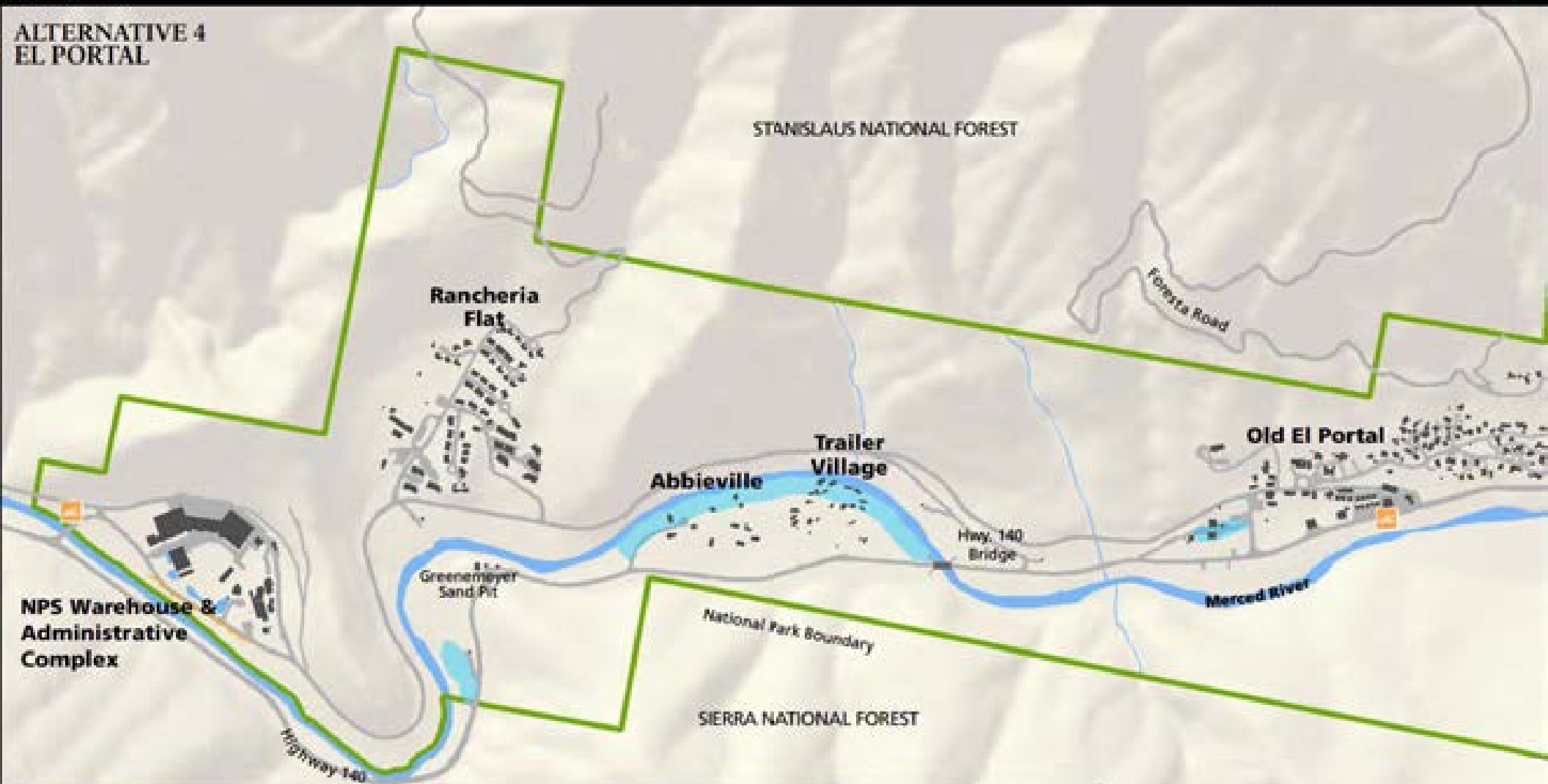
Legend

Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Flowengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New trail/trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New road	Remove riprap and brush layer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Buildings		





ALTERNATIVE 4
EL PORTAL



Legend

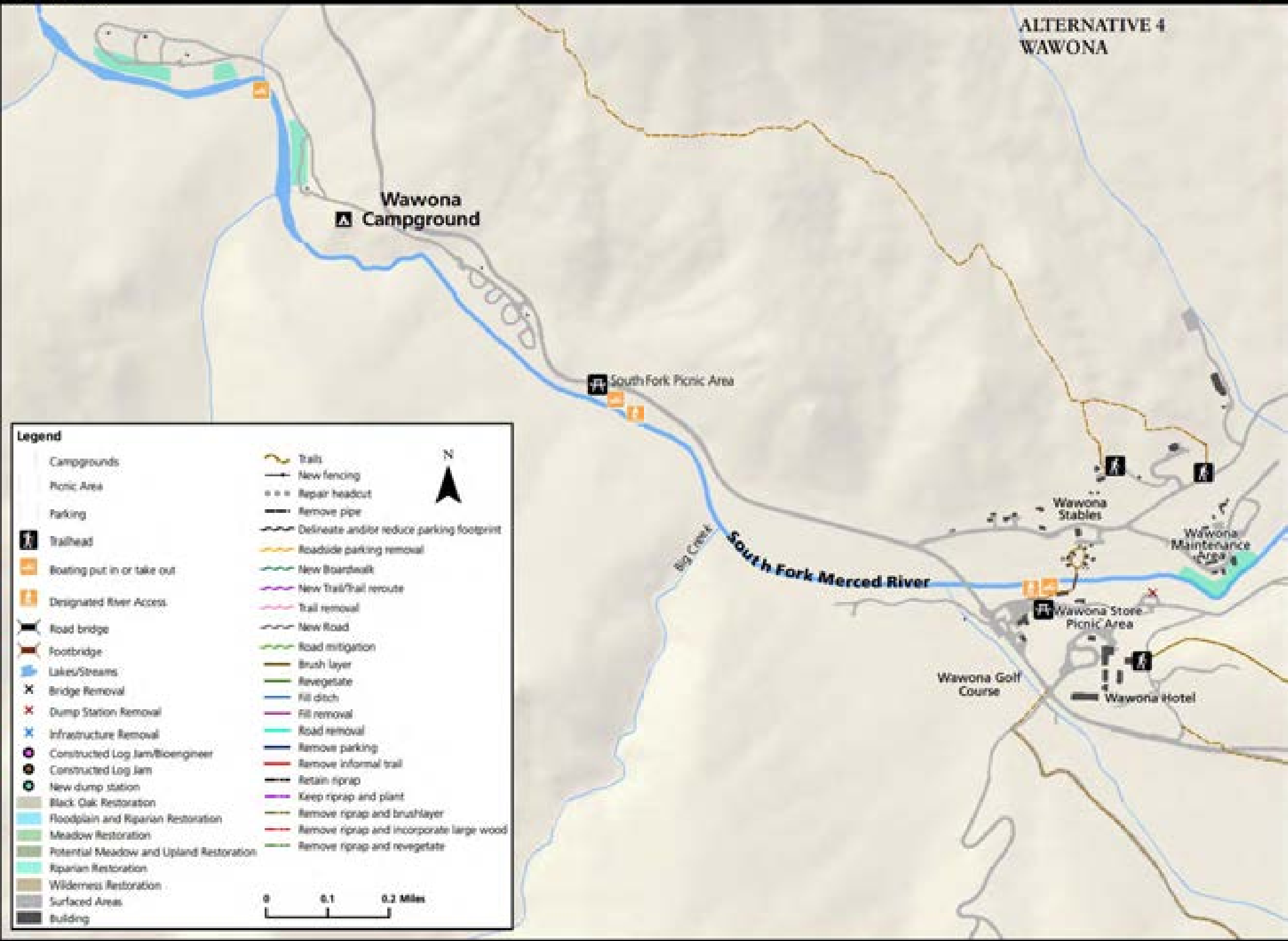
Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

N

0 0.4 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 4
WAWONA



Legend

Campgrounds	Trails	N
Picnic Area	New fencing	
Parking	Repair headcut	
Trailhead	Remove pipe	
Boating put in or take out	Delist and/or reduce parking footprint	
Designated River Access	Roadside parking removal	
Road bridge	New Boardwalk	
Footbridge	New Trail/Trip route	
Lakes/Streams	Trail removal	
Bridge Removal	New Road	
Dump Station Removal	Road mitigation	
Infrastructure Removal	Brush layer	
Constructed Log Jam/Bioengineer	Revegetate	
Constructed Log Jam	Fill ditch	
New dump station	Fill removal	
Black Oak Restoration	Road removal	
Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	Remove parking	
Meadow Restoration	Remove informal trail	
Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	Retain riprap	
Riparian Restoration	Keep riprap and plant	
Wilderness Restoration	Remove riprap and brush layer	
Surfaced Areas	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood	
Building	Remove riprap and revegetate	

0 0.1 0.2 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 5
MERCED LAKE HIGH SIERRA CAMP



Legend

Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking_Labels selection	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headout	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New trail/Trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

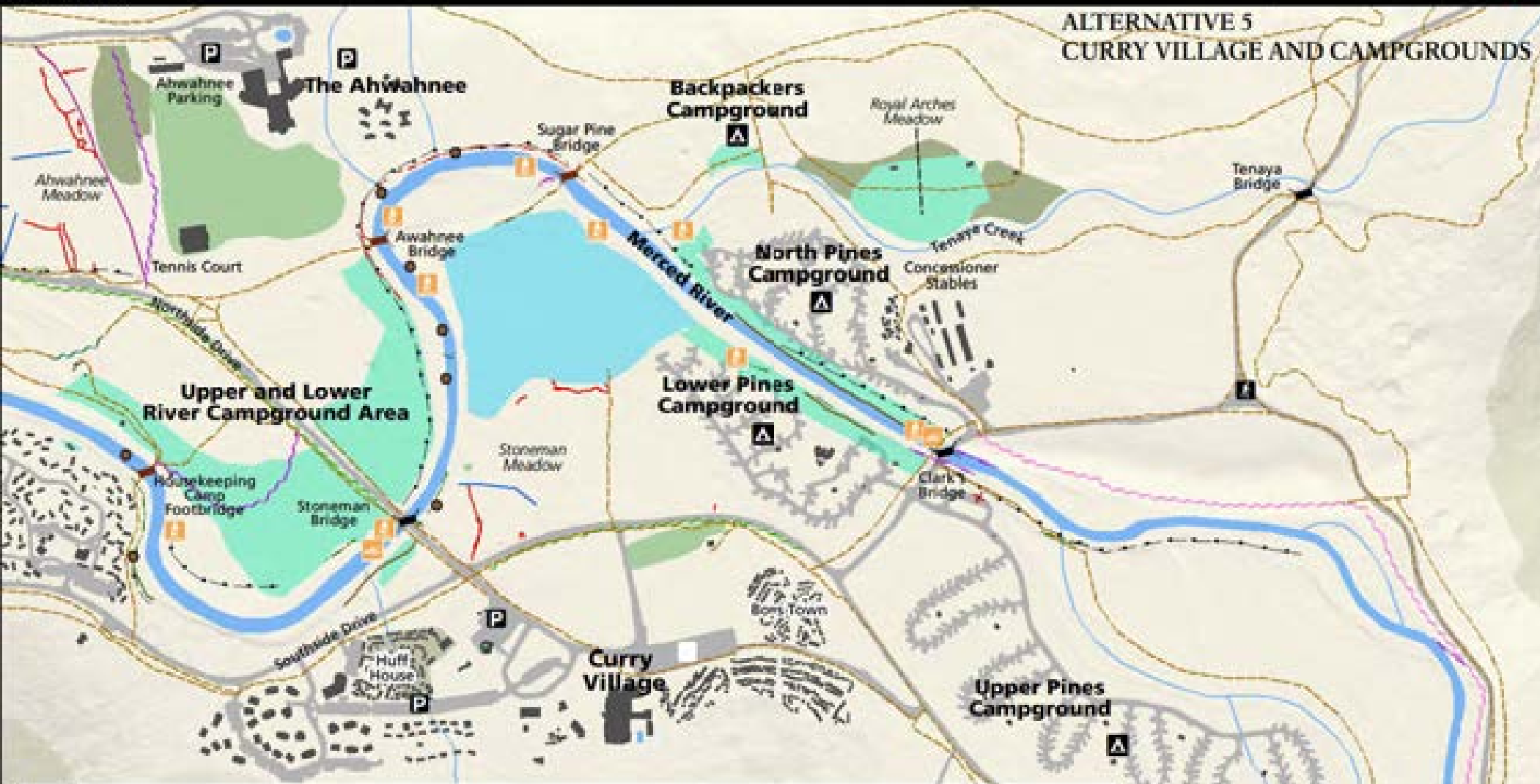


0 0.1 Miles

Merced Lake
East Meadow



ALTERNATIVE 5
CURRY VILLAGE AND CAMPGROUNDS

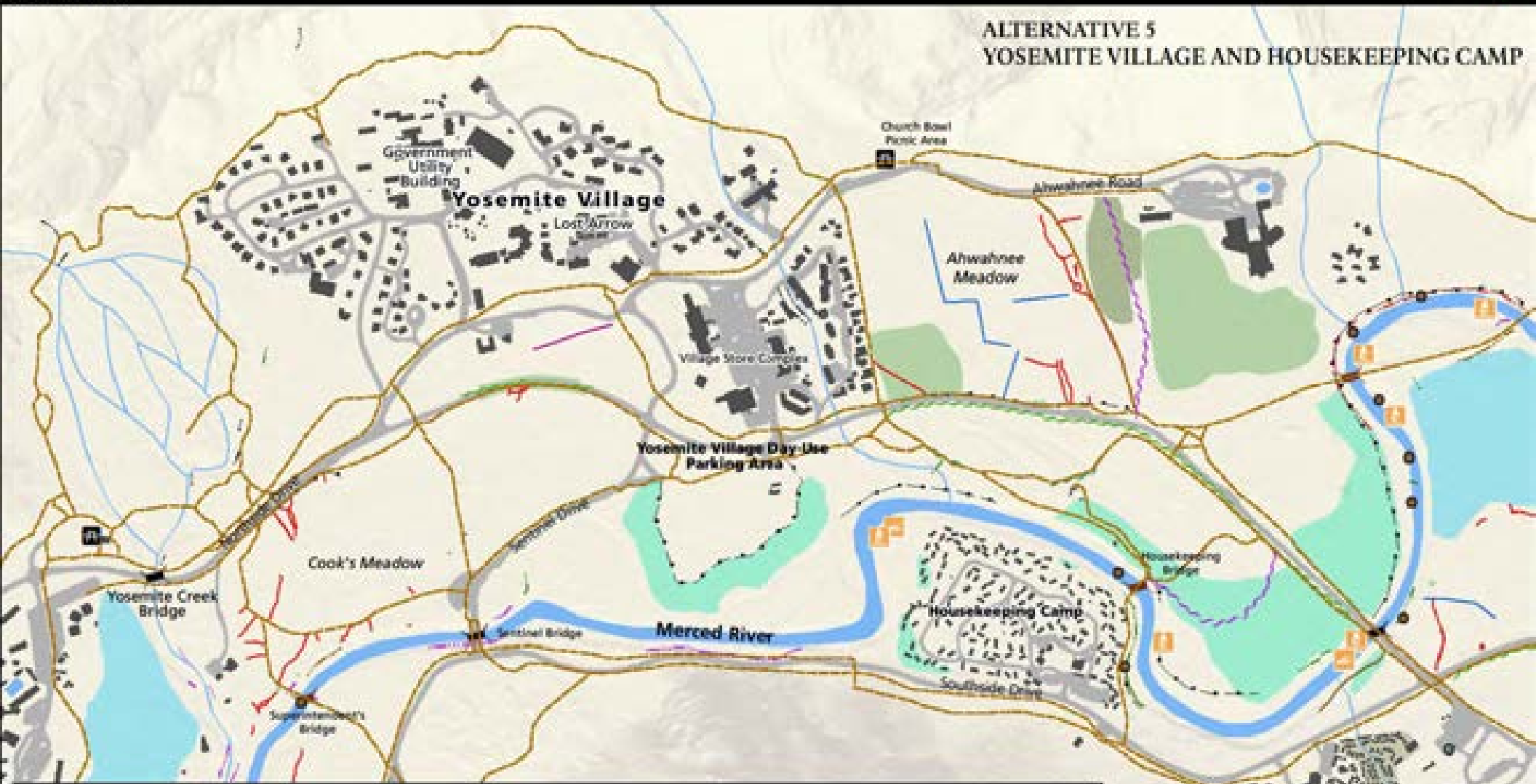


Legend

Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Wilderness
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Parking
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boeing	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trail route	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Area		
	Building		

0 0.25 Miles

ALTERNATIVE 5
YOSEMITE VILLAGE AND HOUSEKEEPING CAMP



Legend

Campgrounds	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Flowengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Roodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

Moran Point

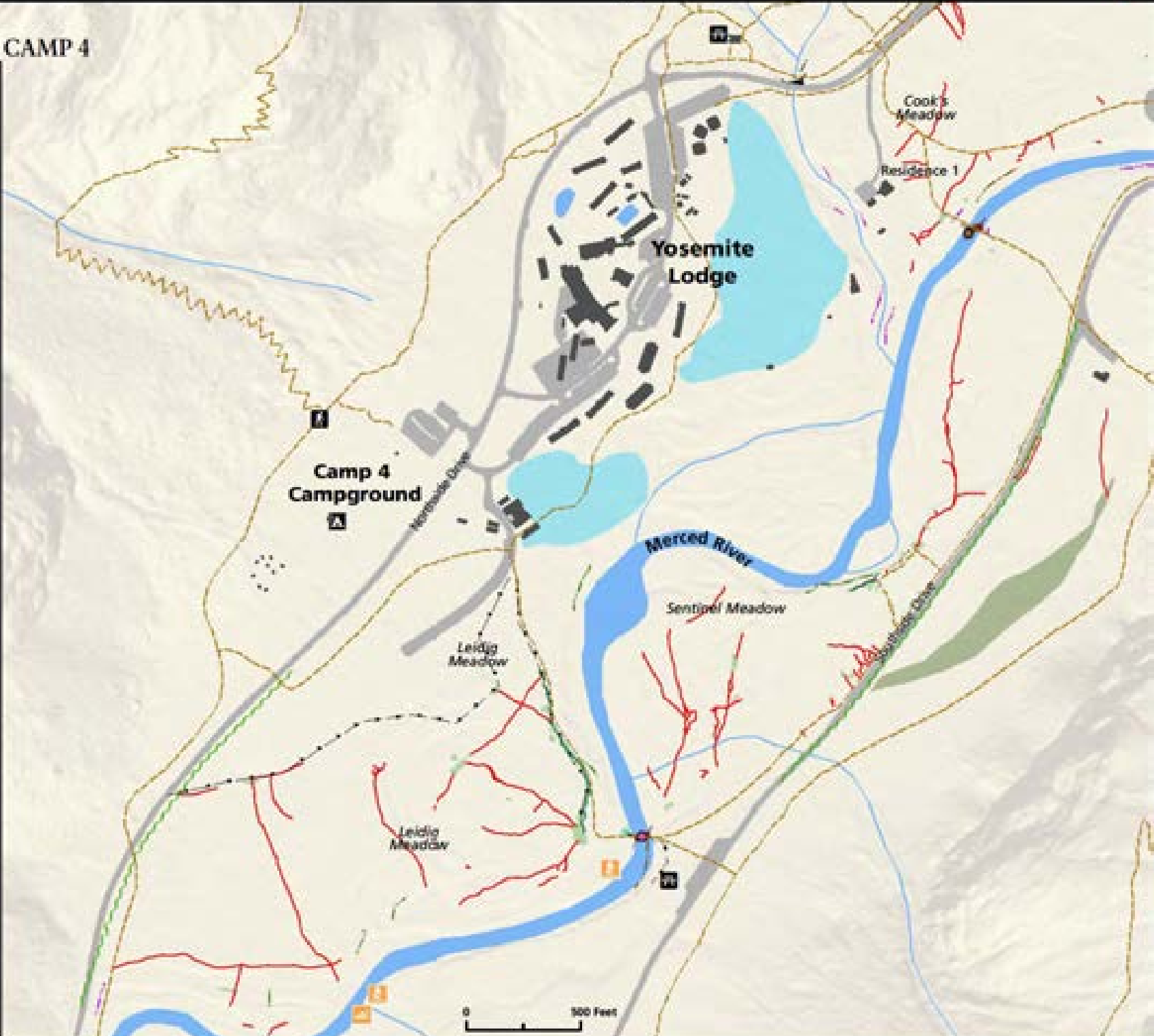
0 0.25 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 5 YOSEMITE LODGE AND CAMP 4

Legend

- Campground
- Picnic Area
- Parking
- Trailhead
- Boating put in or take out
- Designated River Access
- Road bridge
- Footbridge
- Lakes/Streams
- Bridge Removal
- Dump Station Removal
- Infrastructure Removal
- Constructed Log Jam/Boamgrner
- Constructed Log Jam
- New dump station
- Black Oak Restoration
- Floodplain and Riparian Restoration
- Meadow Restoration
- Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration
- Riparian Restoration
- Wilderness Restoration
- Surfaced Areas
- Buildings
- Trails
- New fencing
- Repair headcut
- Remove pipe
- Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint
- Roadside parking removal
- New Boardwalk
- New Trail/Trail route
- Trail removal
- New Road
- Road mitigation
- Brush layer
- Revegetate
- Fill ditch
- Fill removal
- Road removal
- Remove parking
- Remove informal trail
- Retain riprap
- Keep riprap and plant
- Remove riprap and brushlayer
- Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
- Remove riprap and revegetate





ALTERNATIVE 5
WEST YOSEMITE VALLEY



Legend

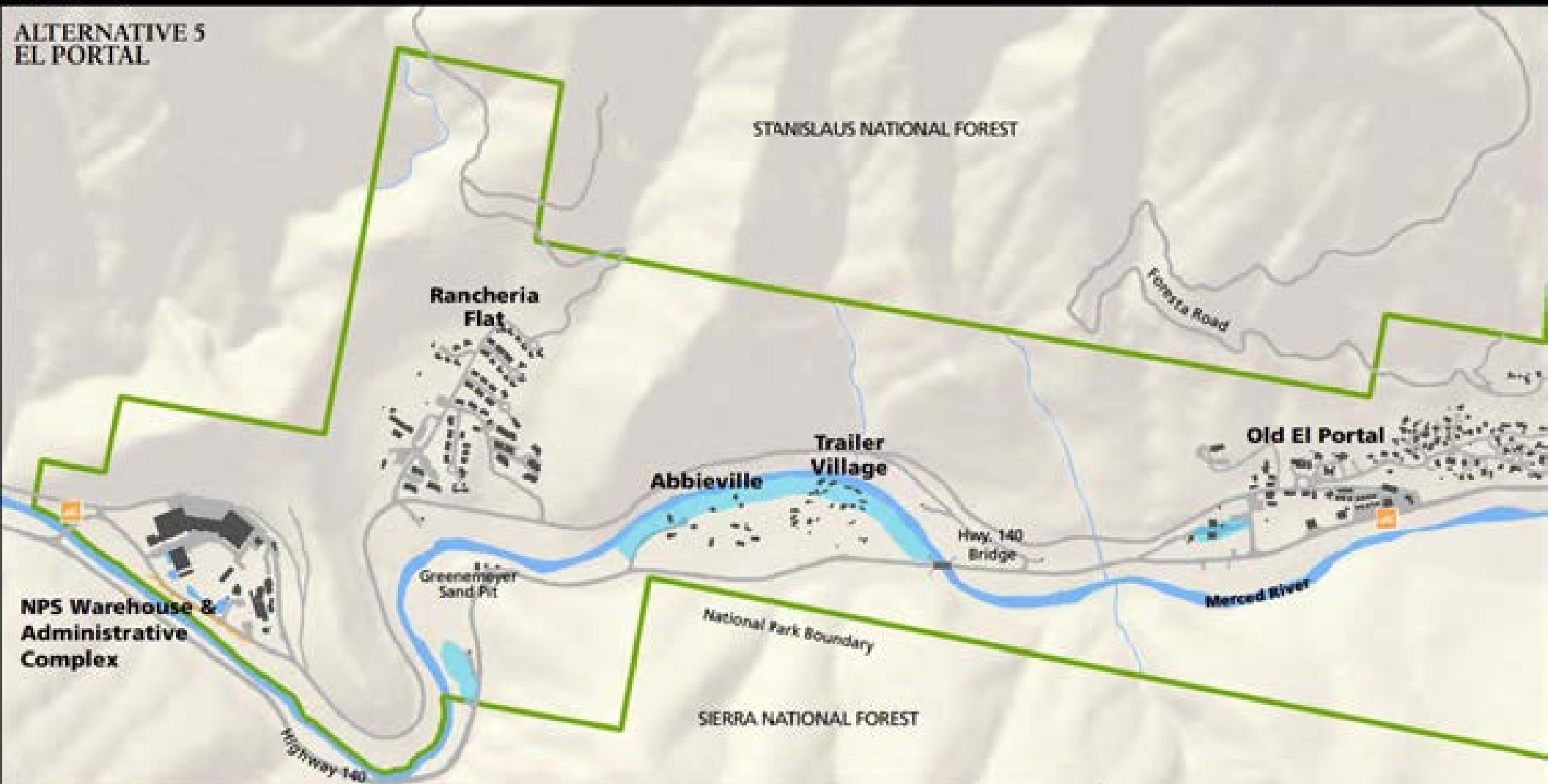
Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Flowengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New trail/trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New road	Remove riprap and brush layer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Buildings		

N

0 0.5 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 5
EL PORTAL



Legend

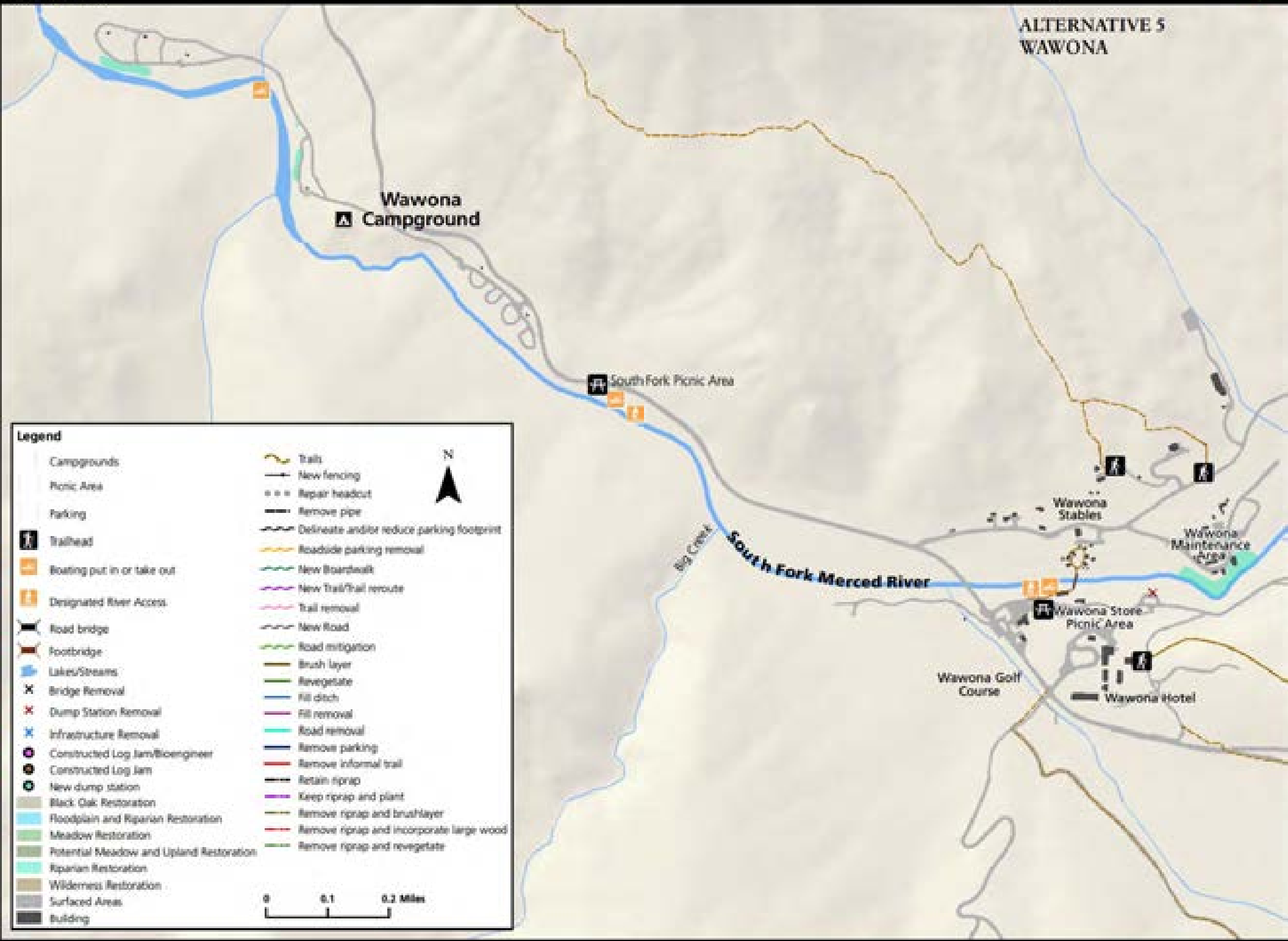
Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

N

0 0.4 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 5
WAWONA



Legend

Campgrounds	Trails	
Picnic Area	New fencing	
Parking	Repair headcut	
Trailhead	Remove pipe	
Boating put in or take out	Delist and/or reduce parking footprint	
Designated River Access	Roadside parking removal	
Road bridge	New Boardwalk	
Footbridge	New Trail/Trip route	
Lakes/Streams	Trail removal	
Bridge Removal	New Road	
Dump Station Removal	Road mitigation	
Infrastructure Removal	Brush layer	
Constructed Log Jam/Bioengineer	Revegetate	
Constructed Log Jam	Fill ditch	
New dump station	Fill removal	
Black Oak Restoration	Road removal	
Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	Remove parking	
Meadow Restoration	Remove informal trail	
Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	Retain riprap	
Riparian Restoration	Keep riprap and plant	
Wilderness Restoration	Remove riprap and brush layer	
Surfaced Areas	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood	
Building	Remove riprap and revegetate	



ALTERNATIVE 6
MERCED LAKE HIGH SIERRA CAMP



Legend

Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking_Labels selection	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headout	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New trail/Trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

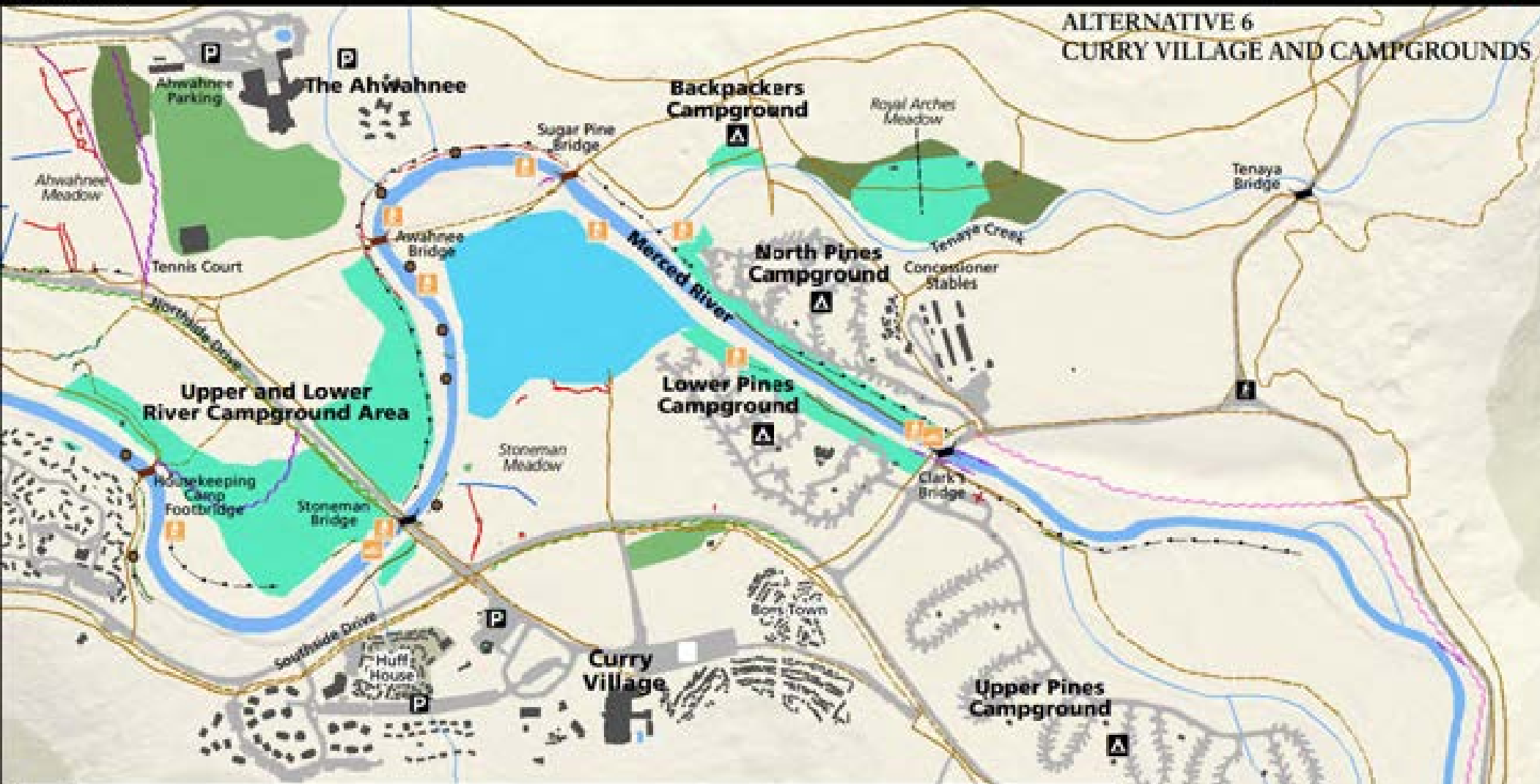
N

0 0.1 Miles

Merced Lake
East Meadow



ALTERNATIVE 6
CURRY VILLAGE AND CAMPGROUNDS

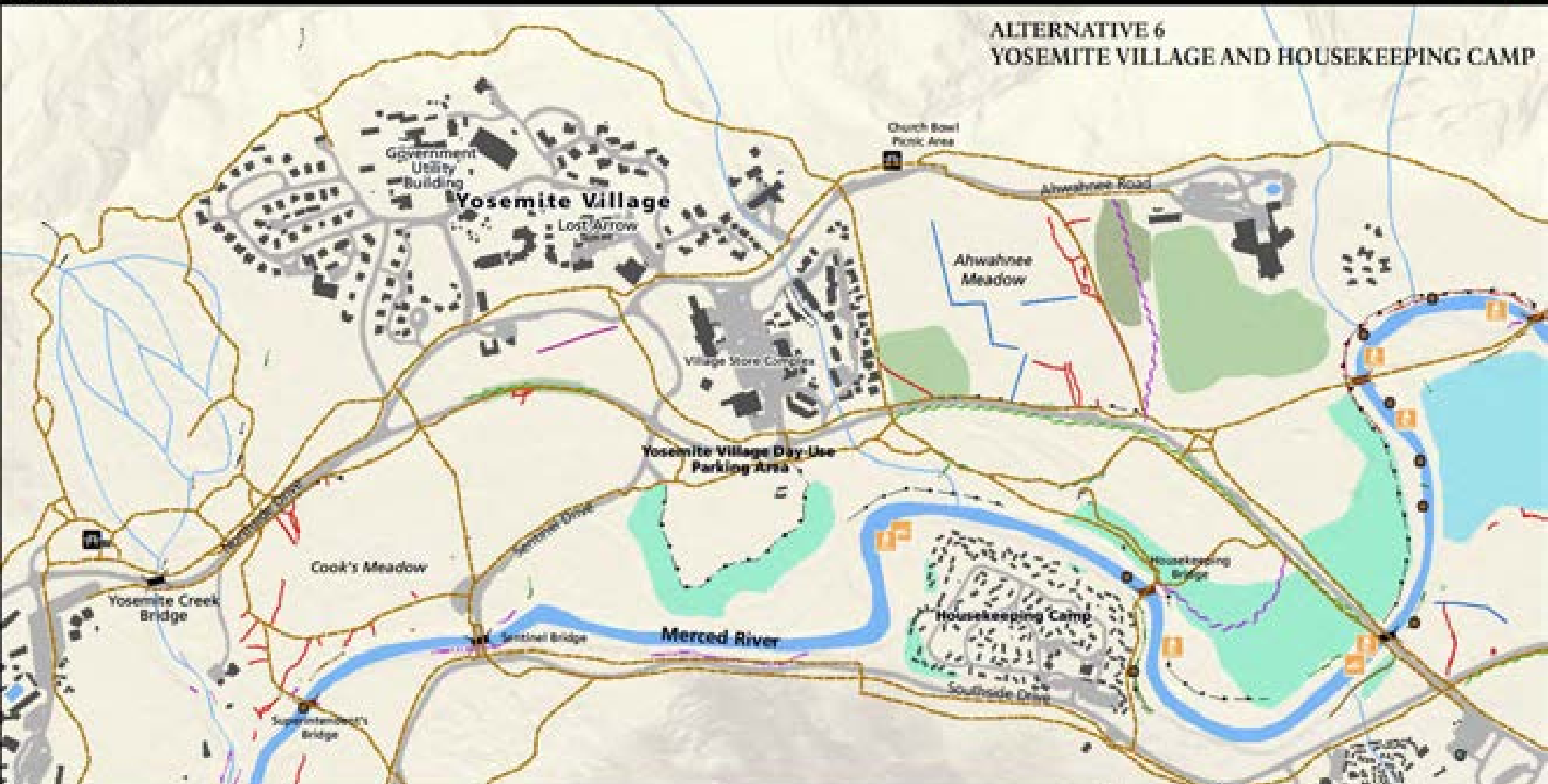


Legend

Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Wilderness Parking
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Fill ditch
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill removal
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boeing	Remove pipe	Road removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Remove parking
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove informal trail
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Retain riprap
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trial route	Keep riprap and plant
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and revegetate
	Wilderness Restoration		
	Surfaced Area		
	Building		

0 0.25 Miles

ALTERNATIVE 6
YOSEMITE VILLAGE AND HOUSEKEEPING CAMP



Legend

Campgrounds	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Flowengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Roodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

Moran Point

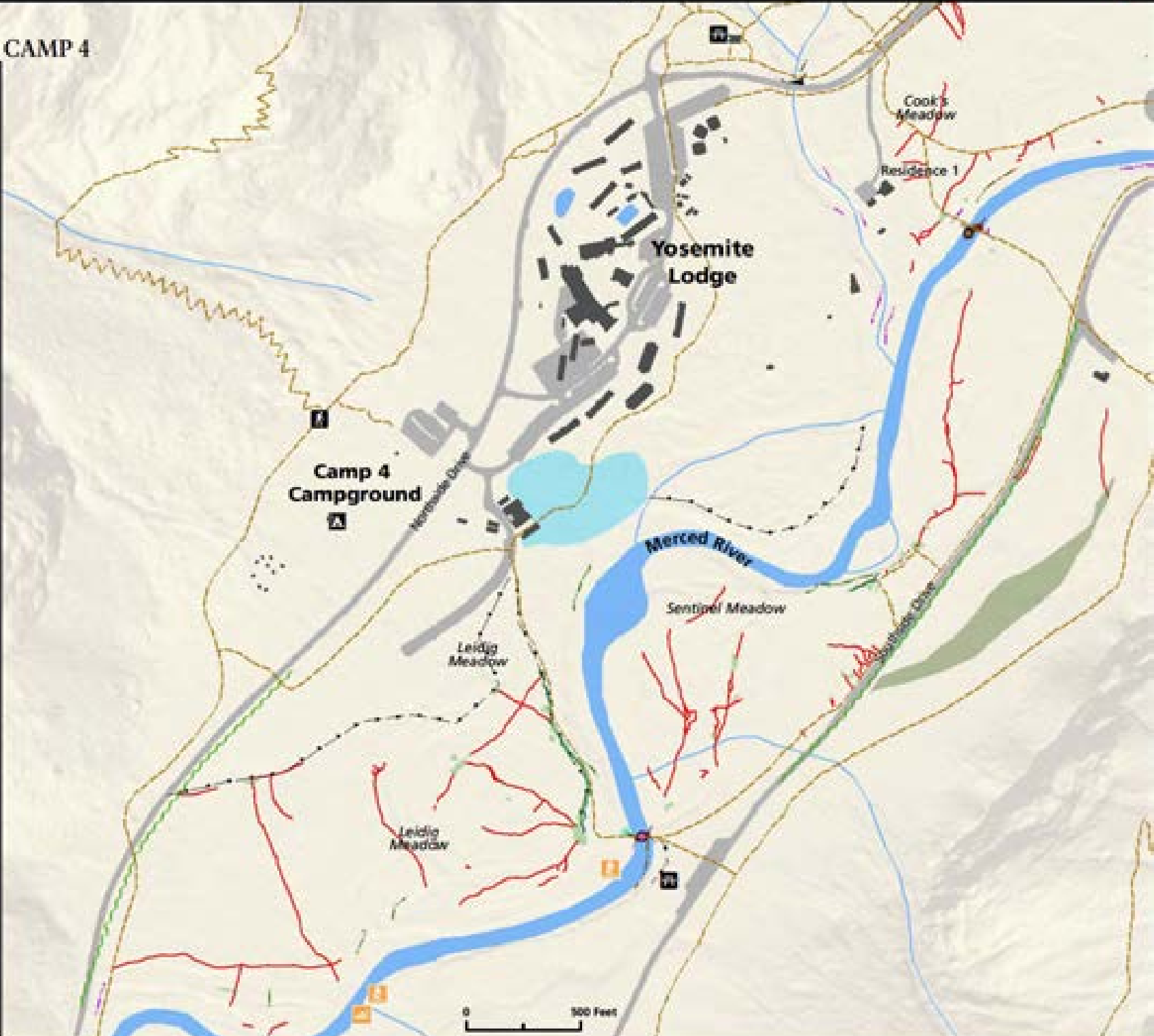
0 0.25 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 6
YOSEMITE LODGE AND CAMP 4

Legend

- Campground
- Picnic Area
- Parking
- Trailhead
- Boating put in or take out
- Designated River Access
- Road bridge
- Footbridge
- Lakes/Streams
- Bridge Removal
- Dump Station Removal
- Infrastructure Removal
- Constructed Log Jam/Boamgrner
- Constructed Log Jam
- New dump station
- Black Oak Restoration
- Floodplain and Riparian Restoration
- Meadow Restoration
- Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration
- Riparian Restoration
- Wilderness Restoration
- Surfaced Areas
- Buildings
- Trails
- New fencing
- Repair headcut
- Remove pipe
- Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint
- Roadside parking removal
- New Boardwalk
- New Trail/Trail route
- Trail removal
- New Road
- Road mitigation
- Brush layer
- Revegetate
- Fill ditch
- Fill removal
- Road removal
- Remove parking
- Remove informal trail
- Retain riprap
- Keep riprap and plant
- Remove riprap and brushlayer
- Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
- Remove riprap and revegetate





ALTERNATIVE 6
WEST YOSEMITE VALLEY



Legend

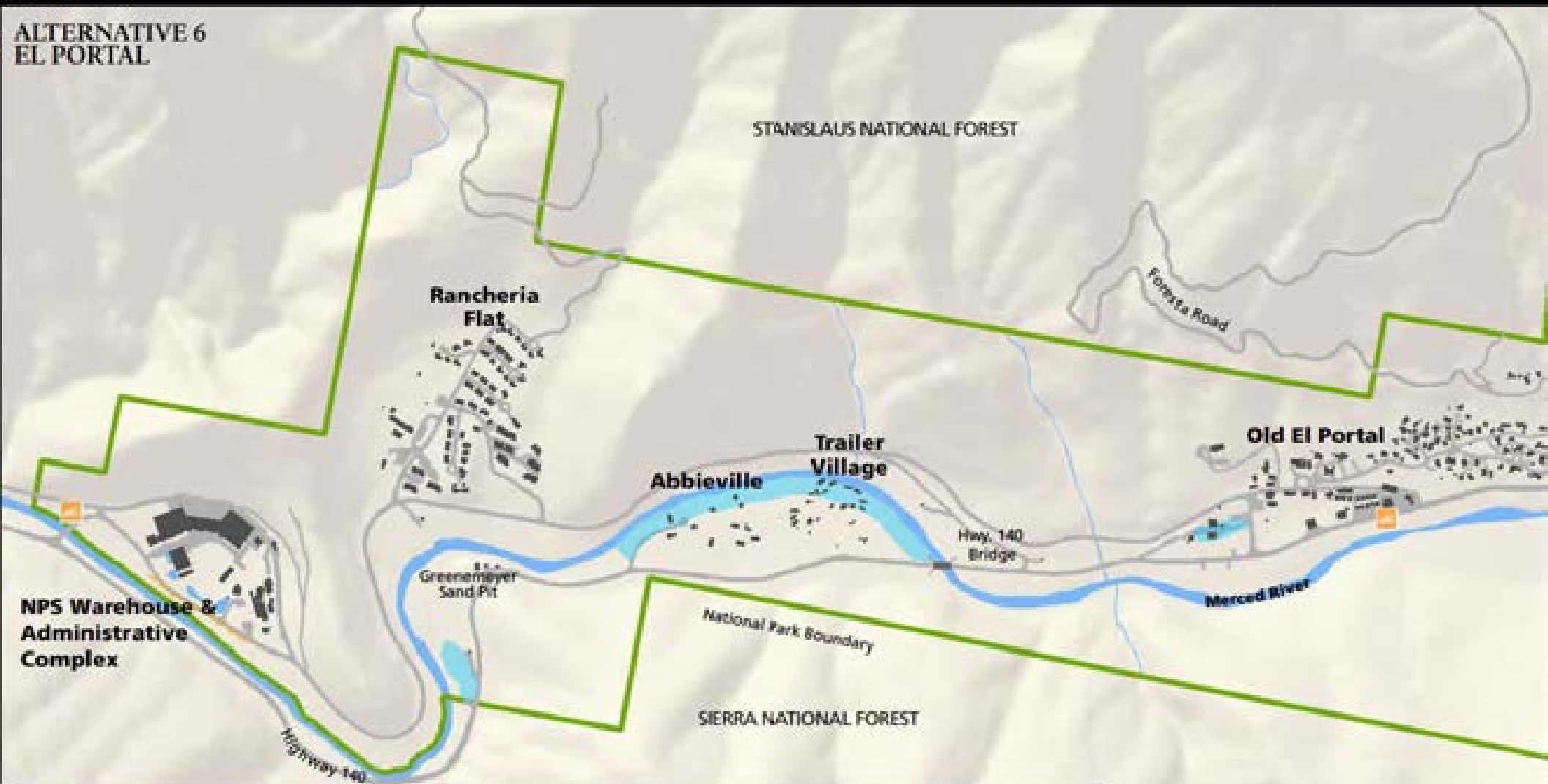
Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Flowengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New trail/trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New road	Remove riprap and brush layer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Buildings		

N

0 0.5 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 6
EL PORTAL



Legend

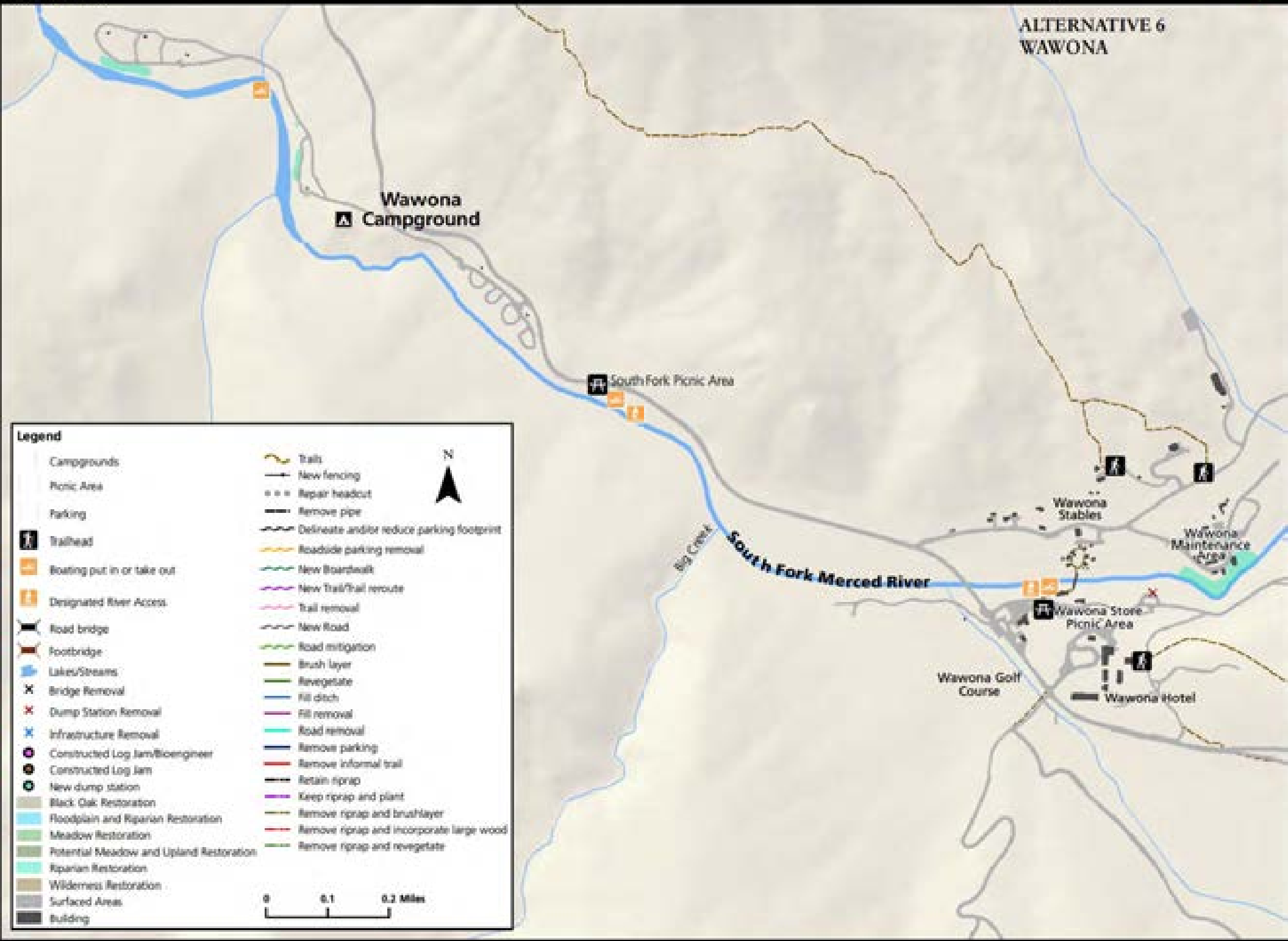
Campground	Bridge Removal	Trails	Brush layer
Picnic Area	Dump Station Removal	New fencing	Revegetate
Parking	Infrastructure Removal	Repair headcut	Fill ditch
Trailhead	Constructed Log Jam/Boengineer	Remove pipe	Fill removal
Boating put in or take out	Constructed Log Jam	Delineate and/or reduce parking footprint	Road removal
Designated River Access	New dump station	Roadside parking removal	Remove parking
Road bridge	Black Oak Restoration	New Boardwalk	Remove informal trail
Footbridge	Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	New Trail/Trail reroute	Retain riprap
Lakes/Streams	Meadow Restoration	Trail removal	Keep riprap and plant
	Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	New Road	Remove riprap and brushlayer
	Riparian Restoration	Road mitigation	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood
	Wilderness Restoration		Remove riprap and revegetate
	Surfaced Areas		
	Building		

N

0 0.4 Miles



ALTERNATIVE 6
WAWONA



Legend

Campgrounds	Trails	N
Picnic Area	New fencing	
Parking	Repair headcut	
Trailhead	Remove pipe	
Boating put in or take out	Delist and/or reduce parking footprint	
Designated River Access	Roadside parking removal	
Road bridge	New Boardwalk	
Footbridge	New Trail/Trip route	
Lake/Streams	Trail removal	
Bridge Removal	New Road	
Dump Station Removal	Road mitigation	
Infrastructure Removal	Brush layer	
Constructed Log Jam/Bioengineer	Revegetate	
Constructed Log Jam	Fill ditch	
New dump station	Fill removal	
Black Oak Restoration	Road removal	
Floodplain and Riparian Restoration	Remove parking	
Meadow Restoration	Remove informal trail	
Potential Meadow and Upland Restoration	Retain riprap	
Riparian Restoration	Keep riprap and plant	
Wilderness Restoration	Remove riprap and brush layer	
Surfaced Areas	Remove riprap and incorporate large wood	
Building	Remove riprap and revegetate	

0 0.1 0.2 Miles

APPENDIX F
ACOUSTICAL MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS

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APPENDIX F

ACOUSTICAL MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS

This appendix includes Table F-1 and Table F2, which provide detailed descriptions of the acoustical measurement locations and corresponding levels and sources, and Figure F-1, which illustrates the acoustical measurement locations listed in the tables.

TABLE F-1: SUMMARY OF NOISE MEASUREMENTS

#	Date	Time	Location	Background Level (dBA)	Description of Sound / Noise Sources
1	9/11/99	8:30	First Merced River pedestrian bridge on John Muir Trail – base of Vernal Falls.	64.0	River sounds predominated. Also, visitor-related noise contributed somewhat. Vernal Falls was audible in the distance.
2	9/11/99	9:10	On the “mist” trail that winds up to Little Yosemite Valley adjacent to Vernal Falls.	75.5	Waterfall noise predominated. Maximum noise levels of up to 81 dBA were associated with people talking and yelling.
3	9/11/99	9:50	Viewing area atop Vernal Falls, overlooking the river and falls.	65.5	The falls produced the background sound environment and accounted for most of the measured level. Visitor-related noise sources accounted for the remainder. Maximum noise levels up to 70 dBA were associated with people talking and yelling.
4	9/11/99	10:47	Viewing area atop Nevada Falls overlooking river, trail bridge and falls.	60.5	The falls produced the background sound environment and accounted for most of the measured level. Visitor-related noise sources accounted for the remainder.
5	9/11/99	12:00	Little Yosemite Valley campground area - approximately 700 feet east from river.	40.0	Rushing water accounted for campground area background levels. Measurements were taken in an area with no people.
6	9/11/99	3:00	Bunnell Cascade area (3 miles east of Little Yosemite Valley), on trail adjacent to river.	53.5	Rushing water over granite cascades predominated. No visitor noise occurred during measurement.
7	9/12/99	11:00	Soda Springs, about 2 miles east of Merced Lake at river side.	56.0	Rushing water over granite cascades predominated. No visitor noise occurred during measurement.
8	9/12/99	11:30	0.25 miles, off trail, away from river, north of Soda Springs area.	41.5	Forest-related sounds predominated (birds, insects, and slight wind through trees). River sounds were also discernible.
9	9/12/99	16:15	One-half mile south of Washburn Lake on trail about 300 feet to river.	34.5	Background sound level reflected distant rushing water and nearby forest sources (birds, insects, and wind through trees).
10	9/12/99	16:30	On the shore at mid-portion of Washburn Lake.	30.5	No discernible sources of sound were observed. Sound level measurement approximates the limit of detection for the meter.

TABLE F-1: SUMMARY OF NOISE MEASUREMENTS

#	Date	Time	Location	Background Level (dBA)	Description of Sound / Noise Sources
11	9/12/99	15:30	1 mile southeast of Washburn Lake within the overall Merced River confluence area. About 100 feet off river on trail.	35.5	Sources included distant river rapids wind in trees, and birds.
12	9/12/99	13:30	About 2 miles southeast of Washburn Lake near twin bridge at mouth of Merced Peak Fork River. About 200 feet from river.	40.5	Canyon was narrow in this area, and the river sound seemed amplified. Most sound was from river; other sources included wind in trees, birds, and high-altitude aircraft. Maximum noise level from aircraft overflight was 43 dBA.
13	9/12/99	14:30	On trail, climbing out of the Merced Peak Fork River valley, about 2.5 miles from Washburn. Gaining elevation away from river.	38.5	Rushing water sounds were noticeable but faded with elevation. Maximum noise level of 55.5 dBA was caused by an aircraft overflight directly overhead, which was clearly noticeable above the background level.
14	9/12/99	15:10	On trail almost to saddle on the divide between the Merced Peak Fork and Triple Peak Fork.	35.0	Sources included distant rushing water and wind. Valley shape and exposed bedrock seemed to amplify river sounds.
15	9/18/99	8:40	Yosemite Falls Trail, second footbridge north of Northside Drive.	45.5	No water in Yosemite Falls Creek, people on trail, road traffic on Northside Drive (approximately 150 feet south of measurement location).
16	9/18/99	9:00	Yosemite Falls Trail, end of maintained foot trail (approximately 1,000 feet north of previous measurement).	46.5	There was no water in Yosemite Falls Creek. Visitors using the trail were the predominant source of noise. Maximum level of 65.5 dBA was associated with people talking as they walked past.
17	9/18/99	9:30	Devil's Elbow (on south side of Northside Drive adjacent to Merced River).	44.0	River sounds were relatively low since there were no rocks or rapids in this area. Very few people were around. Maximum level of 66.5 dBA associated with a bus on Northside Drive.
18	9/18/99	9:50	El Capitan Meadow approximately 1,500 feet south of Northside Drive.	38.5	The river was calm in this area, and no people were present. Most of the sound came from wind through the trees on the opposite bank of the river.
19	9/18/99	10:30	El Portal Road in the Gorge Segment of the Merced River. Along the river at the stone bridge between Arch Rock and Big Oak Flat Road.	52.0	Rushing water sounds accounted for majority of the background level. Measurements were taken in area with no people. Some vehicle noise was audible from El Portal Road, but it was relatively minor due to distance (approximately 300 feet away) and elevation (the river is approximately 40 feet below the grade of the roadway in this area).
20	9/18/99	11:15	Cascades Dam (approximately 500 feet east of dam along river area that is calm due to impoundment from the dam).	48.5	The river was calm in this area, people were fishing nearby, and some noise was attributable to their activities. Maximum noise level of 62.5 dBA was due to a bus on Northside Drive.
21	9/18/99	12:00	Swinging Bridge.	49.5	River was generally calm in this area. Visitors using the bridge or wading or skipping stones were the greatest sources of noise.

TABLE F-1: SUMMARY OF NOISE MEASUREMENTS

#	Date	Time	Location	Background Level (dBA)	Description of Sound / Noise Sources
22	9/18/99	12:30	Sentinel Bridge.	58.5	Substantial amount of visitor-related noise was observed in this area. Vehicular traffic on bridge added to the level, but speeds were generally slow (10-15 mph). Idling tour buses also contributed to background noise level. Maximum noise level of 76.5 dBA was associated with tour buses that use the bridge.
23	9/18/99	14:40	Happy Isles.	59.0	Most of the noise was from people using the trails and facilities nearby.
24	9/18/99	19:45	Midway between the river and main access road to the Upper Pines Campground.	55.0	Noise was generally from the campground and includes people talking (and yelling), generators from recreational vehicles, and moving vehicles.
25	9/19/99	6:00	Same location as #24.	32.0	No human-caused noise sources were discernible at the time this measurement was taken.
26	9/19/99	10:30	In the middle of the old Wawona Bridge.	49.5	Most of the noise was associated with the use of the Wawona General Store across the roadway (i.e., people talking or yelling, buses idling, vehicular traffic noise). Maximum noise level of 58.5 dBA was associated with a truck crossing the replacement bridge.
27	9/19/99	10:45	Along South Fork approximately 100 feet west of the covered bridge near the Pioneer History Center in Wawona.	44.0	River sounds were noticeable with a few minor rapids and cascades. Other sources of noise included people using the history center and horses and stagecoach crossing the covered bridge.
NOTE: See Figure F-1 for a map showing the locations of the noise measurement sites.					

APPENDIX F
ACOUSTICAL MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS

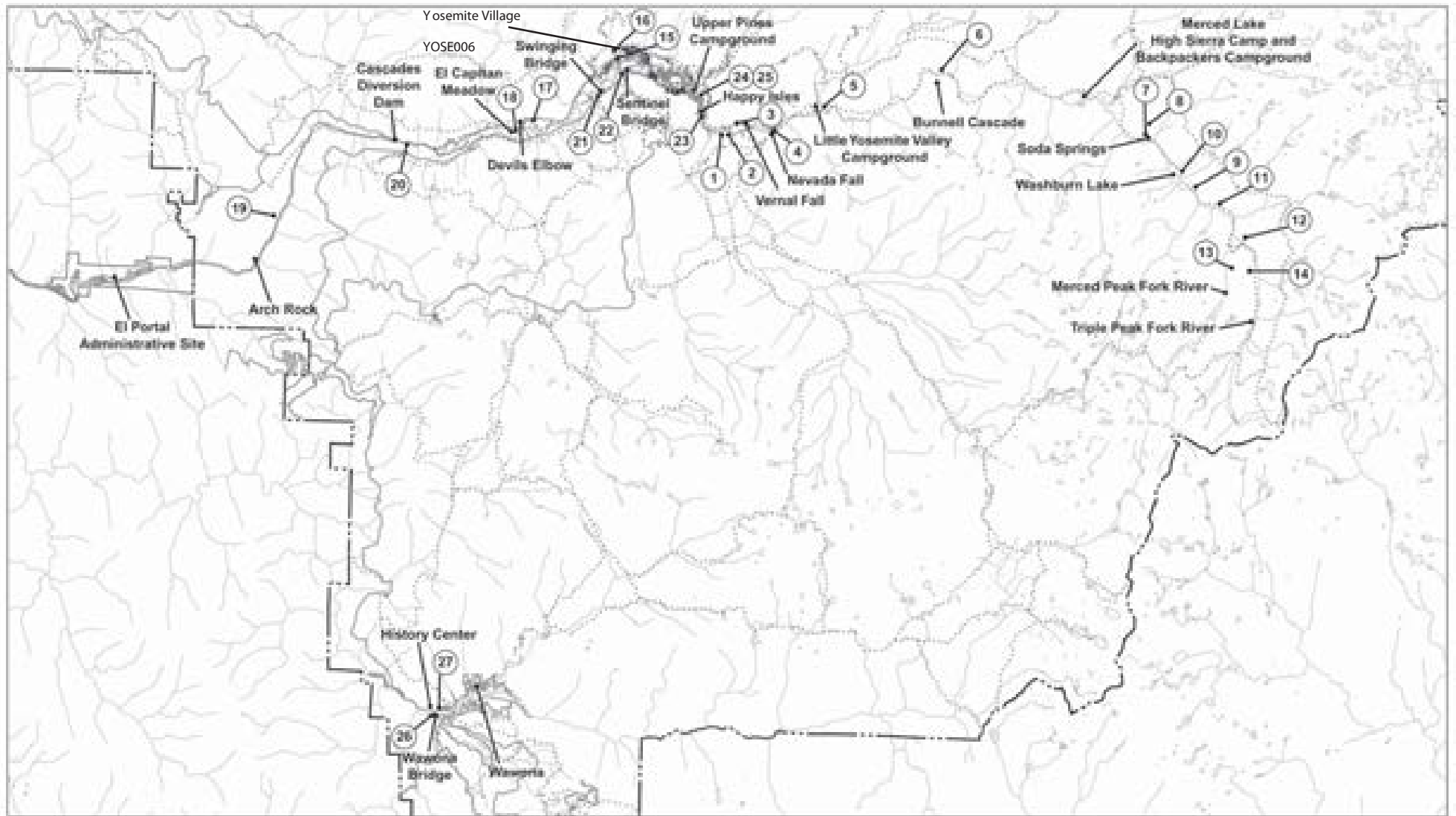
TABLE F2: SUMMARY OF NOISE MEASUREMENTS

Site #	Year	Location – Habitat Type	Measured Median Noise Level, dB L50 Daytime/Nighttime
YOSE001	2005	White Wolf – Red fir forest	27.7/26.0
YOSE002	2005	Tuolumne Meadows – Meadow/lake open area below treeline	34.7/34.7
YOSE003	2005	Snow Flats – Subalpine/lodgepole	29.3/18.2
YOSE004	2005	Granite Lakes – Alpine tundra	27.5/20.1
YOSE005	2006	Lyell Winter Site – Meadow/lake open area below treeline	27.1/22.4
YOSE006*	2006	Yosemite Village – Developed concession area	51.6/48.0
YOSE007	2006	Hodgdon Meadow – Dense mixed conifer	28.5/18.7
YOSE008	2006	Sentinel Rock – Upper vertical canyon	31.9/29.3
YOSE009	2006	Ostrander Lake Trail – Dense lodgepole	28.6/21.3
YOSE011	2006	Olmstead Point – Vertical canyon/open lodgepole	34.6/21.3

NOTE: See Figure F-1 for a map showing the locations of the noise measurement sites.

* Site YOSE006 is the only 2005-2006 acoustical monitoring site within the Merced River Wild and Scenic River Corridor, and therefore is the only such site depicted on Figure F-1.

SOURCE: Yosemite National Park Acoustic Monitoring Report, 2005 & 2006.



- (n) Noise Measurement Locations
- Rivers and Creeks
- - - Trails
- - - Boundary
- Roads



Prepared for:
National Park Service
 Department of the Interior



Prepared by:
MIG, Inc.
 Environmental Science Associates
 July 2012

Figure F -1
Noise Measurement Locations

APPENDIX F
ACOUSTICAL MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS

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APPENDIX G

**ON-ROAD VEHICLE CRITERIA POLLUTANT AND
GHG EMISSION ESTIMATES**

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APPENDIX G

ON-ROAD VEHICLE CRITERIA POLLUTANT AND GHG EMISSION ESTIMATES

Scenario Year: 2020		All model years in the range 1976 to 2020		Highest (Most Conservative) EMFAC2007 (version 2.3)	
Passenger Vehicles (pounds/mile)		Delivery Trucks (pounds/mile)		Emission Factors for On-Road Passenger Vehicles and Delivery Trucks	
CO	0.00444247	CO	0.00799617	Projects in the SCAQMD	
NOx	0.00040506	NOx	0.00831802	Derived from Peak Emissions Inventory (Winter, Annual, Summer)	
ROG	0.00052463	ROG	0.00122382	Emissions (pounds per day) = N x TL x EF	
SOx	0.00001073	SOx	0.00002733	where N = number of trips, TL = trip length (miles/day), and EF = emission factor (pounds per mile)	
PM10	0.00009550	PM10	0.00035054	All the emission factors account for the emissions from start, running and idling exhaust.	
PM2.5	0.00006279	PM2.5	0.00027128	In addition, the ROG emission factors include diurnal, hot soak, running	
CO2	1.10456157	CO2	2.85148109	and resting emissions, and the PM10 & PM2.5 emission factors include tire and brake wear.	
CH4	0.00004495	CH4	0.00005330	Delivery truck Efs are an average for MDV and HDV and were used to estimate emissions for buses	

	# Visitor Vehicles/day	Air Pollutant Emissions	Visitors – lbs/yr (during high and shoulder seasons (240 days))	Buses - lbs/yr (based on 7 day/wk, 50 wk/yr ops)	tons per year	Minus Alt 1
ALTERNATIVE 1						
	18675.83	CO	433226.5723	4437.076634	219	0
		NOx	39501.13542	4615.666883	22	0
VMT/day	406330.1	ROG	51161.13987	679.0979535	26	0
		SOx	1046.08355	15.16690013	1	0
Annual Bus #s	10565	PM10	9312.69502	194.5154942	5	0
Annual Bus VMT	554900	PM2.5	6123.415904	150.5314838	3	0
From GHG Inventory		CO2	107715988.6	1582286.856	49576.86	MT
		CH4	4383.345218	29.57545526	2.001667	MT
					49619	CO2E 0
ALTERNATIVE 2						
	14314.17	CO	332048.2278	4926.842256	168	-51
		NOx	30275.8022	5125.145341	18	-4
VMT/day	311433.3	ROG	39212.65895	754.0569545	20	-6
		SOx	801.7748937	16.84102634	0	-1
Annual Bus #s	11265	PM10	7137.752102	215.9861628	4	-1
Annual Bus VMT	616150	PM2.5	4693.316451	167.1471864	2	-1
From GHG Inventory		CO2	82559347.46	1756940.073	38245.22	MT
		CH4	3359.632359	32.84000137	1.538799	MT
					38278	CO2E -11341
ALTERNATIVE 3						
	13935.42	CO	323262.2978	4926.842256	164	-55
		NOx	29474.71051	5125.145341	17	-5
VMT/day	303192.9	ROG	38175.0998	754.0569545	19	-7
		SOx	780.5600896	16.84102634	0	-1
Annual Bus #s	11265	PM10	6948.888603	215.9861628	4	-1
Annual Bus VMT	616150	PM2.5	4569.132232	167.1471864	2	-1
From GHG Inventory		CO2	80374843.57	1756940.073	37254.34	MT
		CH4	3270.737156	32.84000137	1.498477	MT
					37286	CO2E -12333

APPENDIX G
ON-ROAD VEHICLE CRITERIA POLLUTANT AND
GHG EMISSION ESTIMATES

# Visitor Vehicles/day	Air Pollutant Emissions	Visitors – lbs/yr (during high and shoulder seasons (240 days))	Buses - lbs/yr (based on 7 day/wk, 50 wk/yr ops)	tons per year	Minus Alt 1	
ALTERNATIVE 4						
	16089.17	CO	373223.2132	5668.487342	189	-30
		NOx	34030.09333	5896.641293	20	-2
VMT/day	350052	ROG	44075.14736	867.5662988	22	-4
		SOx	901.1974077	19.37613174	0	-1
Annual Bus #s	12490	PM10	8022.854971	248.4988896	4	-1
Annual Bus VMT	708900	PM2.5	5275.301899	192.3081076	3	0
From GHG Inventory		CO2	92796956.48	2021414.944	43008.88	MT
		CH4	3776.236942	37.7834569	1.73001	MT
					43045	CO2E -6574
ALTERNATIVE 5						
	17812.08	CO	413190.0125	8914.933752	211	-8
		NOx	37674.22333	9273.755646	23	1
VMT/day	387537.5	ROG	48794.95713	1364.437391	25	-1
		SOx	997.7025944	30.4731969	1	0
Annual Bus #s	20015	PM10	8881.986511	390.8187502	5	0
Annual Bus VMT	1114900	PM2.5	5840.210309	302.4464792	3	0
From GHG Inventory		CO2	102734166.2	3179116.266	48041.45	MT
		CH4	4180.617213	59.42273395	1.923249	MT
					48082	CO2E -1537
ALTERNATIVE 6						
	18801.25	CO	436135.8847	9362.719464	223	4
		NOx	39766.40341	9739.564522	25	3
VMT/day	409058.8	ROG	51504.71007	1432.971335	26	0
		SOx	1053.108474	32.00382657	1	0
Annual Bus #s	20715	PM10	9375.233979	410.4490758	5	0
Annual Bus VMT	1170900	PM2.5	6164.537411	317.6379787	3	0
From GHG Inventory		CO2	108439350.2	3338799.207	50701.71	MT
		CH4	4412.781363	62.40746182	2.029911	MT
					50744	CO2E 1125

APPENDIX H

SCENIC VISTA MANAGEMENT IN THE MERCED RIVER CORRIDOR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	H-1
Segment 2A & 2B: Yosemite Valley	H-3
Segment 3: Merced Gorge.....	H-36

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APPENDIX H

SCENIC VISTA MANAGEMENT ACTIONS IN THE MERCED RIVER CORRIDOR: SEGMENTS 2A, 2B & 3

INTRODUCTION

The *Scenic Vista Management Plan for Yosemite National Park Environmental Assessment (SVMP)*, completed in 2010, inventoried 181 potential vista points throughout the park, outside of wilderness and chiefly along the major roads. The plan outlined a programmatic framework for prioritizing and prescribing the work to be completed at each of the viewpoints necessary to obtain a desirable vista. The 2010 *Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)* stipulates that the final determination of vista points for the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor would be deferred to the comprehensive river management plan completion. Once an alternative has been selected in a Record of Decision, the management actions included in that selected alternative will be incorporated into the Merced River Plan to guide the future management of scenic values in the Merced River corridor.

This approach captures the programmatic direction, methods outlined in the *SVMP*, and analyzes the viewpoints from the perspective of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act mandate to protect and enhance the values of the Merced Wild and Scenic River.

The scenery along the Merced River—considered an outstandingly remarkable value—offers outstanding views of the river valley, adjacent meadows, glaciated geology and hanging valleys. The locations where these tremendous views intersect with frequent visitation are often along roads and near historic buildings. As originally inventoried in the *SVMP*, eighty-three of these sites were located in, or adjacent to the Wild and Scenic River corridor of the Merced River. Upon analyzing these vista locations within the context of the Merced River Plan and considerations for river values (including free flow, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values), thirty-two of these sites were removed from consideration. Reasons for removal range from sites encroaching on declared Wilderness areas, removal of the viewing area under proposed actions of the MRP, or sites being very similar to other nearby vistas. The inventory of sites includes analysis of each site with a Visual Resource Assessment (VRA) score that looks at a vista site with factors such as current infrastructure, numbers of scenic icons and quality of the view, and quantifies them for comparison. The sites are then prioritized by VRA score as high, medium or low based on their score up to eighteen. Low priority sites, scoring seven and below, are also be removed from consideration. The remaining sites are summarized and the proposed work actions analyzed regarding how the management of scenic vistas will take place as described under the *Scenic Vista Management Plan*, and comply with Merced River Plan to protect and enhance river values. As stated in the *SVMP*, the goal is not to remove all trees within a vista, but to remove a minimal number in order to allow a view, retain a natural appearance, and with the least invasive management practicable.

This appendix describes the impact over the projected life, typically twenty years for management plans, of the MRP. Some vistas are currently open, but will likely be encroached during this time frame, given past trends of conifer growth. The descriptions of estimated impact of trees removed during initial management for each vista point are by species and size as they are in 2012. Trees less than 6” diameter at breast height (dbh) can be removed in order to maintain a vista without additional compliance, and are not included in

the estimates. If more trees than estimated over 6" dbh need to be removed, additional compliance will need to be completed.

Following tree removal, the work area will be revegetated with native vegetation, if necessary, the soil will be decompacted, and the area recontoured. Stumps must remain in place to provide soil stability. In order to preserve the natural aesthetic, stumps will be flush cut and buried. Seed collection and plant salvage will occur as necessary for revegetation after site work and tree removal are complete. An annual work plan will continue to be done that will describe the specific actions involved in initial management of removing larger trees, and maintenance involving revegetation or removing trees under 6" dbh. Approximately ten to twenty vista points will be done each year. This work plan will be posted on-line as described in the *SVMP*.

In the initial management of a vista, some downed trees may be left, but this will generally be no more than one tree in twenty. Trees which are removed will be used for traditional cultural purposes, chipped, left as woody debris in the river, or hauled away. If chipped, wood chips would remain on site (outside of meadows) as mulch (no more than 1 inch deep). The small diameter vegetation is to be lopped and scattered such that any saw marks are not visible from the vista point. Remaining woody debris which maybe left will depend on the conditions at the time. Woody debris left on site must adhere to the *Fire Management Plan* guidelines of tons per acre of downed fuel levels.

Maintaining these viewpoints will further enhance the visitor's recreation enjoyment and enhance their connection to the natural world along the Merced River. At the same time, management of scenic vistas at these select locations must protect biological, cultural values (archeological sites and places of significance to American Indian tribes and groups), water quality, and the free-flowing condition of the river. Management will involve removal of trees, and when completed following careful review and attention to ORV protection will ensure that all other biological and cultural values are minimally affected. The outstandingly scenery will continue to evolve in response to natural ecological processes.

Providing and maintaining viewing areas at existing infrastructure (such as roadside turnouts) lessens the frequency of visitors creating or using social trails in order to see a view that is referred to in existing signs and publications. Many park visitors' (87%) primary purpose when visiting the park is to take a scenic drive (Littlejohn et al 2006). Removing a limited number of trees in locations which support visitor use will give visitors an incentive to remain on durable surfaces and therefore not tread in more sensitive areas. Through visitors remaining on durable surfaces, the environment will be better protected and biological resources will be enhanced. Vista management in the Merced WSR corridor should reestablish vistas that once existed, without degrading other outstandingly remarkable values. What follows is a description of the work plan for each of the viewpoints established for the Merced River corridor. Each work plan provides

- A description of the viewpoint and its specific location
- Ecological considerations, particularly as they pertain to vegetation
- A summary of the trees greater than 6" dbh that currently are, or potentially could, obscure the vista over the next twenty years. Trees are described by species and size dbh as of 2012.

Segment 2A & 2B: Yosemite Valley

There are numerous Scenic Vista Points to be managed in this segment.

RES-2-120

152: Bridalveil Fall Approach (10.25-High)

Location: *Southside Drive*

View: *Bridalveil Falls*

The Bridalveil Fall Approach is located on Southside Drive, 0.30 miles east of Pohono Bridge. Southside Drive heads directly to the falls before turning to the east at Bridalveil Meadow. This is one of the first waterfalls visitors see when entering the Yosemite Valley. The current view of the fall is very narrow and can only be seen along a brief segment of road. Further encroachment of mature trees from the sides of the road could block the view completely. This site contains a large number of cedar, fir and ponderosa saplings/seedlings that would need to be removed in the initial management of the site.



Figure H-1: Bridalveil Fall Approach. NPS 2009

The road in its current configuration was completed in 1928. Trees established before 1928 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 152. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 10.25 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	6	1	1	2	10
Cedar	27, Trim 3	-	-	-	27
Fir	10	1	-	-	11
Live Oak	2	1	-	-	3
Dogwood	1	-	-	-	1
				Total	52

RES-2-119

156: Roosevelt Turnout (10.5-High)

Location: Southside Drive

View: Bridalveil Falls

The Roosevelt Turnout is located 0.45 miles east Pohono Bridge. The focal point of the Roosevelt Turnout is Bridalveil Falls with a portion of Bridalveil meadow in the foreground. This sign commemorates the general location of where John Muir and Theodore Roosevelt camped in 1903. The current view is completely obscured by many conifers going back to the Wawona Road. A number of trees less than 6” dbh would also be removed during initial management of the site.



Figure H-2: Roosevelt Turnout. NPS 2009

The road in its current configuration was completed in 1928. Trees established before 1928 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 156. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 10.5 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6” DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	<50” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	11	14	4	1	30
Cedar	76	11	8	2	1	98
Fir	23	3	1	1	-	28
Total						156

RES-2-078

38: Bridalveil Straight, Interpretive sign (13-High)

Location: Southside Drive

View: Bridalveil Falls

The Bridalveil Straight interpretive sign is located 0.25 miles east of the intersection of Southside Drive and Wawona Road. This vista is listed as a contributing feature to the Yosemite Valley Historic District. The focal point of the vista to be managed is Bridalveil Fall to the south. This location also has spectacular view of El Capitan to the east, over California Black Oaks. It is unlikely the oak trees will grow tall enough to obscure the view to El Capitan, but this area should also be monitored in the future for conifer encroachment.



Figure H-3: Bridalveil Straight. NPS 2009

The road in its current configuration was constructed in 1928. Trees established before 1928 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 38. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 13 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	3	1	-	4
Cedar	8	31	1	5	45
Fir	-	3	-	3	6
Black Oak	Trim				
Total					55

RES-2-075

37: Bridalveil Fall Foot Bridge (7.25-Medium)

Location: Bridalveil Trail

View: Bridalveil Fall

The Bridalveil Fall Foot Bridge is located on the Bridalveil Fall trail at the base of the fall. This vista is from one of three bridges built in 1913 at the waterfall. These are the oldest remaining bridges in the valley. The intention in managing this vista is not to create a broad view, but a focused and intimate view of the fall.



Figure H-4: Bridalveil Fall Foot Bridge. NPS 2009

Trees established before 1913 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 37.

This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 7.25 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Douglas fir	1	-	-	2	3
Black Oak	Trim				
Live Oak	-	2	-	-	2
Cedar	-	-	1	-	1
				Total	6

RES-2-121

225: Cathedral Spires Turnout (7.5-Medium)

Location: Southside Drive

View: Cathedral Spires and Rock

The Cathedral Spires Turnout on Southside Drive is located 1.3 miles east of the Wawona Road and Southside Drive intersection. This vista is listed as a contributing feature of the Yosemite Valley Historic District.

The Valley Loop Road in its current configuration was constructed in 1928.

Trees established before 1928 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 225.

This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 7.5 out of 18.

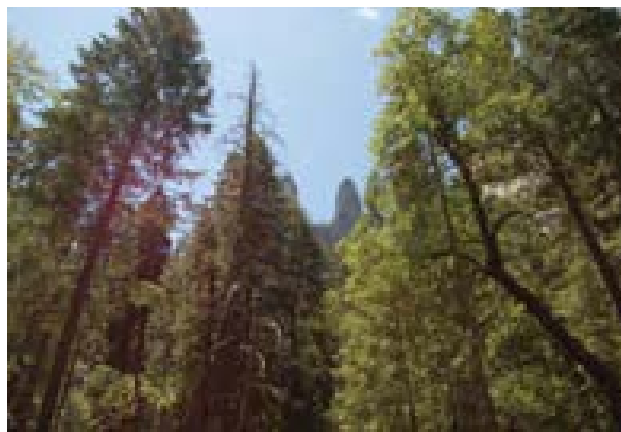


Figure H-5: Cathedral Spires. NPS 2012

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Cedar	5	-	6	1	-	12
Douglas Fir	-	6	1	-	1	8
Ponderosa	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total						21

RES-2-158
226: Cathedral Beach Parking (9.75-Medium)
Location: Southside Drive
View: Three Brothers

The Cathedral Beach Parking area is located on Southside Drive 0.25 miles east of the El Capitan Crossover.

This vista is located on the terrace above the restroom. There were two vistas inventoried from this area, this one, and another from the beach. The recommendation is to manage the vista from this location and not the vista from the beach. The view to Three Brothers is similar, and new parking could be built in this location to better accommodate visitors. Trees established before 1928 should not be removed when managing this vista.



Figure H-6: Cathedral Beach Parking. NPS 2012

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 226. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 9.75 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	6	2	5	9	2	24
Cedar	42	11	3	9	-	65
Fir	1	2	1	-	-	4
Black Oak	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total						94

RES-2-091

3: El Capitan Postage Stamp Turnout (9.5-Medium)

Location: Northside Drive

View: El Capitan, Merced River

The El Capitan Postage Stamp Turnout is located on Southside Drive 0.45 miles east of the El Capitan Drive intersection. The history of this vista began in 1868 when Carlton Watkins captured a photograph of El Capitan a few feet from the current turnout in 1868. This photograph was used in a postage stamp in 1934. It was a popular vista at one time, but is now almost completely obscured with conifers. There are a large number of dead trees in the area and the intention is to remove the smaller trees that have less habitat value and also reduce the fuel load. Several large deciduous riparian trees partially obscure the view, but will not be removed for vista management because of their high habitat potential.



Figure H-7: El Capitan Postage Stamp. NPS 2009

The road was completed in 1928, so trees established before then should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 3. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 9.5 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Cedar	53 (28?)	4	4	9	3	73
Ponderosa	1	4	5	8	4	22
Live Oak	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total						96

SNAGS TO REMAIN

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<40" dbh	TOTAL
Cedar		1		1
Oak		1	1	2
Willow	2			2
Total				5

SNAGS TO REMOVE

Tree Species	<12" dbh	TOTAL
Cedar	15	15
Total		15

RES-2-092

44: Ferry Bend Turnout (12-High)

Location: Southside Drive

View: El Capitan, Merced River

Ferry Bend Turnout is located on Southside Drive 1.17 miles east of the El Capitan Road intersection. The turnout is near where Ira Folsom began a ferry in 1871 to cross the Merced. The vista of the river and El Capitan is a contributing feature to the Yosemite Valley Historic District. The vista should be managed from the turnout to allow people to enjoy the view with minimal damage to the vegetation. Trees established before 1928 should not be removed from this location for vista management.



Figure H-8: Ferry Bend. NPS 2009

This site has a considerable number of snags from a managed burn in 2004. The area surveyed is approximately 4 acres. The intention is to remove snags less than 12” dbh, and retain any larger snags. This would retain 23 snags between 20” and 40” dbh, and remove 53 snags less than 12” dbh. There would also be a considerable number of cedar saplings and trees less than 6” dbh removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 44. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 12 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6” DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	<50” dbh	<60” dbh	<70” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	6	23	59	62	14	3	3	170
Cedar	41	56	30	21	5	-	1	154
Fir	-	1	6	2	2	1	-	12
Total								336

SNAGS TO REMOVE

Tree Species	<12” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa Snag	4	4
Cedar Snag	48	48
Fir Snag	1	1
Total		53

SNAGS TO RETAIN

Tree Species	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa Snag	3	-	3
Cedar Snag	17	3	20
Total			23

RES-2-115

22: Sentinel Beach Picnic Area (11.25-High)

Location: Southside Drive

View: Sentinel Rock

Sentinel Beach is adjacent to the Sentinel Beach picnic area located off of Southside Drive 1.7 miles east of the intersection of El Capitan Road. This is a popular destination for picnicking, and is also the pullout and shuttle stop for raft rentals. Trees established before 1928 should not be removed from this location.

An alternative picnic and parking area is considered under the MRP at the location initially surveyed. It is recommended that this site is managed within the new developed area because it would create a better, more durable platform for visitors' to enjoy the vista.

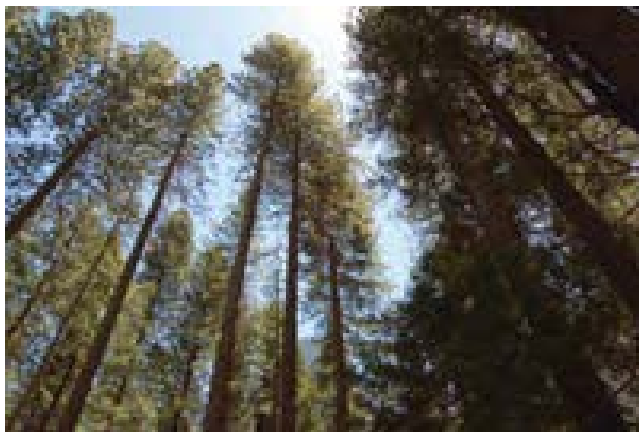


Figure H-9: Sentinel Beach. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 22. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 11.25 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	1	3	7	11
Cedar	-	5	5	10
Total				21

RES-2-093

32: Four Mile Trailhead (10.5-High)

Location: Northside Drive

View: Yosemite Falls

The Four Mile Trail Trailhead is located on Southside Drive 1.75 miles east of the El Capitan Crossover. The trail was completed in 1872, although some alteration in the trail took place in the 1920s, and the trailhead was likely rerouted at that time.

The road in its current configuration was completed in 1928. Therefore trees established before 1928 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 32. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 10.5 out of 18.



Figure H-10: Four Mile Trailhead. NPS 2009

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	TOTAL
Cedar	12	9	3	24
			Total	24

RES-2-126

23: Swinging Bridge (11.5-High)

Location: Southside Drive

View: Yosemite Falls, Merced River

The Swinging Bridge view point is located within the Swinging Bridge picnic area. The picnic area is located two miles east of El Capitan Crossover. There has been a footbridge in this location since 1938. An older bridge 200 feet downstream was destroyed in a flood which resulted in the construction of the 1938 bridge. The current structure was built in 1966.

Vista should be monitored and maintained, but no removal of trees larger than 6" dbh is recommended. Trees that are partially obscuring the lower falls are riparian deciduous trees that shade the river and have high habitat potential.



Figure H-11: Swinging Bridge. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 23. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 11.5 out of 18.

RES-2-118

24: Sentinel Meadow Boardwalk (13.5-High)

Location: Southside Drive

View: Yosemite Falls, Merced River

The Sentinel Meadow Boardwalk is located on Southside drive 2.3 miles east of the El Capitan Crossover. Views from Sentinel Meadow are listed as contributing features in the Yosemite Valley Historic District. The vista is above the south bank of the Merced River, looking to Yosemite Falls. Trees to be removed are north of the river. No riparian species are to be removed. Although this meadow has numerous examples of historic photographs from the 19th century, the year of 1928 is a conservative date that can establish the Southside Drive and turnouts in its present location as an intended vista point. Trees established before 1928 should not be removed.



Figure H-12: Sentinel Meadow. NPS 2012

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 24. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 13.5 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	40	3	4	47
Cedar	5	6	-	11
Fir	-	7	-	7
Total				65

RES-2-080
20: Yosemite Valley Chapel (10.5-High)
Location: Southside Drive
View: Yosemite Falls

The Yosemite Valley Chapel is located on Southside Drive 2.5 Miles east of the El Capitan Crossover. The Chapel is the oldest building in the Valley. It was moved to its present location in 1901, but was originally built in 1879. There are some trees to remove in the immediate foreground, but most of the trees are taller conifers about 300 m away, across the meadow, that obscure the lower fall. Trees established before 1901 should not be removed.



Figure H-13: Chapel. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 20. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 10.5 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	5	1	1	7
Cedar	2	5	1	8
Total				15

RES-2-107**# 157: Old Hutchings View (8.75-Medium)****Location: Southside Drive****View: Yosemite Falls, Merced River**

Old Hutchings View is located adjacent to the southwest corner of Sentinel Bridge. This vista looks across the Merced River to Yosemite Falls. This is the view that originated from the Hutchings House (also called the Upper Hotel) that was across Southside Drive. The original hotel began in 1859, and was added onto during the tenure of James Hutchings. The current Sentinel Bridge was built in 1994, a replacement to a series of bridges that have been in this general location. A conservative date for the current location of the vista is 1928 with the layout of Southside Drive. Trees established before this time should not be removed. There are numerous conifer saplings that will also be removed during initial management of the site.



Figure H-14: Old Hutchings View. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 157. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8.75 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<20" dbh	<40" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	17	-	17
Cedar	-	1	1
		Total	18

RES-2-116

28: Sentinel Bridge (13.5-High)

Location: Sentinel Drive

View: Half Dome, Merced River

The Sentinel Bridge is located at the intersection of Southside drive and Sentinel Drive. The bridge gives visitors views of Half Dome over the Merced River, and filtered views of the Upper Yosemite Falls to the west. The view of Half Dome in the reflected light of sunset over the river has been noted as being particularly dramatic. The current bridge was constructed in 1994, although this is likely the area of the first bridge over the Merced River in the Valley beginning in the 1860s. The state of California replaced James Hutching’s timber bridge (that had replaced a previous bridge) with a steel bridge in 1878. This bridge was then replaced with a concrete span in 1919, and expanded in 1960. A conservative, definitive year to reference in the management of the vista is 1878, with the first steel bridge. Therefore any tree established before 1878 should not be removed.



Figure H-15: Sentinel Bridge. NPS 2009

Because of the vista’s close ties to the river, it should be noted that no deciduous riparian species, or trees overhanging the river will be removed. There are numerous conifer saplings that should also be removed during the initial management of the vista.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 28. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 13.5 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6”DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	<50” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	11	23	5	8	47
Cedar	12	1	-	-	-	13
					Total	60

RES-2-117**# 12: Sentinel Bridge Parking (11.5-High)****Location: Sentinel Drive****View: Yosemite Falls**

The Sentinel Bridge Parking area is located on the northern side of the Merced River adjacent to Sentinel Bridge on Sentinel Drive.

The current Sentinel Bridge Drive was constructed in 1956, bypassing the previous road from the previous bridge, across Cook's Meadow, to the falls. The vista dates to the time of the construction of the bridges in this location, and should be considered from the period of 1878. The current parking area, bus stop and walkways provide excellent opportunity to view Cook's Meadow and Yosemite Falls. The main vista from this



Figure H-16: Sentinel Bridge Parking. NPS 2009

location is Yosemite Falls across Cook's meadow. The view of the meadow is as important as the view of the waterfall, and as a result the trees recommended for removal are conifers encroaching on the meadow.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 12. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 11.5 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	6	10	20	13	12	61
Cedar	-	-	10	1	-	11
Total						72

RES-2-097

92: Housekeeping Camp Bridge (8-Medium)

Location: Housekeeping Camp Bridge

View: Yosemite Falls, Merced River

The Housekeeping Camp Bridge over the Merced River is adjacent to the Housekeeping Camp, located a half mile east of Sentinel Bridge. This bridge was constructed in 1929 and is a contributing structure to the Yosemite Valley Historic District. The primary vista is of Yosemite Falls, over the Merced River. There are a limited number of ponderosa pines in the middle ground, approximately 500 meters downstream that could grow taller and block the view in the future. It is recommended to monitor and manage this vista and remove the trees if necessary in the future. No trees established before 1929 should be removed.



Figure H-17: Housekeeping Bridge. NPS 2009

This vista is similar to the nearby vista inventoried at Housekeeping Beach. It is recommended to manage the bridge vista, and not the beach vista, because management actions would be identical.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 92. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	6	1	7
Total			7

RES-2-084
46: Curry Amphitheater (9.5-Medium)
Location: Curry Village
View: Half Dome

The Curry Amphitheater is located within Curry Village.

The current structure was built in 1953, although an amphitheater has been in this location since 1915. Views of Half Dome from within Curry Village are contributing vistas in the Yosemite Valley Historic District and the amphitheater is the most public area with a view that can be reestablished with the removal of a small number of trees. Trees established before 1915 should not be removed.



Figure H-18: Curry Amphitheater. NPS 2012

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 46.

This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 9.5 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<20" dbh	<40" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	2	2
Fir	1	-	1
Cedar	-	1	1
Total			4

RES-2-086
27: Curry Village Overnight Parking (9.75-Medium)
Curry Village
View: Half Dome

The Curry Village Overnight Parking area is located adjacent to Curry Village. The parking lot was constructed in 1929 and was originally used as an ice skating rink during the winter months. There are a number of conifers at the east end of the lot that could block the view of Half Dome in the future, removal should be considered at that time. Trees established before 1929 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 27. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 9.75 out of 18.



Figure H-19: Curry Village Parking. NPS 2012

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<20" dbh	<40" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	24	24
Cedar	6	-	6
Total			30

RES-2-122
25: Stoneman Bridge (12-High)
Location: Northside Drive
View: North Dome, Merced River, Royal Arches

The Stoneman Bridge is on Northside Drive north of Curry Village. Stoneman Bridge was constructed in 1932. Trees established before 1932 should not be removed.

The Stoneman Bridge site should be monitored and maintained. At this time, trees which are partially obscuring the vista are overhanging the river and providing shade to river habitat. It is unlikely that trees further away would grow tall enough to cover the view of North Dome. The bridge is considered for removal. If the bridge is removed, the vista should not be maintained in the future.



Figure H-20: Stoneman Bridge. NPS 2012

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 25. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 12 out of 18.

RES-2-123

6: Stoneman Meadow Boardwalk (13.5-High)

Location: Happy Isle Loop Road

View: North Dome, Royal Arches, Washingtons Column, Stoneman Meadow

The Stoneman Meadow boardwalk is located at the intersection of Happy Isles Loop Road and Curry Village Road. The boardwalk gives visitors a panoramic view of the meadow and many other significant Yosemite landmarks such as Glacier Point, North Dome, Royal Arches, and Washington’s Column. Half Dome can be seen in the distance to the east and Yosemite Falls can be seen in the distance to the west. The primary vista to manage at this site is the view to North Dome, Royal Arches and Washington’s Column where conifers have encroached onto the edge of the meadow. The Happy Isles Loop was constructed in 1929 and trees established before 1929 should not be removed.



Figure H-21: Stoneman Meadow. NPS 2012

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 6. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 13.5 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6”DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	19	16	46	13	94
Cedar	36	12	15	3	66
				Total	160

RES-2-082

7: Clark’s Bridge (8-Medium)

Location: *Happy Isle Loop Road*

View: *Yosemite Falls*

Clark’s Bridge is west of the Concessioner Stables on Happy Isles Loop Road. It is a distant vista of Yosemite Falls down the Merced River. Large trees in the middle ground up to 600 meters away are recommended for removal. Clarks Bridge was constructed in 1928, so trees established before 1928 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 7. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8 out of 18.

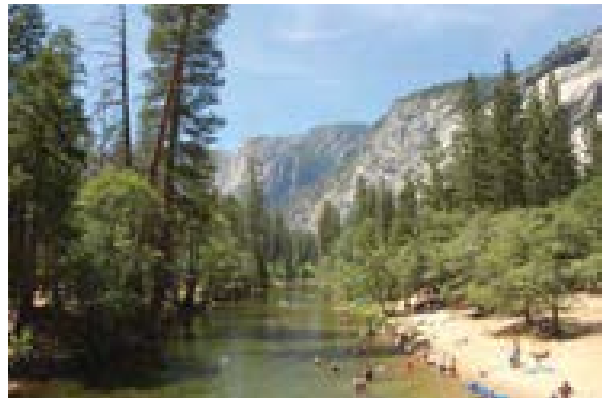


Figure H-22: Clark’s Bridge. NPS 2012

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6” DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	<50” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	6	14	17	2	39
Cedar	11	5	1	4	-	21
					Total	60

RES-2-094

14: Happy Isles Bridge (8.5-Medium)

Location: *Happy Isles Loop Road*

View: *North Dome, Merced River*

The Happy Isles Bridge is at the southeast point of Happy Isles Loop Road. Happy Isles Bridge was constructed in 1929, so trees established before 1929 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 14. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8.5 out of 18.

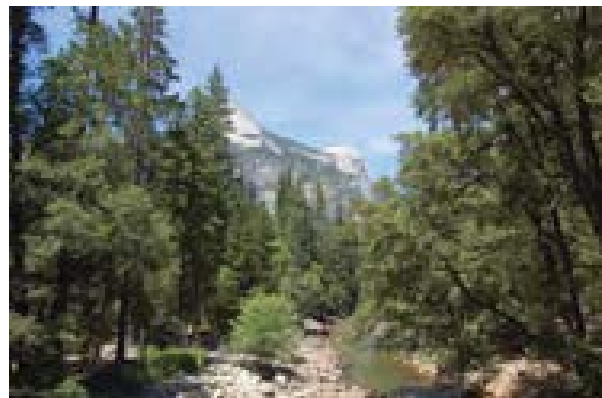


Figure H-23: Happy Isles Bridge. NPS 2012

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6” DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	-	-	1	1
Cedar	8	2	-	-	10
Fir	11	2	1	3	17
				Total	28

RES-2-100**# 30: Illilouette View (8.25-Medium)****Location: Mist Trail****View: Illilouette Falls**

Illilouette View is located on the Mist Trail between the trailhead at Happy Isles and the Vernal Falls Bridge. The trail on the south side of the river was built in 1885 by George Anderson, and reworked by the Park Service in 1928.

The vista is from a viewing area to Illilouette Falls. The view is almost completely blocked. The trees recommended for removal are on the opposite bank of the river. No trees should be removed that overhang the river, or established before 1928. No actions in wilderness areas will occur.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 30. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8.25 out of 18.

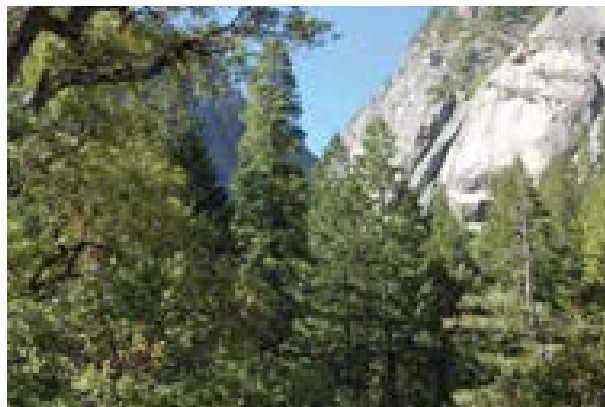


Figure H-24: Illilouette View. NPS 2009

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Cedar	-	-	1	-	1	2
Fir	4	6	9	4	-	23
					Total	25

RES-2-130**# 29: Vernal Fall Foot Bridge (7.25-Medium)****Location: Mist Trail****View: Vernal Falls**

The Vernal Fall Foot Bridge is located on the mist trail approximately 0.75 miles from the Mist Trail trailhead. There has been a bridge near the base of the fall since one was constructed by the state of California in 1885. At present, there are conifers encroaching from the north, but these are within the Wilderness boundary, which is about 25 meters upstream from the bridge. No trees larger than 6" dbh are recommended for removal. This site should be monitored and maintained. There are small maple trees, outside of Wilderness, near the bridge that could be trimmed in the future to preserve a view to the fall.

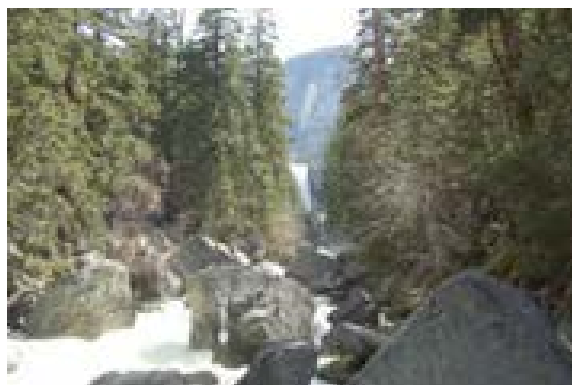


Figure H-25: Vernal Fall Foot Bridge. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 29. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 7.25 out of 18.

RES-2-069

159: Ahwahnee Lounge (11.25-High)

Location: Ahwahnee Hotel, Royal Arches, North Dome, Washington’s Column

View: Half Dome

The Ahwahnee Dining Lounge is located within the historic Ahwahnee Hotel, a National Historic Landmark. The Ahwahnee Hotel was constructed in 1927 and the Lounge was sited to be a viewing lounge to the scenic wonders of Yosemite. Many areas of the hotel were aligned to take full and dramatic effect of the scenery. One of the dramatic views that have been obscured by conifers is to Half Dome from the Lounge. Trees in the middle ground up to 250 meters from the building are recommended for removal. Trees established before 1927 should not be removed for vista management.



Figure H-26: Ahwahnee Lounge. NPS 2012

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 159. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 11.25 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6” DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	<50” dbh	<60” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	26	6	27	39	5	2	94
Cedar	45	66	10	-	1	-	122
						Total	216

RES-2-073

228: Ahwahnee Winter Club Room (9.5-Medium)

Location: Ahwahnee Hotel

View: Royal Arches, North Dome, Washington’s Column, Half Dome

This vista is next to the Great Lounge, and falls within the same viewing corridor. This site should be monitored, and action should not be taken to block this view. No additional action should be taken at this location outside of managing the Ahwahnee Lounge vista.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 228. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 9.5 out of 18.

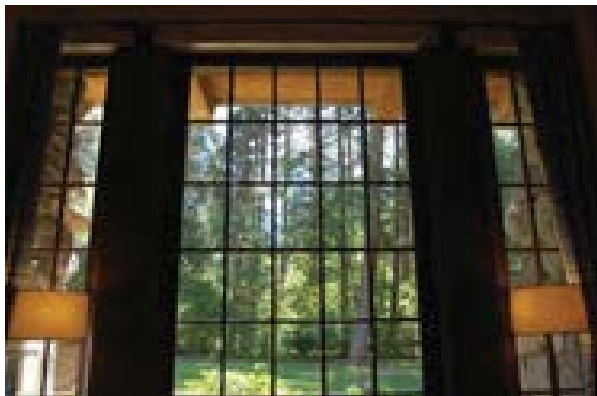


Figure H-27: Ahwahnee Winter Club Room. NPS 2012

RES-2-068**# 161: Ahwahnee Dining Room (10.25-High)****Location: Ahwahnee Hotel****View: Yosemite Falls**

The Ahwahnee Dining Room is within the historic Ahwahnee Hotel, a National Landmark. The large window at the end of the grand hall looks west to Yosemite Falls. It was intended to frame the dramatic view for the guests while dining.

The Ahwahnee Hotel was constructed in 1927, so trees established before this time should not be removed. This is the only vista which recommends removing California Black Oak. These trees are obscuring a view in which there is little opportunity for a viewer to move around. Trimming rather than removing would improve the current vista, but would likely need to be trimmed on an annual basis. Trees in the middle ground up to 500 meters from the window are recommended for removal.



Figure H-28: Ahwahnee Dining Room. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 161. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 10.25 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	56	26	48	23	3	156
Cedar	7	15	15	7	1	45
Black Oak	1	-	1	-	-	2
Live Oak	4	-	-	-	-	4
					Total	207

RES-2-072

160: Ahwahnee Solarium (8.75-Medium)

Location: Ahwahnee Hotel

View: Glacier Point

The Ahwahnee Solarium is located at the south end of the Ahwahnee Hotel. The Ahwahnee Hotel was constructed in 1927, so no tree established before 1927 should be removed. Trees in the middle ground up to 300 meters from the building are recommended for removal.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 160. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8.75 out of 18.



Figure H-29: Ahwahnee Solarium. NPS 2009

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	<60" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	18	13	10	27	10	-	78
Cedar	14	29	5	4	1	1	54
Total							132

RES-2-157

16: Ahwahnee Hotel, front lawn (10.25-High)

Location: Ahwahnee Hotel

View: Yosemite Falls, Glacier Point

The Ahwahnee Hotel Front Lawn is located at the southern end of the hotel. The vista is from the interpretive sign, looking toward Yosemite Falls.

The Ahwahnee Hotel was constructed in 1927, so no tree established before this time should be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 16. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 10.25 out of 18.



Figure H-30: Ahwahnee Hotel Front Lawn. NPS 2009

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	8	1	1	3	1	14
Cedar	-	1	-	1	-	2
Alder	-	trim	-	1	-	1
Total						17

RES-2-071

227: Ahwahnee Meadow, Peeling Domes Sign (11.5-High)

Location: Northside Drive

View: North Dome, Royal Arches, Washington’s Column, Half Dome

The Ahwahnee Meadow is located on Northside Drive 0.5 miles from the intersection of Southside Drive. Northside Drive in its current configuration was constructed in 1928, so no trees established before this time should be removed. Removing this segment of Northside Drive is considered under the Merced River Plan. If the segment is removed, and no planned walkway replaces it in this area, the vista should not be monitored or maintained.



Figure H-31: Ahwahnee Meadow. NPS 2012

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 227. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 11.5 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6” DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<50” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	4	4
	Total	4

RES-2-081

11: Church Bowl Picnic Area (12-High)

Location: Ahwahnee Drive

View: Half Dome

The Church Bowl Picnic Area is located on Ahwahnee Drive 0.37 miles west of the Ahwahnee Hotel. A coach road along the north side of the valley was constructed in 1872, although the alignment of the current road is known with certainty to date from 1927. Trees established before this time should not be removed.

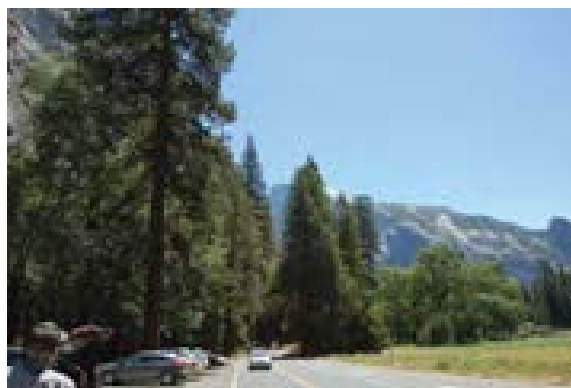


Figure H-32: Church Bowl Picnic Area. NPS 2012

The rockfall hazard zone has recently been updated to include an area further away from the cliff face. As stated in the SVMP, large trees help buffer the impact, and potential damage, of rockfall by absorbing some of the force and rock debris. Most of the trees currently obscuring the view are outside of the rock fall zone, on the south side of the road and not effective in protecting any structure. No trees on the north side of the road within the rockfall hazard zone will be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 11. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 12 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	<60" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	80	6	12	6	6	4	114
Cedar	95	35	13	17	10	1	171
Total							285

RES-2-099
158: Hutchings View B (12-High)
View: Yosemite Falls
Location: Northside Drive

Hutchings View B is near the Yosemite Falls Shuttle Stop at the Hutchings interpretive sign. Trees were cleared from this vista in 2004 to open a viewing corridor for the upper and lower falls, along an axis to where the Old Hutchings View is located. Signs interpreting Hutchings contributions were created and placed near Northside Drive. The intention of this vista is to recall the vista as it appeared to Hutchings in 1859, but a conservative year adopted at the Old Hutchings View is 1928, when the layout of the adjacent roads was finalized. Yosemite Creek is adjacent to the vista point so riparian species should not be removed.

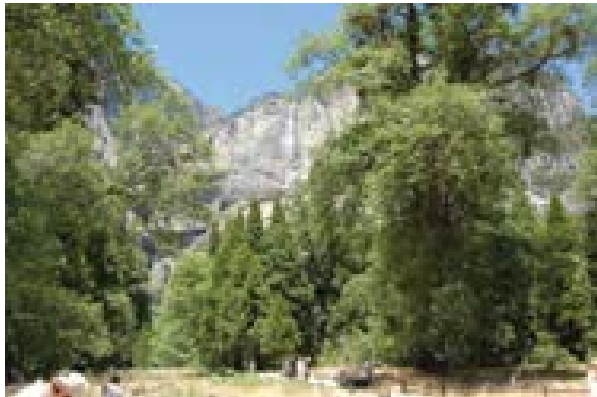


Figure H-33: Hutchings View B. NPS 2012

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 158. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 12 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	6	11	1	1	19
Cedar	30	5	6	2	1	44
Black Oak			Trim 4			
Total						63

RES-2-141

18: Yosemite Falls View (8.75-Medium)

Location: Northside Drive

View: Yosemite Falls

Yosemite Falls View is northeast of The Yosemite Lodge. Trees were cleared as part of the Yosemite Falls approach project in 2005. The intention in managing this vista is to broaden the view to minimize future maintenance needs of trimming, and lessening the alley-like appearance of the trees on the approach to the falls. A conservative year to manage the vista from is 1928, when the circulation of the valley was generally set.



Figure H-34: Yosemite Falls View. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 18. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8.75 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	1	8	11	2	22
Cedar	55	4	1	4	-	64
Fir	-	2	3	2	-	7
Total						93

RES-2-083

2: Cook's Meadow, South Boardwalk (8-Medium)

Location: Sentinel Drive

View: Yosemite Falls

The Cook's Meadow Boardwalk is located in the southwest corner of Cooks Meadow. This vista should be monitored and maintained, but no management actions removing trees larger than 6" dbh are recommended.



Figure H-35: Cooks Meadow. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 2. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8 out of 18.

RES-2-125

47: Superintendents Bridge, flood sign (10.75-High)

View: North Dome, Royal Arches, Half Dome, Merced River

The Superintendents Bridge is a footbridge south of the Old Superintendents House. The view to Half Dome is blocked by conifers. No riparian species should be removed in management of this vista.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 47. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 10.75 out of 18.



Figure H-36: Superintendents Bridge. NPS 2009

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	3	13	1	17
Cedar	60	20	6	1	87
Total					104

RES-2-142

19: Yosemite Lodge Portico (9.5-Medium)

Location: Northside Drive

View: Yosemite Falls

The Yosemite Lodge Portico is in front of the Registration Building at Yosemite Lodge. The Registration building was completed in 1959. Trees that were established prior to 1959 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 19. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 9.5 out of 18.



Figure H-37: Yosemite Lodge Portico. NPS 2009

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<40" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	5	5
Cedar	6	6
Total		11

RES-2-102

**# 31: Leidig Meadow, west
(11.75-High)**

Location: Valley Loop Trail

View: North Dome, Washington’s Column, Cathedral Arches, Half Dome, Sentinel Rock

The vista is on a trail that about 50 meters south of the Valley Loop trail at the west end of Leidig Meadow, about 1 mile west of the Yosemite Lodge. It is a remarkable point in which a visitor can see many of the Yosemite Valley’s incredible geologic formations from one location, across a large meadow. The intention is to remove conifers encroaching in the meadow. It is difficult to assign a date to this location. Leidig Meadow has a long history of use including serving as the location for a US Army camp when the headquarters were moved to the Valley in 1906. The meadow was fenced for grazing shortly after, and at one point was the location of a horse race track. A conservative year from which the vista can be managed is 1928, when the circulation pattern in the valley was generally set.



Figure H-38: Leidig Meadow, west end. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 31. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 11.75 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6” DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	4	5	4	6	19
				Total	19

RES-2-139

42: Wosky Pond (12.25-High)

Location: Northside Drive

View: Wosky Pond, Cathedral Rock, Cathedral Spires, Slaughterhouse Meadow

Wosky Pond is about 2 miles west of the Yosemite Lodge on Northside Drive. The view of Cathedral Rock from Northside Drive is listed as a contributing vista in the Yosemite Valley Historical District. This is one of the few areas along Northside Drive that has a vista which is generally unobstructed. The intent of managing this vista is to remove the conifers which are encroaching on the meadow. There are trees to the south of the Meadow could obscure the Spires in the future. The circulation in the Valley was generally set in 1928 and therefore no trees established before this time should be removed.



Figure H-39: Wosky Pond. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 42. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 12.25 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	22	19	29	11	81
				Total	81

RES-2-087

41: Devil's Elbow (9-Medium)

Location: Southside Drive

View: El Capitan

Devil's Elbow is located 2.25 miles west of the Yosemite Lodge on Northside Drive. El Capitan looms over this area. It is unlikely trees will block the view from the trail just south of Northside Drive. No trees over 6" dbh should be removed at this time. This site should be monitored and maintained.

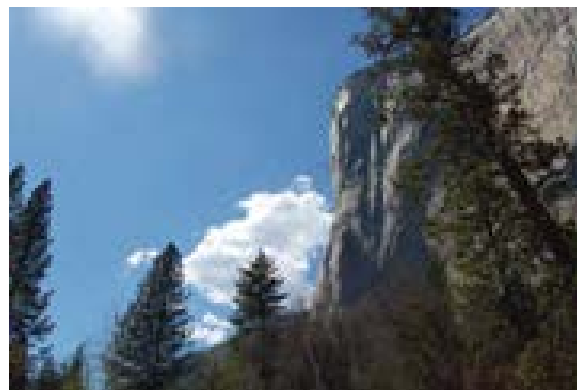


Figure H-40: Devil's Elbow. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 41. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 9 out of 18.

RES-2-088
33: El Capitan Meadow (14.5-High)
Location: Southside Drive
View: El Capitan

The El Capitan Meadow vista is in the northeastern portion of El Capitan Meadow. The vista includes a large portion of the Yosemite Valley with iconic natural landmarks such as El Capitan, The Three Brothers, Cathedral Rocks, and the Cathedral Spires. The viewpoint is part of the Yosemite Road Guide (marker V8). Views from Northside Drive to El Capitan are also listed as a contributing vista to the Yosemite Valley Historical District. The Meadow is a popular location for visitors to watch climbers ascending the Yosemite Valley walls. The Merced River Plan proposes constructing a boardwalk into the meadow. If a boardwalk is built, the vista should be managed from that location. No trees should be removed from within the rockfall hazard zone.



Figure H-41: El Capitan Meadow, east end. NPS 2009

Northside Drive in its current configuration was established by 1928; therefore trees established prior to this date should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 33. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 14.5 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	38	29	50	35	152
Cedar	38	38	18	-	94
Fir	-	-	1	-	1
Total					247

RES-2-076

34: Hanging Valley, Bridalveil Fall (14-High)

Location: Northside Drive

View: Bridalveil Falls, Merced River

The Hanging Valley Viewpoint is on Northside Drive, approximately one mile west of El Capitan Crossover. The viewpoint gives visitors views across the Merced River to well-known Yosemite landmarks including Bridalveil Falls and the Leaning Tower. The viewpoint is part of the Yosemite Road Guide (marker V10) and is a contributing vista to the Yosemite Valley Historic District. The vista looks over a stand of California Black Oaks. The intention of managing this vista is to remove conifers encroaching into the oaks. Several trees will also be removed from the upper bank on the north side of the Merced River.



Figure H-42: Hanging Valley, Bridalveil Fall. NPS 2009

The current configuration of Northside Drive is in place by 1928, therefore trees established before this time should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 34. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 14 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	TOTAL
Cedar	4	4	1	9
Ponderosa	4	5	5	14
Total				23

RES-2-128

146: Valley View (16-High)

Location: Northside Drive

View: Yosemite Valley

Valley View is at the west end of Northside Drive. This is the vista on the 2010 quarter from the US Mint’s “America the Beautiful” series. The viewpoint is part of the Yosemite Road Guide (marker V11) which describes it as being a view of the “gates” of Yosemite with El Capitan on the left and Cathedral Rocks on the right. The landscape of the surrounding Yosemite Valley is reflected in the calm water of the Merced River. The primary objective in managing the vista is to open the mostly obscured view of Bridalveil Fall, and to reduce the number of conifers encroaching on the meadow.



Figure H-43: Valley View. NPS 2009

There are a large number of dead trees from a controlled burn in 2007. The area from which trees will be removed is approximately 4 acres. There are 117 snags within this area, and of these, those less than 12” dbh will be removed and larger snags of greater habitat value will remain.

Northside Drive in its current configuration was in place by 1928. Therefore trees established before this time should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 146. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 16 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6”DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	<50” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	12	66	36	47	14	175
Cedar	102	98	73	48	6	327
Fir	-	5	9	3	-	17
					Total	519

SNAGS TO REMOVE

Tree Species	<12” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	3	3
Cedar	102	102
	Total	105

SNAGS TO REMAIN

Tree Species	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	3	2	5
Cedar	7	-	7
	Total		12

Segment 3: Merced Gorge

RES-3-002

35: Cascade Falls Viewpoint (8-Medium)

Location: El Portal Road

View: Cascade Falls

Cascade Falls is located three miles east of the Arch Rock entrance station. The falls can be viewed from a formal viewing point located adjacent to the Cascade Falls parking area. The current view of the falls is narrow and should be opened to allow better visibility. Mature trees and shrubs in front of the viewing area and falls could obscure the view in the near future. This site contains mature California Black Oak, which is a species that will not be removed in a medium value vista. The oaks are growing between the viewing area and the waterfall, but they are unlikely to become much taller, and as a result will likely obscure only the bottom of the falls.



Figure H-44: Cascade Falls. NPS 2009

The El Portal Road was constructed in 1908, but turnouts were not added until 1932. Trees established before 1932 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 35. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8 out of 18.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	1	1	1	-	3
Cedar	6	-	-	1	7
Live Oak	-	1			1
Red Fir	3	-	-	-	3
Ceanothus (shrub)	Trim 1				
Total					14

Table H-1: Sites Inventoried, but no Management or Maintenance Actions Recommended

Code	SVMP Inventory	VRA score	Priority	Name	Notes
--	1	12.25	HIGH	Superintendent's House (Residence 1)	Removed or relocated under final preferred alternative
RES-2-070	10	10.5	HIGH	Ahwahnee Meadow, Northside Drive	do not manage - similar to 227
--	17	12	HIGH	Hutchings View A	do not manage – similar to 158
--	36	10.25	HIGH	Valley View, old Big Oak Flat	do not manage – near wilderness
RES-2-079	40	10.25	High	Cathedral Beach	do not manage – similar to 226
RES-2-085	224	9.75	MEDIUM	Curry Village Ice Skating Rink	Relocated to historic location outside the river corridor in final preferred alternative and replaced with parking area.
RES-2-096	26	9.75	MEDIUM	Housekeeping Beach	Do not manage - similar to 92; 34 Housekeeping Camp units removed within ordinary highwater mark in final preferred alternative.
RES-2-077	43	9.5	MEDIUM	Bridalveil Meadow	Do not manage – duplicate
RES-2-108	171	8.75	MEDIUM	Old Wawona Road (point 1)	do not manage – near wilderness
RES-2-090	21	8.5	MEDIUM	El Capitan postage stamp beach	do not manage - similar to 3
RES-2-089	91	0	LOW	El Cap Meadow, east end	do not manage – similar to 33
RES-2-103	234	0	LOW	Leidig Meadow, west end	do not manage – similar to 31
RES-2-105	178	7	LOW	Nevada Fall Bridge	do not manage – low priority score
RES-2-129	180	7	LOW	Vernal Fall	do not manage – low priority score
--	8	7	LOW	Lamon Orchard	do not manage – low priority score
RES-2-124	90	7	LOW	Sugar Pine Bridge	do not manage – low priority score
RES-2-067	89	6.75	LOW	Ahwahnee Bridge	do not manage – low priority score
RES-2-074	4	6.5	LOW	Black Spring	do not manage – low priority score
RES-2-105	179	6.5	LOW	Nevada Fall	do not manage – low priority score
RES-2-101	181	6.25	LOW	Lady Franklin Rock	do not manage – low priority score
--	13	5.5	LOW	Happy Isles, interpretive sign	do not manage – low priority score

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APPENDIX I

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PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	I-1
Purpose of this Agreement.....	I-2
Applicability	I-2
I. Responsibilities, Qualifications, and Training	I-2
II. Consultation	I-3
III. Streamlined Review Process.....	I-3
IV. Standard Review Process	I-3
V. National Historic Landmarks	I-5
VI. Inadvertent Discoveries.....	I-5
VII. Emergency Actions.....	I-6
VIII. Review and Monitoring of PA Implementation	I-6
IX. Subsequent Agreements	I-6
X. Dispute Resolution	I-6
XI. Termination	I-7
XII. Severability.....	I-7
XIII. Anti-Deficiency Act Statement.....	I-7
XIV. Additional Provisions Unique to this PA	I-7
Execution	I-8
Exhibits.....	I-8
Signatories	I-9
Concurring Parties	I-10
Exhibit 1 – Existing Programmatic And Cooperative Agreements Among The National Park Service And Consulting Parties	I-12
Exhibit 2 – Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior) the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act	I-13
Exhibit 3 – Map of Area of Potential Effect.....	I-43
Exhibit 4 – Category 1: No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effects.....	I-45
Exhibit 5 – Category 2: Adverse Effects.....	I-55

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PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AT YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT FOR THE MERCED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN (MERCED RIVER PLAN)

WHEREAS, 81 miles of the Merced River and South Fork Merced River in Yosemite National Park were designated a National Wild and Scenic River in 1987 under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 100-149) for possessing "outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values" (16 USA 1271); and

WHEREAS, the Wild and Scenic River Act (1968 as amended) requires the development of a Comprehensive Management Plan for Wild and Scenic Rivers, the National Park Service (NPS) has prepared a *Merced Wild and Scenic River Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (Final Merced River Plan/EIS)* pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (1969 as amended); and

WHEREAS, during the next approximately 20 years, NPS plans to carry out the program of management and improvement projects in the Final Merced River Plan/EIS pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287) and the Organic Act (1916) (39 Stat. F35), thereby making the Final Merced River Plan/EIS subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 U.S.C. 470f, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR § 800; and

WHEREAS, the NPS, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, has consulted with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties regarding this undertaking; and

WHEREAS, this PA shall not invalidate previous existing agreements (Exhibit 1); and

WHEREAS, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has chosen to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

WHEREAS, the NPS has consulted with the following traditionally-associated, federally-recognized American Indian tribes that attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties affected by the undertaking: the North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California, the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians, the Bishop Paiute Tribe, the Bridgeport Indian Colony, and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians, and has invited them to sign this Programmatic Agreement (PA) as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, the NPS has consulted with the following traditionally-associated American Indian groups that attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties affected by the undertaking: the American Indian Council of Mariposa County, Inc. (also known as the Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation), and the Mono Lake Kudzadika⁴, and has invited them to sign this PA as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.2 (c)(5), the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Historic Bridge Foundation have requested consulting party status, have participated in the consultations,

and the NPS has invited them to sign this (PA) as concurring parties; and

WHEREAS, between 2007 (the start of the planning process) and 2013, Yosemite National Park conducted scoping efforts for the Merced River Plan undertaking and has notified the public through *Federal Register* Notices and an extensive public outreach efforts per 36 CFR § 800.8(c).1.iv; and

WHEREAS, NPS has determined in consultation with consulting parties, that the program of actions for the undertaking will have a range of effects on historic properties, including adverse effects.

WHEREAS, NPS has determined in consultation with traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups that certain known actions within the program of undertakings will affect historic properties of religious and cultural significance to tribes and groups, and the NPS will consider tribal views and concerns consistent with NPS management policies, through Government-to-Government consultation and careful review of tribal concerns when making decisions; and

NOW, THEREFORE, Yosemite National Park, the SHPO, and the ACHP agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations.

PURPOSE OF THIS AGREEMENT

This programmatic agreement (PA) supplements 36 CFR Part 800 and the 2008 *Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* herein referred to as 2008 Nationwide PA and attached as (Exhibit 2). This PA recognizes the extensive consultation to date among the NPS, SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties in accordance with 36 CFR, Part 800.1 - 5. The extent of adverse effects will require future identification, evaluation and assessment of effects to be determined for numerous actions of the Final Merced River Plan /EIS and consultation will continue prior to implementation of those actions. However, there are numerous actions that the consulting parties have reached agreement that result in No Historic Properties Affected, No Adverse Effect, or Adverse Effect.

APPLICABILITY

This PA only applies to actions proposed in the Final Merced River Plan /EIS and is not intended to establish a process for all consultation, review, and compliance activities within the Merced River corridor.

The terms in 36 CFR § 800.16 "Definitions" are applicable throughout this PA; and

I. Responsibilities, Qualifications, and Training

In addition to 36 CFR Part 800.2 and Stipulation LA of the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2), the following responsibilities of the National Park Service apply to this programmatic agreement:

A. Park American Indian Liaison

The Yosemite National Park (YOSE) American Indian Liaison will serve as the Superintendent's designated representative in government-to-government consultations with tribal groups. The YOSE American Indian

Liaison will provide day-to-day staff support for Section 106 consultation with traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups and serve as a liaison communicating tribal concerns, suggestions, and recommendations to park subject matter specialists, other NPS offices, and others involved in the implementation of the undertaking.

II. Consultation

In addition to 36 CFR Part 800.1 – 6 and **Stipulation II.A** of the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2), the following consultation provisions apply to this programmatic agreement:

A. Participation of traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups

The federal government has a unique legal relationship with American Indian tribes set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, and court decisions. This relationship is further informed and guided by Executive Orders and NPS agency management policies, which underscore the important relationship that traditionally-associated American Indians have with park lands and resources. The NPS is aware that historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and groups are located on ancestral lands now encompassed by Yosemite National Park. Consultations with Indian tribes will be conducted in a sensitive manner, respectful of tribal sovereignty, and recognizing the Government-to-Government relationship between the NPS and tribes. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

Exhibit 1 presents a list of existing agreements Yosemite National Park has with traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups.

III. Streamlined Review Process

There are no additional provisions proposed beyond the Streamlined Review process set forth in the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2).

IV. Standard Review Process

In addition to 36 CFR Part 800.3 – 6 and **Stipulation IV** of the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2), the following criteria provisions apply to this programmatic agreement regarding the use of the standard review process:

A. Defining the Merced River Plan undertaking and Identifying Consulting Parties

The Merced River Plan undertaking is presented as Alternative 5: Enhanced Visitor Experience and Essential River Bank Restoration (agency-preferred) in the Final Merced River Plan /EIS which addresses protection and enhancement of river values, visitor use and user capacity management, and land use and development within the river corridor. A substantial portion of these actions are directly related to river value protection and enhancement. Many actions in Merced River Plan undertaking affirm the retention of existing infrastructure (buildings, structures, and sites), visitor and commercial services, and administrative

functions that were not evaluated in the Section 106 Report. However, a complete list of actions for Alternative 5 can be found in Appendix K of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS.

Planning for the Merced River Plan undertaking has been carried out in consultation with state, federal, and local agencies; and traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups. Consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.3(b) and 36 CFR Part 800.8, the review process for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initially coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) public participation process on the Draft Merced River Plan/EIS. However, the consulting parties have continued to engage in rigorous Section 106 compliance efforts independent of the NEPA process as described in Appendix J: National Historic Preservation Act Assessment of Effects for the Final Merced River Plan /EIS.

B. The Area of Potential Effect (APE)

The NPS has determined that the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking, in consultation with the consulting parties, as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(d), as 1.5 miles on each side of the Merced River's ordinary high water mark and includes the entirety of the known archeological and historic districts (Exhibit 3).

Should revision of the APE become necessary to address actions in the Merced River Plan undertaking, NPS shall notify the consulting parties and seek comments on proposed revision(s).

C. Assessment of Effects on Historic Properties

The NPS has determined in consultation with SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties that two categories of actions regarding assessment of effects will be guided by this PA for Section 106 compliance during implementation of the Merced River Plan undertaking:

- Category 1 actions represent “No Historic Properties Affected” or “No Adverse Effects” and no further consultation is required; and
- Category 2 actions represent “Adverse Effects” to known historic properties, which the NPS, in consultation with the SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties as appropriate, shall work to minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects in project-specific agreements as necessary.

For Category 3 Actions in the Final Section 106 Report, future identification, evaluation and or assessment of effects determinations will be guided by 36 CFR Part 800 and the 2008 Nationwide PA.

D. Category 1 – No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect

To evaluate the Merced River Plan undertaking, the NPS used the information on known historic properties to make determinations of effect where possible. As such, numerous actions have adequate information so that the extent of effects is clear and the historic properties affected are known.

Exhibit 4 presents a table of actions in the Merced River Plan undertaking that have been determined, based on known historic properties and clear action descriptions – in consultation with SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties – to result in either “No Historic Properties Affected” or “No Adverse Effect” and shall be implemented without further review or consultation with SHPO and ACHP. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to

collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

E. Category 2 – Adverse Effect

Exhibit 5 presents a table of actions within the program of the Merced River Plan undertaking that have been determined, based on known historic properties and clear action descriptions – in consultation with SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties – to result in an adverse effect that cannot be avoided.

Therefore, the NPS, in consultation with the SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties (including the public) as appropriate shall seek ways to resolve adverse effects through project specific agreements such as a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement which will specify all measures taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects for the action.

F. Annual Report and Meeting

The NPS will include information regarding the Merced River Plan undertaking to the SHPO, ACHP, and traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups annually in the form of a hard-copy and electronic report. The annual report will provide an update on identification, evaluation, assessment of effects determinations, and implementation actions as required by the specific actions outlined in Exhibits 4 and 5. As necessary, an annual meeting will be scheduled with the consulting parties to discuss this information and other issues of interest.

V. National Historic Landmarks

There are no additional provisions proposed for National Historic Landmarks set forth in 36 CFR Part 800.10 and the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2).

VI. Inadvertent Discoveries

The provisions set forth in 36 CFR Part 800.13 and 36 CFR 10 (Native American Graves and Repatriation Act) shall be followed, and those stipulated in the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2) would be replaced for this programmatic agreement with the following:

A. Inadvertent Discoveries

If it appears that an action of the undertaking will affect a previously unidentified property that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register or affect a known historic property in an unanticipated manner, NPS will halt project activities in the vicinity of the discovery, and take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the property. Within two (2) working days of the discovery, NPS shall notify SHPO via telephone and electronic mail of the discovery, and shall provide SHPO with a proposed schedule for assessing eligibility and development of treatment recommendations via electronic mail.

SHPO shall respond to NPS within two (2) working days of the notification via electronic mail. NPS shall

take into account SHPO's recommendations regarding National Register eligibility and proposed actions, and then shall carry out appropriate actions. NPS shall provide SHPO a report of the actions when they are completed. If SHPO fails to respond within this time, NPS shall proceed to the next step in the design process.

If an action of the undertaking could affect a previously unidentified property that may be of cultural or religious significance to traditionally-associated American Indian Tribes and Groups, or a known property in an unanticipated manner, NPS will halt project activities in the vicinity of the discovery, and take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the property. Within two (2) working days of the discovery, NPS shall notify traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups via electronic mail with a proposed schedule for assessing eligibility and development of treatment recommendations.

B. American Indian Human Remains

NPS shall ensure that any American Indian burials or American Indian human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony discovered during implementation of an undertaking, archeological fieldwork, or other actions, are treated with appropriate respect and according to federal law, including, but not limited to, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Public Law 101-601 (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR § 10, Native American Graves and Repatriation Act Regulations). Actions described herein do not constitute compliance with provisions of NAGPRA.

If objections are raised by any Indian Tribe regarding treatment of human remains or cultural items as defined under NAGPRA, the objection shall be resolved in accordance with NAGPRA. NPS shall notify the SHPO and the ACHP of any such dispute if so requested by involved tribes.

VII. Emergency Actions

There are no additional provisions proposed for Emergency Actions as set forth 36 CFR Part 800.12 or the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2).

VIII. Review and Monitoring of PA Implementation

There are no additional provisions proposed for Review and Monitoring of PA Implementation as set forth in the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2).

IX. Subsequent Agreements

There are no additional provisions proposed for Subsequent Agreements as set forth in the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2).

X. Dispute Resolution

There are no additional provisions proposed for Dispute Resolution as set forth in the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2) or 36 CFR 800.6.

XI. Termination

In addition to **Stipulation XI** of the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2), the following provisions for monitoring and termination apply to this programmatic agreement:

Any Signatory may terminate this PA by providing thirty (30) days' notice to the other parties, provided that the parties will consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. In the event the PA is terminated, the NPS will comply with 36 CFR § 800 with regard to individual undertakings otherwise covered by this PA.

XII. Severability

There are no additional provisions proposed for Severability as set forth in the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2).

XIII. Anti-Deficiency Act Statement

There are no additional provisions proposed for Anti-Deficiency Act Statement set forth in the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2).

XIV. Additional Provisions Unique to this PA

The following additional provisions apply to this PA.

A. Duration of this PA

The duration of this PA is twenty (20) years from the date of its execution or until this plan is complete, whichever is shorter. Five (5) years after the date of executing this PA, and every five (5) years thereafter for the duration of the term of the PA, NPS shall consult with SHPO, ACHP, and traditionally-associated American Indian tribes, and groups who are consulting parties to review the sufficiency of the PA and consider potential amendments of its terms, as appropriate.

If implementation of the undertaking is not completed by the expiration date of the PA, NPS shall consult with the Signatories of this PA (California SHPO and ACHP), to determine if the PA should be allowed to expire or should be extended through amendment. Unless NPS, SHPO, and ACHP agree on an extension, the PA shall automatically terminate 20 years from the date of execution and have no further force or effect.

B. Amendments

Any Signatory may request that this PA be amended, whereupon the Signatories will consult in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(b). Where the Signatories cannot agree on executing an amendment, the matter shall be addressed pursuant to Stipulation XI, Dispute Resolution. Any amendment agreed upon will be executed in the same manner as the original agreement.

C. Professional Standards

The Signatories to this PA acknowledge that historic properties covered by this PA are subject to the

withholding provisions of section 304 of the NHPA relating to the disclosure of historic property information that could result in a significant invasion of privacy, risk, or harm to the historic property, or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners, and, having so acknowledged, shall ensure that all actions and documentation prescribed by this PA are consistent with said sections.

D. Best Management Practices

The NPS will seek to avoid or minimize effects to historic properties. These measures will include standard professional practices guided by agency policies and informed by park-specific research and documentation efforts. For historic properties with religious and cultural significance for traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, these measures will include a process for integrating traditional cultural perspectives into all relevant historic property identification and evaluation activities.

EXECUTION

Execution of this PA and implementation of its terms evidences that NPS has afforded the ACHP and SHPO a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking and its effects on historic properties, that NPS has taken into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, and has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and applicable implementing regulations for the undertaking.

EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1: Existing Programmatic and Cooperative Agreements among the National Park Service and Consulting Parties

Exhibit 2: Map of Area of Potential Effect

Exhibit 3: Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior) the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

Exhibit 4: Category 1 – No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effects

Exhibit 5: Category 2 – Adverse Effects

SIGNATORIES:

National Park Service, Yosemite National Park

Date: _____

Don L. Neubacher, Superintendent

California State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: _____

Carol Rowland-Nawi, SHPO

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Date: _____

John M. Fowler, Director

CONCURRING PARTIES

American Indian Council of Mariposa County, Inc.

(aka Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation)

_____ Date: _____
Name Title

Bishop Paiute Tribe

_____ Date: _____
Name Title

Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony

_____ Date: _____
Name Title

Mono Lake Kutzadika^a

_____ Date: _____
Name Title

North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California

_____ Date: _____
Name Title

Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians

_____ Date: _____
Name Title

Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians

_____ Date: _____
Name Title

[insert name and title]

Concurring Parties Continued:

National Trust for Historic Preservation

[insert name and title]

Date: _____

Historic Bridge Foundation

[insert name and title]

Date: _____

EXHIBIT 1 – EXISTING PROGRAMMATIC AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AMONG THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND CONSULTING PARTIES

This PA shall not be construed to supersede or contravene the provisions of the following:

1. Programmatic Agreement Between the National Park Service, Yosemite National Park and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Ahwahnee Hotel National Historic Landmark Comprehensive Rehabilitation Program (2011)
2. Memorandum of Agreement Between the National Park Service and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Curry Village Rock Fall Hazard Zone Mitigation (2011)
3. Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service (Department of the Interior), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (2008)
4. Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service at Yosemite, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Planning, Design, Construction, Operations, and Maintenance, Yosemite National Park (1999)
5. Cooperative Agreements between the National Park Service (Department of the Interior), Yosemite National Park and traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups:

Cooperative agreements for conducting traditional cultural activities, such as traditional cultural or religious activities, events, celebrations, and walks, including but not limited to the following currently in effect:

1. Cooperative Agreement Between the National Park Service, Yosemite National Park and the American Indian Council of Mariposa County (also known as the Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation) for Conducting Traditional Cultural Activities (2013)

Cooperative agreements to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities, including but not limited to the following currently in effect:

1. Cooperative Agreement Between the National Park Service, Yosemite National Park and the American Indian Council of Mariposa County (also known as the Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation) (2004)
2. Cooperative Agreement Between the National Park Service, Yosemite National Park and the North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians (2010)
3. Cooperative Agreement Between the National Park Service, Yosemite National Park and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians (2006)

EXHIBIT 2 – PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR) THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG THE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
(U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR),
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICERS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106
OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT**

I.	RESPONSIBILITIES, QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING	2
II.	CONSULTATION	6
III.	STREAMLINED REVIEW PROCESS	9
IV.	STANDARD REVIEW PROCESS	20
V.	NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS	21
VI.	INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES	21
VII.	EMERGENCY ACTIONS	22
VIII.	REVIEW AND MONITORING OF PA IMPLEMENTATION	22
IX.	SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENTS	24
X.	DISPUTE RESOLUTION	24
XI.	MONITORING AND TERMINATION	25
XII.	SEVERABILITY	25
XIII.	ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT STATEMENT	26

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**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG THE
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
(U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR),
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC
PRESERVATION OFFICERS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106
OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT**

WHEREAS, the National Park Service (NPS) plans for, operates, manages, and administers the National Park System (System) and is responsible for identifying, preserving, maintaining, and interpreting the historic properties of the System unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations in accordance with the 1916 National Park Service Organic Act, the NPS Management Policies (2006), and applicable NPS Directors Orders; and

WHEREAS, the operation, management, and administration of the System entail undertakings that may affect historic properties (as defined in 36 CFR Part 800), which are therefore subject to review under Sections 106, 110(f) and 111(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended (NHPA) (16 USC 470 *et seq.*) and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) (36 CFR Part 800); and

WHEREAS, the NPS has established management policies, director's orders, standards, and technical information designed for the identification, evaluation, documentation, and treatment of historic properties consistent with the spirit and intent of the NHPA; and

WHEREAS, the NPS has a qualified staff of cultural resource specialists to carry out programs for historic properties; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of this Programmatic Agreement (PA) is to establish a program for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and set forth a streamlined process when agreed upon criteria are met and procedures are followed; and

WHEREAS, signature and implementation of this PA does not invalidate park-, Region-, or project-specific memoranda of agreement (MOA) or programmatic agreements negotiated for Section 106 purposes prior to the effective date of this PA; and

WHEREAS, Federally recognized Indian Tribes are recognized by the U.S. government as sovereign nations in treaties and as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the United States; and

WHEREAS, the NPS has conducted a series of "listening" meetings with Indian Tribes, has requested the input of a number of Native Advisors in the process of preparing this PA, and has held consultation meetings with Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and other parties on the content of the PA; and

WHEREAS, 36 CFR 800.2 (c)(2)(i)(A) and (B) provide for consultation with Indian Tribes on the same basis as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) when an undertaking will occur on or affect historic properties on tribal lands; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14(b)(2)(iii), a PA shall take effect on tribal lands only when the designated representative of the tribe is a signatory to the agreement; and

WHEREAS, for those parks located partly or wholly within tribal lands, the NPS has invited the applicable Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) or Indian Tribe to sign this PA as an Invited Signatory; and

WHEREAS, the NPS has consulted with the NCSHPO and the ACHP regarding ways to ensure that NPS operation, management, and administration of the Parks provide for management of the Parks' historic properties in accordance with the intent of NPS policies, director's orders and Sections 106, 110, 111, and 112 of the NHPA.

NOW, THEREFORE, the NPS, the NCSHPO, the ACHP, and the signatory tribes mutually agree that the NPS will carry out its Section 106 responsibilities with respect to operation, management, and administration of the Parks in accordance with the following stipulations.

PURPOSE AND NEED

NPS park operations, management, and administration require a large number of low-impact or repetitive activities on a daily basis that have the potential to affect properties listed in or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and require consultation under Section 106. This PA provides an efficient process for compliance with Section 106 for daily NPS park operations, management, and administration activities. It establishes two processes for Section 106 review: a "streamlined" review process for designated undertakings that meet established criteria and a "standard" review process for all other undertakings. This PA also provides programmatic procedures and guidance for other activities related to the Section 106 compliance process, including identification of resources, consultation, and planning.

The NPS shall ensure the following measures are implemented.

I. RESPONSIBILITIES, QUALIFICATIONS, AND TRAINING

The following sections list the responsibilities and required qualifications for those individuals responsible for implementing this PA.

A. Responsibilities

1. Director, National Park Service

The Director has policy oversight responsibility for the agency's historic preservation program. The Director, through the Deputy Director for Operations, executes this PA for the NPS and provides policy level oversight within the NPS to ensure that stipulations of the PA are met.

2. Associate Director for Cultural Resources

The Associate Director for Cultural Resources (ADCR) provides national leadership for policy implementation through establishing standards and guidance for managing cultural resources within the Parks. The ADCR works with the NPS regions and parks to ensure and support compliance with the stipulations of this PA and provides accountability to the signatories of this PA with regard to its implementation. The ADCR is responsible for working with Regions and Parks to develop and fund training needs related to Section 106 and the implementation of the PA. The ADCR in cooperation with the regions and parks, is responsible for issuing a guidance document for this agreement within 12 months of its execution. At the time of execution of this PA, the ADCR also holds the title of Federal Preservation Officer (FPO).

3. Regional Directors

The Regional Director is the line manager for all Superintendents within his/her region. The Regional Director is responsible for policy oversight, strategic planning, and direction for parks and programs within the region and reports to the Director through the NPS Deputy Director for Operations. Review and support of Park and Superintendent implementation of this PA and training to achieve Section 106 compliance is the responsibility of the Regional Director.

4. Regional Section 106 Coordinators

The Regional Section 106 Coordinators work with parks and other NPS offices to provide support for Section 106 compliance and implementation of this PA. The Regional Section 106 Coordinators provide guidance materials and technical assistance for implementing the PA and assist the parks to meet the training, reporting, and consultation requirements of the PA.

5. Superintendents

Superintendents are the responsible agency officials as defined in 36 CFR 800.2(a) for purposes of Section 106 compliance and the implementation of this PA.

Each Superintendent shall do the following within his/her park:

- a. Designate a Park Section 106 Coordinator and a Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Team meeting the necessary qualifications;
- b. Develop and maintain relationships with Federally recognized Indian Tribal governments and Native Hawaiian organizations (if applicable);
- c. Develop and maintain relationships with SHPOs/THPOs;
- d. Ensure early coordination among the Section 106 Coordinator, the CRM Team, and other park and regional staff, concessioners, park partners, neighboring communities, groups affiliated with park resources, and others in the planning of projects and activities that may affect historic properties;
- e. Ensure that Section 106 consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties is initiated early in the planning stages of any given undertaking, when the widest feasible range of alternatives is available for consideration;
- f. Ensure that the Park Section 106 Coordinator, CRM Team Members and the park cultural resources staff receives the NHPA training needed to carry out their responsibilities. Provide opportunities for other involved staff to receive NHPA training as funding and opportunities permit.

6. Park Section 106 Coordinator

The Park Section 106 coordinator provides day-to-day staff support for Section 106 activities and serves as liaison among park personnel, the NPS Regional Office, NPS Centers, and others involved in undertakings. The coordinator makes recommendations to the Superintendent regarding the appropriate course of action under this PA, including whether a project constitutes a Section 106 undertaking.

7. Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Team

The CRM Team shall provide expertise and technical advice to the Superintendent and the Park Section 106 Coordinator for purposes of Section 106 compliance and implementation of this PA.

B. Qualifications

1. Park Section 106 Coordinator

The Superintendent shall designate at least one (1) person to act as the park's Section 106 Coordinator, whose Section 106 responsibilities are specified, as appropriate. The designee may be chosen from the park staff, other NPS parks, NPS archeological and preservation centers, and the NPS Regional Office. The Park Section 106 Coordinator shall have an appropriate combination of professional training and/or experience to effectively carry out the responsibilities of the position.

2. Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Team

The Superintendent shall designate a CRM Team with expertise to fulfill and implement the requirements of this PA, whose Section 106 responsibilities are specified, as appropriate.

- a. Subject matter experts chosen must be appropriate to the resource types found in the park. Therefore, the number of individuals who comprise the CRM Team is not static and will be appropriate to include all necessary disciplines. Multi-disciplinary reviews of proposed undertakings are recommended.
- b. CRM Team members may be on the park staff or in other parks, or from NPS Regional Offices, NPS Centers, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, or elsewhere in the public or private sector.
- c. CRM Team members who are federal employees shall meet the qualifications for the applicable discipline as defined in Appendix E to NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline. CRM Team members who are representing Federally recognized Indian Tribes may be traditional cultural authorities, elders, and others experienced in the preservation of tribal culture. All other CRM team members, who are not federal employees or representing a Federally recognized Indian Tribe, must meet the Professional Qualification Standards in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

C. Training

Periodic training on Section 106 compliance issues and the provisions of this PA is needed to maintain an understanding of the requirements of each. Such training may be accessed through the NPS, the ACHP, SHPOs/THPOs, Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, other Federal or state agencies or private industry. Training may be in a classroom setting, electronic media, meetings, or other formats that allow for the conveyance of information. The NPS Washington Office, in consultation with the NPS parks, regions, and training centers, will work with the ACHP and NCSHPO to establish options for training in accordance with this PA, within 12 months from the time of execution of this PA.

1. All Superintendents and Section 106 coordinators will be notified of the opportunity to receive training on the provisions of this programmatic agreement once it has been made available by the NPS Washington Office. The NPS ADCR will work with the Regional 106 coordinators to accomplish this training throughout the Regions and parks within 12 months of its availability.
2. Superintendents will report on Section 106 training received by Superintendents and park staff as part of the biennial report (Section VIII.B of this agreement).

II. CONSULTATION

A. Consultation with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and THPOs, and Native Hawaiian Organizations

Government-to-government consultation with Federally recognized Indian Tribes and consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations shall occur at the Superintendent level and be initiated during planning and prior to undertaking an activity, program or project that may affect historic properties of significance to Federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Maintaining an on-going consultative relationship with THPOs and/or staff of Federally recognized Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations is essential.

1. Consultation on Undertakings off Tribal Lands

Superintendents shall identify, compile a list of, and consult with Federally recognized Indian Tribes, THPOs and Native Hawaiians that are known to have aboriginal lands within the park boundaries, assert an interest in historic properties within the park boundaries, or have lands or interest in lands adjacent to the park.

- a. Such consultation will be in accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii), NPS Director's Order 75A: Public Engagement and Public Involvement, and with Sections III and IV of this PA.
- b. Each Superintendent, with the assistance of park and Regional Office ethnographers, will be responsible for identifying aboriginal lands within the park boundary, working cooperatively with the appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.
- c. Superintendents, in consultation with the Park Section 106 Coordinator and the CRM Team, shall establish a process and develop consultation agreements, where appropriate, that provide for early coordination between the park and Federally recognized Indian tribes, THPOs, and/or Native Hawaiian organizations in identification and evaluation of historic properties and the planning of projects and activities that may affect historic properties.
- d. Identification and evaluation of historic properties on aboriginal lands must be based upon consultation with the appropriate traditionally associated communities.

2. Consultation on Undertakings on Tribal Lands

For those undertakings that either occur on tribal lands or will otherwise have the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands, including cumulative impacts from collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time, the Superintendent shall consult with that tribe on the same basis as he or she consults with the SHPO.

- a. Where the Tribe has assumed the SHPO's responsibility for Section 106 pursuant to Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, the Superintendent shall consult with the THPO in lieu of the SHPO, except as provided for in Section 101(d)(2)(D)(iii).
- b. Where the Tribe has not assumed the SHPO's responsibility for Section 106, the Superintendent shall consult with the Tribe's designated representatives in addition to and on the same basis as the SHPO. The Tribe shall have the same rights of consultation and concurrence as the SHPO.

3. **Applicability of this PA on Tribal Lands**

When a park is located partly or wholly within the boundaries of tribal lands, and the tribe has not signed this PA as an Invited Signatory, any undertaking that may occur on those tribal lands shall require consultation with the Tribe and/or THPO in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, and the provisions of this PA are not applicable.

A tribe may sign this PA by written notification to the Director of such intent, signed by the THPO, Indian tribe, or a designated representative of the tribe. Once such a written and signed notification is received by the Director, the provisions of this PA will be applicable to undertakings occurring on those lands where a park is located partly or wholly within the boundaries of that particular tribe's tribal lands.

4. **Development of Agreements to Facilitate Government-to-Government Consultation with Federally recognized Indian Tribes and Consultation with Native Hawaiian Organizations**

Development of consultation protocols, memoranda of agreement and programmatic agreements is encouraged. Such agreements may be negotiated between Superintendents and Federally recognized Indian Tribes, THPOs, or Native Hawaiian organizations and may be independent of or supplement this PA. For example, such agreements may be specific to a project, plan, or park activity, or may set forth specific consultation protocols between the park and a specific tribe or group of Native peoples. Superintendents will provide an informational copy of all agreements to the Regional Section 106 Coordinator and to the ACHP and appropriate SHPO/THPO in accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii)(E).

B. Consultation with SHPOs

Consultation with SHPOs on projects reviewed in accordance with the Standard Review Process will occur in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section IV of this PA. Consultation with SHPOs on implementation of this PA will occur biennially in accordance with Section VIII of this PA.

C. Consultation with Local Governments and Applicants for Federal Assistance, Licenses, Permits, and Other Approvals

Where appropriate, the Superintendent shall actively seek the views and comments of local governments and certified local governments. Those seeking Federal assistance, licenses, permits, or other approvals are entitled to participate as a consulting party as defined in 36 CFR 800.2(c)(4) and will be consulted, as applicable.

D. Consultation with the Public

Superintendents will consult with interested members of the public.

E. General Consultation Provisions

1. Section 110 Inventory of Historic Properties

The parks implement a program to identify, evaluate, and, when appropriate, nominate historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with Section 110(a)(2)(d) of the NHPA. Research and testing of all types of historic properties for purposes of identification and evaluation must be limited to the minimum necessary to obtain the required inventory and evaluative information. Early coordination on the identification and evaluation of historic properties should be undertaken with Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, as appropriate, utilizing tribal knowledge and expertise wherever applicable. Knowledge and data from appropriate sources of expertise should be utilized, including SHPOs, local governments, Indian Tribes, Pacific Islanders, and national and local professional and scientific organizations. Inventory records should be periodically reviewed and updated, as necessary, to ensure data on historic properties, including condition information, is current, and any previous evaluations of significance remain accurate.

2. Information Sharing: Historic Property Inventories

Parks, NPS Regional Offices, NPS Centers, and SHPOs will share information with each other regarding inventories of historic properties and historic contexts developed, as well as other reports and research results related to historic properties in the parks, whenever such studies become available. In addition, parks, NPS Regional Offices, and NPS Centers will make such information available to interested Federally recognized Indian Tribes, THPOs, and Native Hawaiian organizations. Federally recognized Indian Tribes who are signatories to this PA will, likewise, make such information available to NPS parks and Regional Offices, as appropriate. Information will be shared with the understanding that sensitive information will be withheld by the recipient of the information from public disclosure pursuant to Section 304 of NHPA and other applicable laws. Procedures for information sharing and format for information (i.e. electronic, hard copy, etc.) should be agreed upon between the parties.

3. **Notification of Park Section 106 Coordinator**

The National Park Service will provide contact information on Section 106 coordinators to Indian Tribes, SHPOs/THPOs, and Native Hawaiian organizations for each park through the Regional Office from the Regional 106 Coordinator within six months of this PA and updated biennially.

4. **Review and comment on guidance and training documents**

The ADCR will consult with the ACHP and NCSHPO in the development of training materials and guidance for this PA.

F. Development of Agreements to Facilitate Consultation

Development of consultation protocols, memoranda of agreement, and programmatic agreements is encouraged. Such agreements may be negotiated between Superintendents and organizations or governments and may be independent of or supplement this PA. For example, such agreements may be specific to a project, plan, or park activity, or may set forth specific consultation protocols between the park and a specific group, state, or local government. Superintendents will provide an informational copy of all agreements to the Regional Section 106 Coordinator and to the ACHP and appropriate SHPO/THPO in accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii)(E).

III. STREAMLINED REVIEW PROCESS

Where the Park Section 106 Coordinator determines the following criteria are met for a proposed undertaking, no further consultation is required unless otherwise specifically requested by the SHPO/THPO, Federally recognized Indian Tribe(s) or Native Hawaiian organization(s), or the ACHP.

A. Criteria for Using the Streamlined Review Process

All of the following criteria must be met in order to use the Streamlined Review Process:

1. The proposed undertaking must be an activity eligible for streamlined review, listed in Section III.C of this PA. These undertakings shall be known as "streamlined activities" for purposes of reference and replace the term "nationwide programmatic exclusions" set forth in the 1995 Programmatic Agreement between the NPS, the ACHP, and the NCSHPO; and
2. Identification and evaluation of all types of historic properties within the project area of potential effect (APE) must have been previously undertaken, sufficient to assess effects on those resources (with the exception of V.C (16)). Identification and evaluation of historic properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations must be based upon consultation

with those entities. All properties within the APE must have previously been evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places and the SHPO/THPO must have concurred with the eligibility determination. Inventory records should be periodically reviewed and updated, as necessary, to ensure data on historic properties, including condition information, is current, and any previous evaluations of significance remain accurate; and

3. The Section 106 Coordinator, in consultation with appropriate members of the CRM Team must have reviewed the project and certified that the effects of the proposed undertaking on historic properties on or eligible for the National Register will *not be adverse* based on criteria in 36 CFR 800.5, including consideration of direct, indirect, and cumulative effects. The Effect Finding must be "No Historic Properties Affected" or "No Adverse Effect".

B. Streamlined Review Process

1. *Evaluate Whether the Proposed Undertaking is Eligible for Streamlined Review:* The Park Section 106 Coordinator, in consultation with appropriate members of the CRM Team, determines whether the proposed undertaking is an activity listed as an undertaking eligible for streamlined review in Section III.C of this PA. If not, compliance for the undertaking must be accomplished through the Standard Review Process, outlined in Section IV of this PA.
2. *Identify the Undertaking's Area of Potential Effect (APE):* The Park Section 106 Coordinator, in consultation with members of the CRM Team with expertise in the appropriate discipline(s), determines the project's APE, taking into account direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.
3. *Identify Historic Properties within APE:* The Park Section 106 Coordinator, in consultation with members of the CRM Team with expertise in the appropriate discipline(s), identifies the location, number, and significance of historic properties within the APE. If properties are located within the APE that have not yet been documented or evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, or if the SHPO/THPO has not yet concurred with the eligibility determination, compliance for the undertaking must be accomplished through the Standard Review Process, outlined in Section IV of this PA.
4. *Evaluate Effect of Undertaking on Historic Properties in APE:* The Park Section 106 Coordinator, in consultation with members of the CRM Team with expertise in the appropriate discipline(s), evaluates the effect of the proposed undertaking and cumulative effects on historic properties, applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect set forth in 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1)
5. *Document Streamlined Review Process:* If, after following steps one through four (1-4) listed above, the Park Section 106 Coordinator determines no historic properties are within the APE, or the proposed undertaking would result in a

determination of "no historic properties affected" or "no adverse effect", no further consultation is required. The Park Section 106 Coordinator shall document the determination as follows:

- a. The Streamlined Review process will be documented using the NPS "Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources" form, or another appropriate format. Parks are encouraged to use Servicewide automated project planning and tracking systems, such as the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) system, to track and document Section 106 compliance activities.
- b. Documentation will include the comments of each member of the CRM Team involved in the review process and the signature of the Superintendent. Electronic signatures are acceptable.
- c. Documentation will be permanently retained by the Park Section 106 Coordinator for review by consulting parties and to facilitate the preparation of the Annual Report.
- d. Annual Report: An annual report of all undertakings reviewed using the Streamlined Review process will be prepared by the Park Section 106 Coordinator, using existing and readily available data sources and reporting systems such as the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) system, for transmittal to the SHPO/THPO.

C. Undertakings Eligible for Streamlined Review

I. Preservation Maintenance and Repair of Historic Properties: The Streamlined Review Process is intended to be used for:

- Mitigation of wear and deterioration of a historic property to protect its condition without altering its historic character;
- Repairing when its condition warrants with the least degree of intervention including limited replacement in-kind;
- Replacing an entire feature in-kind when the level of deterioration or damage of materials precludes repair; and
- Stabilization to protect damaged materials or features from additional damage.

Use of the Streamlined Review Process is limited to actions for retaining and preserving, protecting and maintaining, and repairing and replacing in-kind, as necessary, materials and features, consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Standards) and the accompanying guidelines.

Emergency stabilization, including limited replacement of irreparably damaged features or materials and temporary measures that prevent further loss of historic

material or that correct unsafe conditions until permanent repairs can be accomplished, may use the Streamlined Review Process. For archeological sites and cultural landscapes, the Streamlined Review Process may also be used for work to moderate, prevent, or arrest erosion.

If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

The Streamlined Review Process may be used for routine repairs necessary to continue use of a historic property, but it is not intended to apply to situations where there is a change in use or where a series of individual projects cumulatively results in the complete rehabilitation or restoration of a historic property. If an approved treatment plan exists for a given historic property (such as a historic structure report, cultural landscape report, or preservation maintenance plan), the proposed undertaking needs to be in accordance with that plan. This streamlined activity includes the following undertakings, as well as others that are comparable in scope, scale, and impact:

- a. Removal of non-historic debris from an abandoned building.
 - b. Cleaning and stabilizing of historic structures, features, fences, stone walls, plaques, and cannons using treatment methods that do not alter or cause damage to historic materials.
 - c. Repainting in the same color as existing, or in similar colors or historic colors based upon an approved historic structure report, cultural landscape report, or a historic paint color analysis.
 - d. Removal of non-historic, exotic species according to Integrated Pest Management principles when the species threatens cultural landscapes, archeological sites, or historic or prehistoric structures.
 - e. Energy improvements limited to insulation in the attic or basement, and installation of weather stripping and caulking.
 - f. In-kind repair and replacement of deteriorated pavement, including, but not limited to, asphalt, concrete, masonry unit pavers, brick, and stone on historic roads, paths, trails, parking areas, pullouts, etc.
 - g. Repair or limited in-kind replacement of rotting floorboards, roof material, or siding. Limited in-kind replacement refers to the replacement of only those elements of the feature that are too deteriorated to enable repair, consistent with the Standards.
 - h. In-kind replacement of existing gutters, broken or missing glass panes, retaining walls, and fences.
2. Rehabilitation and/or Minor Relocation of Existing Trails, Walks, Paths, and Sidewalks: The Streamlined Review Process may be used for undertakings proposed on existing non-historic trails, walks, paths, and/or sidewalks that are

located within previously disturbed areas and do not exceed the depth of the previous disturbance. The Streamlined Review Process may also be used for undertakings proposed on existing historic trails, walks, paths, and/or sidewalks, provided that the proposed undertaking is conducted in accordance with an approved treatment plan (such as a historic structure report, cultural landscape report, or preservation maintenance plan).

If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

This streamlined activity includes the following undertakings, as well as others that are comparable in scope, scale, and impact:

- a. In-kind regrading, graveling, repaving, or other maintenance treatments of all existing trails, walks and paths within existing disturbed alignments.
- b. Minor realignment of trails, walks, and paths where the ground is previously disturbed as determined by a qualified archeologist.
- c. Changing the material or color of existing surfaces using materials that are recommended in an approved treatment plan or in keeping with the cultural landscape.
- d. Construction of water bars following the recommendations of an approved treatment plan or in keeping with the cultural landscape.

3. Repair/Resurfacing/Removal of Existing Roads, Trails, and Parking Areas:

The Streamlined Review Process may be used as follows:

- a. Existing roads, trails, parking areas, and associated features that have been determined not eligible for the National Register in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, may be repaired or resurfaced in-kind or in similar materials as long as the extent of the project, including staging areas, is contained within the existing surfaced areas. The repair or resurfacing cannot exceed the area of the existing road surface and cannot exceed the depth of existing disturbance.
- b. Existing roads, trails, parking areas, and associated features, that have been determined eligible for the National Register in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, may be repaired or resurfaced in-kind. The project, including staging areas, cannot exceed the area of the existing surface and cannot exceed the depth of existing disturbance.
- c. Existing surfaced areas may be expanded or new surfaces constructed if the extent of new surfacing can be demonstrated to occur on land that has been disturbed by prior excavation or construction and has been shown not to contain buried historic properties. New or expanded surface may not be

an addition to, or continuation of, existing surfaces that are listed in or eligible for the National Register and all project activities, including staging areas, must be located in non-historic areas to be eligible for streamlined review.

- d. Existing surfaced areas may be removed if the surfaced area is not a historic property, it is not located within a historic property and all project activities, including staging areas, will occur on land that has been disturbed by prior excavation or construction and has been shown not to contain buried historic properties.

4. Health and Safety Activities: The Streamlined Review Process may be used for health and safety activities that do not require the removal of original historic elements or alteration of the visual character of the property or area.

If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

This streamlined activity includes the following undertakings, as well as others that are comparable in scope, scale, and impact:

- a. Sampling/testing historic fabric to determine hazardous content, e.g. lead paint, asbestos, radon.
- b. Limited activities to mitigate health and safety problems that can be handled without removal of historic fabric, surface treatments, or features that are character-defining elements, or features within previously disturbed areas or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties.
- c. Testing of soil and removal of soil adjacent to buried tanks, provided the project does not exceed the area of existing disturbance and does not exceed the depth of existing disturbance, as determined by a qualified archeologist.
- d. Removal of oil or septic tanks within previously disturbed areas or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties.
- e. Removal of HAZMAT materials within previously disturbed areas or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties.
- f. Safety activities related to black powder regulations.
- g. Replacement of septic tanks and systems in previously disturbed areas, or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties.
- h. Common pesticide treatments.
- i. Removal of both natural and anthropogenic surface debris following volcanic activity, tropical storms, hurricanes, tornados, or similar major weather events, provided removal methods do not include ground disturbance or otherwise cause damage to historic properties.

5. Routine Grounds Maintenance: The Streamlined Review Process may be used for routine grounds maintenance activities. If an approved treatment plan exists for a given historic property (such as a historic structure report, cultural landscape report, or preservation maintenance plan), the proposed undertaking needs to be in accordance with that plan.

If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

This streamlined activity includes the following undertakings, as well as others that are comparable in scope, scale, and impact:

- a. Grass replanting in same locations with approved species.
- b. Woodland and woodlot management (including tree trimming, hazard tree removal, thinning, routine removal of exotic species that are not a significant component of a cultural landscape, stump grinding).
- c. Maintaining existing vegetation on earthworks, trimming trees adjacent to roadways and other historic roads and trails.
- d. Routine maintenance of gardens and vegetation within cultural landscapes with no changes in layout or design.
- e. Routine grass maintenance of cemeteries and tombstones with no tools that will damage the surfaces of stones (i.e. weed whips).
- f. Trimming of major specimen trees needed for tree health or to address critical health/safety conditions.
- g. Routine roadside and trail maintenance and cleanup with no ground disturbance.
- h. Planting of non-invasive plant species in non-historic areas.
- i. Removal of dead and downed vegetation using equipment and methods that do not introduce ground disturbance.
- j. Replacement of dead, downed, overgrown, or hazard trees, shrubs, or other vegetation with specimens of the same species.
- k. Replacement of invasive or exotic landscape plantings with similar non-invasive plants.
- l. Routine lawn mowing, leaf removal, watering, and fertilizing.
- m. Routine orchard maintenance and pruning.

6. Battlefield Preservation and Management: The Streamlined Review Process *may be used only if* the park has approved planning documents (General Management Plan, cultural landscape report, treatment plan) that specify preservation and management protocols for the subject battlefield.

If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

Consistent with that plan(s), activities include:

- a. Maintenance and preservation work limited to retaining, protecting, repairing, and replacing in-kind materials and features that contribute to the National Register significance of the battlefield landscape.
- b. Earthworks maintenance to prevent erosion and ensure preservation of existing profile, based on current and accepted practices identified in "Sustainable Military Earthworks Management" found on the NPS Cultural Landscape Currents website.
- c. Removal of hazard trees with no ground disturbance and with use of stump grinding provided the grinding is limited to the diameter of the stump and a depth of no greater than 6 inches.
- d. Repairing eroded or damaged sections of earthworks in-kind following archeological documentation and recordation in appropriate NPS inventory and management databases resulting in complete, accurate, and reliable records for those properties.
- e. Maintaining a healthy and sustainable vegetative cover.

7. Hazardous Fuel and Fire Management: The Streamlined Review Process *may be used only if* the park has an approved fire management plan or forest management plan.

If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

Following completion of activities under this section, post-burn inspection and monitoring should be conducted by a qualified archeologist to ensure no archeological sites were impacted or previously unknown sites revealed.

Consistent with the approved fire management plan or forest management plan, this streamlined activity includes the following undertakings, as well as others that are comparable in scope, scale, and impact:

- a. Removal of dead and downed vegetation, outside of historic districts, cultural landscapes, and archeological sites, using equipment and methods that do not introduce ground disturbance beyond documented natural or historic disturbance.

- b. Removal of dead and downed vegetation, as well as trees and brush located within historic properties, if the vegetation does not contribute to the significance of the historic property and equipment and methods are used that do not introduce ground disturbance beyond documented natural or historic disturbance.
 - c. Forest management practices, including thinning of tree stands, outside of historic districts, cultural landscapes, and archeological sites, using equipment and methods that do not introduce ground disturbance beyond documented natural or historic disturbance.
 - d. Restoration of existing fire line disturbances, such as hand lines, bulldozer lines, safety areas, helispots, and other operational areas.
 - e. Slope stabilization, to include reseeded with native seeds, replanting with native plants and/or grasses, placement of straw bales, wattles, and felling of dead trees when the root ball is left intact and in situ.
8. Installation of Environmental Monitoring Units: The Streamlined Review Process may be used for the placement of small-scale, temporary or permanent monitoring units, such as weather stations, termite bait stations, water quality, air quality, or wildlife stations, in previously disturbed areas, as determined by a qualified archeologist, or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties. Borings must be limited to pipes less than 2 inches in diameter and surface samples to less than 12 inches in size and minimal in number.
9. Maintenance or Replacement of Non-Historic Utility Lines, Transmission Lines, and Fences: If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

This streamlined activity includes the following undertakings, as well as others that are comparable in scope, scale, and impact:

- a. Maintenance or replacement of buried linear infrastructure in previously disturbed areas. The area of previous disturbance must be documented by a qualified archeologist and must coincide with the route of the infrastructure in its entirety.
- b. Replacement of non-historic materials, provided the undertaking will not impact adjacent or nearby historic properties and is not located in a historic property, or visible from an above-ground historic property.
- c. Maintenance or replacement of infrastructure, such as old water distribution systems, that has been determined to be not eligible for the National Register, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO.
- d. Maintenance of above-ground infrastructure.

- e. Replacement of above-ground infrastructure provided the undertaking is not located in a historic property or visible from an above-ground historic property.
 - f. Enhancement of a wireless telecommunications facility, including the updating of mechanical equipment, provided the activities do not involve excavation nor any increase to the size of the existing facility.
10. **Erection of Signs, Wayside Exhibits, and Memorial Plaques:** If an approved treatment plan exists for a given historic property (such as a historic structure report, cultural landscape report, or preservation maintenance plan), the proposed undertaking needs to be in accordance with that plan. If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

This streamlined activity includes the following undertakings, as well as others that are comparable in scope, scale, and impact:

- a. Replacement of existing signage in the same location with similar style, scale and materials.
 - b. New signs that meet NPS standards, e.g. at entrance to the park or related to the park's interpretive mission, provided the sign is not physically attached to a historic building, structure, or object (including trees) and the sign is to be located in previously disturbed areas or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties.
 - c. Replacement of interpretive messages on existing signs, wayside exhibits, or memorial plaques.
 - d. Small developments such as paved pads, benches, and other features for universal access to signs, wayside exhibits, and memorial plaques in previously disturbed areas or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties.
 - e. Temporary signage for closures, repairs, detours, safety, hazards, etc. in previously disturbed areas or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties.
 - f. Memorial plaques placed within established zones that allow for such placement.
11. **Culvert Replacement:** The Streamlined Review Process may be used when culvert replacement will occur within existing cut and fill profiles, and:
- a. The existing culvert and/or associated road, rail bed, or cultural landscape has been determined not eligible for the National Register, either individually or as a contributing element to a historic district or cultural landscape, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO; or

- b. The existing culvert is less than 50 years old.
12. Reburial of Human Remains and Other Cultural Items Subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA): The Streamlined Review Process may be used for the reburial of human remains and other cultural items subject to NAGPRA. The Streamlined Review Process may only be used when:
- a. The reburial is in previously disturbed areas and does not introduce ground disturbance beyond documented disturbance; or
 - b. The reburial is in previously inventoried areas found to not contain historic properties.

Any reburial in NPS-administered areas must be in conformance with NPS policies on cemeteries and burials including cultural resource policies.

13. Meeting Accessibility Standards in Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes: The Streamlined Review Process may only be used for the following undertakings intended to meet accessibility standards:
- a. Reconstruction or repair of existing wheel chair ramps and sloped walkways provided the undertaking does not exceed the width or depth of the area of previous disturbance.
 - b. Upgrading restroom interiors in historic structures within existing room floor area to achieve accessibility, unless the historic features and/or fabric of the restroom contribute to the historic significance of the structure.
14. Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing Systems: The Streamlined Review Process may be used as follows for activities related to mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems. Such systems may include HVAC systems, fire detection and suppression systems, surveillance systems, and other required system upgrades to keep park lands and properties functional and protected.
- a. Park areas, landscapes, buildings, and structures that have been determined not eligible for the National Register in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, may undergo installation of new systems or repair/upgrading of existing systems in accordance with the Streamlined Review Process.
 - b. Properties that have been determined eligible for the National Register in consultation with the SHPO/THPO may undergo limited upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems. However, the Streamlined Review Process may not be used for the installation of new systems or complete replacement of these systems. If proposed activities include the removal of original historic elements or alter the visual character or the property's character-defining materials, features, and spaces, then the Streamlined Review Process may not be used.

- c. If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.
15. Acquisition of Lands for Park Purposes: The Streamlined Review Process may be used for the acquisition of land for park purposes, including additions to existing parks. The second criterion for use of the Streamlined Review Process (identification and evaluation of all types of historic properties within the project APE; see Section III.A.2) does not apply to this activity, provided the acquisition does not include any further treatment or alteration of properties, since access to land for inventory and evaluation prior to NPS acquisition may be limited. Any known or potential historic properties on the land acquired should be protected from demolition by neglect. Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(2)(vi), demolition by neglect constitutes an adverse effect. If any undertakings are proposed in conjunction with the acquisition that have the potential to affect historic properties, the Streamlined Review Process may not be used.
 16. Leasing of Historic Properties: The Streamlined Review Process may be used provided all treatment of historic properties proposed in relation to the leasing action is consistent with undertakings eligible for Streamlined Review, set forth in Section III.C of this PA. The Streamlined Review Process may not be used where there is a change of use or where a series of individual projects cumulatively results in the complete rehabilitation or restoration of a historic property.

D. Adding to List of Undertakings Eligible for Streamlined Review

Any proposed additions or revisions to the list of undertakings eligible for streamlined review must be developed through a region-, state- or park-specific Programmatic Agreement and pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(b). The Regional Director or Superintendent, as appropriate, will develop such agreements with SHPOs/THPOs, in consultation with Federally recognized Indian Tribes and the ACHP or others, as appropriate. If such an agreement is developed by the Superintendent, s/he will notify the Regional Director. Regional Directors will report the development of supplemental, region-, state-, or park-specific programmatic agreements to the Director on an annual basis. The NPS FPO will maintain records on supplemental agreements and provide annual notification of any such agreements to all signatories to this agreement.

IV. STANDARD REVIEW PROCESS

All undertakings that do not qualify for streamlined review as described in Section III above, will be reviewed in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800. Superintendents are responsible for compliance with these regulations. Compliance may also be accomplished through park- and/or project-specific programmatic agreements. Specific activities required will be undertaken by the

Park Section 106 Coordinator, in consultation with appropriate members of the CRM Team. Parks are encouraged to use Servicewide automated project planning and tracking systems, such as the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) system, to track and document Section 106 compliance activities and to make such automated systems accessible to compliance partners, including SHPOs/THPOs, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or the ACHP. If a park executes a MOA or PA with consulting parties to resolve adverse effects, the Superintendent will provide an informational copy of the agreement to the Regional Section 106 Coordinator.

V. NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

The NHPA provides heightened protection for designated National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) through Section 110(f) and the NHPA's implementing regulations (36 CFR 800.10). Specifically, the NHPA requires that Federal agencies shall, to the maximum extent possible, undertake planning and actions necessary to minimize harm to any NHL that may be directly and adversely affected by an undertaking.

Where the other criteria as listed in Section III.A are met, proposed undertakings that may affect a designated NHL may follow the Streamlined Review Process. Where preliminary planning activities indicate that a proposed undertaking has the potential to have an adverse effect on an NHL, prior to initiating a formal consultation process, the Superintendent will initiate an internal review process in accordance with NPS Management Policies to determine alternatives to avoid or minimize the adverse effects and to assess the possibility of impairment.

VI. INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES

In the event that historic properties are inadvertently encountered during an undertaking for which review has been previously conducted and completed under Section III or Section IV of this PA, or through other events such as erosion or animal activity, the Superintendent will notify the SHPO/THPO, Federally Recognized Indian Tribe(s), and or Native Hawaiian organization, as appropriate, within 48 hours, or as soon as reasonably possible. The Superintendent in consultation with the Section 106 Coordinator and the appropriate members of the CRM Team, will make reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on those historic properties in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, Federally recognized Indian Tribe (s), and/or Native Hawaiian organization (s), as appropriate. If human remains or other cultural material that may fall under the provisions of NAGPRA are present, the Superintendent will comply with NAGPRA and ARPA. The Superintendent will ensure that any human remains are left in situ, are not exposed, and remain protected while compliance with NAGPRA, ARPA, or other applicable federal, state, and/or local laws and procedures is undertaken.

VII. EMERGENCY ACTIONS

Emergencies are those actions deemed necessary by the Superintendent as an essential and immediate response to a disaster or emergency declared by the President, a tribal government, or the Governor of a State, or another immediate threat to life or property. Emergency actions are only those actions required to resolve the emergency at that time and they are limited to undertakings that will be started within thirty (30) days after the emergency has been declared. Such emergency actions will be consistent with the NPS Environmental Safeguards Plan for All-Hazards Emergencies and any other approved servicewide emergency response plans. The Superintendent will notify the SHPO/THPO within 24 hours of the declared emergency or as soon as conditions permit.

VIII. REVIEW AND MONITORING OF PA IMPLEMENTATION

The purpose of the PA review and monitoring process is to ensure NPS protection of historic properties in its stewardship. This is accomplished through the review of undertakings that were completed during the reporting period, review of programmed undertakings, review of implementation of the PA, and review of completion of training requirements.

A. Superintendents Biennial Review and Monitoring Meeting

In order to foster cooperative relations, each Superintendent will, at a minimum, invite consulting parties to a review meeting every two years (biennial), with the first meeting initiated within six months of the signing of this PA by all parties. If all parties agree that such a meeting is not necessary at that time, the meeting may be waived. However, Superintendents shall remain responsible for initiating biennial meetings in subsequent years. More frequent meetings may be appropriate based on specific park circumstances and therefore an alternative meeting schedule may be established, if mutually agreed upon by the parties.

1. Meetings may be conducted in any mutually agreeable location and/or format, including in-person, video conferencing or teleconferencing.
2. The primary invitees to each park's biennial review and monitoring meeting will include the applicable SHPO/THPO, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations with an interest in that park's properties. Superintendents may also consider inviting other interested parties, including Pacific Islanders, concessioners, lessees, friends groups, historic societies, or gateway communities, as appropriate.
3. Superintendents may instead choose to meet individually with some parties, particularly those that have strong interest in specific historic properties.
4. Attendance and meeting minutes will be recorded and distributed to all invited parties after the conclusion of the meeting.

5. Specific discussion items may include the following:
 - a. Any documentation pursuant to this PA.
 - b. Any inventories of historic properties developed in the previous two years, or opportunities for future inventory and research, as well as other reports and research results related to historic properties.
 - c. Programmed undertakings that are scheduled, or are likely to be scheduled, for the next two fiscal years.
 - d. Provisions of this PA as well as any project- or program-specific Memoranda of Agreement or Programmatic Agreements.
 - e. Training received by park staff during the reporting period and opportunities for cooperative training arrangements.
 - f. Names of and contact information for the Park Section 106 Coordinator and the CRM Team Members.

B. Superintendents Reporting to NPS Regional Directors

In order to inform park program review and potential ACHP evaluation of PA implementation, Superintendents will report biennially to Regional Directors on implementation of the PA. The Biennial Report shall include the streamlined review data prescribed in Section III B of this PA, training completed and basic data demonstrating compliance with the provisions of this PA as outlined in the guidance document for this agreement (Section LA.2). ACHP, SHPOs, or THPOs may request hard copies of biennial reports.

C. Park Section 106 Program Review by NPS Regional Directors, SHPOs, THPOs, and the ACHP

1. The Regional Director may, at his/her discretion, initiate a review of a park's implementation of this PA. The ACHP, either at its own discretion, or upon request of a Federally recognized Indian Tribe, SHPO/THPO, or Native Hawaiian organization, may at any time raise with the appropriate Regional Director any programmatic or project matters where they wish the Regional Director to review a Park Superintendent's Section 106 decisions. The Regional Director will consult with the ACHP, and the Regional Director shall provide a written response to the ACHP, and where applicable, the SHPO or THPO, that documents the outcome of the consultation and the resolution. The Regional Director has the option to suspend a park's use of this PA, and subsequently reinstate it as appropriate.
2. Documentation of NPS Section 106 reviews not already provided to SHPOs, THPOs, and the ACHP will be available for review by the ACHP and the appropriate SHPO/THPO upon request. Individual SHPOs/THPOs who wish to review this documentation are responsible for specifying scheduling, frequency, and types of undertakings of concern to them.

D. NPS Regional Directors Reporting to the Director of the NPS

Regional Directors will report biennially to the Director on implementation of this PA within his/her region. Each Regional Biennial Report will be submitted within six (6) months following receipt of Park Biennial Reports by the Regional Director as required in Section VIII.B of this PA. A hardcopy of the biennial reports will be sent to the ACHP and upon request from a SHPO or THPO.

IX. SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENTS

A. Upon execution of this PA, Superintendents are encouraged to evaluate their park's programs and discuss with SHPOs/THPOs, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or the ACHP ways to develop supplemental programmatic agreements for park undertakings that would otherwise require numerous individual requests for comments.

B. Development of programmatic agreements specific to a project, plan, or park may be negotiated between Superintendents and SHPOs/THPOs, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties where appropriate, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(b), and may be independent of or supplement this PA. Superintendents will provide an informational copy of all agreements to the Regional Section 106 Coordinator.

C. Memoranda of agreement developed to resolve adverse effects for specific projects shall be negotiated between Superintendents and SHPOs/THPOs, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or the ACHP, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(c), and shall be independent of this PA. Superintendents will provide an informational copy of all agreements to the Regional Section 106 Coordinator.

X. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

A. Should disputes arise, the Superintendent, SHPO/THPO, and/or the ACHP will consult with the objecting parties to resolve the objection. All work that is the subject of the dispute will stop until the dispute is resolved in accordance with the procedures in this section. If the dispute cannot be resolved, all documentation relevant to the dispute will be forwarded to the parties named above. If the SHPO/THPO objects to a Park Superintendent's decision, the information will be forwarded to the Regional Director. If the National Park Service objects to the SHPO/THPO's opinion, the information will be forwarded to the ACHP. If the Regional Director cannot resolve a SHPO/THPO objection, the Regional Director will forward to the ACHP relevant documentation not previously furnished to the ACHP and notify the Director of the dispute. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP will either:

1. Provide the Regional Director with a recommendation, with an information copy provided to the Director, which the Regional Director will take into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute; or
2. Notify the Regional Director that it will comment to the Director pursuant to the provisions of 36 CFR 800.7 and proceed to comment. Any ACHP comment provided in response to such a request will be taken into account by the NPS with reference to the subject of the dispute.

B. In the event the ACHP does not respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of all pertinent documentation, the Regional Director may proceed with his or her recommended resolution.

C. At the request of any individual, agency, or organization, the ACHP may provide the NPS with an advisory opinion regarding the substance of any finding, determination, or decision made in accordance with this PA or regarding the adequacy of the NPS' compliance with Section 106 and this PA.

XI. MONITORING AND TERMINATION

A. The NPS will convene a meeting of the signatories to this PA within two (2) years of execution of the PA and as needed thereafter, to review implementation of the terms of this PA and determine whether revisions or amendments are needed. Meetings may be conducted in any mutually agreeable location and/or format, including in-person, video conferencing, or teleconferencing. If revisions or amendments are needed, the parties will consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14.

B. This PA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. When major revisions are proposed to NPS policies that will affect the manner in which the NPS carries out its Section 106 responsibilities, the signatories shall consult to determine whether an amendment to this PA is needed. Any amendments will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

C. Any party to this PA may terminate it by providing ninety (90) days notice to the other parties, provided that the parties will consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. Termination by any Federally recognized Indian Tribe signatory will be limited to termination of this PA on the tribal lands of the subject tribe. In the event of termination, the NPS will comply with 36 CFR Part 800 with regard to individual undertakings otherwise covered by this PA.

XII. SEVERABILITY

A. If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase in this PA is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective, such decision shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the remaining portions of this PA.

B. If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase in this PA is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective, the signatories shall consult to determine whether an amendment to this PA is needed.

XIII. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT STATEMENT

The stipulations of this Agreement are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1341 (1998)). If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs NPS ability to implement the stipulations of this Agreement, NPS will consult in accordance with the dispute resolution, amendment or termination stipulations as specified in Sections X and XI of this PA.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY: 
CHAIRMAN

DATE: 11/14/08

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

BY: 
DIRECTOR

DATE: 11/14/08

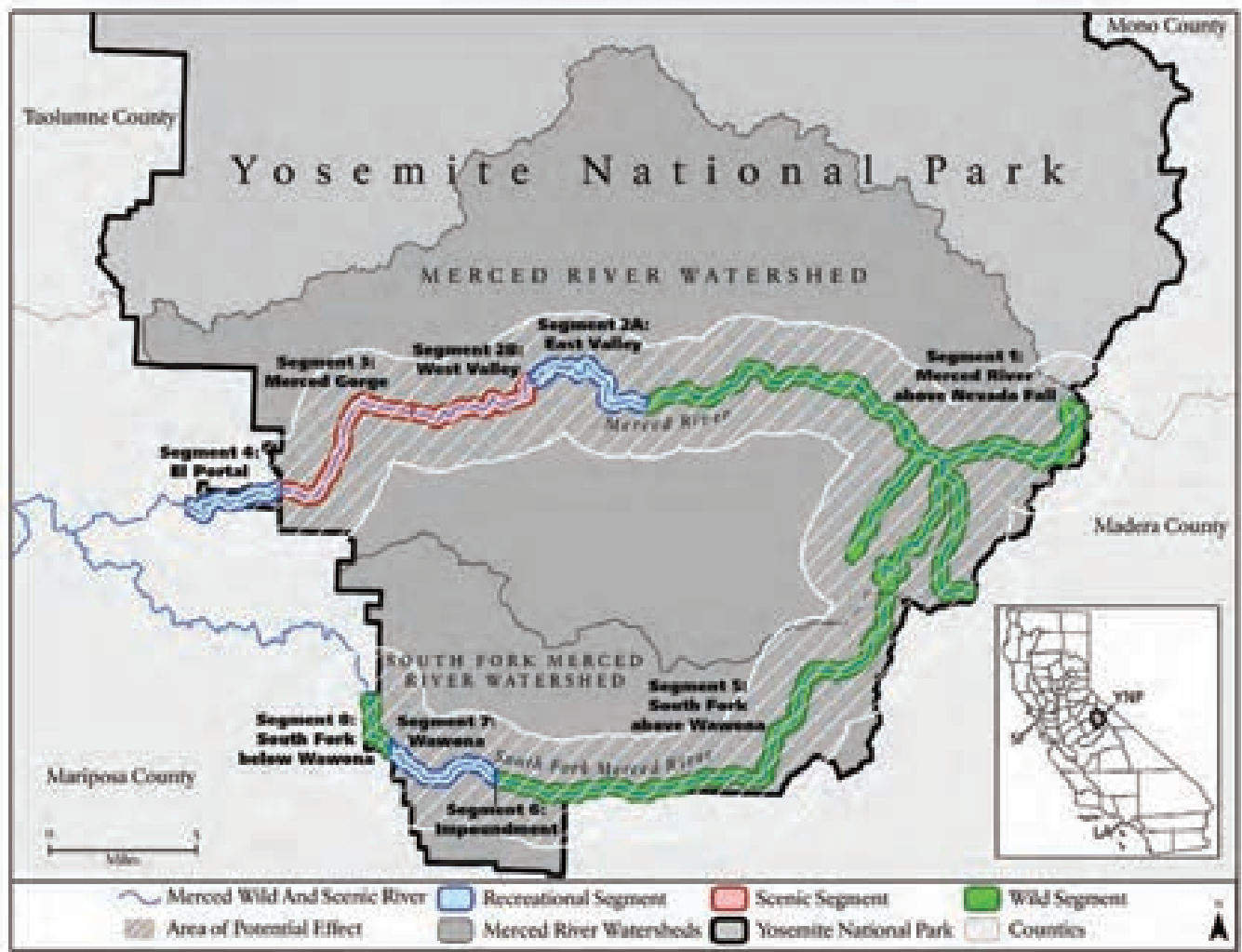
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

BY: 
PRESIDENT

DATE: 11-14-2008

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EXHIBIT 3 – MAP OF AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT



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EXHIBIT 4 – CATEGORY 1: NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECTS

TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
1	Ahwahnee Meadow, Cook's Meadow; The Ahwahnee Hotel NHL; Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H), 1920s	RES-2-069 RES-2-073 RES-2-083 RES-2-157 RES-2-091 RES-2-100 RES-2-144 RES-2-145	Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H)	Selectively clear foreground to maintain views from inside building and surroundings.	No adverse effect because actions are designed to improve historic settings and views.
2	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-075 RES-2-081 RES-2-097 RES-2-115 RES-2-118 RES-2-120 RES-2-123 RES-2-130 RES-2-131	Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H)	Selectively thin conifers (trees up to 60" in diameter) to maintain views from inside buildings.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
3	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-156	Conifer encroachment in meadows	Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
4	None	NONE	Re-introduce Declining Amphibian and Reptile Species	In accordance with NPS policies, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize the study the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
5	None	ONA-2-002	Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley Concessioner Stables.	Retain Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley to support Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and overflow parking for campgrounds. Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley. Kennel service remains. Retain associated housing (25 beds).	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.

APPENDIX I
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
6	Yosemite Valley Archeological site (CA-MRP-0825H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	ONA-2-007	Remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark at Lower Pines Campground.	Remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark, including the loop between sites 60-62 that is within the bed and banks of the river. Restore native plant communities.	No adverse effect to archeological district due to low-impact ecological restoration in vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-0825H). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
7	None	ONA-2-005 ONA-2-016	Construct 72 campsites at Upper and Lower River Campgrounds	Construct 72 campsites (30 walk-in and 10 auto campsites in Lower River Campground, and 30 walk-in sites and 2 group sites in Upper River Campground). The Lower Rivers Amphitheater will be retained, design plan for the Lower River Campground will incorporate a boating access point and commercial raft launch site, limited picnic and day-use parking opportunities will be accommodated, and restoration of the riparian buffer.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area. The 2006 Yosemite Valley Historic District NR lists the all campground loop roads and amphitheatres as non-contributing resource that post-date the period of significance.
8	None	REC-2-002	Interpretation of natural river processes	Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park's ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
9	Mist Trail, 1858	REC-2-003	Improve way-finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.	Provide appropriate signage and visual cues between the shuttle bus stop at Happy Isles, across the Happy Isles Bridge and to the John Muir Trailhead/Mist Trail.	No historic properties affected because the nature of the action would not affect the significance of the contributing resource (Mist Trail) as the first valley trail specifically constructed as a scenic route for visitors .
10	None	RES-1-001	Special-status plants affected by trails	Re-route trails out of sensitive habitats such as wetlands. New trail routes should avoid wetlands and special-status habitat.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
11	Merced Lake Ranger Station (Eligible 2004)	RES-1-002	Establish grazing capacity for the Merced Lake East Meadow near the Merced Lake Ranger Station Meadow.	Develop preliminary grazing capacities for the Merced Lake East Meadow of 58 grazing nights per year. When the meadow recovers, allow administrative grazing at established capacities. Monitor annually for five years, adapting use levels as needed.	No historic properties affected; establishing grazing capacities in the Merced Lake East Meadow will have no implications for the Merced Lake Ranger Station as an eligible historic property. .
12	Segment 1 archeological site (CA-MRP-0453).	RES-1-003	Remove informal trails and restore the Merced Lake Shore Meadow to natural conditions.	Remove informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	No adverse effect due to low-impact ecological restoration in vicinity of archeological resource (CA-MRP-0453).
13	None	RES-1-005	Triple Fork Peak: trails through meadows	Re-route the trail to upland where possible.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.

TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
14	Bridalveil Meadow	RES-2-010	Restore ephemeral riparian area on western edge of Bridalveil Meadow.	Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the head cut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address head cuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.	No historic properties affected as the action of riparian area restoration will not affect the iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery and will further the historic management of the meadow as a contributing resource.
15	Northside Drive, (1880s); Cook's Meadow; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-0056/61/196/298/299/300 /301, and CA-MRP-1816). ; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-011 RES-2-012	Remove abandoned infrastructure and informal shoulder parking on north of Cook's Meadow along Northside Drive.	Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species. Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action would not affect either contributing resource (Northside Drive nor Cooks Meadow) as Northside Drive would continue to create a framework of circulation around the Valley, on either side of the Merced River and Cook's Meadow would retain its iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery. No Adverse Effect to archeological sites (CA-MRP-0056/61/196/298/299/300/301, and CA-MRP-1816) as ground disturbance will be outside of site boundaries within the vicinity of the action. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
16	Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0825H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-022 RES-2-028	Remove campsites within 100-feet of ordinary highwater mark in Lower Pines and North Pines Campgrounds; establish river access points.	Remove all campsites and infrastructure within 100-foot of ordinary highwater mark. Restore 6.5 acres of riparian habitat. Designate river access point at North Pines campground. Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.	No adverse effect to archeological site CA-MRP-0825H due to minimal ground disturbance associated with revegetation or riverbanks, signage and fencing as needed. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
17	El Capitan Bridge; Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0311).	RES-2-026	Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points.	Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action will not affect the El Capitan Bridge's contribution to Yosemite Valley circulation. No Adverse Effect to due to minimal ground disturbance associated with revegetation or riverbanks, signage and fencing as needed.
18	None	RES-2-149	Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.

APPENDIX I
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
19	Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-0046/47/74, 0052/H, 0055/H, 0057, 0062, 0076, 0080, 0082/H, 0158/309, 0190/19, 0240/303, and 0902/H) ; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-032 RES-2-033 RES-2-034 RES-2-036 RES-2-037 RES-2-038 RES-2-039 RES-2-040 RES-2-041 RES-2-042 RES-2-043	Various Yosemite Valley protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0046/47/74, 0052/H, 0055/H, 0057, 0062, 0076, 0080, 0082/H, 0158/309, 0190/19, 0240/303, and 0902/H).	<p>CA-MRP-0046/47/74: Re-route stock trail and formal trail off archeological site, remove graffiti from rock art boulder.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0052/H: Reroute bridal path off of archeological site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0055/H: Remove informal trails that radiate from pullout and remove pull out near archeological site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0057: Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehabilitate informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ ranger monitoring of rock shelter.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0062: Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0076: Rehabilitate social trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0080: Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0082/H: Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/ outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0158/309: Rehabilitate informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/ education/outreach effort for climbers.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0190/19: Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0240/303: Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0902/H: Remove informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.</p>	<p>No Historic Properties Affected due to minimal ground disturbance associated with asphalt removal and restoring areas to natural conditions, removing informal trails and restoring roadside pullouts, removing campsite and bear box, rerouting foot trails, removing climbing bolts, and delineating trails to reduce off-trail travel.</p> <p>NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.</p>
20	Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee Bridge and Stoneman Bridges; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-052	Retain Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee and Stoneman Bridges; address localized hydrologic impacts.	Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee and Stoneman Bridges are retained. If mitigation measures fail to meet defined criteria for success, consideration of bridge removal would involve a public review process and additional environmental compliance. Mitigate effects to localized impacts to hydrological / geological processes through constructed solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and constructed log jams. Add culverts along Northside Drive to improve drainage.	No Historic Properties Affected due to retention of the contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided due to actions associated with addressing localized hydrologic impacts.

TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
21	None	RES-2-056	Address localized hydrologic impacts of the non-historic Happy Isles footbridge footings (bridge was removed post-1997 flood and abutments retained to protect gauging station that was relocated in 2010).	Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
22	Clark's Bridge, Happy Isles Vehicle Bridge; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-054 RES-2-058 RES-2-059	Address localized hydrologic impacts associated with Clark's Bridge and Happy Isles Vehicle Bridge.	Mitigate effects to localized impacts to hydrological / geological processes through constructed solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and constructed log jams.	No Historic Properties Affected due to retention of the contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
23	El Portal archeological sites (CA-MRP-0250/H and 0251/H)	RES-4-003 RES-4-004	Various El Portal protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0250/H and 0251/H)	Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads	No Historic Properties Affected due to minimal ground disturbance associated with removal of informal trails and non-essential roads.
24	None	RES-4-005	Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions	Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
25	None	RES-4-006	Develop standards for revetment construction and repair through the El Portal Administrative Site and provide Caltrans with recommendations.	Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.

APPENDIX I
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
26	Wawona archeological sites (CA-MRP-0374, 0008/H, 0168/0329/H, 173/372/H, 0171/172/254/516/H)	RES-7-001 RES-7-002 RES-7-003 RES-7-010 RES-7-012	Various Wawona protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0374, 0008/H, 0168/0329/H, 173/372/H, 0171/172/254/516/H)	CA-MRP-0374: Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road. CA-MRP-0008/H: Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Maintenance Yard. CA-MRP-0168/0329/H: Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site. CA-MRP-173/372/H: Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessioner off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds. CA-MRP-0171/172/254/516/H: Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	No Historic Properties Affected due to minimal ground disturbance associated with delineating trails and access roads, relocation and/or removal of campsites, development of site management plans, and removal of roadside pullouts.
27	Stoneman, Ahwahnee, Cook's. Leidig, Slaughterhouse, El Capitan, and Bridalveil Meadows; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H, 749, 77/H, 748/765/H, 1751H, 310, 1746H, 1196H, 305/H, 750H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-AS-002	Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails to natural conditions in Yosemite Valley.	Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails in Stoneman, Ahwahnee, Cook's. Leidig, Slaughterhouse, El Capitan, and Bridalveil Meadows and other areas adjacent to South and Northside Drives. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	No Adverse Effect to archeological resources due to minimal ground disturbance within the vicinity of sites resulting from filling ruts, decompacting soil, and planting native vegetation. No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resources as they would retain their iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
28	Northside Drive (1880s); El Capitan Meadow	RES-2-009	Remove informal trails through El Capitan Meadow and restore to natural conditions; formalize access points and viewing areas.	Remove all informal trails from the meadow that incise, promote habitat fragmentation, or are located in sensitive and frequently inundated areas, and restore to natural condition. Use restoration fencing along northern perimeter of meadow and formalize appropriate access points and viewing areas.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action would not affect either contributing resource (Northside Drive nor El Capitan Meadow) as Northside Drive would continue to create a framework of circulation around the Valley, on either side of the Merced River and El Capitan Meadow would retain its iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery.

TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
29	Leidig Meadow; Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-1771H) Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-013 RES-2-015	Remove informal trails through Leidig Meadow and replace section of bike path.	Remove informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation. Replace paved section of trail within the bed and banks of the river.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery. No Adverse Effect to archeological site (CA-MRP-1771H) due to minimal ground disturbance in the vicinity of the contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
30	Sentinel Meadow	RES-2-018	Formalize access in Sentinel Meadow to the west of existing boardwalk area.	Formalize access to the west of the existing boardwalk to accommodate use and reduce meadow trampling.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery.
31	Sentinel Meadow, Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road;	TRAN-2-013	Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action would not affect either contributing resource (Sentinel Meadow nor Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road) as the Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road (Sentinel Drive) would continue to contribute to a framework of circulation around the Valley, on either side of the Merced River and Sentinel Meadow would retain its iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery.
32	Stoneman Meadow	RES-2-153	Expand fenced area to protect Stoneman Meadow near Lower Pines Campground	Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery. MOVE TO CATEGORY 1?
33	El Capitan Meadow	TRAN-2-018	Construct formal El Capitan Meadow Shuttle Bus Stop	Construct a formal Shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery.
34	None	TRAN-2-019	Repurpose the Yosemite Village Sports Shop and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building).	Repurpose the non-historic Village Sport Shop for visitor orientation services (eliminate the existing commercial service); remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building) and restore to natural conditions. Create pathways leading from Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area to the Village Sport Shop building.	The 2006 Yosemite Valley Historic District NR lists the Bank Building and Village Store as non-contributing resource that post-date the period of significance.
35	None	TRAN-2-015	Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage.	Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage. Wilderness-related parking area is a former dump site that was not designed as a formal parking area. It is not delineated and undersized for demand.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area; archeological site CA-MRP-1541H was determined to be ineligible.

APPENDIX I
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
36	Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H); Yosemite Valley archeological site CA-MRP-0048.	RES-2-143	Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank between the Concessioner Stables and Happy Isles.	Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material with an excavator and skid steer, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed. Also, re-route stock use north along the road where they meet up on the Valley Loop Trail.	No Adverse Effect due to elimination of non-historic trail segment nor archeological site CA-MRP-0048 due to minimal ground disturbance from asphalt removal and restoring the area to natural conditions.
37	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	ONA-2-008	Remove 14 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities at North Pines Campground.	Remove 14 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities. Campsites in North Pines campground receive periodic flooding and are located in close proximity to the river.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
38	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-016	Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road in Royal Arches Meadow and restore to natural conditions.	Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species. Royal Arches Meadow contains tiles and pipes that cause meadow dewatering. A former road bed remains between the meadow and Tenaya Creek, impacting hydrology and vegetation; the adjacent riparian area contains thick conifer sapling cover.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
39	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-019	Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground.	Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the 1997-flood. Historically a floodplain/ meadow/riparian complex, the area has retained impacts of development including compacted soils, fill material over native soils, and invasive plant infestations.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
40	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-045	Restore traditionally used plant populations.	Threats to traditionally used plant populations include invasive species such as Himalayan Blackberry (<i>Rubus discolor</i>), drainage and hydrology impacts to meadows, encroachment of conifers in black oak habitat, and erosion and revetments that affect riparian vegetation.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
41	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-027 RES-2-060	Redesign Yosemite Valley Swinging Bridge Picnic Area and formalize access to river.	Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. . Redesign the picnic area in its current location to better accommodate visitor use levels at this picnic area; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
42	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-050	Remove the former Bridalveil Sewer Plant including piping on both sides of the river; restore to natural conditions.	Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants. Lasting impacts from the former Bridalveil sewer plant are still evident. Remaining underground infrastructure affects hydrology and fill material precludes recruitment of desirable native plants in black oak community, affecting the ethnographic ORV.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
43	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-061	Enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area	To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
44	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-062	Place eight constructed log jams in the river channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity.	Place eight constructed log jams in the river channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
45	El Portal Road (Eligible 1997)	RES-2-065	Formalize roadside parking and river access points between Pohono Bridge and Big Oak Flat Road/El Portal Road intersection.	Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pull-out that is not protective of resources. In the areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations.	No Adverse Effect to the El Portal Road as the contributing resource would still continue to hold the route, appearance, and compatibility with the landscape that attests to its visual and historic significance.

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EXHIBIT 5 – CATEGORY 2: ADVERSE EFFECTS

Category 2 Actions – Adverse Effect

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
1	Merced Lake High Sierra Camp (22 tents for guest and employee housing) (not evaluated); Segment 1 archeological site (CA-MRP-0453) (not evaluated)	ONA-1-003	Remove 11 of 22 Merced Lake High Sierra Camp canvas tents.	Retain the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp, removing 11 of the 22 historic canvas tents for a capacity of 42 beds. Replace the flush toilets with composting toilet. Retain tent pads in situ of those 11 canvas tents that are removed and retain the configuration of the remaining 11 historic canvas tents (possibly remove every other tent to maintain the “u” shape of the camp).	Adverse effect due to removal of 11 historic tent cabins. Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effect to be determined for archeological resources (CA-MRP-0453) that may result from ground disturbance.
2	Concessioner Headquarters Building, (1937-1939); Curry Garage (Concessioner Garage)(1920); Yosemite Valley archeological site complex (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H); Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building (1935); and Yosemite Valley Utility Area Equipment Sheds (buildings 516, 518, and 519).	FAC-2-001 FAC-2-002 FAC-013	Removal of Concessioner Headquarters Building and relocate function to Concessioner Warehouse outside of river corridor. Removal of Concessioner Garage; relocation of function to Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building and NPS Maintenance Area.	The Concessioner Headquarters Building is demolished. Essential functions in-filled into the mezzanine of the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse Building behind Valley Visitor Center. The concessioner garage service is relocated to the Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building, outside of the river corridor. The building is demolished, and the Yosemite Village Day-Use Parking Area parking is expanded into the previous footprint. Visitor vehicle services are expanded in El Portal and Wawona service stations. Construct a new NPS maintenance building within the maintenance area.	Adverse effect due to demolition of contributing resources. Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from major ground disturbance in vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H site complex) and historic districts due to construction of new building and retrofit of contributing resource. The 2006 Yosemite Valley Historic District NR lists the Concessioner Warehouse as a non-contributing resource that post-dates the period of significance.
3	Northside Drive (1880s); Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-1816).	TRAN-2-001 TRAN-2-020	Redesign of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area, re-routing Northside Drive south of parking area.	Re-route Northside Drive to the south of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area and construct a traffic circle at Northside Drive/Village Drive to address traffic congestion and pedestrian/vehicle conflicts. Consolidate parking to the north of the road and provide walkways leading to Yosemite Village separating vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Add a three-way intersection at Sentinel Drive and the entrance to the parking area to improve traffic flow and alleviate congestion. All redevelopment will be 150 feet away from the ordinary highwater mark.	Adverse effects to Northside Drive and Sentinel Drives due to re-routing, changing location of intersections and construction of round-about. Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from ground disturbance within the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-1816).
4	Yosemite Valley archeological site complex (CA-MRP-0056/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	FAC-2-017	Replace Lost Arrow Temporary Employee Housing with permanent dormitory.	Replace temporary employee housing facilities with permanent housing facilities for 87 additional beds.	Adverse effect to scientific data potential that may result from new construction within boundary of archeological site (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H site complex). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

APPENDIX I
PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT

Category 2 Actions – Adverse Effect

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
5	Superintendent's House (Residence 1) (1911/1929) and Garage; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	FAC-2-018 RES-2-150	Remove Superintendent's House (Residence 1) and Garage and restore area to natural conditions.	Superintendent's House and Garage (Residence 1), is demolished and the area restored to natural conditions.	Adverse effect due to demolition of a contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
6	73 Camp Curry Employee Canvas Cabins (Boys Town Tent Cabins); Curry Orchard Parking Area; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	ONA-2-021 TRAN-2-007	Remove 23 historic canvas tent cabins and construct 52 cabin with-bath units in Boys Town. Redesign and formalized the Curry Orchard parking area to accommodate 415 parking spaces.	Total would be 482 guest units, including: 301 tents in Curry Village retained; at Boys Town retain 50 historic canvas tent cabins and 14 non-historic hard-sided cabins-without-bath; construct 52 new with bath cabins (within existing development footprint at Boys Town); 18 units at Stoneman House retained; and 47 cabin-with-bath units in Curry Village retained. The Curry Orchard Parking area would be formalized to have 415 parking spaces.	Adverse effect due to removal of 23 contributing resources. Assessment of effect to be determined for new development within the Camp Curry and Yosemite Valley Historic Districts. Assessment of effects to be determined for historic district that may result from redesign of the orchard parking area. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
7	Gauging Station at Pohono Bridge (1916)	RES-2-057	Remove Pohono Bridge gauging station out of the ordinary highwater mark; relocate north of the river.	Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas. The antiquated gauging station infrastructure within the bed and banks of the river is unnecessary with current technology and can be removed.	Adverse effect due to removal of a contributing resource
8	Merced Canyon Travel Corridor (CCC camp)	RES-3-001	Remove abandoned infrastructure at the Cascades picnic area	Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	Adverse effect due to substantial ecological restoration and removal of contributor resources.
9	Wawona archeological sites (CA-MRP-168/329/H, 1366/H, 0007, 1365H, P-22-296, 331, 810, 171/172/254/516/H, 217/H, and CA-MRP-645).	RES-7-006 RES-7-007	Construct pump station and utility corridor connecting the Wawona Campground to the Wawona Wastewater Treatment Plant. Relocation of RV dump station from Wawona Store area to Wawona Campground.	Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant. Relocate the RV dump station, currently located near the Wawona Store Area to the Wawona Campground. Design and construct RV dump station near the campground entrance.	Adverse effect to scientific data potential due to trenching within the boundaries and within the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-168/329/H, 1366/H, 0007, 1365H, P-22-296, 331, 810, 171/172/254/516/H, 217/H, and CA-MRP-645).

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APPENDIX J

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT FOR SITE-SPECIFIC ACTIONS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Park Service has developed the *Merced Wild and Scenic River Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement*, which is intended to guide the management of the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor within the boundaries of Yosemite National Park and the El Portal Administrative Site. The plan and its environmental impact statement, which evaluates potential impacts of a range of alternatives, are referred to collectively as the Merced River Plan undertaking. The Merced River Plan undertaking directs the protection of the river's free-flowing condition and the values that make it worthy of designation and will:

- Establish the boundaries, segment classifications (as wild, scenic, or recreational) of the Merced Wild and Scenic River, and provide a clear process for protection of the river's free-flowing condition in keeping with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA) Section 7.
- Refine descriptions of the river's *outstandingly remarkable values* (ORVs), which are the unique, rare, or exemplary river-related characteristics that make the river eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and document the conditions of these ORVs, water quality, and free-flowing condition of the river.
- Identify management objectives for the river, and specific actions and/or programs that will be implemented to achieve the objectives and commit to a program of ongoing studies and monitoring to ensure that river values are protected and enhanced over the life of the plan.
- Establish a user-capacity program that addresses the kinds and amounts of public use that the river corridor can sustain while protecting and enhancing the river's outstandingly remarkable values.
- Fulfill the specific direction of the 1987 legislation designating the Merced River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System (16 U.S.C. Section 1274 (a)(62)(A)) and make appropriate revisions to the park's 1980 *General Management Plan*.

The Merced Wild and Scenic River Draft Comprehensive Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (Draft Merced River Plan/EIS) was published and distributed for a 112-day public review beginning January 8, 2013 and ending April 30, 2013. This document analyzed six alternatives. Alternative 1 (No Action) would continue current management and trends in the condition of river values. Alternatives 2-6 would protect and enhance river values, implement a visitor use and user capacity management program, and call for a suit of actions related to land use and development. The action alternatives vary primarily in the degree of restoration and the amount of visitor use that could be accommodated by the commensurate level of facilities and services necessary to protect river values.

The guiding principles of Alternative 5 (preferred) as proposed in the Final Merced River Plan/EIS would include essential ecological restoration within 100 feet of the river and in meadow and riparian areas, necessary cultural resource protection and enhancement, accommodation of a daily visitation level in Yosemite Valley that would be similar to those observed in recent years, and relocates a select number of facilities and services outside the river corridor.

Specific actions called for in Alternative 5 would:

- Restore 189 acres of meadow and riparian habitat.
- Significantly increase the campsite inventory in all river segments (+36%) and in Yosemite Valley (+37%).
- Minimally increase available lodging in all river segments (3%) and in Yosemite Valley (+5%).
- Increase day-use parking spaces in Yosemite Valley (+8).
- Reduce some commercial services and relocate others outside the river corridor.
- Make significant changes to the traffic circulation pattern in Yosemite Valley to accommodate ecological restoration goals and reduce traffic congestion.
- Accommodate approximately 20,100 visitors per day in East Yosemite Valley.
- Continue to manage overnight-use capacity through Wilderness permits and reservation systems for lodging and camping.
- Manage day-use capacity for East Yosemite Valley through intentional traffic diversions and monitoring.

There are many actions proposed in the plan that would improve conditions for historic properties associated with river-related/river-dependent, rare, unique and exemplary outstandingly remarkable values (see Chapter 5). However, some actions proposed in the Merced River Plan undertaking would result in unavoidable adverse effects that would need to be minimized or mitigated. The final preferred alternative would result in adverse effects due to the following types of actions:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines
- Demolition or relocation of a property from its historic location
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of a property's historic features; [36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(2)]

36 CFR PART 800.3 INITIATION OF THE SECTION 106 PROCESS (STEP 1 OF 4)

Project Purpose and Need

The purpose of the Merced River Plan undertaking is to preserve the river in free-flowing condition, and to protect the water quality and outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs) that make the river worthy of designation, for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. In accordance with WSRA, “the plan shall address resource protection, development of lands and facilities, user capacities, and other management practices necessary or desirable to achieve the purposes of this Act” (WSRA Section 3(d)). The Final Merced River Plan/EIS will fulfill the specific direction of the 1987 legislation designating the river as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System (16 U.S.C. Section 1274 (a)(62)(A)) and will make appropriate revisions to the 1980 *Yosemite General Management Plan*.

Definition of the Undertaking

The Merced River Plan undertaking is presented as Alternative 5: Enhanced Visitor Experience and Essential River Bank Restoration (agency-preferred) in the Final Merced River Plan /EIS. The undertaking addresses protection and enhancement of river values, visitor use and user capacity management, and land use and development within the river corridor. A substantial portion of these actions are common to all action alternatives and are directly related to river values. Many actions in Merced River Plan undertaking affirm the retention of existing infrastructure (buildings, structures, and sites), visitor and commercial services, and administrative functions that are not evaluated in the Section 106 Report. However, a complete list of actions for Alternative 5 can be found in Appendix K of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS.

Relevant actions of the Merced River Plan undertaking that have the potential to affect historic properties (individual and districts) are presented in three categories for the assessment of effects. Category 1 actions are those that will either result in “No Adverse Effects” or “No Historic Properties Affected;” Category 2 actions are those that will likely result in “Adverse Effects;” and Category 3 actions require “Identification, Evaluation, and/or Assessment of Effect to be Determined.”

The National Park Service in consultation with the SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, the NTHP, and the HBF are in the process of developing a programmatic agreement that will outline the process for consultation for each category of actions as they are implemented over the coming decades.

Public and Consulting Party Participation

The NPS has taken advantage of various opportunities for public participation in the Section 106 process, all of which have corresponded with general public outreach for the plan. Public comment regarding historic properties has ranged from management of specific contributing resources such as the historic bridges in Yosemite Valley, to general cultural resource management approaches regarding identification, protection, and consultation with stakeholders.

The public also commented on identification and management of the wild and scenic river’s cultural outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs). Management of these values is required under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and does not necessarily parallel the identification and management of historic properties under the NHPA. These public involvement steps are highlighted below in chronological order.

2009 Summer/Fall/Winter: Initiation of the Section 106 Process

Initiation of the Section 106 process occurred concurrently with the workshops held during the public scoping period. A series of 18 public workshops were held, each of which included presentations on the scope, history, and purpose of the plan. Participants were asked questions about what they valued and what they wanted to see protected in the river corridor, and what, if anything, should be changed. The NPS received the following input regarding cultural resources:

- The Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan should identify goals, measurable objectives, and management prescriptions that explain specifically how the agency will define, protect, and enhance the Cultural ORV.
- The Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan should provide for the protection of all historic structures and buildings, including the Yosemite Valley bridges.
- The NPS should promote the diverse heritage of Yosemite National Park by providing interpretive experiences, and access to historic resources and facilities.
- The Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan should call for the removal and ecological restoration of the area known as Superintendent's Residence (Residence 1).
- The NPS should protect and enhance the historic orchards of Yosemite Valley.
- The Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan should protect and enhance the cultural connections reflected by the continuum of use by American Indian peoples, especially the tangible resources that reflect ancestral heritage (e.g., archeological sites).
- The NPS should not remove the abandoned sewage treatment plant at El Portal to protect the prehistoric burials in the area.
- The NPS should conduct consultation with traditionally-associated American Indian peoples who are lineal descendants. Furthermore, the NPS should analyze and resolve the Paiute and Miwok lineal descendent concerns before defining the Cultural ORV.
- The Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan should protect and enhance traditional cultural resources including archeological sites, scenic resources, and natural resources with traditional cultural uses.

2011 Fall: Alternatives Development Workshops

This series of five workshops provided an opportunity to solicit early public input on the options the NPS considered to protect river values, or to address user capacity or land-use management for the Merced River Plan. The NPS received the following comments regarding cultural resources:

- The NPS should develop education programs focused on cultural history and stewardship to protect and enhance the cultural ORVs and provide opportunities for people to develop connections with the river and its values.
- The NPS should incorporate historic orchard management into the action alternatives.
- The NPS should consider alternatives to removing the historic Sugar Pine and Ahwahnee Bridges.
- The NPS should protect and enhance Camp A.E. Wood (an archeological resource contributing to the eligible Wawona Archeological District) by restoring and interpreting the arboretum.
- The NPS should protect archeological resources by removing infrastructure and visitor uses from sensitive areas.
- The NPS should collaborate with culturally-associated American Indian people to protect and enhance prehistoric and ethnographic resources.

2012 Spring: Preliminary Alternatives Concepts Workshops

These workshops, site visits, and webinars presented an initial range of preliminary alternative concepts for consideration by the public, stakeholders, and internal and external partners. The information provided to the public described the process for developing and refining user capacities for the Merced River corridor. The NPS received the following comments regarding cultural resources:

- The NPS should retain the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp because it is a significant historic resource.
- The NPS should not remove the historic bridges because of their important value as historic resources. If the bridges must be removed, the NPS should relocate them to an area where they will not adversely affect other river values.
- The NPS should not remove the historic bridges because their removal would cause additional traffic problems on Yosemite Valley roads.
- The NPS should not remove the historic bridges as they provide opportunities for scenic viewing that is protective of other river values.
- The NPS should identify additional cultural ORVs, including historically-significant buildings relating to inn keeping and hospitality, history of modern rock climbing, and history of concession services in Yosemite.
- The NPS should resolve questions about traditionally associated American Indian people in order to better understand claims to ancestral homelands and ongoing cultural connections with Yosemite.
- The NPS should protect and enhance American Indian values.

2013 Winter: Public Release of the Merced Wild and Scenic River Draft Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement

Beginning with release of the draft plan and continuing through the comment period, the NPS conducted a series of presentations and listening sessions. The information provided to the public described the process for developing the range of alternatives, and the major differences between each alternative. Chapter 9 of the draft plan included NEPA and NHPA analyses for each alternative. Additionally, Appendix J presented the NHPA assessment of adverse effects of the draft preferred alternative by historic property. The NPS received the following comments regarding cultural resources:

- The NPS should implement a conservative approach to analysis of cultural resources until site-specific plan design and resource evaluations can be completed.
- The NPS should evaluate the system of High Sierra Camps for National Register eligibility, in addition to the existing site-specific evaluations.
- The NPS should retain historic bridges (i.e. Sugar Pine Bridge) in order to meet obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act.
- The NPS should remove the historic bridges in order to restore the valley to a more natural setting.
- The NPS should preserve historic integrity associated with the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp in order to meet obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act.
- The NPS should retain and rehabilitate the Superintendent's House and Garage (Residence 1) in place.
- The NPS should remove the Superintendent's House and Garage (Residence 1) rather than relocate it to the NPS housing area.
- The NPS should retain the ice rink as a historic resource.

- The NPS should consider alternatives to demolition of historic buildings, such as relocation or rehabilitation, to preserve historic resources and avoid impacts associated with constructing new buildings.
- The NPS should implement preservation of historic resources as a means of providing jobs.
- The NPS should retain its historic structures because their removal is not required under WSRA.
- The NPS should conduct archeological testing to inform design of the new Wawona Fire Station and other proposed ground-disturbing actions near the Wawona General Store.
- The NPS should have a Native American Monitor on site when any ground-disturbing activities in the Merced River Corridor are located near pre-historic sites.
- The NPS should not construct the proposed Yosemite Lodge/Lower Yosemite Fall pedestrian underpass because it could affect culturally-significant resources.

2007-2013: Consultation with State Historic Preservation Office, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Historic Bridge Foundation (Consulting Parties)

Since 2007, the National Park Service has been in consultation with the consulting parties through site visits, meetings, webinars and teleconferences, and over 40 correspondences. The table below summarizes the chronology and types of consultation pursued for the Merced River planning process.

TABLE J-1: SUMMARY OF NHPA CONSULTATION FOR THE FINAL MERCED RIVER PLAN /EIS

Date	Communication	Contact	Event
July 6, 2007	Letter	Tribes	NPS initiated consultation with the park’s seven traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups in accordance with Stipulation V.C. of the 1999 Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service at Yosemite, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regarding Planning, Design, Construction, Operations and Maintenance, Yosemite National Park, California (1999 PA).
March-June 2007	Scoping	Public	Initial public scoping; 3 public meetings held
June 7, 2007	Letter	SHPO	NPS initiated consultation with SHPO in accordance with Stipulation VI of the 1999 PA.
July 5, 2007	Letter	SHPO	SHPO acknowledged the park’s plan to coordinate the NHPA compliance with NEPA.
May 2008	Letter	ACHP	NPS initiated consultation with Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) per the 1999 PA.
June 2009	Scoping	Public	Public scoping re-opened; 18 workshops and solicitation of public input
December 2009	Letter	Tribes	Invitation to participate in the development of the Merced River Plan; announced the completion of a formal settlement agreement in the lawsuits concerning the Merced River Plan
Summer 2010	Outreach Meetings Workshops	Public Tribes	Presentation of the <i>Outstandingly Remarkable Values Report for the Merced Wild and Scenic River</i> ; 7 workshops and solicitation of public input
May 5, 2011	Transmittal for review and comment	Tribes	Transmittal of the <i>Draft Baseline Conditions Report for the Merced Wild and Scenic River</i>
September 29, 2011	Transmittal for review and comment	Tribes	Transmittal of <i>2011 Baseline Documentation of Archeological Sites in Yosemite Valley, Wawona, and El Portal in Support of the Merced Wild and Scenic River Plan, Yosemite National Park, California</i>

TABLE J-1: SUMMARY OF NHPA CONSULTATION FOR THE FINAL MERCED RIVER PLAN /EIS

Date	Communication	Contact	Event
November 27, 2011	Outreach Meetings Workshops Transmittal for review and comment	Public Tribes	Transmittal of <i>Merced Wild and Scenic Planning Workbook</i> ; 5 workshops and solicitation of public input
April 17, 2012	Outreach Workshops Transmittal for review and comment	Public Consulting Parties	Transmittal and presentation of <i>Merced Wild and Scenic River Preliminary Alternative Concepts Workbook</i> and invitation to participate in public comment period
Undated 2012	Comment Letter	American Indian Council of Mariposa County	The NPS received comments on <i>Merced Wild and Scenic River Preliminary Alternative Concepts Workbook</i> , including an attachment with general and specific comments.
June 13, 2012 and July 11, 2012	Meetings	SHPO	SHPO requested that the park consult under the standard review process under 36 CFR Part 800. Discussion of Section 106 planned approach
July 17, 2012	Tribal Site Visit	Tribes	Transportation elements of alternatives explored in <i>Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i> ; site visit to key parking areas and congested intersections in Yosemite Valley
August 2012	Letter	ACHP	Following a request from the ACHP, the NPS formally initiated consultation with the council per 36 CFR Part 800.2(b).
July 13, 2012	All Tribes Meeting	Tribes	10 th Annual All Tribes Meeting in Lee Vining, CA; discussed Tribal Access, the Ethnographic ORV, Wahhoga in the context of the river corridor, potential restoration actions, potential new or redevelopment actions, the Old Wastewater Treatment Plant in El Portal, administrative use, and the project schedule
August 14, 2012	Tribal Site Visit	Tribes	Employee housing elements of the alternatives explored in the <i>Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i> ; site visit to key locations where new or in-fill development employee housing would be constructed in El Portal; discussed the above ground infrastructure associated with the Old Wastewater Treatment Plant
August 23, 2012	Letter	NTHP	Following a request from the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP), NPS formally initiated consultation with the NTHP consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.2(a)(4).
August 24, 2012	Letter	SHPO	NPS agreed with SHPO request to consult under standard review process (36 CFR Part 800) in lieu of using the park's programmatic agreement. Additionally, this letter sought concurrence on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and the identification of historic properties affected.
August 28, 2012	Letter	HBF	Following a request from the Historic Bridge Foundation (HBF), NPS formally initiated consultation with HBF consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.2(a) (4).
November 7, 2012	Tribal Site Visit	Tribes	Camping, Lodging and Employee Housing elements of the alternatives explored in the <i>Draft Merced River Plan / EIS</i> ; site visit to key locations in Curry Village, Huff House area, and east Yosemite Valley campgrounds
November 2012	Email	SHPO ACHP NTHP HBF	NPS shared the most recent draft of the Historic Resources Outstandingly Remarkable Value for Yosemite Valley and Wawona
January 2013	Letter	Tribes	Transmittal stating that, beginning with the transmission of the <i>Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i> , consultation with the tribes will proceed consistent with the standard review process under 36 CFR Part 800.
January 2013	Transmittal for review and comment	Signatory and Consulting Parties*	NPS provides the <i>Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i> to signatory and consulting parties (tribes, SHPO, ACHP, NTHP, HBF)

TABLE J-1: SUMMARY OF NHPA CONSULTATION FOR THE FINAL MERCED RIVER PLAN /EIS

Date	Communication	Contact	Event
February 11, 2013 and March 12, 2013	Meetings	Tribes	Review components of the <i>Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i> and major actions of the Draft Preferred Alternative; Discuss potential for adverse effects to historic properties
March 26, 2013 and April 2, 2013	Site Visits	Tribes	Review components of the <i>Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i> and major actions of the Draft Preferred Alternative; Discuss potential for adverse effects to historic properties in Yosemite Valley and Wawona (respectively)
April-May 2013	Letters	Signatory and Consulting Parties	Received comment letters on the <i>Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i> : 4/8/2013 and 4/30/2013: Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians 4/30/2013: ACHP 4/30/2013: NTHP 5/16/2013: HBF 5/22/2013: American Indian Council of Mariposa County 5/28/2013: SHPO
March-May 2013	Meeting, Webinar and Conference Calls	Signatory and Consulting Parties	Developed mutual understanding of the undertaking, discussed eligible and potentially-eligible historic properties, discussed possible options to avoid or minimize adverse effects for select actions; reported out on public comments related to historic properties; discussed other needs for Sec 106 consultation, discussed specific recommendations for the ORVs and foundational elements of the plan <i>3/20 – Kick-off meeting</i> <i>3/27 – Follow Up of Kick-off</i> <i>4/3 – Curry Village, Village Parking, Fort Yosemite, 106 Process</i> <i>4/10 – Yosemite Lodge, Camp 4, 106 Process</i> <i>4/15 – East Valley Hydrology</i> <i>4/17 – Residence 1, Housekeeping, Appendix J, El Portal</i> <i>4/24 – Wawona, 106 Process, Sec 106 Report</i> <i>5/8 – 106 Process and update for new ACHP representative</i> <i>6/5 – Schedule Updates</i>
September 2013	Transmittal for review and comment	Signatory and Consulting Parties	<i>Section 106 Report – NHPA Assessment of Adverse Effects for the Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i>
September-October 2013	Webinar and Conference Calls	Signatory and Consulting Parties	Discussed options to address avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of adverse effects and phased application of criteria of adverse effects 9/12 – Section 106 Report 9/19 – Changes between DEIS and FEIS 9/25 – Rationale for specific changes, Sugar Pine Bridge 10/23– Process PA structure and 106 Report 10/30– PA content for actions resulting in no adverse effects and no historic properties affected 11/6 – PA content for actions resulting in phased application of criteria of adverse effects to the built environment 11/13 – PA content for actions resulting in phased application of criteria of adverse effects to archeology and traditional cultural resources
Fall 2013	Meeting	Tribes	Discuss changes to preferred alternative and rationale; Discuss options to address avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of adverse effects and phased application of criteria of adverse effects; Address PA content for actions resulting in adverse effects to historic properties of religious or cultural value
September-December 2013	Transmittal for review and comment	Signatory and Consulting Parties	<i>Draft Plan-Specific Programmatic Agreement</i>

September-November 2013: Draft and Final Section 106 Report (revised Appendix J) Transmitted to Consulting Parties for 30-day Review and Comment on Findings

This document represents a revised comprehensive assessment of adverse effects resulting from the actions

called for in the draft preferred alternative. It includes additional documentation requested by SHPO and ACHP and satisfies the documentation standards per 36 CFR Part 800.11.

September–December 2013: Draft Plan-Specific Programmatic Agreement Transmitted to Consulting Parties for Review and Comment

The consulting parties have made progress on developing the programmatic agreement for the plan in concert with preparation of this report and refinement of the Final Merced River Plan / EIS. The National Park Service has shared in confidence with the consulting parties the changes between draft and final preferred alternative to assist with assessment of effects determinations and development of consultation commitments for plan implementation.

2014: Public Release of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS and Plan-Specific Programmatic Agreement

The Final Merced River Plan/EIS contains final alternatives, NEPA impact analysis, and NHPA assessment of adverse effects. This appendix (Appendix J) reflects changes to the final preferred alternative. A draft programmatic agreement is included as Appendix I and will be finalized with the consulting parties during the 30-day No Action Period prior to the signing of the Record of Decision.

Identification of Consulting Parties

Planning for the Merced Wild and Scenic River has been carried out in consultation with state, federal, and local agencies; and tribes and groups associated with the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor. Consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.3(b) and 36 CFR Part 800.8, the review process for Section 106 of the NHPA is conducted in coordination with the NEPA review process for the Draft Merced River Plan/EIS.

Traditionally-Associated American Indian Tribes and Groups

The Yosemite National Park American Indian Consultation Program facilitates regulatory compliance with statutes, executive orders, policies, and guidance related to American Indian resources, issues, and concerns. The NPS consults with both federally-recognized and federally non-recognized American Indian tribes and groups with ancestral connections to Yosemite National Park lands and resources throughout the development and implementation of the Merced River Plan.

Yosemite National Park currently maintains consultative relationships with seven American Indian tribes and groups, including five federally-recognized American Indian tribes (Bridgeport Indian Colony, Bishop Paiute Tribe, North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California, Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians, and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians), and two federally non-recognized American Indian groups (American Indian Council of Mariposa County, Inc. [also known as the Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation] and the Mono Lake Kutzadikaa). Consultation with federally-recognized American Indian tribes takes place on a government-to-government basis.

In December 2009, Yosemite requested tribal participation in development of the Merced River Plan. The NPS formally requested information from traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups for the protection of traditional cultural resources and historic properties with traditional cultural or religious significance. The NPS will continue to consult with traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups about proposed NPS plans and actions that have the potential to affect the treatment, use, and access to cultural

and natural resources with religious or cultural significance. Tribal consultation included regularly scheduled and special meetings, as well as tribal site visits. Comments received from traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups have been considered throughout the planning process.

Received through letters, consultation meetings, site visits, and conference calls, comments from the American Indian tribes and groups are summarized as follows:

- The preferred alternative will create a new development footprint in Yosemite. Restoration does not solve problems if new development takes place elsewhere as a result.
- Avoid impacts to traditional-use areas, archeological resources, and natural resources. Avoid ground-disturbing activities whenever possible.
- Ensure continued access for traditionally-associated American Indians for the practice of traditional cultural activities.
- The proposed pedestrian underpass at Yosemite Lodge would potentially disturb a highly-sensitive and culturally-significant area. The entire Lower Yosemite Falls area should be protected from any further development and ground disturbance.
- The Old El Portal Waste Water Treatment Plant site should be protected from further development and increased visitation. Any plans for the site should be developed in consultation with the traditionally-associated tribes and groups.
- There is concern that the park is putting visitors' experiences over protection of tribal resources and the cultural heritage of traditionally-associated American Indians.

California State Historic Preservation Officer

The California State Office of Historic Preservation is responsible for administering federal- and state-mandated historic preservation programs to protect California's irreplaceable archeological and historical resources. Consultation takes place under the direction of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), a gubernatorial appointee. The NPS initiated consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office regarding the *Merced River Plan/EIS* in June 2007. This initial consultation was undertaken in keeping with the stipulations of the *1999 Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service at Yosemite, the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Regarding Planning, Design, Construction, Operations, and Maintenance, Yosemite National Park, California (1999 PA)*. Further consultation with the SHPO in June, July, and August of 2012, determined that the standard four-step process outlined in 36 CFR Part 800 would be a more appropriate consultation process for this complex planning effort, in addition to a 2014 sunset date for the 1999 PA. The NPS will serve as the lead agency on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for consultation with the SHPO.

Comments from the SHPO regarding the Merced River Plan and its NHPA consultation process are summarized as follows:

- The NPS should prepare, for all consulting parties, a standard Section 106 consultation package meeting the documentation standards of 36 CFR Part 800.11.
- The SHPO appreciates the inclusivity of most of the cultural ORVs, such as the inclusion of the entire Yosemite Valley Archeological District (YVAD) in ORV 9.
- The entire Yosemite Valley Historic District should be part of ORV 10, which would presumably result in greater protection of historic properties (and Cultural ORVs) under WSRA, NEPA, and NHPA Section 106.
- Historic structure condition assessments are not an effective measure of the health of cultural ORVs.

Instead, the NPS should consider a metric that acknowledges both a resource's historic integrity and its physical condition.

- 'What the NPS has defined as "localized" adverse effects are still considered adverse effects, under both WSRA and Section 106, and avoiding adverse effects should be the NPS' preferred management strategy for historic properties.
- The proposed relocation of the Superintendent's House (Residence 1) would be an adverse effect on the entire Cultural ORV 10 given the prominence and rarity of the resource, as would the proposed removal of Sugar Pine Bridge. These two examples demonstrate that the definition of "adverse effects" under WSRA and the "indicators" that trigger management action are not sufficient to protect and enhance the cultural ORVs.
- NPS should consider retaining the Superintendent's House (Residence 1) in place, and raising it above the flood level, in lieu of relocation.
- The NPS should discuss, with consulting parties, measures to avoid and/or minimize adverse effects before seeking to consult on mitigation measures to be included in the Programmatic Agreement.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an independent federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of the nation's historic resources and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. This agency administers the NHPA's Section 106 review process and works with federal agencies to help improve how they consider historic preservation values in their programs. For purposes of advising and improving agencies' actions under Section 106, the ACHP will, at times, elect to participate in controversial or precedent-setting consultation. It is under these criteria that the ACHP has elected to participate in the MRP Section 106 consultations.

Yosemite initiated consultation with ACHP in May 2008 by notifying the agency that the park intended to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to comply with NHPA's Section 106. At the time the ACHP did not indicate that they would consult on this undertaking. Through outreach efforts in 2012 it was evident that the complex set of actions in the plan would involve potential for adverse effects to prominent historic properties attracting attention and controversy among the public. The ACHP responded in a letter dated August 28, 2012, in which they notified the NPS that they would participate in the Section 106 review process in accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(b)(1). Their decision to participate is based on Appendix A to 36 CFR Part 800, the *Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual Section 106 Cases*, which include cases where agency actions may have substantial impacts on important historic properties (criterion 1), or undertakings that invoke important questions of policy or interpretation (criterion 2). The ACHP's letter noted both criteria, and highlighted criterion 2 because of the NPS' requirements to balance potential for adverse effects to historic properties with natural resource values under WSRA, as well as the requirements of the Ninth Circuit consent decree which required the preparation of the plan itself.

Comments from the ACHP regarding the Merced River Plan and its NHPA consultation process are summarized as follows:

- The NPS should revise its alternatives and analyses to better achieve a balance between the natural environment and the historic properties that are recognized as ORVs.
- The Yosemite Valley Bridges Historic District should be considered a component of the cultural ORV based on their river-related and river-dependent nature as the bridges span the river and owe their existence to the presence of the river.
- The NPS should monitor the condition of the historic resources ORV contributing historic properties

using metrics for historic integrity.

- The NPS should provide clear, consistent, concise, illustrated, and complete documentation to support a finding of adverse effects has presented obstacles to Section 106 consultation that adequately supports Section 106 consultation. Such documentation should include the following:
- Maps illustrating the segments of the river; the location of all proposed activities in the selected alternative; historic property boundaries for buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts; buildings/structures proposed for demolition; and location of new developments and restoration activities.
- A matrix of all proposed activities in the selected alternative; list of historic properties in the APE for each activity including eligibility status; list and description of adverse effects to historic properties, if any; and conditions for no adverse effects to historic properties.
- The ACHP recommends that the NPS consider each of the unevaluated historic properties as “eligible for the National Register” for purposes of assessing cumulative effects. The ACHP recommends that the NPS consider each of the potential for adverse effects to historic properties as an “adverse effect.”

The ACHP recommends that the stipulations of the PA address the following issues:

- **Process for review of individual undertakings** – The ACHP recommends that the parties consider adopting the process for streamlined review of individual undertakings stipulated in the 2008 *Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act* (2008 Nationwide PA). It provides a clear and consistent framework for streamlined review of undertakings that are unlikely to adversely affect historic properties. Whereas the Nationwide PA stipulates that the NPS will follow the Section 106 review process in the implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800.3-7) for individual undertakings with the potential to adversely affect historic properties, the parties may wish to develop an alternate process for these reviews and include it in the Merced River Plan PA.
- The commitment to follow best practices should be included in the PA, and further documentation of the best practices should be an attachment to the PA (e.g., best practices for avoiding adverse effects to archeological sites in tree removal, trail removal, prescribed fire, vegetation management activities, etc.).
- **Design guidelines for new construction in the park** – The PA should include the commitment to develop and apply design guidelines that will avoid adverse effects related to visual intrusions and setting changes associated with new construction.
- Procedures for mothballing tent cabin structures – The commitment to apply such procedures should be included in the PA, and further documentation of the procedures should be an attachment to the PA.
- **Design guidelines and best practices for habitat restoration and revegetation** – The PA should include the commitment to develop and apply design guidelines and best practices that will facilitate opportunities to design enhanced habitats for animals and plants of traditional cultural importance to Indian tribes and will avoid direct adverse effects to known archeological sites or sites of traditional cultural importance to Indian tribes in the construction of such undertakings.
- Mitigation measures for the sum total of adverse effects of the MRP program.

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Chartered by Congress in 1949, the National Trust for Historic Preservation is now a privately-funded nonprofit organization that works to acquire and administer historic places, provide education and outreach, and support direct action to identify and save threatened historic places throughout the United States. On August 27, 2012, the NPS accepted the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) request to serve as a consulting party in the Section 106 process for the Merced River Plan. The NTHP was included on the project’s

mailing list, participated in various consultation meetings and site visits in 2012 and 2013, and was sent hard copies of public review documents and notification of public involvement opportunities. The NTHP has also been instrumental in the development of the plan-specific programmatic agreement and consultation efforts to identify measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects to historic properties.

Comments from the NTHP can be summarized as follows:

- The NPS should revise the boundary of the Historic Resources ORV (ORV 10) to include all of the historic resources in the Yosemite Valley Historic District, and establish its definition to be flexible and include any resources in its boundaries that are later found to be eligible as contributing resources.
- The NPS should revise the management standard for ORV 10 to encourage the retention of historic resources.
- The NPS should retain the Sugar Pine Bridge, as the reasons cited in the MRP for its demolition are unsubstantiated by the offered scientific evidence.
- The NPS should rehabilitate Residence 1 in its current historic location, and make modifications that allow for the continued use or adaptive use of the approximately 100 other historic properties slated for demolition in the draft preferred alternative.

Historic Bridge Foundation

The Historic Bridge Foundation is a nonprofit organization that advocates for the preservation of historic bridges in the United States by sharing information, supporting education, and participating in consultation with public officials to devise reasonable alternatives to demolishing or adversely affecting historic bridges. On August 23, 2012, the NPS accepted the Historic Bridge Foundation (HBF) request to serve as a consulting party in the Section 106 process for the *Merced River Plan/EIS*. The HBF has been included on the project's mailing list, participated in various consultation meetings in 2012 and 2013, and were sent hard copies of public review documents and notification of public involvement opportunities. The HBF has also been instrumental in the development of the plan-specific programmatic agreement and consultation efforts to identify measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects to historic properties.

Comments from the Historic Bridge Foundation are summarized as follows:

- The resources identified in the historic resources ORV have been inadequately discussed in the EIS, and the expected adverse effects to these properties are collectively more damaging than adverse impacts to other ORVs.
- The historic bridges of Yosemite should be considered as irreplaceable treasures of the park and treated with the utmost respect.
- The information presented regarding Sugar Pine Bridge does not provide satisfactory analysis or adequate substantiated evidence to justify the removal of the historic bridge.
- Additional research and revision of the management strategies for ORV 10 must occur to encourage retention of the historic resources in the Yosemite Valley Historic District and the Yosemite Valley Bridges Historic District, and to understand the cumulative harm to these properties given that they enhance the values of the Merced River and the park itself.

36 CFR PART 800.4: IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES (STEP 2 OF 4)

Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) as defined for this undertaking is 1.5 miles on either side of the Merced River's ordinary highwater mark. The full complement of historic properties that have the potential to be effected by actions proposed in the plan, both within and outside the river corridor boundary (per WSR, ¼ mile on either side of the ordinary highwater mark) are included in the APE. The NPS received concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on the APE in a letter dated Sept 17, 2012.

Historic Properties within Area of Potential Effects

The assessment of effects to historic properties presented in this report includes all historic properties located within the APE that are either listed, eligible, or have been identified for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

Historic properties that may require an assessment of their historical significance include Yosemite Lodge, Housekeeping Camp, resources with cultural or religious significance to American Indian tribes and groups in Yosemite Valley and El Portal, Hennessey's Ranch, Standard Oil Bulk Fuel Operations, Rancheria Flat Mission 66-Era Housing, other potential historic resources in Wawona, and 472 archeological sites that have not been evaluated for National Register eligibility. Maps of individual properties potentially affected by the undertaking are included in Exhibit 1 of this report. Photos of individual properties are included as Exhibit 2 of this report.

A good faith effort to identify and evaluation historic resources per 36 CFR Part 800.4(b) and 800.4(c) and 800.5(a)(3) has been made by the National Park Service to present and will continue. Please see Exhibit 3 for a summary of recent efforts to identify and evaluate historic properties and for a comprehensive digital library of Yosemite National Park historic properties listed on the National Register, please visit the park web site (<http://www.nps.gov/yose/historyculture/nr-yose-list.htm>) to view the full nomination forms. In addition, Exhibit 4 provides summary information for all listed, eligible and identified historic properties within the APE.

Buildings, Structures, Sites, and Districts

Buildings, Structures, and Sites

The Historic Resource Study (NPS 1987) is the park's primary baseline document for identifying historic buildings, structures, and sites at a parkwide scale. Other major resource studies and documentation efforts have provided new information and more detailed resource-specific data for identifying and documenting historic properties in the major developed areas of Yosemite Valley, Wawona and El Portal. These include a multiple property document, cultural landscape inventories, and historic property nominations.

While some gaps remain, efforts to identify historic buildings, structures and sites are largely complete. Notable needs include mid-century modern resources such as the Yosemite Lodge complex and Housekeeping Camp, and buildings and structures in the El Portal area that are 50 years old or older, but have yet to be evaluated. These gaps will be addressed as noted under Recent Efforts to Identify Historic Resources below.

Districts and National Historic Landmarks

Districts and National Historic Landmarks have been documented within the APE for the Merced River Plan undertaking as part of earlier efforts to identify historic properties. Currently these include historic districts and archeological districts. The park will continue to identify districts in consultation with SHPO and traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups as part of ongoing consultation. The APE includes eligible, Listed and not yet evaluated historic and archeological districts, and National Historic Landmarks:

- Merced Lake High Sierra Camp Historic District (Eligible 2004)
- Segment 1 Archeological Resources (not evaluated)
- Yosemite Valley Historic District (Listed 2006)
- Yosemite Valley Archeological District (Listed 1976)
- Yosemite Village Historic District (Listed 1974)
- Camp Curry Historic District (Listed 1979)
- Yosemite Lodge Historic District (not evaluated)
- Housekeeping Camp Historic District (not evaluated)
- Yosemite Valley Bridges Historic District (Listed 1977)
- The Ahwahnee Hotel (NHL) (Designated 1987)
- The Rangers' Club (NHL) (Designated 1977)
- LeConte Memorial Lodge NHL (Designated 1987)
- Yosemite Valley Historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians (not evaluated)
- Merced Canyon Travel Corridor Historic District (Eligible 1997)
- El Portal Archeological District (Listed 1976)
- El Portal Historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians (not evaluated)
- Wawona Archeological District (Eligible 1978)
- Wawona Hotel and Thomas Hill Studio, NHL (Listed 1987) and Wawona Hotel and Pavilion Historic District (Listed 1975)

Archeological Resources

Efforts to identify archeological properties through systematic archeological inventory varies by river segment. This coverage ranges from 70% in Yosemite Valley to 10% of the wild segment above Wawona. Given the limitations of identification, and the relatively common discovery of buried archeological deposits, additional survey and subsurface testing for archeological resources may be necessary prior to implementation of particular actions.

Historic Properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to Traditionally-Associated American Indian Tribes and Groups

Many known and unknown historic properties within the Merced River corridor in Yosemite National Park and the El Portal Administrative Site hold religious and/or cultural significance to traditionally-associated American Indian peoples. Through professional ethnographic studies and government-to-government consultation with American Indian tribes, the National Park Service has identified the presence of historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribal groups that are separate and distinct from the Yosemite Valley Archeological District. A continued commitment to hosting site visits and engaging tribal partners in discussions during project formulation for Merced River Plan actions will ensure efforts are made to avoid adverse effects to resources with religious and/or cultural significance. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

Throughout the Merced River planning process the National Park Service has made a reasonable effort to identify traditional cultural properties through numerous consultation workshops, site visits, and distribution of working drafts of the plan's components. During these consultation efforts the park has worked with groups and individuals who have special knowledge and interests in the history and cultural of the Merced River corridor. Specifically, comprehensive project and action lists have been distributed to consulting tribes and groups and many locations within the APE have been visited by tribal partners and park staff to discuss actions and the potential impacts to resources (i.e., meadows, riparian areas, black oak woodlands, etc) or effects to historic properties with or without religious and/or cultural significance. Tribal partners have provided written feedback on the Draft Merced River Plan / EIS and the Draft Section 106 Report, and during consulting party review and preparation of the draft Final Section 106 Report.

The National Park Service has a consultative relationship with traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups *independent* of the consultation required on historic properties under the National Historic Preservation Act. The park has numerous cooperative agreements with tribes and groups that articulate the commitments the respective parties have, for example, made regarding consultation activities, annual traditional events and ceremonies in the park, and monitoring requirements during archeological investigations and/or construction projects.

The plan proposes to address information gaps for the Yosemite Valley, El Portal, and Wawona Archeological Districts as part of efforts to identify and document historic properties with religious and cultural significance to traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups throughout the duration of plan implementation.

36 CFR PART 800.5: ASSESSMENT OF ADVERSE EFFECTS (STEP 3 OF 4)

Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), once historic properties have been identified in an undertaking's area of potential effect, and it has been determined that those historic properties may be affected by a proposed undertaking, the agency official shall assess the effects on those resources in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.5 *Assessment of adverse effects*. An adverse effect is found when an "undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association" (36 CFR Part 800.5[a][1]). The criteria of adverse effect are applied to all historic properties (listed, eligible, or identified) within the APE, with consideration given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been

identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register.

After making an initial assessment of effect, the NPS has worked with consulting parties to determine if the assessment reflects all relevant or applicable concerns, developed and evaluated modifications to the Merced River Plan undertaking that could avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects (36 CFR Part 800.6(a)).

Application of the criteria of adverse effect has been consulted on with the SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties. The NPS has considered views provided by consulting parties and the public concerning the effects of the Merced River Plan undertaking in accordance with [36 CFR Part 800.5(a)].

A plan-specific Programmatic Agreement (Appendix I of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS) documents the concurrence on the assessment of effects of the Merced River Plan undertaking and guides the process for future consultation. Avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures will be developed through subsequent project-specific agreements in consultation with SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and the public as appropriate.

Criteria for Adverse Effects

Actions that result in an assessment of adverse effects to historic properties include, but are not limited to (36 CFR Part 800.5(2)):

- (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;
- (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
- (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

According to the regulations, "adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative" (36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1)). The National Park Service has clearly and thoroughly described the Merced River Plan undertaking. While the implementation of the undertaking will proceed over the next 20 years, relatively all actions are site-specific and described in the Final Merced River Plan / EIS. Therefore, when determining adverse effects, the NPS has accounted for all actions in the undertaking and has presented the cumulative assessment of these actions for each district within the APE.

The following tables present an assessment of effects for the actions of the Merced River Plan undertaking relative to historic properties within the APE. These actions have been broken into three primary assessment of

effects categories: Category 1 – No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect, Category 2 – Adverse Effect, and Category 3 – Identification, Evaluation, and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined.

Category 1 – No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect

No Historic Properties Affected – An assessment of “no historic properties affected” is found for projects that would not affect historic properties either by nature of the action or because the location of the action does not intersect physically with the historic property.

No Adverse Effect – An assessment of “no adverse effect” is found for projects that would not alter, directly or indirectly, any of the qualities of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

Category 2 – Adverse Effect

An “adverse effect” is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for including in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

Category 3 – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effect to be Determined

The NPS in good faith, will make a reasonable effort to carry out appropriate identification and evaluation efforts in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800.4 as needed prior to assessment of effects. Category 3 actions also include those that need additional project-level detail prior to an assessment of effects being made determined. As project-level details are developed, the NPS in consultation with SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties as appropriate and shall seek ways to resolve adverse effects.

The NPS will carry out all identification, evaluation, assessment of effects, and consultation requirements in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 and the 2008 *Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act*.

Assessment of Adverse Effects of the Merced River Plan

TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
1	Ahwahnee Meadow, Cook's Meadow; The Ahwahnee Hotel NHL; Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H), 1920s	RES-2-069 RES-2-073 RES-2-083 RES-2-157 RES-2-091 RES-2-100 RES-2-144 RES-2-145	Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H)	Selectively clear foreground to maintain views from inside building and surroundings.	No adverse effect because actions are designed to improve historic settings and views.
2	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-075 RES-2-081 RES-2-097 RES-2-115 RES-2-118 RES-2-120 RES-2-123 RES-2-130 RES-2-131	Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H)	Selectively thin conifers (trees up to 60" in diameter) to maintain views from inside buildings.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
3	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-156	Conifer encroachment in meadows	Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
4	None	NONE	Re-introduce Declining Amphibian and Reptile Species	In accordance with NPS policies, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize the study the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
5	None	ONA-2-002	Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley Concessioner Stables.	Retain Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley to support Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and overflow parking for campgrounds. Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley. Kennel service remains. Retain associated housing (25 beds).	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.

TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
6	Yosemite Valley Archeological site (CA-MRP-0825H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	ONA-2-007	Remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark at Lower Pines Campground.	Remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark, including the loop between sites 60-62 that is within the bed and banks of the river. Restore native plant communities.	No adverse effect to archeological district due to low-impact ecological restoration in vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-0825H). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
7	None	ONA-2-005 ONA-2-016	Construct 72 campsites at Upper and Lower River Campgrounds	Construct 72 campsites (30 walk-in and 10 auto campsites in Lower River Campground, and 30 walk-in sites and 2 group sites in Upper River Campground).The Lower Rivers Amphitheater will be retained, design plan for the Lower River Campground will incorporate a boating access point and commercial raft launch site, limited picnic and day-use parking opportunities will be accommodated, and restoration of the riparian buffer.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area. The 2006 Yosemite Valley Historic District NR lists the all campground loop roads and amphitheatres as non-contributing resource that post-date the period of significance.
8	None	REC-2-002	Interpretation of natural river processes	Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park’s ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
9	Mist Trail, 1858	REC-2-003	Improve way-finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.	Provide appropriate signage and visual cues between the shuttle bus stop at Happy Isles, across the Happy Isles Bridge and to the John Muir Trailhead/Mist Trail.	No historic properties affected because the nature of the action would not affect the significance of the contributing resource (Mist Trail) as the first valley trail specifically constructed as a scenic route for visitors .
10	None	RES-1-001	Special-status plants affected by trails	Re-route trails out of sensitive habitats such as wetlands. New trail routes should avoid wetlands and special-status habitat.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
11	Merced Lake Ranger Station (Eligible 2004)	RES-1-002	Establish grazing capacity for the Merced Lake East Meadow near the Merced Lake Ranger Station Meadow.	Develop preliminary grazing capacities for the Merced Lake East Meadow of 58 grazing nights per year. When the meadow recovers, allow administrative grazing at established capacities. Monitor annually for five years, adapting use levels as needed.	No historic properties affected; establishing grazing capacities in the Merced Lake East Meadow will have no implications for the Merced Lake Ranger Station as an eligible historic property. .
12	Segment 1 archeological site (CA-MRP-0453).	RES-1-003	Remove informal trails and restore the Merced Lake Shore Meadow to natural conditions.	Remove informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	No adverse effect due to low-impact ecological restoration in vicinity or archeological resource (CA-MRP-0453).
13	None	RES-1-005	Triple Fork Peak: trails through meadows	Re-route the trail to upland where possible.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.

TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
14	Bridalveil Meadow	RES-2-010	Restore ephemeral riparian area on western edge of Bridalveil Meadow.	Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the head cut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address head cuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.	No historic properties affected as the action of riparian area restoration will not affect the iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery and will further the historic management of the meadow as a contributing resource.
15	Northside Drive, (1880s); Cook's Meadow; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-0056/61/196/298/299/300 /301, and CA-MRP-1816). ; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-011 RES-2-012	Remove abandoned infrastructure and informal shoulder parking on north of Cook's Meadow along Northside Drive.	Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species. Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action would not affect either contributing resource (Northside Drive nor Cooks Meadow) as Northside Drive would continue to create a framework of circulation around the Valley, on either side of the Merced River and Cook's Meadow would retain its iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery. No Adverse Effect to archeological sites (CA-MRP-0056/61/196/298/299/300/301, and CA-MRP-1816) as ground disturbance will be outside of site boundaries within the vicinity of the action. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
16	Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0825H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-022 RES-2-028	Remove campsites within 100-feet of ordinary highwater mark in Lower Pines and North Pines Campgrounds; establish river access points.	Remove all campsites and infrastructure within 100-foot of ordinary highwater mark. Restore 6.5 acres of riparian habitat. Designate river access point at North Pines campground. Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.	No adverse effect to archeological site CA-MRP-0825H due to minimal ground disturbance associated with revegetation or riverbanks, signage and fencing as needed. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
17	El Capitan Bridge; Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0311).	RES-2-026	Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points.	Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action will not affect the El Capitan Bridge's contribution to Yosemite Valley circulation. No Adverse Effect to due to minimal ground disturbance associated with revegetation or riverbanks, signage and fencing as needed.
18	None	RES-2-149	Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.

TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
19	Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-0046/47/74, 0052/H, 0055/H, 0057, 0062, 0076, 0080, 0082/H, 0158/309, 0190/19, 0240/303, and 0902/H) ; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-032 RES-2-033 RES-2-034 RES-2-036 RES-2-037 RES-2-038 RES-2-039 RES-2-040 RES-2-041 RES-2-042 RES-2-043	Various Yosemite Valley protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0046/47/74, 0052/H, 0055/H, 0057, 0062, 0076, 0080, 0082/H, 0158/309, 0190/19, 0240/303, and 0902/H).	<p>CA-MRP-0046/47/74: Re-route stock trail and formal trail off archeological site, remove graffiti from rock art boulder.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0052/H: Reroute bridal path off of archeological site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0055/H: Remove informal trails that radiate from pullout and remove pull out near archeological site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0057: Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehabilitate informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ ranger monitoring of rock shelter.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0062: Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0076: Rehabilitate social trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0080: Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0082/H: Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/ outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0158/309: Rehabilitate informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/ education/outreach effort for climbers.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0190/19: Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0240/303: Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0902/H: Remove informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.</p>	<p>No Historic Properties Affected due to minimal ground disturbance associated with asphalt removal and restoring areas to natural conditions, removing informal trails and restoring roadside pullouts, removing campsite and bear box, rerouting foot trails, removing climbing bolts, and delineating trails to reduce off-trail travel.</p> <p>NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.</p>
20	Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee Bridge and Stoneman Bridges; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-052	Retain Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee and Stoneman Bridges; address localized hydrologic impacts.	Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee and Stoneman Bridges are retained. If mitigation measures fail to meet defined criteria for success, consideration of bridge removal would involve a public review process and additional environmental compliance. Mitigate effects to localized impacts to hydrological / geological processes through constructed solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and constructed log jams. Add culverts along Northside Drive to improve drainage.	No Historic Properties Affected due to retention of the contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided due to actions associated with addressing localized hydrologic impacts.

TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
21	None	RES-2-056	Address localized hydrologic impacts of the non-historic Happy Isles footbridge footings (bridge was removed post-1997 flood and abutments retained to protect gauging station that was relocated in 2010).	Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
22	Clark's Bridge, Happy Isles Vehicle Bridge; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-054 RES-2-058 RES-2-059	Address localized hydrologic impacts associated with Clark's Bridge and Happy Isles Vehicle Bridge.	Mitigate effects to localized impacts to hydrological / geological processes through constructed solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and constructed log jams.	No Historic Properties Affected due to retention of the contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
23	El Portal archeological sites (CA-MRP-0250/H and 0251/H)	RES-4-003 RES-4-004	Various El Portal protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0250/H and 0251/H)	Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads	No Historic Properties Affected due to minimal ground disturbance associated with removal of informal trails and non-essential roads.
24	None	RES-4-005	Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions	Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
25	None	RES-4-006	Develop standards for revetment construction and repair through the El Portal Administrative Site and provide Caltrans with recommendations.	Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
26	Wawona archeological sites (CA-MRP-0374, 0008/H, 0168/0329/H, 173/372/H, 0171/172/254/516/H)	RES-7-001 RES-7-002 RES-7-003 RES-7-010 RES-7-012	Various Wawona protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0374, 0008/H, 0168/0329/H, 173/372/H, 0171/172/254/516/H)	CA-MRP-0374: Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road. CA-MRP-0008/H: Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Maintenance Yard. CA-MRP-0168/0329/H: Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site. CA-MRP-173/372/H: Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessioner off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds. CA-MRP-0171/172/254/516/H: Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	No Historic Properties Affected due to minimal ground disturbance associated with delineating trails and access roads, relocation and/or removal of campsites, development of site management plans, and removal of roadside pullouts.

TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
27	Stoneman, Ahwahnee, Cook's. Leidig, Slaughterhouse, El Capitan, and Bridalveil Meadows; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H, 749, 77/H, 748/765/H, 1751H, 310, 1746H, 1196H, 305/H, 750H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-AS-002	Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails to natural conditions in Yosemite Valley.	Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails in Stoneman, Ahwahnee, Cook's. Leidig, Slaughterhouse, El Capitan, and Bridalveil Meadows and other areas adjacent to South and Northside Drives. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	No Adverse Effect to archeological resources due to minimal ground disturbance within the vicinity of sites resulting from filling ruts, decompacting soil, and planting native vegetation. No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resources as they would retain their iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
28	Northside Drive (1880s); El Capitan Meadow	RES-2-009	Remove informal trails through El Capitan Meadow and restore to natural conditions; formalize access points and viewing areas.	Remove all informal trails from the meadow that incise, promote habitat fragmentation, or are located in sensitive and frequently inundated areas, and restore to natural condition. Use restoration fencing along northern perimeter of meadow and formalize appropriate access points and viewing areas.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action would not affect either contributing resource (Northside Drive nor El Capitan Meadow) as Northside Drive would continue to create a framework of circulation around the Valley, on either side of the Merced River and El Capitan Meadow would retain its iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery.
29	Leidig Meadow; Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-1771H) Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-013 RES-2-015	Remove informal trails through Leidig Meadow and replace section of bike path.	Remove informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation. Replace paved section of trail within the bed and banks of the river.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery. No Adverse Effect to archeological site (CA-MRP-1771H) due to minimal ground disturbance in the vicinity of the contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
30	Sentinel Meadow	RES-2-018	Formalize access in Sentinel Meadow to the west of existing boardwalk area.	Formalize access to the west of the existing boardwalk to accommodate use and reduce meadow trampling.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery.
31	Sentinel Meadow, Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road;	TRAN-2-013	Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action would not affect either contributing resource (Sentinel Meadow nor Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road) as the Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road (Sentinel Drive) would continue to contribute to a framework of circulation around the Valley, on either side of the Merced River and Sentinel Meadow would retain its iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery.

TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
32	Stoneman Meadow	RES-2-153	Expand fenced area to protect Stoneman Meadow near Lower Pines Campground	Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery. MOVE TO CATEGORY 1?
33	El Capitan Meadow	TRAN-2-018	Construct formal El Capitan Meadow Shuttle Bus Stop	Construct a formal Shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery.
34	None	TRAN-2-019	Repurpose the Yosemite Village Sports Shop and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building).	Repurpose the non-historic Village Sport Shop for visitor orientation services (eliminate the existing commercial service); remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building) and restore to natural conditions. Create pathways leading from Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area to the Village Sport Shop building.	The 2006 Yosemite Valley Historic District NR lists the Bank Building and Village Store as non-contributing resource that post-date the period of significance.
35	None	TRAN-2-015	Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage.	Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage. Wilderness-related parking area is a former dump site that was not designed as a formal parking area. It is not delineated and undersized for demand.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area; archeological site CA-MRP-1541H was determined to be ineligible.
36	Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H); Yosemite Valley archeological site CA-MRP-0048.	RES-2-143	Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank between the Concessioner Stables and Happy Isles.	Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material with an excavator and skid steer, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed. Also, re-route stock use north along the road where they meet up on the Valley Loop Trail.	No Adverse Effect due to elimination of non-historic trail segment nor archeological site CA-MRP-0048 due to minimal ground disturbance from asphalt removal and restoring the area to natural conditions.
37	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	ONA-2-008	Remove 14 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities at North Pines Campground.	Remove 14 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities. Campsites in North Pines campground receive periodic flooding and are located in close proximity to the river.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
38	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-016	Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road in Royal Arches Meadow and restore to natural conditions.	Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species. Royal Arches Meadow contains tiles and pipes that cause meadow dewatering. A former road bed remains between the meadow and Tenaya Creek, impacting hydrology and vegetation; the adjacent riparian area contains thick conifer sapling cover.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
39	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-019	Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground.	Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the 1997-flood. Historically a floodplain/ meadow/riparian complex, the area has retained impacts of development including compacted soils, fill material over native soils, and invasive plant infestations.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
40	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-045	Restore traditionally used plant populations.	Threats to traditionally used plant populations include invasive species such as Himalayan Blackberry (<i>Rubus discolor</i>), drainage and hydrology impacts to meadows, encroachment of conifers in black oak habitat, and erosion and revetments that affect riparian vegetation.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
41	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-027 RES-2-060	Redesign Yosemite Valley Swinging Bridge Picnic Area and formalize access to river.	Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. . Redesign the picnic area in its current location to better accommodate visitor use levels at this picnic area; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
42	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-050	Remove the former Bridalveil Sewer Plant including piping on both sides of the river; restore to natural conditions.	Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants. Lasting impacts from the former Bridalveil sewer plant are still evident. Remaining underground infrastructure affects hydrology and fill material precludes recruitment of desirable native plants in black oak community, affecting the ethnographic ORV.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
43	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-061	Enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area	To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
44	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-062	Place eight constructed log jams in the river channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity.	Place eight constructed log jams in the river channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
45	El Portal Road (Eligible 1997)	RES-2-065	Formalize roadside parking and river access points between Pohono Bridge and Big Oak Flat Road/El Portal Road intersection.	Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pull-out that is not protective of resources. In the areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations.	No Adverse Effect to the El Portal Road as the contributing resource would still continue to hold the route, appearance, and compatibility with the landscape that attests to its visual and historic significance.

Table J-3: Category 2 Actions – Adverse Effect

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
1	Merced Lake High Sierra Camp (22 tents for guest and employee housing) (not evaluated); Segment 1 archeological site (CA-MRP-0453) (not evaluated)	ONA-1-003	Remove 11 of 22 Merced Lake High Sierra Camp canvas tents.	Retain the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp, removing 11 of the 22 historic canvas tents for a capacity of 42 beds. Replace the flush toilets with composting toilet. Retain tent pads in situ of those 11 canvas tents that are removed and retain the configuration of the remaining 11 historic canvas tents (possibly remove every other tent to maintain the “u” shape of the camp).	Adverse effect due to removal of 11 historic tent cabins. Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effect to be determined for archeological resources (CA-MRP-0453) that may result from ground disturbance.
2	Concessioner Headquarters Building, (1937-1939); Curry Garage (Concessioner Garage)(1920); Yosemite Valley archeological site complex (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H); Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building (1935); and Yosemite Valley Utility Area Equipment Sheds (buildings 516, 518, and 519).	FAC-2-001 FAC-2-002 FAC-013	Removal of Concessioner Headquarters Building and relocate function to Concessioner Warehouse outside of river corridor. Removal of Concessioner Garage; relocation of function to Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building and NPS Maintenance Area.	The Concessioner Headquarters Building is demolished. Essential functions in-filled into the mezzanine of the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse Building behind Valley Visitor Center. The concessioner garage service is relocated to the Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building, outside of the river corridor. The building is demolished, and the Yosemite Village Day-Use Parking Area parking is expanded into the previous footprint. Visitor vehicle services are expanded in El Portal and Wawona service stations. Construct a new NPS maintenance building within the maintenance area.	Adverse effect due to demolition of contributing resources. Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from major ground disturbance in vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H site complex) and historic districts due to construction of new building and retrofit of contributing resource. The 2006 Yosemite Valley Historic District NR lists the Concessioner Warehouse as a non-contributing resource that post-dates the period of significance.
3	Northside Drive (1880s); Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-1816).	TRAN-2-001 TRAN-2-020	Redesign of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area, re-routing Northside Drive south of parking area.	Re-route Northside Drive to the south of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area and construct a traffic circle at Northside Drive/Village Drive to address traffic congestion and pedestrian/vehicle conflicts. Consolidate parking to the north of the road and provide walkways leading to Yosemite Village separating vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Add a three-way intersection at Sentinel Drive and the entrance to the parking area to improve traffic flow and alleviate congestion. All redevelopment will be 150 feet away from the ordinary highwater mark.	Adverse effects to Northside Drive and Sentinel Drives due to re-routing, changing location of intersections and construction of round-about. Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from ground disturbance within the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-1816).
4	Yosemite Valley archeological site complex (CA-MRP-0056/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	FAC-2-017	Replace Lost Arrow Temporary Employee Housing with permanent dormitory.	Replace temporary employee housing facilities with permanent housing facilities for 87 additional beds.	Adverse effect to scientific data potential that may result from new construction within boundary of archeological site (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H site complex). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
5	Superintendent’s House (Residence 1) (1911/1929) and Garage; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	FAC-2-018 RES-2-150	Remove Superintendent’s House (Residence 1) and Garage and restore area to natural conditions.	Superintendent’s House and Garage (Residence 1), is demolished and the area restored to natural conditions.	Adverse effect due to demolition of a contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance

Table J-3: Category 2 Actions – Adverse Effect

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
					can be avoided.
6	73 Camp Curry Employee Canvas Cabins (Boys Town Tent Cabins); Curry Orchard Parking Area; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	ONA-2-021 TRAN-2-007	Remove 23 historic canvas tent cabins and construct 52 cabin with-bath units in Boys Town. Redesign and formalized the Curry Orchard parking area to accommodate 415 parking spaces.	Total would be 482 guest units, including: 301 tents in Curry Village retained; at Boys Town retain 50 historic canvas tent cabins and 14 non-historic hard-sided cabins-without-bath; construct 52 new with bath cabins (within existing development footprint at Boys Town); 18 units at Stoneman House retained; and 47 cabin-with-bath units in Curry Village retained. The Curry Orchard Parking area would be formalized to have 415 parking spaces.	Adverse effect due to removal of 23 contributing resources. Assessment of effect to be determined for new development within the Camp Curry and Yosemite Valley Historic Districts. Assessment of effects to be determined for historic district that may result from redesign of the orchard parking area. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
7	Gauging Station at Pohono Bridge (1916)	RES-2-057	Remove Pohono Bridge gauging station out of the ordinary highwater mark; relocate north of the river.	Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas. The antiquated gauging station infrastructure within the bed and banks of the river is unnecessary with current technology and can be removed.	Adverse effect due to removal of a contributing resource
8	Merced Canyon Travel Corridor (CCC camp)	RES-3-001	Remove abandoned infrastructure at the Cascades picnic area	Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	Adverse effect due to substantial ecological restoration and removal of contributor resources.
9	Wawona archeological sites (CA-MRP-168/329/H, 1366/H, 0007, 1365H, P-22-296, 331, 810, 171/172/254/516/H, 217/H, and CA-MRP-645).	RES-7-006 RES-7-007	Construct pump station and utility corridor connecting the Wawona Campground to the Wawona Wastewater Treatment Plant. Relocation of RV dump station from Wawona Store area to Wawona Campground.	Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant. Relocate the RV dump station, currently located near the Wawona Store Area to the Wawona Campground. Design and construct RV dump station near the campground entrance.	Adverse effect to scientific data potential due to trenching within the boundaries and within the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-168/329/H, 1366/H, 0007, 1365H, P-22-296, 331, 810, 171/172/254/516/H, 217/H, and CA-MRP-645).

Direct, Indirect and Cumulative Adverse Effects

The National Park Service has conducted an assessment of adverse effects in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5. The Final Section 106 Report's discussion of cumulative effects is focused on listed and eligible historic and archeologic districts, and for historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians. The cumulative assessment of effects for each district considers (1) the multiple actions called for by the Merced River Plan undertaking that affect contributing resources within the district and an effects determination has been made¹, as well as (2) other present and reasonably foreseeable future actions within those districts affected contributing resources. In all cases, the combined actions of the Merced River Plan undertaking, other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions will retain each of the districts' ability to convey their significance.

Other past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions

In combination with the Merced River Plan undertaking, the following plans and projects were considered in this evaluation:

- Wilderness Stewardship Plan (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Tuolumne Wild and Scenic River Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Restoration of the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Curry Village Rockfall Hazard Zone Structures Project (Finding of No Significant Impact/Memorandum Of Understanding)
- Ahwahnee Hotel Comprehensive Rehabilitation (Finding of No Significant Impact/Programmatic Agreement)
- Ansel Adams Rehabilitation Project (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Museum Building Fire, Life & Safety Upgrade (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Administration Building ADA Upgrade (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Parkwide Communication Data Network Upgrade (Finding of No Significant Impact)
- Yosemite Valley Utility Area Supply & Warehouse Buildings Rehabilitation ("Yosemite Valley Emergency Services Complex")
- Rehabilitate Ahwahnee Dormitory Foundation (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Rehabilitation of Curry Village Historic Cabins with Baths (Phase I - IV) (Present and reasonably foreseeable)
- Replace Lewis Memorial Hospital (Medical Clinic) Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (Present)

¹ Category 3 Actions are not enumerated in the cumulative effects discussion below due to identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects are yet to be determined for both the contributing resources and district(s).

Merced Lake High Sierra Camp Historic District (Eligible 2004)

Adverse effects to the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp Historic District would result from the loss of 11 of the 22 historic tent cabins; the 11 tent pads would remain in situ and the existing configuration of the remaining 11 historic canvas tents. However, the district's significance would be retained because recreation and education in one of seven high country camps, with origins back to the earliest days of the National Park Service will still be conveyed. Minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

Actions that cumulatively affect the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp Historic District:

- Remove 11 of 22 Merced Lake High Sierra Camp canvas tents. (Adverse Effect)
- Wilderness Stewardship Plan (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Tuolumne Wild and Scenic River Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (Reasonably foreseeable)

Segment 1 Archeological District (not evaluated)

Adverse effects to Segment 1 Archeological District could result from replacing flush toilets with composting toilets at Merced Lake High Sierra Camp, and relocating and hardening sections of trail. However, the district's significance would still be conveyed as the old Mono Trail (east-west link between the Sierra Nevada) would still pass through Little Yosemite Valley, and resources associated with cavalry trails, hunting, and early recreation would remain intact. Avoidance, minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

Actions that cumulatively affect the Segment 1 Archeological District:

- Remove 11 of 22 Merced Lake High Sierra Camp canvas tents. (Adverse Effect)
- Remove informal trails and restore the Merced Lake Shore Meadow to natural conditions. (No Adverse Effect)
- Wilderness Stewardship Plan (Reasonably foreseeable)

Yosemite Valley Historic District (Listed 2006)

Adverse effects to the Yosemite Valley Historic District would result from the removal of the Ahwahnee Tennis Courts, 23 Historic Tent Cabins at Boys Town (Curry Village), Superintendent's House and Garage, Concessioner Garage, Concessioner Headquarters; the relocation of the Pohono Bridge Gauging Station; and the redesign of the Curry Orchard. However, the district's significance would be retained because the themes of outdoor recreation, tourism, and conservation, and the preservation of scenic places through their development as public parks will still be conveyed. Minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

Actions that cumulatively affect the Yosemite Valley Historic District:

- Removal of Concessioner Headquarters Building; relocation of function outside of river corridor. Removal of Concessioner Garage; relocation of function to Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building and NPS Maintenance Area. (Adverse Effect)
- Redesign of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area, re-routing Northside Drive south of parking area. (Adverse Effect)
- Remove Superintendent's House (Residence 1) and Garage and restore area to natural conditions. (Adverse Effect)
- Remove 23 historic canvas tent cabins and construct 52 cabin with-bath units in Boys Town. Redesign and formalized the Curry Orchard parking area to accommodate 415 parking spaces. (Adverse Effect)

- Remove Pohono Bridge gauging station out of the ordinary highwater mark; relocate north of the river. (Adverse Effect)
- Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H) (No Adverse Effect)
- Improve way-finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop. (No Adverse Effect)
- Restore ephemeral riparian area on western edge of Bridalveil Meadow. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Remove abandoned infrastructure and informal shoulder parking on north of Cook's Meadow along Northside Drive. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Retain Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee and Stoneman Bridges and address localized hydrologic impacts. (No Historic Properties Affected).
- Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Remove informal trails through El Capitan Meadow and restore to natural conditions; formalize access points and viewing areas. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Remove informal trails through Leidig Meadow and replace section of bike path. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Formalize access in Sentinel Meadow to the west of existing boardwalk area. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Construct formal El Capitan Meadow Shuttle Bus Stop (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Address localized hydrologic impacts associated with Clark's Bridge and Happy Isles Vehicle Bridge. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank between the Concessioner Stables and Happy Isles. (No Adverse Effect)
- Curry Village Rockfall Hazard Zone Structures Project Finding of No Significant Impact/Memorandum Of Understanding (Past and Present)
- Ahwahnee Hotel Comprehensive Rehabilitation Finding of No Significant Impact/Programmatic Agreement (Past, Present, Reasonably foreseeable)
- Ansel Adams Rehabilitation Project (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Museum Building Fire, Life & Safety Upgrade (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Administration Building ADA Upgrade (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Parkwide Communication Data Network Upgrade Finding of No Significant Impact (Past, Present, Reasonably foreseeable)
- Yosemite Valley Utility Area Supply & Warehouse Buildings Rehabilitation ("Yosemite Valley Emergency Services Complex") (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Rehabilitate Ahwahnee Dormitory Foundation (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Rehabilitation of Curry Village Historic Cabins with Baths (Phase I - IV) (Past, Present, Reasonably foreseeable)
- Replace Lewis Memorial Hospital (Medical Clinic) Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (Present)

Yosemite Valley Archeological District (Listed 1976)

Adverse effects to the Yosemite Valley Archeological District would result from ground disturbance that could affect intact deposits of 21 out of 98 archeological sites within the district. However, the district's significance would be retained because significant sites will still yield important information about prehistoric life ways. Minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

Actions that cumulatively affect the Yosemite Valley Archeological District:

- Removal of Concessioner Headquarters Building; relocation of function outside of river corridor. Removal of Concessioner Garage; relocation of function to Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building and NPS Maintenance Area. (Adverse Effect)
- Redesign of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area, re-routing Northside Drive south of parking area. (Assessment Pending)
- Replace Lost Arrow Temporary Employee Housing with permanent dormitory. (Adverse Effect)
- Remove Superintendent's House (Residence 1) and Garage and restore area to natural conditions. (Adverse Effect)
- Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H) (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark at Lower Pines Campground. (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove abandoned infrastructure and informal shoulder parking on north of Cook's Meadow along Northside Drive. (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove campsites within 100-feet of ordinary highwater mark in Lower Pines and North Pines Campgrounds; establish river access points. (No Adverse Effect)
- Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. (No Adverse Effect)
- Re-route stock trail and formal trail off archeological site CA-MRP-0046/47/74. (No Adverse Effect)
- Reroute bridal path off of archeological site CA-MRP-0052/H. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Remove informal trails that radiate from pullout and remove pull out near archeological site CA-MRP-0055/H. (No Historic Properties

Affected)

- Various Yosemite Valley protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0046/47/74, 0052/H, 0055/H, 0057, 0062, 0076, 0080, 0082/H, 0158/309, 0190/19, 0240/303, and 0902/H). (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Remove informal trails through Leidig Meadow and replace section of bike path. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank between the Concessioner Stables and Happy Isles. (No Adverse Effect)

Yosemite Village Historic District (Listed 1974)

Adverse effects to the Yosemite Village Historic District would result from the demolition of the Superintendent's House and Garage and the introduction of non-historic pathways within Yosemite Village. However, the district's significance would be retained because the entire range of Yosemite history since 1855, including early homesteading, John Muir's early residence in the park, the development of the national park, the U.S. Army's role in park administration, and the evolution of early NPS administration and interpretation of the resources of Yosemite would still be conveyed. Minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

Actions that cumulatively affect the Yosemite Village Historic District:

- Remove Superintendent's House (Residence 1) and Garage and restore area to natural conditions. (Adverse Effect)
- Removal of Concessioner Headquarters Building; relocation of function outside of river corridor. Removal of Concessioner Garage; relocation of function to Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building and NPS Maintenance Area. (Adverse Effect)
- Ansel Adams Rehabilitation Project (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Museum Building Fire, Life & Safety Upgrade (Reasonably foreseeable)

- Administration Building ADA Upgrade (Reasonably foreseeable)

Camp Curry Historic District (Listed 1979)

Adverse effects to the Camp Curry Historic District could result from additional parking constructed in the West Curry Village Day Use Parking Area and the relocation and/or removal Curry Bike Shop/Skate Rental Building. However, the district's significance would be retained because Camp Curry would continue to be illustrative of the foundation and early development of the Curry family concession enterprise and their unique contribution to a character of accommodation that will still be available in Yosemite National Park. Minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

Actions that cumulatively affect the Camp Curry Historic District:

- Curry Village Rockfall Hazard Zone Structures Project Finding of No Significant Impact/Memorandum Of Understanding (Past and Present)
- Rehabilitation of Curry Village Historic Cabins with Baths (Phase I – IV) (Past, Present, Reasonably foreseeable)

Yosemite Lodge Historic District (not evaluated)

Adverse effects to the Yosemite Lodge Historic District could result from removal of the NPS Volunteer Office, post office, bike stand and snack stand, Thousands Cabins, the relocation of maintenance and housekeeping, construction of new employee housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins, redesign of the existing parking area, relocation of the tour bus drop-off, construction of a new visitor parking area west of the Lodge, and substantial ecological restoration actions in two areas within the former development footprint of the complex. Tiered NEPA/NHPA compliance will address potential for adverse effects resulting from the grade-separated crossing to resolve the pedestrian/vehicle conflict near the intersection at Yosemite Lodge. However, the district's significance would still be conveyed as the 1950's era motel complex would remain intact. Avoidance, minimization and mitigation of adverse effects

would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

Housekeeping Camp Historic District (not evaluated)

Adverse effects to the Housekeeping Camp Historic District could result from the removal of 34 lodging units from the ordinary high-water mark. However, the district's significance would still be conveyed as the closely sited, rustic cinderblock and canvas tents, and informal circulation within the camp would be retained. Avoidance, minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

Yosemite Valley Bridges Historic District (Listed 1977)

No historic properties within the Yosemite Valley Bridges Historic District would be affected by the Merced River Plan undertaking. The significance of the district would still convey the unique architectural design and aesthetic considerations, use of native granite in the form of rough boulders reflecting the tenets of the Rustic style, and examples of projects completed under the partnership between the NPS and the Bureau of Public Roads.

Actions that cumulatively affect the Yosemite Bridges Historic District:

- Retain Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee and Stoneman Bridges and address localized hydrologic impacts. (No Historic Properties Affected).
- Address localized hydrologic impacts associated with Clark's Bridge and Happy Isles Vehicle Bridge. (No Historic Properties Affected)

The Ahwahnee Hotel (NHL) (Designated 1987)

Adverse effects to The Ahwahnee Hotel NHL could result from the redesign of the parking lot and addition of new parking, scenic vistas management actions, removal of the Ahwahnee Tennis Courts, and ecological restoration of the meadow and adjacent black oak woodland. However, the NHL would still convey its significance as one of the most significant park hotels in the United States because of its monumental rustic architectural design. Avoidance,

minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

Actions that cumulatively The Ahwahnee Hotel NHL:

- Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H) (No Adverse Effect)
- Ahwahnee Hotel Comprehensive Rehabilitation Finding of No Significant Impact/Programmatic Agreement (Past, Present, Reasonably foreseeable)
- Rehabilitate Ahwahnee Dormitory Foundation (Reasonably foreseeable)

The Rangers' Club (NHL) (Designated 1977)

The Rangers' Club NHL will not be affected by the Merced River Plan undertaking. The significance of the NHL and districts would still convey Stephen T. Mather's commitment to an architectural aesthetic appropriate for the park lands that he was charged to manage.

LeConte Memorial Lodge NHL (Designated 1987)

The LeConte Memorial Lodge NHL will not be affected by the Merced River Plan undertaking. The significance of the NHL and districts would still convey the influential Sierra Club in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, architecture with strong European roots in its Tudor Revival design, and interesting use of building materials found in the work of architects of the Bay Area tradition.

Yosemite Valley Historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians (not evaluated)

Though identified – but not yet evaluated – historic properties with religious and relatively contiguous and interrelated places that are inextricably and traditionally linked to the history, cultural identity, beliefs, and behaviors of contemporary and traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups. These areas include

traditional-use areas, spiritual sites, archeological resources, and historic village sites that are rooted in the history of traditionally-associated peoples and are important to maintain and continue their cultural identity.

Actions that cumulatively affect

- Removal of Concessioner Headquarters Building; relocation of function outside of river corridor. (No Adverse Effect)
- Replace Lost Arrow Temporary Employee Housing with permanent dormitory. (No Adverse Effect)
- Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H) (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark at Lower Pines Campground. (No Adverse Effect).
- Remove abandoned infrastructure and informal shoulder parking on north of Cook's Meadow along Northside Drive. (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove campsites within 100-feet of ordinary highwater mark in Lower Pines and North Pines Campgrounds; establish river access points. (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove 14 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities at North Pines Campground. (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road in Royal Arches Meadow and restore to natural conditions. (No Adverse Effect)
- Restore traditionally used plant populations. (No Adverse Effect)
- Redesign Yosemite Valley Swinging Bridge Picnic Area and formalize access to river. (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove informal trails through Leidig Meadow and replace section of bike path. (No Historic Properties Affected)

Merced Canyon Travel Corridor Historic District (Eligible 1997)

Adverse effects to the Merced Canyon Travel Corridor Historic District would result from introduction of non-historic features through paving and formalizing roadside pullouts, and installing curbing and culverts between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road and removal of abandoned infrastructure associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps camp at Cascades Picnic Area. However, the district’s significance would be retained as a travel route from El Portal to Yosemite Valley that has been used for at least the past 2,000 years. Minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

Actions that cumulatively affect the Merced Canyon Travel Corridor Historic District:

- Remove abandoned infrastructure at the Cascades picnic area (Adverse Effect)
- Formalize roadside parking and river access points between Pohono Bridge and Big Oak Flat Road/El Portal Road intersection. (No Adverse Effect)

El Portal Archeological District (Listed 1976)

Adverse effects to the El Portal Archeological District could result from ground disturbance that could affect intact deposits of archeological sites within the district. However, the district’s significance would be retained because significant sites, perhaps as old as 9,500 years, will still contain data important to interpreting early settlement patterns, some of the best-preserved archeological resources from the protohistoric period, American Indian cultural change as a result of contact with Euro-Americans, and prehistoric village sites. These resources are exceptional in their significance to local American Indian communities. Avoidance, minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

Actions that cumulatively affect the El Portal Archeological District:

- Various El Portal protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0250/H and 0251/H) (No Historic Properties Affected)

El Portal Historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians (not evaluated)

Though identified – but not yet evaluated – historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians will continue to convey relatively contiguous and interrelated places that are inextricably and traditionally linked to the history, cultural identity, beliefs, and behaviors of contemporary and traditionally-associated American Indian groups. These areas include traditional-use areas, spiritual sites, archeological resources, and historic village sites that are rooted in the history of traditionally-associated peoples and are important to maintain and continue their cultural identity.

Wawona Archeological District (Eligible 1978)

Adverse effects to the Wawona Archeological District include relocating the dump station, and replacing the septic system at Wawona Campground with a pump station and connection to the central wastewater treatment facility, replacement of restrooms, construction of a bus stop, expansion of the picnic area and hardening river access points in the Wawona Store area, visitor access and restrooms developed at the Swinging Bridge area, relocation of the Stock Campground, a redesigned maintenance area, and construction of a Wildland Fire Station. Ground disturbance may affect up to seven individual sites out of 100 archeological sites within the district. However, the district’s significance would be retained because significant sites will still have the ability to provide information pertaining to American Indian subsistence strategies, seasonal use of specific ecological zones, and demographic patterns for both prehistoric and historic-era occupation of the area. Minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

Actions that cumulatively affect the Wawona Archeological District:

- Construct pump station and utility corridor connecting the Wawona

Campground to the Wawona Wastewater Treatment Plant. Relocation of RV dump station from Wawona Store area to Wawona Campground.

- Various Wawona protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0374, 0008/H, 0168/0329/H, 173/372/H, 0171/172/254/516/H) (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Parkwide Communication Data Network Upgrade Finding of No Significant Impact (Past, Present, Reasonably foreseeable)

Wawona Hotel and Thomas Hill Studio, NHL (Listed 1987) and Wawona Hotel and Pavilion Historic District (Listed 1975)

No adverse effects within the Wawona Hotel and Thomas Hill Studio, NHL nor the Wawona Hotel and Pavilion Historic District would result from the Merced River Plan undertaking. The significance of the NHL and districts would still convey the largest existing Victorian-style hotel complex within the boundaries of a national park with a high-level of integrity.

Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
1	Identified but not yet evaluated Housekeeping Camp; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	FAC-2-004	Housekeeping Camp: Lodging	Remove 34 lodging units within the ordinary high water mark. Retain a total of 232 lodging units.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined to historic district and camp itself that may be caused by the removal of lodging units. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
2	Camp Curry Bike Shop/Skate Rental Building; Yosemite Valley archeological site (P-22-002878);	FAC-2-011 REC-AS-001 FAC-2-016	Relocation of Curry Ice Rink, bike and raft rentals outside of the river corridor. Redesign the area to accommodate 189 parking spaces. Relocate temporary non-historic employee canvas tents to Lost Arrow Dormitory and El Portal.	Relocate ice rink, bike rentals and raft rental facilities outside the river corridor. Retain a total of 10 non-historic employee tent cabins and the historic Huff House; remove all remaining non-historic tent cabins. Expand the existing associated parking area to accommodate 189 parking spaces in the location of the existing ice rink.	Assessment of effects to be determined for historic districts upon design of expanded parking area and for ground disturbance in vicinity of archeological site (P-22-002878). The 2006 Yosemite Valley Historic District NR lists the Ice Rink, 3 ice rink support sheds and ice rink parking lot as non-contributing resources that post-date the period of significance.
3	Identified but not yet evaluated Yosemite Lodge	FAC-2-012	Remove, relocate, or repurpose facilities at the Yosemite Lodge	Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated. Removed temporary employee housing to be replaced with new housing. Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), and post office. Yosemite Lodge employee housing (Thousands Cabins) and Highland Court employee housing are removed. The convenience shop and nature shop are re-purposed. The Yosemite Lodge Food Court and pool are retained. Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated. Bike rentals are relocated outside of river corridor.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effect to be determined for districts that may result from the removal, relocation, and or repurposing of buildings and changes in services at the Yosemite Lodge motel complex.

Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
4	El Portal archeological site (CA-MRP-0360/1582/H).	FAC-4-002 RES-4-008 TRAN-4-001	Redesign of Abbieville/Trailer Village to accommodate 300 spaces for visitor parking and 40 RV-sites; restoration within 150-feet of the ordinary highwater mark.	Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. 40 RV campsites, some with hook-ups will be incorporated into the re-design of the Abbieville/Trailer Village area; develop El Portal Remote Visitor Parking Area to provide 300 spaces of visitor parking serviced by regional transit. Remove development, asphalt and imported fill; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks within the 150-foot riparian buffer.	Identification, evaluation and assessment of effect to be determined to archeological district that may result from removed or relocated residences and new development within the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-0360/1582/H).
5	El Portal archeological site (CA-MRP-1038); Identified but not yet evaluated Yosemite Valley Railroad Residences	FAC-4-003	Infill Employee Housing in Old El Portal and El Portal Village Center	Construct 12 employee beds in old El Portal and 18 employee beds in El Portal Village Center to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.	Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from ground disturbance in the vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-1038); Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined for 3 Yosemite Valley Railroad Residences and Old El Portal Residential Area that may result from new construction
6	El Portal archeological sites (CA-MRP-181/H, 182/H, 382/H, 1524, 1544H, and 2123); Rancheria Flat Mission 66-Era Housing (historic district); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	FAC-4-004	Infill Employee Housing in Rancheria Flat	Rancheria Flat Employee Housing: To replace temporary housing that will be removed from Yosemite Valley, construct a combination of single-family homes and high-density dormitory units—away from sensitive resources—for a total of 130 additional employee beds.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined to for Rancheria Flat Mission 66-era Housing that may result from new construction; Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from new construction and ground disturbance within vicinity or archeological sites (CA-MRP-181/H, 182/H, 382/H, 1524, 1544H, and 2123). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
7	Identified but not yet evaluated Standard Oil Bulk Fuel Operation	FAC-4-005	Remove of Odger’s Bulk Fuel Storage Facility from the floodplain	Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decompact soils, and plant appropriate native plant species, including valley oak. Relocate the fuel storage area outside the Merced River corridor or find an alternate source for emergency fuel supplies.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined for Standard Oil Bulk Fuel Operation that may be caused from removal of infrastructure and associated buildings.
8	Wawona archeological site (CA-MRP-008/H)	FAC-7-001 FAC-7-004	Construct a new Wawona Wildland Fire Station within the existing NPS Maintenance Area	Construct a 4,300-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,500-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Remove Civilian Conservation Corps structures. Establish a riparian buffer within 150-feet of the ordinary highwater mark. Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, and parking lot within the riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined for CCC-era buildings that may result from demolition or removal; Assessment of effect to be determined archeological site (CA-MRP-008/H) that may result from ground disturbance and new construction within the vicinity of archeological resources.

Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
9	Wawona archeological site (CA-MRP-173/327/H).	FAC-7-002 RES-7-009	Expand Wawona Store Picnic Area, improve/expand public restroom facilities, and formalize river access	Increase the number of picnic benches to accommodate more picnicking near the store. Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas. Replace the existing public restroom facilities next to the Wawona Store with larger restrooms.	Assessment of effect to be determined for archeological resources that may result from formalization of visitor use areas within the vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-173/327/H).
10	Wawona archeological site (CA-MRP-0008)	FAC-7-005	Relocate the Wawona Stock Campground at least 150-feet from the ordinary highwater mark; location to be determined.	The Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) is relocated to another area near the Wawona Maintenance Yard.	Assessment of effect to be determined to archeological district that may result from relocation of stock campground within the vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-0008).
11	Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-0190/191, 0053/H, 289); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	ONA-2-001 ONA-2-012	Remove and relocate 15 walk-in sites within 100-feet of Tenaya Creek at Backpackers Campground;	Retain 10 walk-in sites and remove 15 walk-in sites within the 100-foot riparian buffer. Partially replace removed sites with 16 walk-in sites at Backpackers Campground Western Expansion.	Assessment of effect to be determined for archeological district that may result from restoration activities and relocation of campsites in the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-0190/191, 0053/H, 289). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
12	Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0059); Camp 4 Historic Site; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	ONA-2-004	Expand the Camp 4 Campground Eastward by adding 35 new walk-in campsites	Camp 4 expanded eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.	Assessment of effect to be determined for archeological district that may result from construction of new campsites within vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-0059). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
13	Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0015); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	ONA-2-010 ONA-2-011	Upper Pines Campground: Additional campsites	Construct additional loop for recreational vehicles (36 RV campsites) and an additional walk-in camping area (49 individual and 2 group campsites).	Assessment of effects to be determined for historic and archeological districts that may result from construction of new facilities and buildings within boundaries historic district and vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-0015). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
14	Wawona Campground (identified but not yet evaluated); Wawona archeological sites (CA-MRP-168/329/H, CA-MRP-1366/H, CA-MRP-7, and CA-MRP-1365H, and P-22-296).	ONA-7-001	Remove 13 sites at Wawona Campground within 100 feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas.	Retains 83 sites and one group site. Remove 13 sites that are either within 100-feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effect to be determined to campground that may result from changes in circulation and spatial organization. No adverse to archeological resources due to reduction in visitor use and low-impact ecological restoration within boundaries of archeological sites (CA-MRP-168/329/H, CA-MRP-1366/H, CA-MRP-7, and CA-MRP-1365H, and P-22-296)..
15	Bridalveil Fall Trail, Three Bridalveil Fall Trail Bridges No. 1-3 (1913);	REC-2-001	Bridalveil Fall Area Redesign	Redesign Bridalveil Fall Area to improve the visitor experience, reduce congestion, and accessibility.	Assessment of effect to be determined to historic district that may result from changes in circulation or spatial organization of the Bridalveil Fall Area.
16	Wawona archeological sites (CA-MRP-0375 and 0206)	REC-7-001	Wawona Swinging Bridge area	Provide access on the south side of the river on public land, delineating a trail and formal access that includes restrooms, waste disposal, and parking.	Assessment of effect to be determined to archeological district that may result from ground disturbance in the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-0375 and 0206).
17	Identified but not yet evaluated Segment 1 archeological site (CA-MRP-1426); Mist Trail	RES-1-004	Trail improvements to address special status plants	Relocate sections of a trail through wetland in Echo Valley and mineral spring outlet between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Harden the trail along the wet sections of the Mist Trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent the John Muir Trail from widening.	Evaluation and assessment of effect to be determined for archeological district that may result from trail relocation and formalization in the vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-1426). No adverse effects to Mist Trail or John Muir Trail because formalization would not affect alignment or resources associated with the trail.
18	Ahwahnee Meadow, The Ahwahnee Hotel Tennis Courts, Northside Drive; Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0292/293H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-003 RES-2-004 RES-2-151	Ahwahnee Meadow Restoration Actions	Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunctive portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.7 acres to meadow habitat. In the section of trail that passes through meadow and wet areas, remove fill. Improve hydrologic connectivity of meadow by increasing the number of culverts under Northside Drive.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effect to be determined to archeological district that may result from substantial ecological restoration in the vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-0292/293H). Adverse effect to historic district due to removal of tennis courts. No Adverse Effect to Northside Drive due to the addition of culverts. Assessment of effects to be determined for Ahwahnee Meadow that may result from substantial and low-impact restoration. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
19	Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H); Slaughterhouse Meadow; Bridalveil Meadow; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-005	Formalize access through sensitive wet meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow.	Formalize access through sensitive wet meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow. Move 780 feet of the trail that runs through Bridalveil Meadow to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive.	Assessment of effects to be determined for historic and archeological districts that may result from relocation of section of contributing Valley Loop Trail through contributing meadow. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
20	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-007	Yosemite Village: Indian Creek Ahwahnee Row and Tecoya Housing	Create a buffer zone for Indian Creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
21	Stoneman Meadow: Curry Orchard Parking Area; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-008	Stoneman Meadow and Curry Orchard parking lot: road through meadow and parking lot	The Orchard Parking Lot would be re-designed and engineering solutions applied to promote water flow and improve meadow health to increase drainage from the cliff walls to Stoneman Meadow. Remove apple trees and replace with native vegetation.	No adverse effect to Stoneman Meadow due to low impact ecological restoration designed to improve the historic setting of the contributing meadow. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
22	Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H); and Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0068H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-014 RES-2-025	Eagle Creek/Rocky Point Sewage Plant: abandoned infrastructure and drainage channelization	Remove abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 3.5 acres of meadow habitat. Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species.	No adverse effect to historic district due to low-impact ecological restoration. Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from substantial ecological restoration in vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-0068H). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
23	Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H); Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0310)	RES-2-020	Devil's Elbow: riverbank erosion	Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the "elbow," river right. Remove informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).	Assessment of effects to be determined for districts and archeological site CA-MRP-0310 that may result from relocation of parking and formalization of river access points.
24	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-023	Housekeeping Camp: riparian restoration and river access	Remove 34 lodging units to restore 1 acre of riparian zone. Provide for day use arriving via shuttle. Focus visitor use and river access on the two resilient beach locations on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across the footbridge. Fence off current eastern river access point located on a steep eroded bank, and actively restore riverbank with brush layering. Where infrastructure is removed, decompact soils and plant riparian species.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of Housekeeping Camp Historic District that may result from removal of buildings and changes to associated circulation/spatial organization of Housekeeping Camp and substantial ecological restoration. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
25	Slaughterhouse Meadow, Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-029	Valley Loop Trail: delineation and river access	Reconstruct trail and designate river access along Valley Loop Trail at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the historic Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends.	Assessment of effects to be determined for historic district and resources of cultural and/or religious significance that may result from substantial ecological restoration in vicinity of historic village site and reconstruction of sections of the historic Valley Loop Trail. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
26	Identified but not yet evaluated Yosemite Lodge; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-030	Restoration of former lodge cabin area and volunteer center abandoned infrastructure at Yosemite Lodge	Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, from the western portion of the Lodge complex (those that were lost after the 1997 flood). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined for Yosemite Lodge and historic district that may result from substantial ecological restoration and changes to setting, circulation, and spatial organization. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
27	Identified but not yet evaluated Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0070H, 1196); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-145	Formalize parking and river access at the Cathedral Beach Picnic Area	Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, direct use to more resilient areas, and reestablish impacted native riparian vegetation. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access.	Assessment of effects to be determined for historic district, scientific data potential that may result from substantial restoration in vicinity of archeological resources (CA-MRP-0070H, 1196). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
28	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-154	Restoration of former Pine and Oak Building Areas at Yosemite Lodge	Restore 10.9 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (those that were damaged by the 1997 flood and subsequently removed). Delineate one service road to the well house and parking. Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
29	El Portal archeological sites (CA-MRP-0179/180/H; CA-MRP-0006, 2030/H, 1749H, 0178, 1583H, 1038/H, 1581/H).	RES-4-002	Restore community of valley oaks in Old El Portal	Restore the community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the drip line. Create a valley oak recruitment area of 1 acre in Old El Portal. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants.	Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from substantial restoration in the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-0179/180/H; CA-MRP-0006, 2030/H, 1749H, 0178, 1583H, 1038/H, 1581/H).

Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
30	El Portal archeological site (CA-MRP-0183H).	RES-4-007	Pave the existing dirt parking area located across Foresta Road from the NPS Warehouse Building	Pave the existing dirt parking area located across Foresta Road from the NPS Warehouse Building, maximizing parking within the existing footprint. Restore the informal roadside parking, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River.	Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from restoration and formalization of parking in the vicinity of archeological resources (CA-MRP-0183H).
31	El Portal archeological site (CA-MRP-0181/H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-4-049	Develop plan of action to address the Obsolete Wastewater Treatment Plant in Rancheria Flat with traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups	In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally-associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.	Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from ground disturbances within the boundaries of archeological site (CA-MRP-0181/H). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
32	Identified but not yet evaluated Wawona Road	RES-7-008	Delineate South Fork Wawona Picnic Area and formalize river access	Delineate picnic area. Add formal river access point and path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined for Wawona Road that may result from introduction of new development.
33	Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-902/H, 45/326, 825/H, 519, 290, 79/H, 750H, 1771H, 1735H, 311, 187, 1745/H, and 73).	RES-AS-007 RES-AS-009	Revetments: Project Level & Programmatic	3,400 feet of riprap will be removed and revegetated with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet will be removed but replaced with bioconstructed riverbank stabilization (see map for precise locations). Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from substantial and low-impact ecological restoration in the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-902/H, 45/326, 825/H, 519, 290, 79/H, 750H, 1771H, 1735H, 311, 187, 1745/H, and 73).
34	Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-0240/303/H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	TRAN-2-005	Yosemite Lodge: pedestrian / vehicle conflicts on Northside Drive	A tiered NEPA / NHPA compliance effort (EA/Section 106 Determination) will evaluate a range of alternatives to address the pedestrian / vehicle conflicts on Northside Drive between the Yosemite Lodge Area and the Lower Yosemite Fall Area. The final preferred alternative will include design guidelines to ensure that archeological impacts are avoided or minimized; the alignment of the crossing keeps pedestrians on the pathways and reduces the temptation to cross the road on-grade; the safety of pedestrians is maximized; and visual impacts are minimized.	Identification, evaluation and assessment of effects to be determined for historic district and Yosemite Lodge that may result from addressing the pedestrian / vehicle conflicts within the vicinity of archeological resources (CA-MRP-0240/303/H). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
35	Identified but not yet evaluated Yosemite Lodge: Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-0305H and CA-MRP-0748/765/H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	TRAN-2-008	West of Yosemite Lodge: Yosemite Lodge Parking Area	Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area re-developed to provide additional 300 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 22 tour buses.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined for historic district and Yosemite Lodge that may result from redevelopment and ground disturbance within and in vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-0305H and CA-MRP-0748/765/H). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
36	The Ahwahnee Hotel NHL; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-292/293, CA-MRP-291/751).	TRAN-2-014	The Ahwahnee Hotel: Parking	Re-design and formalize the existing parking lot; providing for proper drainage. Construct new 50 parking space lot east of the current parking. Follow <i>The Ahwahnee Hotel Historic Structures Report</i> (2011) and <i>The Ahwahnee Hotel Cultural Landscape Report</i> (2011) recommendations to the greatest extent possible for parking lot configuration and gatehouse restoration.	Assessment of effects to be determined for NHL that may result from possible changes in circulation and setting of the parking lot as a contributing resource. Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from ground disturbance in the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-292/293, CA-MRP-291/751).
37	Camp 4 Historic Site; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	TRAN-2-016 TRAN-2-017	Camp 4 Campground: Expanded parking and shuttle bus stop	Establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground on Northside Drive. Construct a shuttle bus stop near Camp 4.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
38	Wawona Road (not yet evaluated for National Register eligibility); Wawona archeological site (CA-MRP-0173/327)	TRAN-7-001 TRAN-7-002	Wawona Store/Gas Station Area: Parking and Bus loading/unloading area	Roadside parking between store and Chilnualna Falls Road removed. Day use parking remains, Mariposa Grove primary parking outside corridor, all shuttles remain, formalize parking for eight tour buses at Wawona Store. Re-design bus stop (for tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use.	Identification, evaluation and assessment of effects to be determined for Wawona Road that may result from redesigned parking area and bus stop. Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological site (CA-MRP-0173/327) that may result from ground disturbance.
39	Bridalveil Meadow, Bridalveil Fall Trail and Bridges, Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H), Sentinel Meadow, Cooks Meadow, Yosemite Lodge; Happy Isles Bridge); Yosemite Valley Archeological District; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-068 RES-2-070 RES-2-071 RES-2-072 RES-2-076 RES-2-078 RES-2-079 RES-2-080 RES-2-082 RES-2-084 RES-2-086 RES-2-088 RES-2-092 RES-2-093 RES-2-094 RES-2-098 RES-2-099 RES-2-102 RES-2-104 RES-2-116 RES-2-117 RES-2-119 RES-2-121 RES-2-125 RES-2-128 RES-2-139 RES-2-141 RES-2-142	Various Scenic Vista Management Actions (See Appendix H)	Selectively clear foreground to maintain views.	Assessment of effects to be determined to the historic and archeological districts that may result from removal of large diameter trees (change in setting or within vicinity of archeological resources). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

36 CFR PART 800.6: RESOLUTION OF ADVERSE EFFECT (STEP 4 OF 4)

Resolution of adverse effects would proceed in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.6, and would require continued consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties and public as appropriate. For actions that would result in unavoidable adverse effects, project-specific agreements would be developed to minimize and/or mitigate these effects. The NPS has been collaborating with consulting parties to develop a process-oriented programmatic agreement for the Merced River Plan undertaking to guide future consultation efforts.

36 CFR PART 800.8: COORDINATION WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

Consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.3(b) and 36 CFR Part 800.8, the review process for Section 106 of the NHPA has been coordinated with, but independent of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) planning process.

A draft National Historic Preservation Act Assessment of Effect was included as Appendix J of the Draft Merced River Plan/EIS, which was released for public review and comment in January 2013. Public meetings and webinars were held during the 90-day public comment and called attention to the assessment of effects for historic properties when their locations or character were not confidential. The public was encouraged to express their views on resolving adverse effects of the Merced River Plan undertaking through their written comments. These outreach efforts also invited the public to participate in Section 106 consultation. The concerns expressed in comment letters are summarized in the Public and Consulting Party Participation section of this report. Please see the Public Comment and Response Report (Appendix P) of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS for a comprehensive overview of all concerns expressed on the plan.

36 CFR PART 800.9: COUNCIL REVIEW OF SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE

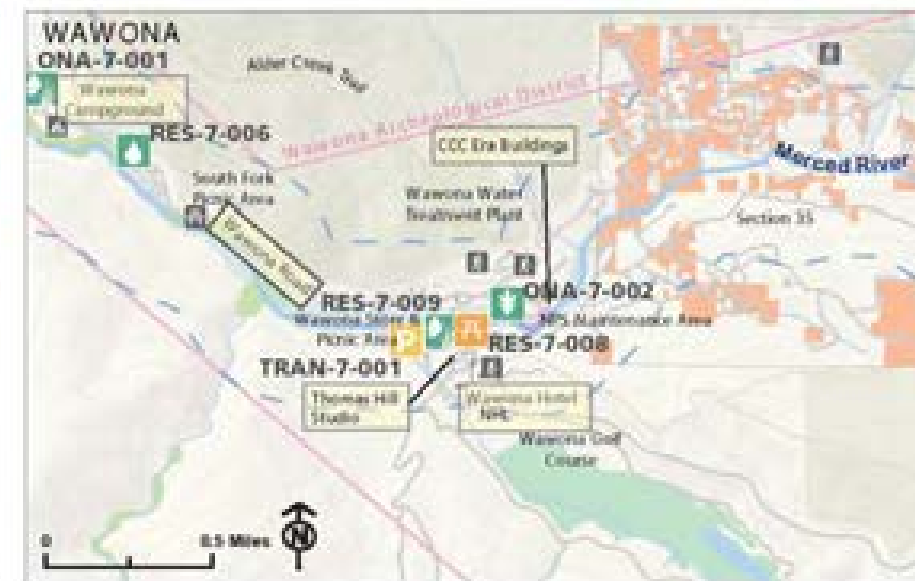
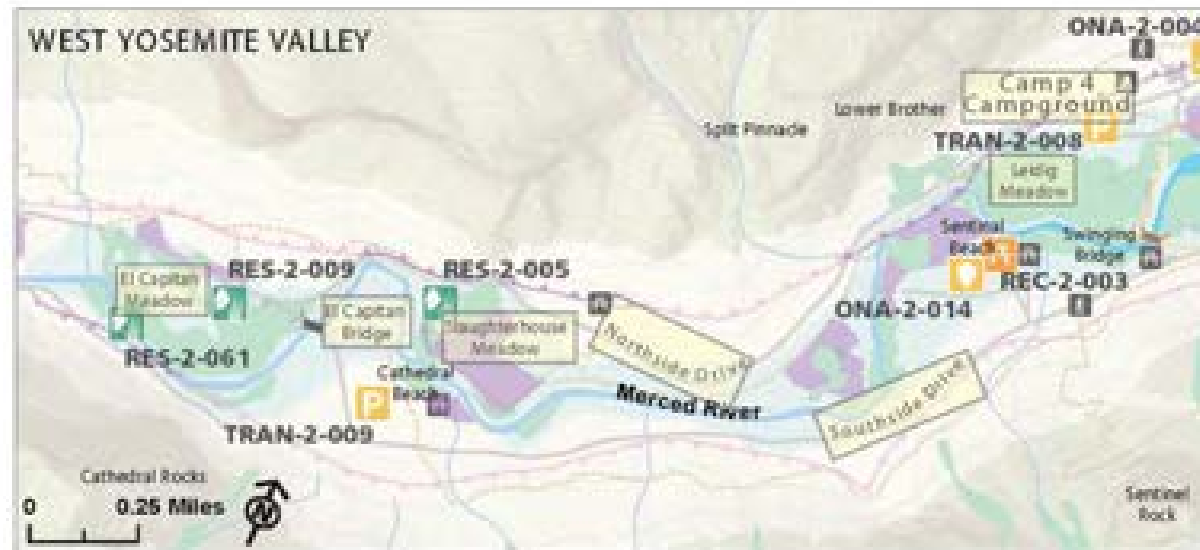
As noted in Table J-1, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (Council) requested, by letter, to enter formal consultation on this plan. In a response letter dated August 2012, the National Park Service (NPS) initiated that formal consultation with the Council. Since August 2012, the NPS has provided, and will continue to provide, the Council with all consultation materials and include Council representatives in consultation meetings throughout the Section 106 process.

36 CFR PART 800.10: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTING NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS

There are four National Historic Landmarks located within the APE of this undertaking: The Ahwahnee Hotel, LeConte Memorial Lodge, Wawona Hotel and Thomas Hill Studio, and the Rangers' Club. All of these are part of either the Yosemite Valley Historic Resources ORV or the Wawona Historic Resources ORV. There are no actions in the Merced River Plan undertaking that would result in an adverse effect to any NHL.

**EXHIBIT 1: MAPS OF SELECT HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN THE AREA OF
POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

ALTERNATIVE 5: ENHANCED VISITOR EXPERIENCES AND ESSENTIAL RIVERBANK RESTORATION



River Values	Visitor Use and Capacity	Land Use Management	Other Features	Wild & Scenic River Classification	PROTECTED INFORMATION - NOT FOR PUBLIC RELEASE These maps contain information about historic and/or prehistoric cultural resources that may be withheld under section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 or under section 9 of the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. Do not copy or distribute this information. Abuse may result in imprisonment or fines.
Meadow & Riparian Restoration	Visitor Experience	Parking	Parking Area	Surfaced Area	
Cultural Resource Protection	Boating	Circulation	Existing Campground	Designated Wilderness	
Free Flow	User Capacity/Amounts of Use	Services	Ranger Station	Merced River (Rafting Prohibited)	
Water Quality	Management Tool	Camping	Picnic Area	Merced River (Rafting Permitted)	
Scenic Restoration	Picnicking	Lodging	Trailhead	Restoration	
	River Access Point	Housing	Trail	Recreational Segment	
		Operations	Informal Trail	Wild Segment	
		Shuttle Stop	Boardwalk	Scenic Segment	
			Bike Path		

Draft: FOIA Exempt—for internal review and deliberation only

EXHIBIT 2: PHOTOS OF SELECT HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Segment 1 – Merced River above Nevada Fall

Figure J-1: Tent Cabins and Pathways, Merced Lake High Sierra Camp



Segment 2 – Merced River Yosemite Valley

**Figure J-2: Sugar Pine Bridge, Yosemite Valley Bridges Historic District/
Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-3: The Ahwahnee Hotel National Historic Landmark/Historic District/
Yosemite Valley Historic District**



Figure J-4: Ahwahnee Hotel Stone Gate House, Ahwahnee Hotel National Historic Landmark/Historic District/Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-5: Ahwahnee Hotel Stone Porte Cochere, Parking, and Pond, Ahwahnee Hotel National Historic Landmark/Historic District/Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-6: Ahwahnee Hotel Guest Cottages, Ahwahnee Hotel Historic District/Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-7: Camp Curry Canvas Tent Cabins (guest cabins), Camp Curry Historic District/Yosemite Valley Historic District





Figure J-8:
Camp Curry Duplexes with Bath
(Bungalows), Camp Curry Historic
District/Yosemite Valley Historic District

Figure J-9: Tent Cabins (Boys Town, Camp Curry), Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-10: Camp Curry Bike Shop/Skate Rental Building, Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-11: Huff House (Camp Curry) Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-12: Curry Orchard Parking Area (Camp Curry), Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-13: Cement and Canvas Lodging Unit, Housekeeping Camp, Not Evaluated



Figure J-14: Grocery Store, Housekeeping Camp, Not Evaluated



**Figure J-15: Le Conte Memorial Lodge, National Historic Landmark/Historic Structure/
Yosemite Valley Historic District**



Figure J-16: Tecoya Residence (Yosemite Village), Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-17: Curry Garage (Yosemite Village), Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-18: Concessioner Headquarters Building (Yosemite Village), Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-19: Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building (Fort Yosemite), Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-20: Ranger's Club National Historic Landmark/Yosemite Village Historic District/Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-21: Superintendent's House (Residence 1), Yosemite Village Historic District/Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-22: Yosemite Lodge Registration Building, Yosemite Lodge, Not Evaluated



Figure J-23: Yosemite Lodge 1000's Cabins, Yosemite Lodge, Not Evaluated

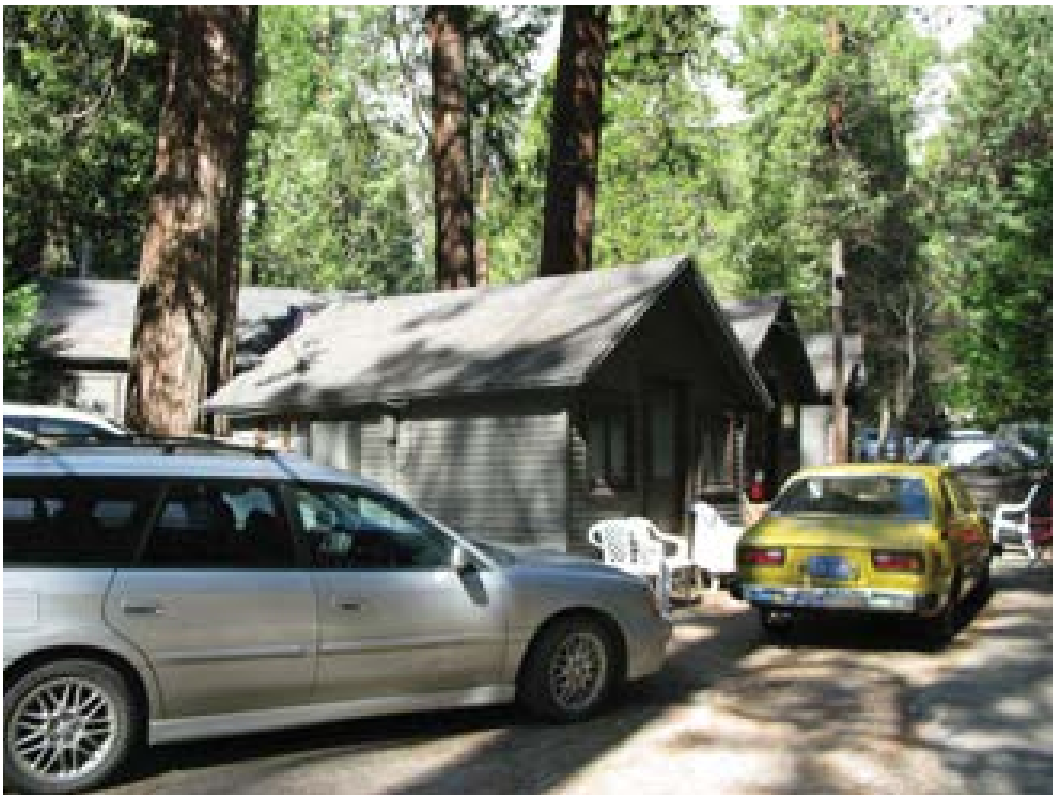


Figure J-24: Northside Drive, Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-25: Camp 4 Historic Site, Camp 4 Historic Site, Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-26: Southside Drive (Bridalveil Straight), Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-27: Bridalveil Trail Bridge No. 2, Yosemite Valley Historic District



Figure J-28: Pohono Bridge Gauging Station, Yosemite Valley Historic District



Segments 3 and 4 – Merced River Gorge and El Portal

Figure J-29: Standard Oil Bulk Operation (Odger's Petroleum), Not Evaluated



Figure J-30: Rancheria Flat Mission 66-Era Housing (Rancheria, El Portal), Not Evaluated



Figure J-31: Hennessey's Ranch (El Portal Trailer Court), Not Evaluated



Segment 5-8 – South Fork of the Merced River

Figure J-32: Wawona CCC-Era Buildings, Ineligible (Draft CLI)



Figure J-33: Wawona Covered Bridge



Figure J-34: Wawona Campground, Not Evaluated



Figure J-35: Clark Cottage (Long White Cottage) Wawona Hotel, National Historic Landmark/Historic District



Figure J-36: Manager's Cottage (Little White), Wawona Hotel National Historic Landmark/Historic District



EXHIBIT 3: RECENT EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY HISTORIC RESOURCES

Yosemite Lodge Determination of Eligibility (2014)

The park is in the initial stages of determining the eligibility of the Yosemite Lodge Complex (the Lodge) for the National Register of Historic Places. Originally constructed in 1915, the Lodge was re-built as part of "Mission 66," a national park service-wide effort to upgrade or build new visitor facilities in honor of the 50-year anniversary of the founding of the National Park Service. As characteristic Mission 66 buildings approach 50 years of age, they can be considered for eligibility to the National Register. Yosemite Lodge displays many of the features that are emblematic of Mission 66 style: Mid-Century Modern architectural style including numerous large windows to afford views of the surroundings and an open interior space.

El Portal Administrative Site Historic Resource Survey with Assessments and Recommendations (draft 2011)

The *El Portal Administrative Site Historic Resource Survey with Assessments and Recommendations (draft 2011)* provides background for development of the *Merced River Plan/EIS*. However, it also useful for improving our understanding the cultural resources in the El Portal area. The report discusses potential historic resources within the district and suggests future actions, such as completion of determinations of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), nominations to the National Register, or creating management plans that acknowledge and retain the historic resources of the administrative site.

Wawona Hotel and Meadow Cultural Landscape Inventory (Draft CLI)

The *Wawona Hotel and Meadow Cultural Landscapes Inventory* is currently in the final stages of preparation for submittal as a consensus determination of eligibility to SHPO. This report will provide a comprehensive inventory and analysis of the cultural landscape that includes and surrounds the Wawona Hotel, which is both a National Historic Landmark (NHL) and a historic district. The boundary of the CLI includes the Wawona Golf Course on the hotel's west side and the Wawona Meadow, which is adjacent and south of the hotel. Also in the CLI boundary is the Washburn Ditch, a 2.7 mile ditch generally following the course of the Merced River constructed to supply water to the Wawona complex. The CLI builds on the existing national register and national landmark documentation by defining and evaluating the setting and environmental context for the historic property. The period of significance for the cultural landscape is from 1876 to 1939.

Wawona Basin Cultural Landscape Inventory (Draft CLI)

The NPS began work on a Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Wawona Basin in order to systematically identify and evaluate the historic resources in the Wawona Basin, which is roughly 501 acres and includes all historic developments in the area: the Wawona Hotel & Meadow, and the Pioneer Yosemite History Center, as well as Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-era developments along Chilnualna Falls Road Corridor and the Maintenance Area. A draft report was prepared but not finalized. In the course of conducting the research, the NPS determined that the resources did not in fact represent a historic district. The CLI built on the existing national register and national landmark documentation to further document the surrounding landscape (or setting) and associated landscape features in order to provide the environmental context for understanding the significance of the Wawona development. Although the sum

of the resources in the area did not rise to the level necessary for listing as a cohesive historic district, this project did document the existence and integrity of a number of buildings, particularly those related to CCC projects in the Wawona area, such as the ranger station on Chilnualna Falls Road. The findings are in draft form and will be finalized and forwarded to the SHPO's office for review and concurrence.

Archeological Sites Baseline Documentation (Darko 2011)

This report details the baseline site documentation for archeological sites within the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) districts of Wawona, Yosemite Valley, and El Portal. The work was completed as a data gathering effort in support of the *Merced River Plan/EIS*. It focused on bringing archeological site documentation (219 sites) up to current standards, and obtaining current condition information for sites in these three areas of the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor. The site documentation was completed by the park's Division of Resources Management and Sciences, Branch of Anthropology, between October 2010 and February 2011.

Assessment of Pack Stock Impacts at Archeological Sites in the Upper Merced River Basin (Wills 2011)

This report describes the archeological work in the upper Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor basin, and was completed as part of the planning process for the *Merced River Plan/EIS*. The main purpose of this study was to assess the condition of archeological resources and quantify physical impacts of pack stock use on those resources in the vicinity of high elevation meadows and campsites. This research contributes to a larger condition assessment of meadows in the river corridor, completed by the park's Division of Resources Management and Sciences, Branch of Vegetation and Ecological Restoration (VER). The study targeted areas between the top of Nevada Fall and the 10,000 ft elevation band, and included resources along the main stem of the Merced River, as well as the Triple Peak and the Lyell Forks. The study was completed by the park's Division of Resources Management and Sciences, Branch of Anthropology, between October 2010 and February 2011.

Annual Condition Assessments and Site Record Updates

Annually, the NPS conducts several archeological site condition assessments and database record updates as part of work under the Pacific West Region Corrective Action Plan. These condition assessments include identification of primary threats and disturbances; deferred maintenance needs; recommendations for periodic monitoring, preservation and protection treatments; and planning tools for archeological interpretation, visitor use, and visitor safety. The primary goal of this work is to assess the site conditions for all sites with condition assessments conducted more than 10 years ago, as well as update site record entries in the standardized database (the NPS' Archeological Sites Management Information System, or ASMIS).

Synthesis of El Portal Archeological Data for NAGPRA

The intent of this project is to carry out consultation and research activities necessary to accomplish objectives specific to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) for the inadvertent discovery of human remains and other cultural items resulting from unauthorized excavations at CA-MRP-250/H, and other intentional excavations and inadvertent discoveries at CA-MRP-181/H, both

in the El Portal Administrative Site of Yosemite National Park. The goal of this two-year project is for the principal investigator and other collaborators attached to the project to work in collaboration with NPS subject-matter specialists to achieve compliance with NAGPRA. Government representatives will conduct consultation with all traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and require collaborative research to address the question of cultural affiliation for these human remains and cultural materials, development of a written plan of action for the intended disposition of the human remains and cultural items, and publication of the required Notices of Intended Disposition. This project is still in progress.

Finalize Major Wawona Backlog Archeological Report and Site Records

Investigators from the University of California at Merced (UCM) and NPS will collaborate to complete the analysis, reporting, and archiving of major archeological collections from the Wawona and Yosemite Valley areas. The reports are expected to do the following:

- Provide a platform for further archeological study in both Wawona and Yosemite Valley,
- Provide information to tribal partners on the archeological aspects of American Indian heritage, and
- Serve as a basis for educating park visitors and students.

The Yosemite Archeology Program has generated large-scale collections of archeological materials from the Wawona Basin and Yosemite Valley during the mid-1980s and mid 2000s field seasons, important collections that require systematic analysis and reporting. For example, over 300 artifact lots were recovered at Wawona during work at 42 archeological sites. The first phase of work will include systematically analyzing the artifacts, updating the Yosemite archeology databases, completing a technical report, preparing detailed maps of the work and site areas, and archiving the materials in the Yosemite Museum. The second phase entails completing the scientific study and reporting for materials collected at a significant prehistoric and historic-era Indian village in Yosemite Valley. Both phases of work will be accomplished by Yosemite archeology staff, in collaboration with Dr. Kathleen Hull of UCM.

Testing at CA-MRP-0008/H for Wawona Fire Station Design and Development

The Wawona Fire Station is being proposed in the *Merced River Plan/EIS* undertaking to consist of the construction of a 6,500 square foot combined wildland and structural fire station near the Wawona Maintenance area. Preliminary design for construction of the new fire station assumes approximately 12-16 inches of fill over archeological resources and excavation up to 12 inches into existing soil. Two utility trenches measuring approximately 24 inches deep by 18 inches wide will also need to be excavated to provide connections from the new building to the main line. An archeological investigation conducted in July 2013 provides information to identify presence or absence of potentially-eligible archeological resources prior to this undertaking, assess the effects of proposed actions on those properties, and examine design alternatives to avoid or mitigate effects.

**EXHIBIT 4: SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN THE AREA OF
POTENTIAL EFFECT**

TABLE J5-1: SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE APE AFFECTED BY ACTIONS CALLED FOR IN THE MERCED RIVER PLAN

Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
Segment 1 – Merced River Above Nevada Fall					
Merced Lake High Sierra Camp Historic District	District	Eligible 2004	Local	The Merced Lake High Sierra Camp is considered significant in the areas of recreation and education as one of seven high country camps whose origin dates back to the earliest days of the NPS. (1916-1938)	22 tents for guest and employee housing 2 tent bathhouses Permanent cookhouse, icehouse and barn
Archeological Resources in the river corridor	Potentially eligible archeological district	Not Evaluated	Unknown	A branch of the old Mono Trail, the east-west link between the Sierra Nevada, passed through Little Yosemite Valley. Remains of at least two villages are evident. The remains of the Archie Leonard homestead collapsed cabin (and park boundary fence) is also located in Little Yosemite Valley. Other historic resources associated with cavalry trails, hunting, and early recreation is evident in this segment.	28 prehistoric; 6 historic; 2 prehistoric and historic archeological sites
Segment 2A and 2B – Yosemite Valley					
The Ahwahnee Hotel (National Register listing)	Building	Listed 1977	National, Regional	The Ahwahnee, because of its monumental rustic architectural design (Gilbert Stanley Underwood) and unaltered condition, is among the most significant park hotels in the United States. The significance of the hotel lies in the preservation of the exterior of the building and its setting, and in the preservation of the interior, with its original decorative features and furnishings. (Also Contributes to the Yosemite Valley Historic District) (1925-1977)	The 35-acre site, which includes a number of small structures and landscape features, eight guest cottages, an employee dormitory, two tennis courts, a pond, and two parking lots.
The Ahwahnee Hotel NHL	Buildings	Designated 1987	National	Plan, Exterior Materials, Masonry, Massing, Roof, Balconies and terraces at several levels, Guest Rooms, Dining Room, Utility Spaces, Porte Cochere, Lobby, Elevator Lobby, Great Lounge, California Room (Winter Club Room), Writing Room (Mural Room), Solarium, Meadow directly south of hotel, Stone Gatehouse, Parking Lots, Walkways (Also contributes to the Yosemite Valley Historic District) 1925-1977	Hotel Building, interior furnishings, decorations, ironwork, and fixtures Meadow South of Hotel Stone gatehouse, parking lots, pond, walkways
Camp 4 (Sunnyside Campground)	Site	Listed 2003	National	Camp 4 is listed in the NRHP for its significant association with the growth and development of rock climbing in the Yosemite Valley after World War II. (Also Contributes to the Yosemite Valley Historic District) (1947-1970)	Entire area, including natural features (boulders, cliffs, vegetation), is considered a contributing resource.
Camp Curry Historic District	District	Listed 1979	Local	This historic district is illustrative of the foundation and early development of the Curry family concession enterprise and their unique contribution to a character of accommodation still available in Yosemite. (Also Contributes to the Yosemite Valley Historic District) 1899-1924	Original Registration Office/Post Office (Lounge) Entrance Sign Foster Curry Cabin (Tresidder Residence) Mother Curry Bungalow 48 Bungalows with Bath ~400 Canvas Tent Cabins 23 Cabins without Bath Stoneman House Bathhouses and toilet facilities Ice skating rink and snack bar/warming room 2 employee housing sections

TABLE J5-1: SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE APE AFFECTED BY ACTIONS CALLED FOR IN THE MERCED RIVER PLAN

Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
Segment 2A and 2B – Yosemite Valley (cont.)					
Yosemite Valley Bridges Historic District	District	Listed 1977	National	These Valley bridges are unique for their architectural design and aesthetic considerations. The use of native granite in the form of rough boulders reflects the tenets of the Rustic style. They represent rare early examples of a projects completed under the partnership between the NPS and the Bureau of Public Roads. (Also Contributes to the Yosemite Valley Historic District) 1922-1933	Yosemite Creek Bridge, Ahwahnee Bridge, Clark’s Bridge, Pohono Bridge, Sugar Pine Bridge, Tenaya Creek Bridge, Happy Isles Bridge, Stoneman Bridge.
Yosemite Valley Historic District	District	Listed 2006	National	The historic development in Yosemite Valley as a whole is nationally significant in the themes of outdoor recreation, tourism, and conservation. Since 1864, Yosemite has been an archetype for the preservation of scenic places through their development as public parks. (1864-1942)	302 Buildings 611 Structures 16 Sites (A complete description of the contributing resources are included in Exhibit-1)
Yosemite Village Historic District	District	Listed 1974	Regional, Local	This historic district, through both sites and structures, represents almost the entire range of Yosemite history since 1855, including early homesteading, John Muir’s early residence in the park, the development of the national park, the U.S. Army’s role in park administration, and the evolution of early NPS administration and interpretation of the resources of Yosemite. (1855-1974)	44 buildings and sites (A complete description of the contributing resources are included in Exhibit-1)
Yosemite Lodge	Potentially eligible as a historic district	Not evaluated	Unknown	The Yosemite Lodge area is a 1950s motel complex consisting of the main lodge (registration building), 249 mid-scale motel units, two restaurants, a cafeteria, bar, gift and general merchandise store, specialty gift shop, bike rental shop, post office, swimming pool, and permanent and temporary employee housing and administrative facilities. The last of the historic guest cabins along Yosemite Creek and the Merced River were removed after the 1997 flood, leaving the swimming pool and the Thousands Cabins as the only pre-1942 structures in the entire complex.	Buildings
Housekeeping Camp	Potentially eligible as a historic district	Not evaluated	Unknown	The Housekeeping Camp area consists of 133 closely sited, rustic cinderblock and canvas tents, constituting 266 lodging units. Circulation is informal with few paved surfaces. Service buildings include a camp store and laundry and shower facilities all built after 1942.	Site
Yosemite Valley Historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians	Potentially eligible as a historic district and an individual site	Not evaluated	Unknown	Yosemite Valley Native American ethnographic resources include relatively contiguous and interrelated places that are inextricably and traditionally linked to the history, cultural identity, beliefs, and behaviors of contemporary and traditionally-associated American Indian groups. These areas include traditional-use areas, spiritual sites, archeological resources, and historic village sites that are rooted in the history of traditionally-associated peoples and are important to maintain and continue their cultural identity. Two potential Traditional Cultural Properties have been identified: the collective of resources in Yosemite Valley (as a district), and the Wauhoga Indian Village as an individual site	Sites

TABLE J5-1: SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE APE AFFECTED BY ACTIONS CALLED FOR IN THE MERCED RIVER PLAN

Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
Segment 2A and 2B – Yosemite Valley (cont.)					
Yosemite Valley Archeological District	District	Listed 1976	Regional, Local	Contributing sites are significant in their ability to yield important information about prehistoric life ways. Individual sites in the archeological district vary by type, size, depth, complexity, length of occupation, diversity of cultural material, and potential to yield important scientific information. The district has been formally evaluated for eligibility only under criterion D; however, there is mention in the nomination of “ethnic significance” of historic and proto-historic village sites. Many of the sites listed in the nomination form have not been formally investigated to establish their physical integrity, age, and material constituents.	115 sites (of the total 149 sites) are related to the Yosemite Valley Archeological District
Archeological Resources	Potentially eligible to archeological district	Not evaluated OR Determined ineligible under Criterion D, but not yet evaluated under other criteria.	Unknown	These sites may yield additional scientific data and/or represent resources of religious or cultural significance. As a resource type, historic-era archeological sites have generally not been evaluated for eligibility.	41 prehistoric and multi-component sites 29 historic-era sites
Segments 3 and 4 – Merced River Gorge and El Portal					
El Portal Market	Building	Eligible 1998	Local	The El Portal Market appears to qualify for listing in the NRHP as historic building under Criterion A because it is associated with the development and expansion of the railroad, mining, timber, and tourist industries at El Portal, as well as the town’s socioeconomic development and expansion.	Building
Hennessey’s Ranch	Potentially eligible as a historic archeological site	Not evaluated	Unknown	James Hennessey began the first known ranch in the El Portal area in the early 1870s and was one of the earliest to promote tourism to Yosemite. The ranch house included accommodations for paying guests who were usually on their way to Yosemite Valley. The ranch included berries, grapes, a vegetable garden, and an orchard of fruit trees, some of which still exist. All that is left currently, besides some of the orchard, are some stone remnants and the graves of his mother and an unknown traveler at the site of the ranch. 1870s	Historic archeological resources and orchard remnant
Merced Canyon Travel Corridor Historic District	District	Eligible 1997	National, state	This historic district is a unique multiple resource historical property eligible for listing on the NRHP. The travel route from El Portal to Yosemite Valley has been used for at least the past 2,000 years, spanning a myriad of cultural needs satisfied by the natural landscape and its resources.(1874-1950)	El Portal Road, historic period sites (trash scatters, Arch Rock Entrance Station, historic road beds, Coulterville Road Blacksmith Shop, aligned rock structure, historic camp area, Cascade Falls Trail, possible privy, CCC camp, Pohono pit, rock quarry), landscape, and prehistoric/historic native American sites.
National Lead Company Residence Buildings Nos. 703 704, and 705 (Rancheria Flat)	Building	Eligible 1999	Local	These buildings qualify for listing because of their association with the significant National Lead Company barium mining operations at El Portal, embodying the distinctive architectural characteristics associated with mining-related residential and management structures during the late 1920s-early 1930s. Late 1920s-early 1930s	Building

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Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
Segments 3 and 4 – Merced River Gorge and El Portal (cont.)					
Rancheria Flat Mission 66-Era Employee Housing and Infrastructure	Potentially eligible as a historic district	Not evaluated	Unknown	Constructed in the fall/spring of 1960-61, the 20 homes built in Rancheria are typical of Mission 66-style architecture. They were built from standard plans designed by the NPS Branch of Architecture to create efficient, utilitarian housing that gives these homes a particularly strong connection to Mission 66. The homes have been continuously occupied by Yosemite staff and, although some modifications have occurred, they likely maintain a good degree of integrity. Built 1960-1961	19 out of 20 buildings remain.
Yosemite Valley Railroad Residences	Structures	Eligible 1998	Local	These buildings qualify for listing because of their association with the development of the railroad industry at El Portal, and because they exhibit the architectural characteristics associated with an early 20th-century railroad employee residential building type. 1940s	Buildings
Yosemite Research Center Office	Buildings	Eligible 1998	Local	The buildings appear to qualify for listing in the NRHP as historic buildings under Criterion A because they are associated with the development and expansion of the railroad, mining, timber, and tourist industries at El Portal, as well as the town's socioeconomic development and expansion.	Buildings
El Portal Archeological District	District	Listed 1976	Local, Regional	Sites have intriguing evidence of use, perhaps as old as 9,500 years, and contain data important to interpreting early settlement patterns (Hull and Morratto 1999). Most sites date to between 2500BC and AD 1900, with several 19th- and 10th-century homesteads and settlements by American Indians. The El Portal Archeological District may contain some of the best-preserved archeological resources from this protohistoric period reflecting American Indian cultural change as a result of contact with Euro-Americans (Moffitt and Anderson 1976). Although land use in the early and mid-20th century has altered the landscape and affected archeological deposits in many places, a great deal could be learned from the remaining resources. Despite the loss of some information, the original extent and complexity of the sites, especially the prehistoric village sites, indicate that valuable information is still available. Archeological resources in the El Portal Archeological District represent an important source of data on the growth of the area as a national park, as well as on the cultural transition experienced by American Indian communities during Euro-American settlement. In addition, these resources are exceptional in their significance to local American Indian communities.	23 sites (of the 30 total sites) related to the El Portal Archeological District

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Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
Segments 3 and 4 – Merced River Gorge and El Portal (cont.)					
El Portal Historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians	Potentially eligible as a historic district	Not evaluated	Unknown	El Portal Native American ethnographic resources include relatively contiguous and interrelated places that are inextricably and traditionally linked to the history, cultural identity, beliefs, and behaviors of contemporary and traditionally-associated American Indian groups. These areas include traditional-use areas, spiritual sites, archeological resources, and historic village sites that are rooted in the history of traditionally-associated peoples and are important to maintain and continue their cultural identity.	Sites
Segments 5, 6, 7 and 8 – South Fork Merced River					
Wawona Archeological District	District	Eligible 1978	Local, Regional	The district is 4,940 acres in size, spanning Segments 5 to 8, and includes at least 74 archeological sites (Hammack and Anderson 1978, Darko 2011), many of which are located within the South Fork Merced River corridor. The importance of this eligible district documented in 1978 lies in its ability to provide information pertaining to American Indian subsistence strategies, seasonal use of specific ecological zones, demographic patterns, and both prehistoric and historic-era occupation of the area (Hammack and Anderson 1978). It is likely that some sites in this district also possess additional significance not recognized at the time of their determination of eligibility, both in terms of archeological information potential and religious or cultural significance to associated American Indian tribes and groups. In addition, material cultural remains of previously under-reported ethnic groups such as African American and Chinese American are important. Historical contexts for these kinds of resources have yet to be developed. While not reflected in the existing National Register nominations, the NPS recognizes ethnicity as an aspect of significance to the Wawona Archeological District.	
Wawona Campground	Site	Not evaluated	Unknown	Comfort stations built 1951.	Site
Wawona Road	Structure	Not evaluated	Unknown	Second road to reach Yosemite Valley floor, likely the route of the first non-Indians into Yosemite Valley in 1851. 1929 construction of new alignment. Tunnel dedication 1933. 1875-1933	Structure
SOURCE: NPS 2012h Abbreviations: N/A = not applicable; NHL = National Historic Landmark; NPS = National Park Service;					

TABLE J5-2: SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE APE NOT AFFECTED BY MERCED RIVER PLAN

Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
Segment 1 – Merced River Above Nevada Fall					
Merced Lake Ranger Station	Building	Eligible 2004	Local	The Merced Lake snow survey shelter/patrol cabin is considered significant in the area of conservation. 1927-1938	Building
Segment 2A and 2B – Yosemite Valley					
Yosemite Valley Chapel	Building	Listed 1973	Regional	This chapel, now the oldest building in Yosemite, was erected in 1879 as a chapel and has been used as such since then. It is still used for church services on Sundays. The simple architectural design of the structure represents a particularly fine example of the early chapels constructed in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and is well preserved. (1879 built, 1901 relocated, 1965 foundation raised 3 ft.)	Building
Glacier Point Road Historic District	District	Eligible	Local	Glacier Point Road exemplifies the naturalistic landscape design aesthetic of the NPS in the 1930s and represents the initial burst of development of automobile roads in the national parks. 1930s	Includes 140 contributing features.
Glacier Point Trailside Museum	Building	Listed 1975	Local	This museum, the first permanent teaching instrument of its kind in the NPS, is an integral component of the old Yosemite Museum. 1924	Building
New Big Oak Flat Road	Structure	Eligible 2004	Local	The new Big Oak Flat road tunnels, bridges, and retaining walls are considered significant in transportation as well as landscape architecture and architecture. Eligible under criteria A, C, and D. 1935-1938	8 structures: Cascade Creek Bridge, Tamarack Creek Bridge, Wildcat Creek Bridge, 3 tunnels, and stretches of masonry guard walls.
Old Big Oak Flat Road	Structure	Eligible 2004	Local	The Old Big Oak Flat Road is significant as one of the earliest transportation routes into Yosemite Valley. It served horse and wagon traffic and it eventually opened the Yosemite Valley to automobiles. Eligible under criterion A 1869-1938	All manmade structures on the route such as bridges, culverts, walls, and building foundations as well as the roadbed itself.
LeConte Memorial Lodge NHL	Structure	Designated 1987	Regional	Originally constructed in 1903, and moved and rebuilt in 1919, the lodge was the principal foothold of the influential Sierra Club in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is a transitional building in 20th century architecture, with strong European roots in its Tudor Revival design, combined with an interesting use of building materials found in the work of architects of the Bay Area tradition. An outstanding example of the theory that the materials and site should determine the design of the building. (Also Contributes to the Yosemite Valley Historic District) 1903-1919	Building
LeConte Memorial Lodge (individual listing)	Structure	Listed 1975	Regional, Local	See above	Building

TABLE J5-2: SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE APE NOT AFFECTED BY MERCED RIVER PLAN

Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
Segment 2A and 2B – Yosemite Valley (cont.)					
Rangers’ Club	Building	Listed 1977	National, Regional	The Rangers’ Club in Yosemite Valley, designed by Charles Sumner Kaiser, is representative of NPS’s first director, Stephen T. Mather’s commitment to an architectural aesthetic appropriate for the park lands that he was charged to manage. The Rangers’ Club is also of regional historical significance in the category of conservation through its connection with the first director of the NPS and through its integrity of function as the residence for unmarried rangers. (Also Contributes to the Yosemite Valley Historic District) 1920-1977	Building
Rangers’ Club NHL	Building	Designated 1977	National	See above	Ranger’s Club, Interior furnishings, fixtures; garage-woodshed; wood-framed transformer house
Wawona Tunnel	Structure	Eligible 2004	National	The Wawona Tunnel is considered significant in the fields of transportation, architecture, and landscape architecture. It was built as part of the rerouting of the old Wawona Road between Yosemite Valley and Grouse Creek, where engineers determined that a tunnel was necessary to attain a satisfactory grade. Construction of a tunnel would also be cheaper and require less excavation. Its construction was an innovation in highway design within the National Park System, following the precedent set by the Zion Park highway tunnel. Upon completion, it was the longest vehicle tunnel in the western United States. Eligible under criteria A, C, and D. 1931-1938	Wawona Tunnel and the low stone retaining walls around the parking area.
Segments 3 and 4 – Merced River Gorge and El Portal					
Bagby Stationhouse	Building	Listed 1979	Local	Along with the uniquely designed twin water tanks, the stationhouse is illustrative of Yosemite’s railroading history. The building and most of the structures and objects have been relocated here from other areas, and have not yet been re-evaluated to determine if they continue to convey their historical significance. 1907	This 1-acre historic district includes the Bagby stationhouse, water tanks, and turntable
El Portal Hotel	Building	Eligible 1998	Local	This building is significant for its association with the development and expansion of the tourist industry at El Portal. It is also important because it embodies architectural characteristics associated with a 1930s-era commercial buildings construction type. 1932	Building
El Portal Old Schoolhouse	Building	Listed 2009	Local	The El Portal Old Schoolhouse is significant as an educational institution that serves as an example of the socioeconomic development of the town of El Portal. Architectural characteristics and building materials associate the Old Schoolhouse with the local El Portal vernacular style during the 1920s and 1930s. 1930s	Building

TABLE J5-2: SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE APE NOT AFFECTED BY MERCED RIVER PLAN

Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
Segments 3 and 4 – Merced River Gorge and El Portal (cont.)					
Hetch Hetchy Railroad Engine No. 6	Object	Listed 1978	Local, Regional	Hetch Hetchy Railroad Engine No. 6 is the last and heaviest locomotive, and the only one of Shay design, purchased by the Hetch Hetchy Railroad. It contributed in an important way to the history of a railroad as part of a regionally significant engineering project, and later as part of a locally significant lumber industry logging railroad. 1917.	Structure
McCauley and Meyer Barns	Buildings	Listed 1978	Local	These barns are among the last remaining barns in Yosemite that possess Architectural significance and integrity. They also represent some local interest in agriculture through association with pioneering ranches once located within the park boundaries.	Buildings
National Lead Company Buildings (Murchison House and offices)	Building	Eligible 1998	Local	The buildings qualify for listing because of their association with the significant National Lead Company barium mining operations at El Portal; it embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics associated with mining-related residential and management structures during the late 1920s-early 1930s.	Three residences, including Murchison House.
Old Coulterville Road and Trail	Structure	Eligible 1978	Local	The Coulterville Road is the first stagecoach road to have reached the floor of Yosemite Valley and is of local significance in transportation and engineering.	Structure
Track Bus No. 19	Object	Listed 1978	Local	Track Bus No. 19 is of local historical significance in the category of transportation. It is one of the few survivors of the gasoline-powered rigs that ran on the Hetch Hetchy Railroad.	Object
Yosemite Hydroelectric Power Plant	Structure	Eligible 1982	State	The Yosemite hydroelectric power plant is a good example of its type and possesses a high level of integrity. Though once commonplace, the type of system used by the power plant is becoming rare, with intact systems even more rare. There are no other known penstock-fed systems in California with their original Pelton wheels (a particular type of turbine), generators, switch boards, and design intact.	Diversion dam, the intake, the screens and screen house, the penstock, the surge tank, the powerhouse and equipment, the 11-kilovolt distribution line into the Valley.
Yosemite Valley Railroad Caboose No. 15*	Object	Listed 1978	Local	Yosemite Valley Railroad caboose No. 15 is an object of local historical significance as one of the last surviving cabooses of the original Yosemite Valley Railroad. 1922-1945	Object
Segments 5, 6, 7 and 8 – South Fork Merced River					
Wawona Covered Bridge	Structure	Listed 2007	State	The Wawona Covered Bridge is significant at the state level under NRHP criteria A, B, and C for its association within the contexts of transportation, entertainment, and recreation; its association with Galen Clark; and as a unique example of a covered bridge within both California and the western region of the NPS.	Structure

TABLE J5-2: SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE APE NOT AFFECTED BY MERCED RIVER PLAN

Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
Segments 5, 6, 7 and 8 – South Fork Merced River (cont.)					
Wawona Hotel and Thomas Hill Studio NHL	District	Designated 1987	National	Wawona's architectural importance to American architecture is as the largest existing Victorian-style hotel complex within the boundaries of a national park, and one of the few remaining in the United States with this high level of integrity. 1856-1961	Clark Cottage, the Wawona Hotel Building, the Little White Cottage, the Moore Cottage, the Washburn Cottage, and the Annex.
Wawona Hotel and Pavilion	District	Listed 1975	National	Wawona's architectural importance to American architecture is the largest existing Victorian-style hotel complex within the boundaries of a national park, and one of the few remaining in the United States with this high level of integrity.	The Clark Cottage, the Wawona Hotel building, the Little White Cottage, the Moore Cottage, the Washburn Cottage, the Pavilion (former Hill's studio), and the Annex.
Acting Superintendent's Headquarters	Building	Listed 1978	Local	This building is the sole remaining structure associated with the military tenure in Wawona. This building also contributes to the Pioneer Yosemite History Center.	Building
Chris Jorgenson Studio	Building	Listed 1979	Local	Yosemite has been a lodestone for artists since 1856 when lithographer Thomas Ayres accompanied the first tourist party to the Valley. One of the park's most prolific scenic interpreters was the noted California painter Chris Jorgenson, who maintained a seasonal residence and studio in the Valley for 20 years. This studio, now an integral part of the Pioneer Yosemite History Center, is of local significance in art.	Building
Hodgdon Homestead Cabin	Structure	Listed 1978	Local	The Hodgdon homestead cabin possesses local architectural significance as the finest example of a pioneer homestead in Yosemite. This building also contributes to the Pioneer Yosemite History Center.	Building
Pioneer Yosemite History Center	District	Eligible 2011	Local	The Pioneer Yosemite History Center is significant under the NRHP criterion A for its association with the development of tourism and outdoor recreation during the Mission 66 period.	Contributing features include Wawona grey barn/Washburn barn; Hodgdon homestead/cabin; Yosemite Transportation Company office/Wells Fargo office; Wells Fargo utility building; Acting Superintendent's Headquarters/Army cabin; Army tack room; Crane Flat ranger cabin/ranger patrol cabin; jail/powder house/morgue; Chris Jorgenson studio/artist cabin; Wagon shelter/wagon shed; Wawona Covered Bridge; Wawona stables; Chinese laundry/laundry/carriage shop; Pioneer Yosemite History Center signs (2); historic circulation system; flagpoles (2); hitching posts (2); retaining walls; stone perimeters; privy; water trough; and split rail perimeter fences.
Yosemite Transportation Company Office	Building	Listed 1978	Local	The Yosemite Transportation Company office (Wells Fargo office) is of local significance in the fields of architecture and transportation, based on the design of the structure and on its use for many years as a transportation facility for visitors to Yosemite Valley. This building also contributes to the Pioneer Yosemite History Center.	Building

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APPENDIX K

LOCALIZED CONCERNS AND ACTIONS

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**APPENDIX K
LOCALIZED CONCERNS AND ACTIONS**

Action Code	Segment	Project Name	Issue Statement	Common To All	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5	Alternative 6
NONE	All	Re-introduce declining amphibian and reptile species	Of the 11 native amphibians found, four amphibian species have a federal or state special status due to population declines. The foothill yellow-legged frog (<i>Rana boylei</i>), which is a California Species of Concern, has not been documented in the park in many years and may be extirpated. Of the 22 native reptiles found, only one has a federal or state status. The Western pond turtle (<i>Actinemys marmota</i>), which is a California Species of Concern, is declining in the park due to habitat loss and non-native predators, such as bullfrogs.	In accordance with NPS Policy, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize studies of the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.	In accordance with NPS Policy, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed.	(CTA) In accordance with NPS Policy, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize the study of the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.	(CTA) In accordance with NPS Policy, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize the study of the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.	(CTA) In accordance with NPS Policy, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize the study of the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.	(CTA) In accordance with NPS Policy, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize the study of the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.	(CTA) In accordance with NPS Policy, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize the study of the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.
REC-AS-001	All	Boating, swimming and water play	Public comment has reflected both support for current and expanded boating opportunities as well as opposition to boating. Visitor use associated with boating has caused localized impacts to the riverbanks at the put-in and take-out, and allows easy access to sensitive riverbanks along the river.	Swimming and water play are allowed in all segments except Segment 6, the Wawona impoundment.	Swimming and water play are allowed on all segments. Boating is allowed in Segment 2 between Stoneman Bridge and Sentinel Beach Picnic Area, and on the South Fork of the Merced between Swinging Bridge and the park boundary. During periods of high flows (> 6.5 feet at Sentinel Bridge,) boating in Segment 2 is prohibited for safety reasons.	(CTA) Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, the Wawona impoundment. Also, no permits required for private boating. No commercial boating. Boating allowed on all segments except 6, impoundment. Private use unlimited on Segments 1, 5, 7, and 8. Private use limited to 25 trips per day in Segment 2 between the put-in at designated locations within Pines Campgrounds and day use picnic sites and the take-out at Sentinel Beach. 5 boats per day in Segment 3 and 5 boats per day in Segment 4.	(CTA) Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, the Wawona impoundment. Also, no permits required for private boating. No commercial boating. Boating allowed on all segments except 6, impoundment. Private use unlimited on Segments 1, 5, 7, and 8. Private use limited to 50 trips per day in Segment 2 between the put-in at Housekeeping Camp and the take-outs at Sentinel and Cathedral Beaches. 5 boats per day in Segment 3 and 5 boats per day in Segment 4.	(CTA) Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, the Wawona impoundment. Also, permits required for private boating. Commercial boating will be available through some form of regulated commercial operations. Boating allowed on all segments except 6, the Wawona impoundment. Private use limited to 5 boats per day with backcountry permit on Segments 1, 5, and 8. Private use limited to 100 trips per day in Segment 2 between put in at Clark's Bridge and take out at Cathedral Beach. Private use limited to 10 boats per day in Segment 3 and 10 boats per day in Segment 4. Private use limited to 20 people per day in Segment 7. Commercial Use Authorization for 75 boats at one time in Segment 2, between put-in at Housekeeping Camp West Beach and take-out at Sentinel Beach.	(CTA) Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, the Wawona impoundment. Also, commercial raft rentals limited to 100 boats per-day that will be available through some form of regulated commercial operations. The rentals will be roughly half of current use levels; be part of a "mobile operation" delivering rafts to or from an access site; have no permanent infrastructure in river corridor; provide safety talks and put-in near the Lower River Campground redevelopment; and provide a take-out at Sentinel Beach Picnic Area. Boating allowed on all segments, except Segment 6, the Wawona impoundment. Private use limited to 20 people per day with backcountry permit on Segment 1 Private use limited to 100 trips per day in Segment 2 between put in at Lower Rivers Day-use Area and take out at Sentinel Beach. Private use limited to 10 boats per day in Segment 3. Private use limited to 50 boats per day on Segment 4. Private use limited to 25 people per day with backcountry permit on Segments 5 and 8. Private use limited to 50 boats per day in Segment 7. See Appendix R: Boating Opportunities for consolidated information about boating capacities (and a rationale) for each segment.	(CTA) Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, impoundment. Also, permits required for private boating. Commercial boating will be available through some form of regulated commercial operations. Boating allowed on all segments, except Segment 6, the Wawona impoundment. Private use limited to 10 boats per day with backcountry permit on Segments 1, 5, and 8. Private use limited to 150 trips per day in Segment 2 between put in at Clark's Bridge and take out below Pohono Bridge. Private use limited to 10 boats per day on Segment 3. Private use unrestricted on Segment 4. Private use limited to 10 boats per day in Segment 7. Concessions contract for 100 boats at one time (~250 trips per day) in Segment 2, between put-in at Stoneman Bridge and take-out at Sentinel Beach.
RES-2-003	All	Conifer encroachment in meadows	Conifers have been encroaching on Yosemite Valley meadows due to changes in ecological processes including alteration of fire regime, alteration of hydrology and changes in climate.	Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.	Conifers will continue to encroach on Yosemite Valley meadows as a result of changes in ecological processes including alteration of fire regime, alteration of hydrology and changes in climate.	(CTA) Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.	(CTA) Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.	(CTA) Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.	(CTA) Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.	(CTA) Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.

Action Code	Segment	Project Name	Issue Statement	Common To All	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5	Alternative 6
RES-AS-001	All	Abandoned underground infrastructure	Abandoned underground infrastructure such as remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and man holes can alter hydrology and lead to lowered water tables in meadows and wetlands.	Remove abandoned underground infrastructure that alters hydrology including remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and man holes. Where infrastructure is removed or relocated and the area to be restored to natural conditions, soils will be decompacted and recontoured and the area revegetated with appropriate native plants. Individual actions will be subject to NHPA, Section 106 review.	Abandoned infrastructure will remain in place.	(CTA) Remove abandoned underground infrastructure that alters hydrology including remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and manholes. Where infrastructure is removed or relocated and the area to be restored to natural conditions, soils will be decompacted and recontoured and the area revegetated with appropriate native plants. Individual actions will be subject to NHPA, Section 106 review.	(CTA) Remove abandoned underground infrastructure that alters hydrology including remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and manholes. Where infrastructure is removed or relocated and the area to be restored to natural conditions, soils will be decompacted and recontoured and the area revegetated with appropriate native plants. Individual actions will be subject to NHPA, Section 106 review.	(CTA) Remove abandoned underground infrastructure that alters hydrology including remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and manholes. Where infrastructure is removed or relocated and the area to be restored to natural conditions, soils will be decompacted and recontoured and the area revegetated with appropriate native plants. Individual actions will be subject to NHPA, Section 106 review.	(CTA) Remove abandoned underground infrastructure that alters hydrology including remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and manholes. Where infrastructure is removed or relocated and the area to be restored to natural conditions, soils will be decompacted and recontoured and the area revegetated with appropriate native plants. Individual actions will be subject to NHPA, Section 106 review.	(CTA) Remove abandoned underground infrastructure that alters hydrology including remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and ma holes. Where infrastructure is removed or relocated and the area to be restored to natural conditions, soils will be decompacted and recontoured and the area revegetated with appropriate native plants. Individual actions will be subject to NHPA, Section 106 review.
RES-AS-002	All	Non-historic informal trails	Non-historic informal trailing in meadows is common, particularly in Yosemite Valley. Non-historic informal trails lead to direct impacts such as soil compaction and vegetation trampling and may have indirect impacts such as changes to hydrology and soil moisture, a decrease in habitat quality, and the introduction of non-native species.	Non-historic informal trailing will be removed and restored to natural conditions. Fencing and signage will be used to direct traffic to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Through the use of closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs these trails will be better defined and delineated. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Installation of fencing, signage, or boardwalks would not occur in areas of designated Wilderness.	Non-historic informal trails will continue to impact meadows.	(CTA) Non-historic informal trailing will be removed and restored to natural conditions. Fencing and signage will be used to direct traffic to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Through the use of closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs these trails will be better defined and delineated. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Installation of fencing, signage, or boardwalks would not occur in areas of designated Wilderness.	(CTA) Non-historic informal trailing will be removed and restored to natural conditions. Fencing and signage will be used to direct traffic to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Through the use of closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs these trails will be better defined and delineated. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Installation of fencing, signage, or boardwalks would not occur in areas of designated Wilderness.	(CTA) Non-historic informal trailing will be removed and restored to natural conditions. Fencing and signage will be used to direct traffic to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Through the use of closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs these trails will be better defined and delineated. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Installation of fencing, signage, or boardwalks would not occur in areas of designated Wilderness.	(CTA) Non-historic informal trailing will be removed and restored to natural conditions. Fencing and signage will be used to direct traffic to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Through the use of closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs these trails will be better defined and delineated. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Installation of fencing, signage, or boardwalks would not occur in areas of designated Wilderness.	(CTA) Non-historic informal trailing will be removed and restored to natural conditions. Fencing and signage will be used to direct traffic to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Through the use of closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs these trails will be better defined and delineated. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Installation of fencing, signage, or boardwalks would not occur in areas of designated Wilderness.
RES-AS-004	All	Eroded riverbanks	Heavy use of the riverbanks along some river reaches causes vegetation trampling and soil compaction which leads to riverbank erosion, degraded wildlife habitat and, potentially, river channel widening.	Direct visitor use along river to stable and resilient access points such as sandy beaches and low-angle slopes through delineated trails, signs, campground maps and brochures; establish fencing and signage to protect sensitive areas. Areas susceptible to erosion—steep riverbanks and high use areas exhibiting vegetation and soil loss from compaction—will be closed and restored. Stabilize eroded riverbanks using bio-engineering techniques such as brush layering of willow cuttings. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Protect re-vegetated areas using closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs as deterrents. Actions that could impact wilderness character, such as installation of fencing and signage, will not be taken in areas of designated Wilderness.	Heavy use of the riverbanks along some river reaches will continue to cause vegetation trampling and soil compaction which leads to riverbank erosion, degraded wildlife habitat and, potentially, river channel widening.	(CTA) Direct visitor use along river to stable and resilient access points such as sandy beaches and low-angle slopes through delineated trails, signs, campground maps and brochures; establish fencing and signage to protect sensitive areas. Areas susceptible to erosion—steep riverbanks and high use areas exhibiting vegetation and soil loss from compaction—will be closed and restored. Stabilize eroded riverbanks using bio-engineering techniques such as brush layering of willow cuttings. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Protect re-vegetated areas using closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs as deterrents. Actions that could impact wilderness character, such as installation of fencing and signage, will not be taken in areas of designated Wilderness.	(CTA) Direct visitor use along river to stable and resilient access points such as sandy beaches and low-angle slopes through delineated trails, signs, campground maps and brochures; establish fencing and signage to protect sensitive areas. Areas susceptible to erosion—steep riverbanks and high use areas exhibiting vegetation and soil loss from compaction—will be closed and restored. Stabilize eroded riverbanks using bio-engineering techniques such as brush layering of willow cuttings. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Protect re-vegetated areas using closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs as deterrents. Actions that could impact wilderness character, such as installation of fencing and signage, will not be taken in areas of designated Wilderness.	(CTA) Direct visitor use along river to stable and resilient access points such as sandy beaches and low-angle slopes through delineated trails, signs, campground maps and brochures; establish fencing and signage to protect sensitive areas. Areas susceptible to erosion—steep riverbanks and high use areas exhibiting vegetation and soil loss from compaction—will be closed and restored. Stabilize eroded riverbanks using bio-engineering techniques such as brush layering of willow cuttings. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Protect re-vegetated areas using closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs as deterrents. Actions that could impact wilderness character, such as installation of fencing and signage, will not be taken in areas of designated Wilderness.	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(CTA) Direct visitor use along river to stable and resilient access points such as sandy beaches and low-angle slopes through delineated trails, signs, campground maps and brochures; establish fencing and signage to protect sensitive areas. Areas susceptible to erosion—steep riverbanks and high use areas exhibiting vegetation and soil loss from compaction—will be closed and restored. Stabilize eroded riverbanks using bio-engineering techniques such as brush layering of willow cuttings. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Protect re-vegetated areas using closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs as deterrents. Actions that could impact wilderness character, such as installation of fencing and signage, will not be taken in areas of designated Wilderness.
RES-AS-005	All	Riparian protection zone	The Park has not established an official riparian protection zone to protect water quality and riparian habitat. The lack of protection has led to impacts to aquatic and riparian habitat, soil erosion, and localized impacts to water quality.	Protect riparian zone from new development within 150 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Relocate or remove all campsites at least 100' away from the ordinary high water mark.	There is no established riparian protection zone.	(CTA) Protect riparian zone from new development within 150 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Relocate or remove all campsites at least 100 feet away from the ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Protect riparian zone from new development within 150 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Relocate or remove all campsites at least 100 feet away from the ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Protect riparian zone from new development within 150 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Relocate or remove all campsites at least 100 feet away from the ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Protect riparian zone from new development within 150 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Relocate or remove all campsites at least 100 feet away from the ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Protect riparian zone from new development within 150 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Relocate or remove all campsites at least 100 feet away from the ordinary high water mark.

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RES-AS-007	All	Revetments: project level	Riprap impacts the Hydrological ORV by preventing channel migration as well as the Biological ORV by inhibiting the establishment of riparian vegetation.	Remove 3,400 feet of riprap and revegetate with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet will be removed but replaced with bioconstructed riverbank stabilization (see map in Appendix E for precise locations).	There are 15,589 feet of riprap along the bed and banks of the Merced River. Riprap is considered an impediment to free flow according to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Some of rip-rap is needed to stabilize banks around critical infrastructure.	(CTA) Remove 3,400 feet of riprap and revegetate with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet will be removed but replaced with bioconstructed riverbank stabilization (see map in Appendix E for precise locations).	(CTA) Remove 3,400 feet of riprap and revegetate with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet will be removed but replaced with bioconstructed riverbank stabilization (see map in Appendix E for precise locations).	(CTA) Remove 3,400 feet of riprap and revegetate with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet will be removed but replaced with bioconstructed riverbank stabilization (see map in Appendix E for precise locations).	(CTA) Remove 3,400 feet of riprap and revegetate with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet will be removed but replaced with bioconstructed riverbank stabilization (see map in Appendix E for precise locations).	(CTA) Remove 3,400 feet of riprap and revegetate with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet will be removed but replaced with bioconstructed riverbank stabilization (see map in Appendix E precise locations).
RES-AS-009	All	Revetments: programmatic	Riprap impacts the Hydrological ORV by preventing channel migration as well as the Biological ORV by inhibiting the establishment of riparian vegetation.	Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.	There is riprap along the bed and banks of the Merced River, some of which is needed to stabilize banks around critical infrastructure.	(CTA) Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.	(CTA) Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.	(CTA) Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.	(CTA) Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.	(CTA) Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.
RES-AS-010	All	Large wood management	Large wood has been removed from the river due to safety concerns and infrastructure protection for decades, particularly in the areas around the campgrounds and areas where rafting occurs.	Manage large wood according to "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy, leaving large wood that does not compromise visitor safety or infrastructure. Incorporate large wood into riverbanks to provide structure for highly eroded riverbanks and increase habitat quality. In developed areas where standing hazard trees must be removed for safety, rather than cutting and removing these trees, fall them into the river. Add constructed log jams in severely widened river reaches. Large wood would not be manipulated in designated Wilderness areas of the river corridor.	Large wood has been removed from the river due to safety concerns and infrastructure protection for decades, particularly in the areas around the campgrounds and areas where rafting occurs.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy, leaving large wood that does not compromise visitor safety or infrastructure. Incorporate large wood into riverbanks to provide structure for highly eroded riverbanks and increase habitat quality. In developed areas where standing hazard trees must be removed for safety, rather than cutting and removing these trees, fall them into the river. Add constructed log jams in severely widened river reaches. Large wood would not be manipulated in designated Wilderness areas of the river corridor.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy, leaving large wood that does not compromise visitor safety or infrastructure. Incorporate large wood into riverbanks to provide structure for highly eroded riverbanks and increase habitat quality. In developed areas where standing hazard trees must be removed for safety, rather than cutting and removing these trees, fall them into the river. Add constructed log jams in severely widened river reaches. Large wood would not be manipulated in designated Wilderness areas of the river corridor.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy, leaving large wood that does not compromise visitor safety or infrastructure. Incorporate large wood into riverbanks to provide structure for highly eroded riverbanks and increase habitat quality. In developed areas where standing hazard trees must be removed for safety, rather than cutting and removing these trees, fall them into the river. Add constructed log jams in severely widened river reaches. Large wood would not be manipulated in designated Wilderness areas of the river corridor.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy, leaving large wood that does not compromise visitor safety or infrastructure. Incorporate large wood into riverbanks to provide structure for highly eroded riverbanks and increase habitat quality. In developed areas where standing hazard trees must be removed for safety, rather than cutting and removing these trees, fall them into the river. Add constructed log jams in severely widened river reaches. Large wood would not be manipulated in designated Wilderness areas of the river corridor.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy, leaving large wood that does not compromise visitor safety or infrastructure. Incorporate large wood into riverbanks to provide structure for highly eroded riverbanks and increase habitat quality. In developed areas where standing hazard trees must be removed for safety, rather than cutting and removing these trees, fall them into the river. Add constructed log jams in severely widened river reaches. Large wood would not be manipulated in designated Wilderness areas of the river corridor.
ONA-1-001	1	Little Yosemite Valley Camping Area	Crowding at Little Yosemite Valley designated camping area impacts Wilderness character and the Wilderness experience integral to the Recreational ORV in this segment. Little Yosemite Valley designated camping area and associated infrastructure includes composting toilet and bear boxes.		Little Yosemite Valley designated camping area and associated infrastructure includes composting toilet and bear boxes.	Discontinue designated camping at Little Yosemite Valley camping area, and remove infrastructure, including composting toilet. Allow dispersed camping in this area.	Discontinue designated camping at Little Yosemite Valley camping area, and retain composting toilet. Allow dispersed camping in this area.	Decrease the designated camping area at Little Yosemite Valley; retain composting toilet.	Continue designated camping at Little Yosemite Valley camping area. Retain infrastructure, such as composting toilet.	Continue designated camping at Little Yosemite Valley camping area. Retain infrastructure, such as composting toilet.
ONA-1-002	1	Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area	Levels of use in the Merced Lake Zone affect Wilderness character and the Wilderness experience integral to the Recreational ORV in this segment. Infrastructure at the Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area includes designated camping area, a water system with flush toilets, and bear boxes for food storage.		Infrastructure at the Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area includes designated camping area, a water system with flush toilets, and bear boxes for food storage. Levels of use in the Merced Lake Zone will continue to affect Wilderness character and the Wilderness experience.	Discontinue designated camping at the Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area. Allow dispersed camping in the areas of the former Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area and the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp; remove flush toilets and waste-water system.	Discontinue designated camping at the Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area. Allow dispersed camping in the areas of the former Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area and portions of the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp; replace flush toilets with composting toilet and remove waste-water system.	Expand Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area, which is designated camping, into the area of former Merced Lake High Sierra Camp; replace flush toilets with composting toilet and remove waste-water system.	Retain location of the Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area as a designated camping area. Replace flush toilets with composting toilet.	Retain location of the Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area as a designated camping area. Replace flush toilets with composting toilet.

Action Code	Segment	Project Name	Issue Statement	Common To All	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5	Alternative 6
ONA-1-003	1	Merced Lake High Sierra Camp: lodging	Merced Lake High Sierra Camp affects Wilderness character and the Wilderness experience integral to the Recreational ORV in this segment and is a visual impact on the Scenic ORV. There are 22 units (60 beds) at Merced Lake High Sierra Camp.		Merced Lake High Sierra Camp will continue to affect Wilderness character and the Wilderness experience.	Close Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and allow dispersed camping at Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area into the High Sierra Camp footprint. Convert area to designated Wilderness.	Convert Merced Lake High Sierra Camp to a temporary pack camp with a maximum of 15 people allowed. Remove all permanent infrastructure. Convert area to designated Wilderness. Establish a maximum limit of 2.5 pack strings-per-week for re-supply of the temporary outfitter camp for each season.	Close Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and restore the area to natural conditions. Area would be converted to designated Wilderness.	Retain the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp, removing 11 of the 22 historic canvas tents for a capacity of 42 beds. Replace the flush toilets with composting toilet. Adopt the recommendation to retain tent pads in situ of those 11 historic canvas tents that are removed and retain the configuration of the remaining 11 historic canvas tents (possibly remove every other tent to maintain the "u" shape of the camp). The level of support needed to supply the HSC would not be reduced commensurate with the % decrease in the number of beds. Establish a limit of 7.5 strings-per-week (for an average of 30 strings-per-month) for resupply for each season.	Retain the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp, keeping 22 units (60 beds). Replace the flush toilets with composting toilet. Establish a limit of 7.5 strings-per-week (for an average of 30 strings-per-month) for resupply for each season.
ONA-1-004	1	Moraine Dome Camping Area	Requiring people to camp in designated camping areas in the Wilderness impacts the experience of unconfined recreation.		Moraine Dome designated camping area would maintain its current location and function.	Discontinue designated camping at Moraine Dome. Allow dispersed camping in this area.	Discontinue designated camping at Moraine Dome. Allow dispersed camping in this area.	Continue designated camping at Moraine Dome.	Continue designated camping at Moraine Dome.	Continue designated camping at Moraine Dome.
ONA-1-005	1	Wilderness zone capacity within the river corridor	Encounter rates on trails between Little Yosemite Valley and Merced Lake indicate wilderness experience integral to Recreational ORV in this segment is temporally and spatially impacted.		The Wilderness trailhead quota system is managed by backcountry zone capacities and related trailhead quotas and would remain the same.	Manage to a capacity of 25 in the Little Yosemite Valley Zone using a zone quota or zone pass through system. All other zone capacities within the Merced WSR Corridor remain the same.	Manage to a capacity of 75 in the Little Yosemite Valley Zone using a zone quota or zone pass through system. All other zone capacities within the Merced WSR Corridor remain the same.	Manage to a capacity of 100 in the Little Yosemite Valley Zone using a zone quota or zone pass through system. All other zone capacities within the Merced WSR Corridor remain the same.	All zone capacities within the Merced WSR Corridor remain the same.	All zone capacities within the Merced WSR Corridor remain the same.
RES-1-002	1	Merced Lake East Meadow near the Merced Lake Ranger Station: meadow grazing	The Merced Lake East Meadow near the Merced Lake Ranger Station Meadow has impacts from grazing such as heavily grazed vegetation, roll pits, manure, and trampled soils leading to a localized adverse impact on the meadow.		The Merced Lake East Meadow near the Merced Lake Ranger Station Meadow would continue to reflect high levels of bare ground and trampling associated with high levels of administrative pack stock grazing.	Remove the Merced Lake East Meadow from grazing permanently. Require all administrative pack stock passing through the Merced Lake area to carry pellet feed.	Establish a preliminary grazing capacity for the Merced Lake East Meadow of a maximum of 58 pack stock nights annually depending on meadow condition. Exclude packstock from seasonally inundated portions of the meadow. Meadow grazing opening dates may vary annually. Use levels may be adapted to ensure the meadow condition meets the Management Standard for Bare Soil Indicator.	Remove the Merced Lake East Meadow from grazing permanently. Require all administrative pack stock passing through the Merced Lake area to carry pellet feed.	Establish a preliminary grazing capacity for the Merced Lake East Meadow of a maximum of 58 pack stock nights annually depending on meadow condition. Exclude packstock from seasonally inundated portions of the meadow. Meadow grazing opening dates may vary annually. Use levels may be adapted to ensure the meadow condition meets the Management Standard for Bare Soil Indicator.	Establish a preliminary grazing capacity for the Merced Lake East Meadow of a maximum of 58 pack stock nights annually depending on meadow condition. Exclude packstock from seasonally inundated portions of the meadow. Meadow grazing opening dates may vary annually. Use levels may be adapted to ensure the meadow condition meets the Management Standard for Bare Soil Indicator.
RES-1-003	1	Merced Lake Shore Meadow: non-historic informal trails	Non-historic informal trails in Merced Lake Shore Meadow, adjacent the Merced High Sierra Camp, fragments meadow habitat and stunts vegetation lining the lake shore.	Remove non-historic informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	There is a network of non-historic informal trails in Merced Lake Shore Meadow, adjacent to the Merced High Sierra Camp.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.
RES-1-004	1	Special status plants: trail impacts	Sections of trails in Wilderness or foot traffic deviating from these trails impact special status plants or sensitive habitat. These include wetlands in Echo Valley; a mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake; the wet section of the Mist Trail; and along high traffic sections of the John Muir Trail.	Relocate sections of trail through wetland in Echo Valley and mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Harden the trail along the wet sections of the Mist Trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent trail creep along the John Muir Trail using fencing and boardwalks.	There are impacts on special status plants or associated habitat associated with trails and foot traffic in wetlands in Echo Valley; a mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake; the wet section of the Mist Trail; and along high traffic sections of the John Muir Trail.	(CTA) Relocate sections of trail through wetland in Echo Valley and mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Harden the trail along the wet sections of the Mist Trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent trail creep along the John Muir Trail using fencing and boardwalks.	(CTA) Relocate sections of trail through wetland in Echo Valley and mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Harden the trail along the wet sections of the Mist Trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent trail creep along the John Muir Trail using fencing and boardwalks.	(CTA) Relocate sections of trail through wetland in Echo Valley and mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Harden the trail along the wet sections of the Mist Trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent trail creep along the John Muir Trail using fencing and boardwalks.	(CTA) Relocate sections of trail through wetland in Echo Valley and mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Harden the trail along the wet sections of the Mist Trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent trail creep along the John Muir Trail using fencing and boardwalks.	(CTA) Relocate sections of trail through wetland in Echo Valley and mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Harden the trail along the wet sections of the Mist Trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent trail creep along the John Muir Trail using fencing and boardwalks.

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RES-1-005	1	Triple Fork Peak: trails through meadows	Formal trail through meadows causes extensive rutting and head cutting.	Reroute the trail to upland where possible.	The trail would remain rutted and braided as it traverses meadows in the Triple Peak Fork, which can affect surface and subsurface water flows that sustain the meadow.	(CTA) Re-route the trail to upland where possible.	(CTA) Re-route the trail to upland where possible.	(CTA) Re-route the trail to upland where possible.	(CTA) Re-route the trail to upland where possible.	(CTA) Re-route the trail to upland where possible.
FAC-2-004	2	Housekeeping Camp: lodging	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.		Currently, there are 266 units at Housekeeping Camp within the 100-year floodplain.	Remove all lodging units and Housekeeping Camp amenities. Restore the 100-year floodplain to natural conditions.	Remove all of the lodging units. Convert Housekeeping Camp to a day use river access point and picnic area.	Remove 166 lodging units (83 duplex lodging units, 4 restrooms, store and office). This includes 34 units within the ordinary high water mark as well as additional units that are seasonally inundated. Retain a total of 100 lodging units.	Remove 34 lodging units and redesign out of the ordinary high water mark. Retain a total of 232 lodging units.	Remove 34 lodging units and redesign out of the ordinary high water mark. Retain a total of 232 lodging units.
FAC-2-008	2	Housekeeping Camp: services and facilities	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.		Visitor-use facilities at Housekeeping Camp include: shower houses & restrooms, laundry and a grocery store.	Remove Housekeeping Camp shower houses, laundry and grocery store. Retain at least one restroom for day use.	Remove Housekeeping Camp shower houses, laundry and grocery store. Retain at least one restroom for day use.	Reduce Housekeeping Camp restrooms. Shower houses and laundry remain. Remove Grocery store.	Retain Housekeeping Camp shower houses, restrooms, grocery store, and the laundry.	Retain Housekeeping Camp shower houses, restrooms, laundry, and grocery store.
FAC-2-010	2	Ahwahnee Hotel: services and facilities	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.	Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, and sweet shop. Remove tennis courts.	The Ahwahnee Hotel, a National Historic Landmark, has services and facilities that include bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, sweet shop, pool, and tennis courts.	(CTA) Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, and sweet shop. Remove tennis courts. Also, remove the pool.	(CTA) Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, and sweet shop. Remove tennis courts. Also, remove the pool.	(CTA) Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, and sweet shop. Remove tennis courts. Also, remove the pool.	(CTA) Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, pool, and sweet shop. Remove tennis courts.	(CTA) Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, pool, and sweet shop. Remove tennis courts.
FAC-2-011	2	Curry Village: services and facilities	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.	Retain Curry grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion and cafeteria, Happy Isles Nature Center, and Curry Village swimming pool. Remove the Happy Isles snack stand, the Curry Village bike and raft stands and the Curry Village ice rink. Options for relocating the raft rentals, bike rentals, and ice rink vary depending on the alternative.	Retain Curry grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion and cafeteria, Happy Isles Nature Center and retail, swimming pool, Happy Isles Snack Stand, Curry Village bike and raft stands, and Curry Village ice rink. Retain lodging units in the rock-fall hazard zone.	(CTA) Retain Curry grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion and cafeteria, Happy Isles Nature Center, and Curry Village swimming pool. Remove the Happy Isles snack stand, the Curry Village bike and raft stands, and the Curry Village ice rink.	(CTA) Retain Curry grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion and cafeteria, Happy Isles Nature Center, and Curry Village swimming pool. Remove the Happy Isles snack stand, the Curry Village bike and raft stands, and Curry Village ice rink.	(CTA) Retain Curry grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion and cafeteria, Happy Isles Nature Center, and Curry Village swimming pool. Remove the Happy Isles snack stand, the Curry Village bike stand, and Curry Village ice rink.	(CTA) Retain Curry grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion and cafeteria, Happy Isles Nature Center, and Curry Village swimming pool. Remove the Happy Isles snack stand, the Curry Village bike and raft stands, and Curry Village ice rink. Also, Bike rentals are relocated outside of river corridor and a mobile operation provides this service. The ice skating rink is a temporary/seasonal operation that is relocated outside the river corridor to its historic location in Curry Village.	(CTA) Retain Curry grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion and cafeteria, Happy Isles Nature Center, and Curry Village swimming pool. Remove the Happy Isles snack stand, the Curry Village bike and raft stands, and Curry Village ice rink. Also Bike rentals are relocated outside of river corridor and a mobile operation provides this service. The ice skating rink is a temporary/seasonal operation that is relocated outside the river corridor to its historic location in Curry Village.
FAC-2-012	2	Yosemite Lodge: services and facilities	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.	Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. The convenience shop and nature shop are re-purposed. The Yosemite Lodge Food Court is retained.	Yosemite Lodge services and facilities would be retained in current configuration and at current level of service.	(CTA) Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. The convenience shop and nature shop are re-purposed. The Yosemite Lodge Food Court is retained. Also, Yosemite Lodge converted from lodging to day-use. Retain core visitor services. Re-design lodge area to include 250 parking spaces. Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are removed.	(CTA) Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. The convenience shop and nature shop are re-purposed. The Yosemite Lodge Food Court is retained. Also, Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated.	(CTA) Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. The convenience shop and nature shop are re-purposed. The Yosemite Lodge Food Court is retained. Also, Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated.	(CTA) Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. The convenience shop and nature shop are re-purposed. The Yosemite Lodge Food Court is retained. Also, Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated. Retain swimming pool. Bike rentals are relocated outside of river corridor.	(CTA) Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. The convenience shop and nature shop are re-purposed. The Yosemite Lodge Food Court is retained. Also, Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated. Removed temporary employee housing to be replaced with new housing. Retain swimming pool. Bike rentals are relocated outside of river corridor.

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FAC-2-013	2	Yosemite Village: services and facilities	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.	The Concessioner Garage building is removed, and the service is relocated to the Government Utility Building. The Concessioner General Office building is removed, and the essential functions are relocated within the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse building. The Village Sport Shop is re-purposed as a visitor contact station. The Village Store and Grill are retained.	The configuration and level of services and facilities in Yosemite Village remains unchanged.	(CTA) The Concessioner Garage building is removed, and the service is relocated to the Government Utility Building. The Concessioner General Office building is removed, and the essential functions are relocated within the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse building. The Village Sport Shop is re-purposed as a visitor contact station. The Village Store and Grill are retained.	(CTA) The Concessioner Garage building is removed, and the service is relocated to the Government Utility Building. The Concessioner General Office building is removed, and the essential functions are relocated within the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse building. The Village Sport Shop is re-purposed as a visitor contact station. The Village Store and Grill are retained.	(CTA) The Concessioner Garage building is removed, and the service is relocated to the Government Utility Building. The Concessioner General Office building is removed, and the essential functions are relocated within the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse building. The Village Sport Shop is re-purposed as a visitor contact station. The Village Store and Grill are retained.	(CTA) The Concessioner Garage building is removed, and the service is relocated to the Government Utility Building. The Concessioner General Office building is removed, and the essential functions are relocated within the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse building. The Village Sport Shop is re-purposed as a visitor contact station. The Village Store and Grill are retained.	(CTA) The Concessioner Garage building is removed, and the service is relocated to the Government Utility Building. The Concessioner General Office building is removed, and the service is relocated. The Village Sport Shop is re-purposed as a visitor contact station. The Village Store and Grill are retained.
FAC-2-015	2	Yosemite Lodge: housing north of former pine and oak and west of Yosemite Lodge Food Court	There is temporary employee housing in the Yosemite Lodge area.	Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins.	Temporary employee housing in the Yosemite Lodge area at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins would remain.	(CTA) Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins.	(CTA) Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins. Also, construct two new concessioner housing areas housing 104 employees (26 rooms in each structure/double occupancy). Construct 78 employee parking spaces.	(CTA) Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins. Also, construct two new concessioner housing areas housing 104 employees (26 rooms in each structure/double occupancy). Construct 78 employee parking spaces.	(CTA) Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins. Also, construct two new concessioner housing areas housing 104 employees (26 rooms in each structure/double occupancy). Construct approximately 78 additional parking spaces east of registration area to serve employee use.	(CTA) Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins. Also, construct two new concessioner housing areas housing 104 employees (26 rooms in each structure/double occupancy). Construct 78 employee parking spaces.
FAC-2-016	2	Huff House temporary housing area	Currently, there is temporary housing at Huff House.		Temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town would remain.	Remove temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town. Construct 16 buildings, housing 164 employees using the same dormitory prototype.	Remove temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town. Construct 16 buildings, housing 164 employees using the same dormitory prototype.	Remove temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town. Construct 16 buildings, housing 164 employees using the same dormitory prototype.	Retain the historic Huff House (4 beds) and an additional 10 tent cabins (20 beds) for a total of 24 beds for employee housing. Establish parking for 189 for visitor day-use and commuting employees at the Curry Village Day-use Parking Area.	Remove temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town. Construct 16 buildings, housing 164 employees using the same dormitory prototype.
FAC-2-017	2	Yosemite Village: Lost Arrow temporary employee housing	Currently, there is temporary employee housing in the Lost Arrow parking lot.	Remove temporary employee housing and re-establish an administrative parking lot with 50 spaces.	Temporary employee housing in the Lost Arrow parking lot would remain.	(CTA) Remove temporary employee housing and re-establish an administrative parking lot with 50 spaces.	(CTA) Remove temporary employee housing and re-establish an administrative parking lot with 50 spaces.	(CTA) Replace temporary employee housing facilities with permanent housing facilities for 50 beds.	(CTA) Replace temporary employee housing facilities with permanent housing facilities for increasing housing from 50 to 87 beds at this location.	(CTA) Replace temporary employee housing facilities with permanent housing facilities for 50 beds.
ONA-2-001	2	Backpackers Campground	Campsites in Backpackers Campground are located in close proximity to the river.		There are a total of 25 walk-in sites in the inventory, including 2 administrative sites, which would all remain.	Remove all 25 walk-in sites, 21 of which are in the 100-year floodplain. Partially replace removed sites with 16 sites at Backpackers Campground Western Expansion.	Remove all 25 walk-in sites, 21 of which are within the 150-foot riparian buffer. Partially replace removed sites with 16 sites at Backpackers Campground Western Expansion.	Remove all 25 walk-in sites, 21 of which are within the 150-foot riparian buffer. Partially replace removed sites with 16 sites at Backpackers Campground Western Expansion.	Retain 10 walk-in sites and remove 15 walk-in sites within the 100-foot riparian buffer. Construct new sites with 16 walk-in sites at Backpackers Campground Western Expansion.	Retain 10 walk-in sites and remove 15 walk-in sites within the 100-foot riparian buffer. Partially replace removed sites with 16 walk-in sites at Backpackers Campground Western Expansion.
ONA-2-002	2	Concessioner stables in Yosemite Valley	The Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley are used by the concessioner to house the stock animals used to operate the High Sierra Camp and day rides in the Valley. The herd has decreased in size, but the facility footprint remains the same. A kennel service is also operated out of the stables.		The Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley would continue to be used by the concessioner to house the stock animals used to operate the High Sierra Camp and day rides in the Valley. The herd has decreased in size, but the facility footprint would remain the same. A kennel service would continue to operate out of the stables.	Ecologically restore the Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley; eliminate commercial day rides. Remove associated housing (49 beds).	Reduce the footprint of the Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley to provide staging for temporary pack camp operation at Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and overflow parking for campgrounds. Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley. Kennel service remains. Retain associated housing (49 beds).	Re-develop Concessioner Stables area as a new campground with 41 campsites. Remove associated housing (49 beds). Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley.	Retain Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley to support Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and overflow parking for campgrounds. Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley. Kennel service remains. Retain associated housing (49 beds).	Retain Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley in its current configuration. Kennel service remains. Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley. Retain associated housing (49 beds).
ONA-2-003	2	Eagle Creek New Campground	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.		No development exists in this currently disturbed area with no resource constraints.	No new camping added in this location.	No new camping added in this location.	No new camping added in this location.	No new camping added in this location.	New campground developed east of El Capitan Picnic Area with 79 car and recreational vehicle sites.
ONA-2-004	2	Camp 4 Campground Eastward Expansion	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley. The rock-fall hazard study identified 8 campsites at Camp 4 that are within the rock-fall hazard zone.	Expand Camp 4 eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4 (8 sites relocated out of the rock-fall hazard zone but remain within the Camp 4 footprint).	There is no development in this site east of Camp 4.	(CTA) Expand Camp 4 eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.	(CTA) Expand Camp 4 eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.	(CTA) Expand Camp 4 eastward to provide 35 walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.	(CTA) Expand Camp 4 eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.	(CTA) Expand Camp 4 eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.

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ONA-2-005	2	Former Lower River Campground	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.		Area is passively restoring to natural conditions (138 campsites removed after damage from 1997 flood).	Restore area to natural conditions and no new campsites constructed.	Restore area to natural conditions and no new campsites constructed.	Construct a new campground 150 feet away from the river with 40 walk-in sites. Provide 8 picnic tables and 20 parking places for day use. Direct visitors to access the river for boating and swimming by way of a path to the Housekeeping Camp eastern beach. Restore hydrologic processes in the southeast portion of the former campground area and within the 150-foot riparian buffer.	30 walk-in and 10 auto campsites in Lower River Campground for 40 total campsites. The portion of new auto campsites that would be required to be accessible would be incorporated into the design (this includes proximity to and an accessible pathway to restroom). The Lower Rivers Amphitheater will be retained and the campsite configuration will ensure good circulation and access to the amphitheater. The design plan for the Lower River Campground area will incorporate a boating access point and commercial raft launch site that is congruent with the restoration objectives to serve both private and commercial rafts within development footprint proposed in the DEIS. Provide 8 picnic tables and 20 parking places for day use. Direct visitors to access the river for boating and swimming by way of a path to the Housekeeping Camp eastern beach. Restore hydrologic processes in the southeast portion of the former campground area.	Construct a new campground 150 feet away from the river with 40 walk-in sites. Provide 8 picnic tables and 20 parking places for day use. Direct visitors to access the river for boating and swimming by way of a path to the Housekeeping Camp eastern beach. Restore hydrologic processes in the southeast portion of the former campground area and within the 150-foot riparian buffer.
ONA-2-007	2	Lower Pines	Campsites in Lower Pines campground receive periodic flooding and are located in close proximity to the river.	Remove Lower Pine Loop between sites 60 and 62, because it is within the bed and banks of the river.	The campground contains 76 campsites (16 sites are for administrative use/18 sites are RV-only).	Retain 44 campsites and restore the 100-year floodplain by removing 32 camp sites, including the loop between sites 60-62 that is within the bed and banks of the river. Restore native plant communities.	Retain 61 campsites and remove 15 sites from within 150 feet of the ordinary high water mark, including the loop between sites 60-62 that is within the bed and banks of the river. Restore native plant communities.	Retain 61 campsites and remove 15 sites from within 150 feet of the ordinary high water mark, including the loop between sites 60-62 that is within the bed and banks of the river. Restore native plant communities.	Retain 71 campsites and remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark, including the loop between sites 60-62 that is within the bed and banks of the river. Restore native plant communities.	Retain 71 campsites and remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark, including the loop between sites 60-62 that is within the bed and banks of the river. Restore native plant communities.
ONA-2-008	2	North Pines	Campsites in North Pines campground experience periodic flooding and are located in close proximity to the river.		The campground contains 86 campsites (5 are for administrative use, 23 sites are RV-only).	Restore the 100-year floodplain by removing 86 camp sites and restore native plant communities.	Retain 52 campsites and remove 34 sites from within 150 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities.	Retain 52 campsites and remove 34 sites from within 150 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities.	Retain 72 campsites and remove 14 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities.	Retain 72 campsites and remove 14 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities.
ONA-2-009	2	Upper Pines	Campsites in Upper Pines campground are located in close proximity to the river.	Remove two campsites to protect cultural resources.	The campground inventory has 240 sites (2 are for administrative use, 44 RV only sites).	(CTA) Remove two campsites to protect cultural resources. Also, retain 216 campsites and restore the 100-year floodplain by removing 22 additional campsites.	(CTA) Remove two campsites to protect cultural resources.	(CTA) Remove two campsites to protect cultural resources.	(CTA) Remove two campsites to protect cultural resources.	(CTA) Remove two campsites to protect cultural resources.
ONA-2-010	2	Upper Pines Loop Addition	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.		No new camping is developed in this location.	No new camping is developed in this location.	Camping new development: addition of recreational vehicle campground loop with 36 RV sites.	Camping new development: addition of recreational vehicle campground loop with 36 RV sites.	Camping new development: addition of recreational vehicle campground loop with 36 RV sites.	Camping new development: addition of recreational vehicle campground loop with 36 RV sites.
ONA-2-011	2	Upper Pines Walk-In Addition	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.		No new camping is developed in this location.	No new camping is developed in this location.	No new camping is developed in this location.	Addition of walk-in campground with 51 sites, 49 walk-in sites and 2 group sites.	Addition of walk-in campground with 51 sites, 49 walk-in sites and 2 group sites.	Addition of walk-in campground with 51 sites, 49 walk-in sites and 2 group sites.
ONA-2-012	2	Backpackers Campground Western Expansion	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.	Construct 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	No new camping is developed in this location.	(CTA) Construct 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	(CTA) Construct 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	(CTA) Construct 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	(CTA) Construct 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	(CTA) Construct 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.
ONA-2-013	2	West of Lodge New Campground	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.		No development in this location.	Area used for parking. Yosemite Lodge converted from lodging to day use, parking and camping.	No new sites added.	Construct 20 RV sites (west of parking).	No new sites added.	Construct 20 RV sites (west of parking).
ONA-2-014	2	Yellow Pine Administrative	Yellow Pine Campground is currently only available for administrative use (4 group sites for up to 120 people).		Yellow Pine Administrative Campground is only available for administrative use (4 group sites for up to 120 people).	Remove camping and restore the 100-year floodplain to natural conditions. Shift administrative camping to Abbeville and Trailer Village.	Retain 4 group administrative use sites (up to 120 people).	Retain 4 group administrative use sites (up to 120 people).	Retain 4 group administrative use sites (up to 120 people).	Retain 4 group administrative use sites (up to 120 people).

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ONA-2-015	2	Yosemite Lodge: re-purposed as camping	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.		This site is currently an overnight lodging and parking area.	Remove the existing lodging structures (see Yosemite Lodge: Lodging) and construct 100 new walk-in campsites and 4 group sites.	No new sites constructed.	No new sites constructed.	No new sites constructed.	No new sites constructed.
ONA-2-016	2	Former Upper River Campground	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.		Area is passively restoring to natural conditions (124 campsites removed after 1997 flood). Infrastructure such as asphalt, remains.	Restore area to natural conditions and no new campsites constructed.	Restore area to natural conditions and no new campsites constructed.	Construct a new campground with 30 walk-in sites and 2 group sites, north of the river a minimum of 150 feet away from the ordinary high-water mark. Restore hydrologic processes in the southeast portion of the former campground area.	Construct a new campground with 30 walk-in and 2 group sites in Upper River Campground for (32) total campsites north of the river a minimum of 150 feet away from the ordinary high-water mark (same as Alt 6). Restore hydrologic processes in the southeast portion of the former campground area.	Construct a new campground with 30 walk-in sites and 2 group sites, north of the river a minimum of 150 feet away from the ordinary high-water mark. Restore hydrologic processes in the southeast portion of the former campground area.
ONA-2-019	2	Yosemite Lodge: lodging	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.		There are 245 lodging units at Yosemite Lodge.	Remove all of the lodging units at Yosemite Lodge (-245 units). Re-purpose the area outside the 100-year floodplain for day-use parking, and camping (See Yosemite Lodge re-purposed as camping). Restore the 100-year floodplain.	Retain 143 units. Remove 4 buildings from the 100-year floodplain and restore the floodplain.	Retain the existing 245 units.	Retain the existing 245 units.	Construct new 3 story-lodging structure(s) with the pre-flood number of 440 units (redesign Yosemite Lodge out of the 100-year floodplain).
ONA-2-021	2	Curry Village: lodging	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.		There are 400 lodging units at Curry Village that can be counted in the "No-Action," per the Settlement Agreement; additional temporary guest lodging units currently in the Boys Town area are not considered part of the No Action Alternative.	Total would be 433 guest units, including: 290 tents in Curry Village retained; 78 hard-sided units in Boys Town constructed; 18 units at Stoneman House retained; and 47 cabin-with-bath units in Curry Village retained.	Total would be 355 guest units, including: 290 tents in Curry Village retained; 18 units at Stoneman House retained; and 47 cabin-with-bath units in Curry Village retained. At Boys Town, Southside Drive would be re-routed and the area ecologically restored.	Total would be 355 guest units, including: 290 tents in Curry Village retained; 18 units at Stoneman House retained; and 47 cabin-with-bath units in Curry Village retained. At Boys Town, Southside Drive would be re-routed and a 40-site campground would be constructed.	Total would be 482 guest units, including: 301 tents in Curry Village retained; at Boys Town retain 50 historic canvas tent cabins and 14 hard-sided cabins-without-bath; construct 52 new with bath cabins (within existing development footprint); 18 units at Stoneman House retained; and 47 cabin-with-bath units in Curry Village retained.	Total would be 453 guest units, including: 290 tents in Curry Village retained; 98 hard-sided units in Boys Town constructed; 18 units at Stoneman House retained; and 47 cabin-with-bath units in Curry Village retained.
REC-2-001	2	Bridalveil Fall Area Redesign	The popularity and location of this attraction site at periods of peak visitation has led to crowding and congestion, which negatively affects the visitor experience. Crowding and congestion occurs on trails, at the viewing platform, along roadways, and at the parking area.	Re-design entire area to improve the visitor experience by providing consistent pedestrian and vehicle capacities and flow to meet current demand. Restore non-historic informal trails to natural conditions. Improve accessibility to pedestrian walkways and restrooms where appropriate.	The existing design capacity of the pedestrian and vehicle circulation system at this popular attraction site does not accommodate the level of visitor use it receives. A network of social trails exists. Overflow roadside parking and traffic congestion frequently occurs. Neither the pedestrian walkways nor the restrooms meet current accessibility standards.	(CTA) Re-design entire area to improve the visitor experience by providing consistent pedestrian and vehicle capacities and flow to meet current demand. Restore non-historic informal trails to natural conditions. Improve accessibility to pedestrian walkways and restrooms where appropriate.	(CTA) Re-design entire area to improve the visitor experience by providing consistent pedestrian and vehicle capacities and flow to meet current demand. Restore non-historic informal trails to natural conditions. Improve accessibility to pedestrian walkways and restrooms where appropriate.	(CTA) Re-design entire area to improve the visitor experience by providing consistent pedestrian and vehicle capacities and flow to meet current demand. Restore non-historic informal trails to natural conditions. Improve accessibility to pedestrian walkways and restrooms where appropriate.	(CTA) Redesign entire area to improve the visitor experience by providing consistent pedestrian and vehicle capacities and flow to meet current demand. Restore non-historic informal trails to natural conditions. Improve accessibility to pedestrian walkways and restrooms where appropriate.	(CTA) Re-design entire area to improve the visitor experience by providing consistent pedestrian and vehicle capacities and flow to meet current demand. Restore non-historic informal trails to natural conditions. Improve accessibility to pedestrian walkways and restrooms where appropriate.
REC-2-002	2	Interpretation of natural river processes	There are few (no) interpretive nature walks that educate the public on natural river processes and protection and stewardship of river-related resources.	Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park's ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.	There are few (no) interpretive nature walks that educate the public on natural river processes and protection and stewardship of river-related resources.	(CTA) Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park's ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.	(CTA) Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park's ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.	(CTA) Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park's ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.	(CTA) Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park's ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.	(CTA) Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park's ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.
REC-2-003	2	Happy Isles way finding	Inadequate way finding and unclear pedestrian circulation are contributing factors to vegetation trampling, causing a large area of denuded vegetation.	Improve way finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.	Inadequate way finding and unclear pedestrian circulation are contributing factors to vegetation trampling.	(CTA) Improve way finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.	(CTA) Improve way finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.	(CTA) Improve way finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.	(CTA) Improve way finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.	(CTA) Improve way finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.
RES-2-001	2	Valley Meadows: ditching	Ditches impact meadows by increasing drainage and lowering the water table. This in turn impacts native meadow plant communities and corresponding ethnographic resources.	Fill 2,155 feet of ditches not serving current operational needs using adjacent berm material or pond and plug techniques.	Human-constructed ditches would remain in meadows throughout Yosemite Valley.	(CTA) Fill 2,155 feet of ditches not serving current operational needs using adjacent berm material or pond and plug techniques.	(CTA) Fill 2,155 feet of ditches not serving current operational needs using adjacent berm material or pond and plug techniques.	(CTA) Fill 2,155 feet of ditches not serving current operational needs using adjacent berm material or pond and plug techniques.	(CTA) Fill 2,155 feet of ditches not serving current operational needs using adjacent berm material or pond and plug techniques.	(CTA) Fill 2,155 feet of ditches not serving current operational needs using adjacent berm material or pond and plug techniques.

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RES-2-002	2	Yosemite Valley: plant community changes	Synergistic effects of many factors, including natural selection and past human actions, have led to changes in Yosemite Valley plant communities that are ecologically connected to the meadow and riparian ecosystem of the Merced River. Changes in plant communities include increasing conifers, denser canopy covers, and high fuel loading.	Improve condition of plant communities at specific locations in Yosemite Valley (targeted 67 potential acres) by restoring the mosaic of meadow, riparian deciduous vegetation, black oak, and open mixed conifer forest. Management actions may include re-vegetation, prescribed fire, mechanical removal of conifers, and re-design of infrastructure. These actions will enhance scenic vistas and maintain the cultural landscape, as well as enhance the condition of the Merced River ecosystem by sustaining the diverse mosaic of interconnected plant communities.	These plant communities will continue to become more densely forested, and the desirable mosaic of plant communities in the Merced River corridor will continue to become less diverse.	(CTA) Improve condition of plant communities at specific locations in Yosemite Valley (targeted 67 potential acres) by restoring the mosaic of meadow, riparian deciduous vegetation, black oak, and open mixed conifer forest. Management actions may include re-vegetation, prescribed fire, mechanical removal of conifers, and re-design of infrastructure. These actions will enhance scenic vistas and maintain the cultural landscape, as well as enhance the condition of the Merced River ecosystem by sustaining the diverse mosaic of interconnected plant communities.	(CTA) Improve condition of plant communities at specific locations in Yosemite Valley (targeted 67 potential acres) by restoring the mosaic of meadow, riparian deciduous vegetation, black oak, and open mixed conifer forest. Management actions may include re-vegetation, prescribed fire, mechanical removal of conifers, and re-design of infrastructure. These actions will enhance scenic vistas and maintain the cultural landscape, as well as enhance the condition of the Merced River ecosystem by sustaining the diverse mosaic of interconnected plant communities.	(CTA) Improve condition of plant communities at specific locations in Yosemite Valley (targeted 67 potential acres) by restoring the mosaic of meadow, riparian deciduous vegetation, black oak, and open mixed conifer forest. Management actions may include re-vegetation, prescribed fire, mechanical removal of conifers, and re-design of infrastructure. These actions will enhance scenic vistas and maintain the cultural landscape, as well as enhance the condition of the Merced River ecosystem by sustaining the diverse mosaic of interconnected plant communities.	(CTA) Improve condition of plant communities at specific locations in Yosemite Valley (targeted 67 potential acres) by restoring the mosaic of meadow, riparian deciduous vegetation, black oak, and open mixed conifer forest. Management actions may include re-vegetation, prescribed fire, mechanical removal of conifers, and re-design of infrastructure. These actions will enhance scenic vistas and maintain the cultural landscape, as well as enhance the condition of the Merced River ecosystem by sustaining the diverse mosaic of interconnected plant communities.	(CTA) Improve condition of plant communities at specific locations in Yosemite Valley (targeted 67 potential acres) by restoring the mosaic of meadow, riparian deciduous vegetation, black oak, and open mixed conifer forest. Management actions may include re-vegetation, prescribed fire, mechanical removal of conifers, and re-design of infrastructure. These actions will enhance scenic vistas and maintain the cultural landscape, as well as enhance the condition of the Merced River ecosystem by sustaining the diverse mosaic of interconnected plant communities.
RES-2-003	2	Ahwahnee Meadow oxbows: formal trail impacts	350 feet of trail through two segments of oxbow wetland limits hydrologic connectivity.		Formal trails would continue to traverse wetlands in the Ahwahnee meadow (350 feet long section of trail).	Re-route the trail so it does not pass through wetlands; consolidate use with Housekeeping Footbridge trail where possible. Remove that section of trail and its associated fill.	Re-route the trail so it does not pass through wetlands; consolidate use with Housekeeping Footbridge trail where possible. Remove that section of trail and its associated fill.	In the section of trail that passes through meadow and wet areas, remove fill and replace with a boardwalk.	In the section of trail that passes through meadow and wet areas, remove fill and replace with a boardwalk.	In the section of trail that passes through meadow and wet areas, remove fill and replace with a boardwalk.
RES-2-004	2	Ahwahnee Meadow: Northside Drive and bike path	Northside Drive and the bike path impact hydrology and meadow extent of Ahwahnee Meadow.		Northside Drive and the adjacent bike path would continue to bisect Ahwahnee Meadow.	Remove 900 feet of road and relocate the bike path to the south, to improve meadow/river connectivity. Restore meadow contours and native vegetation.	Remove 900 feet of road and relocate the bike path to the south, to improve the meadow/river connectivity. Restore meadow contours and native vegetation.	Northside Drive remains. Improve hydrologic connectivity between both sides of the road, by increasing the number of culverts. Bike path remains alongside road.	Northside Drive remains. Improve hydrologic connectivity between both sides of the road, by increasing the number of culverts. Bike path remains alongside road.	Northside Drive remains. Improve hydrologic connectivity between both sides of the road, by increasing the number of culverts. Bike path remains alongside road.
RES-2-005	2	Valley Meadows: Valley Loop Trail impacts to meadows	The Valley Loop Trail passes through sensitive and sometimes inundated meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow and Bridalveil Meadow causing fragmentation, non-historic informal trail creation, soil compaction and vegetation trampling.	Re-vegetate the abandoned sections of trail with native meadow species.	The Valley Loop Trail passes through sensitive and sometimes inundated meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow and Bridalveil Meadow and would continue to cause fragmentation, soil compaction, and vegetation trampling.	(CTA) Re-vegetate the abandoned sections of trail with native meadow species. Also, re-route trail through Slaughterhouse Meadow out of wetlands to an upland area. Move 780 feet of the trail through Bridalveil Meadow 8-12 feet to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive.	(CTA) Re-vegetate the abandoned sections of trail with native meadow species. Also, re-route trail through Slaughterhouse Meadow out of wetlands to an upland area. Move 780 feet of the trail through Bridalveil Meadow 8-12 feet to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive.	(CTA) Re-vegetate the abandoned sections of trail with native meadow species. Also, re-route trail through Slaughterhouse Meadow out of wetlands to an upland area. Move 780 feet of the trail through Bridalveil Meadow 8-12 feet to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive.	(CTA) Re-vegetate the abandoned sections of trail with native meadow species. Also, construct boardwalks through sensitive wet meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow. Move 780 feet of the trail that runs through Bridalveil Meadow to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive.	(CTA) Re-vegetate the abandoned sections of trail with native meadow species. Also, construct boardwalks through sensitive wet meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow. Move 780 feet of the trail that runs through Bridalveil Meadow to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive.
RES-2-007	2	Yosemite Village: Indian Creek Ahwahnee Row and Tecoya Housing	The Tecoya Housing is in the 100-year floodplain and Ahwahnee Row housing sits on former meadow and truncates the current western extent of Ahwahnee Meadow. These buildings and associated parking areas have been built on wetlands and affect the hydrologic processes of Indian Creek.	Create a buffer zone for Indian Creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing.	Tecoya dorm and Ahwahnee Row Housing would remain within the 100-year floodplain (buildings and associated parking areas).	(CTA) Create a buffer zone for Indian Creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing. Also, remove housing and development between Village Store and Ahwahnee Meadow, decompact soils, recontour topography (using 1919 maps as a guide) and plant native meadow vegetation. Restore stream hydrology.	(CTA) Create a buffer zone for Indian Creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing. Housing and development between Village Store and Ahwahnee Meadow remain.	(CTA) Create a buffer zone for Indian Creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing. Housing and development between Village Store and Ahwahnee Meadow remain.	(CTA) Create a buffer zone for Indian Creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing. Housing and development between Village Store and Ahwahnee Meadow remain.	(CTA) Create a buffer zone for Indian Creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing. Housing and development between Village Store and Ahwahnee Meadow remain.

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RES-2-008	2	Stoneman Meadow and Curry Orchard parking lot: road through meadow and parking lot	Stoneman Meadow is bisected by Southside Drive. The elevated road prism disconnects surface and groundwater within the meadow. This impacts the high water table, which is critical to maintain the integrity of meadow habitat. Curry Village orchard parking area is in what was formerly Stoneman Meadow, which has an impact on the meadow extent related to the Biological ORV.		Stoneman Meadow is bisected by Southside Drive. Curry Village orchard parking area is in what was formerly Stoneman Meadow. The meadow would continue to be impacted by the road and orchard.	Restore Stoneman Meadow including removal of 1,335 feet of Southside Drive and realignment of road through Boys Town area. The Orchard Parking Lot would be re-designed and engineering solutions applied to promote water flow and improve meadow health to increase drainage from the cliff walls to Stoneman Meadow. Remove apple trees and replace with native vegetation. Extend the meadow boardwalk through wet areas to Curry Village (up to 275 feet).	Restore Stoneman Meadow including removal of 1,335 feet of Southside Drive and realignment of road through Boys Town area. The Orchard Parking Lot would be re-designed and engineering solutions applied to promote water flow and improve meadow health to increase drainage from the cliff walls to Stoneman Meadow. Remove apple trees and replace with native vegetation. Extend the meadow boardwalk through wet areas to Curry Village (up to 275 feet).	Restore Stoneman Meadow including removal of 1,335 feet of Southside Drive and realignment of road through Boys Town area. The Orchard Parking Lot would be re-designed and engineering solutions applied to promote water flow and improve meadow health to increase drainage from the cliff walls to Stoneman Meadow. Remove apple trees and replace with native vegetation. Extend the meadow boardwalk through wet areas to Curry Village (up to 275 feet).	Conduct transportation and engineering study for the potential for removing Northside Drive thru Stoneman Meadow. In the interim, the road remains and design and engineering solutions applied to promote water flow and improve meadow health. Remove roadside parking along Stoneman Meadows and restore to meadow conditions. The Orchard Parking Lot would be re-designed and engineering solutions applied to promote water flow and improve meadow health to increase drainage from the cliff walls to Stoneman Meadow. Remove apple trees and replace with native vegetation.	Mitigate effects of the road through the meadow with culverts or other engineered solutions that allow passage of underground water. Remove roadside parking along Stoneman Meadow and restore the area to meadow conditions. The Orchard Parking Lot would be re-designed and engineering solutions applied to promote water flow and improve meadow health to increase drainage from the cliff walls to Stoneman Meadow. Remove apple trees and replace with native vegetation.
RES-2-009	2	El Capitan Meadow: non-historic informal trails, bisected by road, conifer encroachment	Climber use trails bisect El Capitan Meadow on the north side. Non-historic informal trails through the meadow and associated oak woodland lead to vegetation trampling and soil compaction. Water pools on the north side of the road, blocking water flows between the adjacent cliff walls and the meadow. Conifer saplings are encroaching on the meadow, resulting in the loss of meadow habitat. Roadside parking remains curbed to prevent encroachment on meadow.	Reroute climber use trails on north side of road from meadow habitat to an appropriate upland route (a few meters to the east). Remove non-historic informal trails through meadow and oak woodland. Protect re-vegetated areas with fencing or other natural barriers and sign the area to reduce trampling of sensitive meadow vegetation. As opportunities arise through maintenance or restoration projects, improve hydrologic flow and meadow connectivity by extending the permeable road base across the entire segment of Northside Drive through El Capitan Meadow and add additional box culverts with bottom elevations equal to the meadow surface elevation. Remove conifer saplings encroaching on meadow habitat.	Soil compaction and trampled vegetation would continue to exist due to non-historic informal trails and easy access to the meadow from roadside parking. Continue to remove invasive non-native plants following the Invasive Plant Management Plan and continue with prescribed fire following the Fire Management Plan, including mechanical removal of conifer saplings to reduce fuel load.	Remove all non-historic informal trails and areas of bare compacted soils and restore to native plant communities. Disperse and reduce roadside parking along the meadow through alternative pavement striping (approximately 30 spaces removed). Retain some roadside parking for SAR and other administrative traffic. Use restoration fencing and signing where necessary to further protect the meadow from trampling.	Remove all non-historic informal trails from the meadow that incise, promote habitat fragmentation, or are located in sensitive and frequently inundated areas, and restore to natural condition. Use restoration fencing and signing to designate appropriate meadow access points.	Remove all non-historic informal trails from the meadow that incise, promote habitat fragmentation, or are located in sensitive and frequently inundated areas, and restore to natural condition. Use restoration fencing along northern perimeter of meadow and designate appropriate access points using boardwalks and viewing platforms.	Remove all non-historic informal trails from the meadow that incise, promote habitat fragmentation, or are located in sensitive and frequently inundated areas, and restore to natural condition. Use restoration fencing along northern perimeter of meadow and designate appropriate access points using boardwalks and viewing platforms. Selectively remove mature conifers that block views of El Capitan from the roadside.	Restore all non-historic informal trails to the meadow. Use restoration fencing to prohibit all foot traffic into meadow, including the southern perimeter, and designate all meadow access using boardwalks and viewing platforms. Selectively remove mature conifers that block views of El Capitan from the roadside.
RES-2-010	2	Bridalveil Meadow: stream headcutting and absence of willows	A deep headcut from a former ditch remains adjacent to Bridalveil Meadow, which subsequently causes meadow dewatering and heavy downstream erosion. Willows were once abundant in Bridalveil Meadow. They do not easily regenerate after wholesale removal and thus the meadow has remained without willows for over a century, resulting in less biological diversity in the meadow.	Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the headcut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address headcuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.	A deep headcut from a former ditch would remain adjacent to Bridalveil Meadow, and the meadow would continue to remain without willows.	(CTA) Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the headcut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address headcuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.	(CTA) Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the headcut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address headcuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.	(CTA) Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the headcut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address headcuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.	(CTA) Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the headcut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address headcuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.	(CTA) Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the headcut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address headcuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.
RES-2-011	2	Cook's Meadow: roadbed abandoned infrastructure	There is an abandoned road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop that was former meadow habitat.	Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species.	The abandoned road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop would remain.	(CTA) Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species.	(CTA) Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species.	(CTA) Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species.	(CTA) Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species.	(CTA) Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species.
RES-2-012	2	Cook's Meadow: informal shoulder parking	Informal shoulder parking is encroaching on Cook's Meadow at both Sentinel Drive and Northside Drive. The footprint has increased over time (now up to 25-foot impact) and subsequently reduced the meadow extent.	Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.	Informal shoulder parking would continue to encroach on Cook's Meadow at both Sentinel Drive and Northside Drive. The footprint has increased over time (now up to 25 feet).	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.

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RES-2-013	2	Leidig Meadow: non-historic informal trailing	Non-historic informal trailing in Leidig Meadow is extensive and highly fragments the meadow. The area surrounding the north side of Swinging Bridge has a high density of non-historic informal trails.	Remove non-historic informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	Non-historic informal trailing in Leidig Meadow would remain extensive. The area surrounding the north side of Swinging Bridge would continue with a high density of non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.
RES-2-014	2	Eagle Creek/Rocky Point Sewage Plant: abandoned infrastructure	Lasting impacts from the former Eagle Creek/Rocky Point sewage plant are still evident today. Infrastructure remains underground that affects meadow hydrology including pipes that dewater the meadow.	Remove abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 9.5 acres of meadow habitat.	The Eagle Creek/Rocky Point sewage plant infrastructure would remain underground within Eagle Creek meadow.	(CTA) Remove non-historic abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 9.5 acres of meadow habitat.	(CTA) Remove non-historic abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 9.5 acres of meadow habitat.	(CTA) Remove non-historic abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 9.5 acres of meadow habitat.	(CTA) Remove non-historic abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 9.5 acres of meadow habitat.	(CTA) Remove non-historic abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 9.5 acres of meadow habitat.
RES-2-015	2	Leidig Meadow: bike path	The bike path through Leidig Meadow runs within the bed and banks and is inundated during the spring high water.	Replace a section of paved trail within the bed and banks of the river with an elevated boardwalk.	The bike path through Leidig Meadow would continue to run within the bed and banks and become inundated during the spring high water.	(CTA) Replace a section of paved trail within the bed and banks of the river with an elevated boardwalk.	(CTA) Replace a section of paved trail within the bed and banks of the river with an elevated boardwalk.	(CTA) Replace a section of paved trail within the bed and banks of the river with an elevated boardwalk.	(CTA) Replace a section of paved trail within the bed and banks of the river with an elevated boardwalk.	(CTA) Replace a section of paved trail within the bed and banks of the river with an elevated boardwalk.
RES-2-016	2	Royal Arches Meadow: abandoned infrastructure	Royal Arches Meadow contains tiles and pipes that cause meadow dewatering. A former road bed remains between the meadow and Tenaya Creek, impacting hydrology and vegetation; the adjacent riparian area contains thick conifer sapling cover.	Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species.	Royal Arches Meadow contains tiles and pipes. A former road bed would remain between the meadow and Tenaya Creek; conifer saplings would continue to encroach into the adjacent riparian area.	(CTA) Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species.	(CTA) Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species.	(CTA) Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species.	(CTA) Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species.	(CTA) Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species.
RES-2-017	2	Road improvements in meadows	Due to the presence of roads in meadows, large portions of the floodplain become disconnected from the river, disrupting the ecological function of the meadows.	Road improvements over meadows will maintain formalized shoulder parking and use wide box culverts or other design components such as rolling dips, permeable subgrade, etc. to improve surface water flow.	Due to the presence of Southside Drive, a large portion of the floodplain in Sentinel Meadow would remain disconnected from the river.	(CTA) Road improvements over meadows will maintain formalized shoulder parking and use wide box culverts or other design components such as rolling dips, permeable subgrade, etc. to improve surface water flow.	(CTA) Road improvements over meadows will maintain formalized shoulder parking and use wide box culverts or other design components such as rolling dips, permeable subgrade, etc. to improve surface water flow.	(CTA) Road improvements over meadows will maintain formalized shoulder parking and use wide box culverts or other design components such as rolling dips, permeable subgrade, etc. to improve surface water flow.	(CTA) Road improvements over meadows will maintain formalized shoulder parking and use wide box culverts or other design components such as rolling dips, permeable subgrade, etc. to improve surface water flow.	(CTA) Road improvements over meadows will maintain formalized shoulder parking and use wide box culverts or other design components such as rolling dips, permeable subgrade, etc. to improve surface water flow.
RES-2-018	2	Sentinel Meadow: trampling	The current boardwalk fails to adequately address use in Sentinel Meadow, resulting in substantial meadow trampling and soil compaction.	Add 150 feet of boardwalk to the west of the existing boardwalk in order to accommodate visitors and reduce meadow trampling.	A portion of Sentinel Meadow would continue to have substantial meadow trampling and soil compaction from visitor use.	(CTA) Add 150 feet of boardwalk to the west of the existing boardwalk in order to accommodate visitors and reduce meadow trampling.	(CTA) Add 150 feet of boardwalk to the west of the existing boardwalk in order to accommodate visitors and reduce meadow trampling.	(CTA) Add 150 feet of boardwalk to the west of the existing boardwalk in order to accommodate visitors and reduce meadow trampling.	(CTA) Add 150 feet of boardwalk to the west of the existing boardwalk in order to accommodate visitors and reduce meadow trampling.	(CTA) Add 150 feet of boardwalk to the west of the existing boardwalk in order to accommodate visitors and reduce meadow trampling.
RES-2-019	2	Western portion of Former Lower Pines Campground loop: abandoned infrastructure	Closed portion of Lower Pines campground, historically a floodplain/meadow/riparian complex, has retained impacts of development including asphalt, compacted soils, fill material over native soils, and invasive plant infestations.	Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the flood.	The closed portion of Lower Pines campground, once a floodplain, meadow, and riparian complex, has not been restored since the campsites were removed after the 1997 flood. The area would continue to have asphalt, compacted soils, fill material over native soils, and invasive plant infestations.	(CTA) Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the flood.	(CTA) Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the flood.	(CTA) Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the flood.	(CTA) Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the flood.	(CTA) Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the flood.
RES-2-020	2	Devil's Elbow: riverbank erosion	Visitor use impacts are causing river bank erosion and loss of riparian vegetation in localized areas such as El Capitan Bridge and Devil's Elbow. There are also safety concerns with the pedestrian crossings here.	Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the "elbow", river right. Remove non-historic informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).	Visitor use between El Capitan Bridge and Devil's Elbow exceeds the design of the existing infrastructure. Visitors would continue to park on the north side of the road creating safety issues on a tight corner and accessing the river in sensitive areas.	(CTA) Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the "elbow," river right. Remove non-historic informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).	(CTA) Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the "elbow," river right. Remove non-historic informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).	(CTA) Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the "elbow," river right. Remove non-historic informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).	(CTA) Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the "elbow," river right. Remove non-historic informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).	(CTA) Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the "elbow," river right. Remove non-historic informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).

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RES-2-021	2	Former Upper River / Lower River Campground: localized riparian and floodplain impacts	This area is critical to providing hydrologic connectivity between Ahwahnee and Stoneman Meadows; however, it is currently not functioning as a healthy riparian and floodplain ecosystem due to lost topography (graded landscape and filled drainages), compacted soils, existing (amphitheater) and abandoned infrastructure, and invasive plant infestations.		This area is not functioning as a healthy riparian and floodplain ecosystem due to lost topography (graded landscape and filled drainages), compacted soils, existing (amphitheater) and abandoned infrastructure, and invasive plant infestations.	Restore 35.6 acres of 10-year floodplain. Remove remaining asphalt, decompact soils of former roads and campsites and re-establish seasonal channels and natural topography that have been filled. Remove Lower River amphitheater structure and fill. Temporarily fence restoration areas to allow for recovery.	Restore 35.6 acres of 10-year floodplain. Remove remaining asphalt, decompact soils of former roads and campsites and re-establish seasonal channels and natural topography that have been filled. Remove Lower River amphitheater structure and fill. Temporarily fence restoration areas to allow for recovery.	Restore topography of 19.7 acres of floodplain. Remove remaining asphalt, decompact soils of former roads and campsites and re-establish channels that have been filled. Place large box culverts or other design components, such as rolling dips and permeable subgrade, to improve surface water flow. Fence and close the riparian zone at former Upper River to protect the riverbank from trampling.	Restore topography of 19.7 acres of floodplain. Remove remaining asphalt, decompact soils of former roads and campsites and re-establish channels that have been filled. Place large box culverts or other design components, such as rolling dips and permeable subgrade, to improve surface water flow. Fence and close the riparian zone at former Upper River to protect the riverbank from trampling. Direct visitors to access the river for boating and swimming by way of a path to the Housekeeping Camp beaches. Retain Lower River Amphitheater.	Restore topography of 19.7 acres of floodplain. Remove remaining asphalt, decompact soils of former roads and campsites and re-establish channels that have been filled. Place large box culverts or other design components, such as rolling dips and permeable subgrade, to improve surface water flow. Fence and close the riparian zone at former Upper River to protect the riverbank from trampling.
RES-2-022	2	Valley Campgrounds: campsites near the river	The close proximity of campsites to the river and high visitor use have resulted in vegetation trampling and riverbank erosion, impacting both water quality and riparian habitat. This proximity precludes riparian vegetation development.	Remove all campsites within at least 100' of the bed and banks. Remove asphalt parking spaces, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Re-direct use to more stable and resilient areas. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone.	The close proximity of campsites to the river and high visitor use would continue to result in vegetation trampling and riverbank erosion, impacting both water quality and riparian habitat.	(CTA) Remove asphalt parking spaces, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Re-direct use to more stable and resilient areas. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone. Also, remove all campsites and infrastructure within the 100-year floodplain and restore 25.1 acres of floodplain and riparian habitat.	(CTA) Remove asphalt parking spaces, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Re-direct use to more stable and resilient areas. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone. Also, remove all campsites and infrastructure within 150-foot buffer of the river. Restore 12 acres of riparian habitat. Designate river access point at North Pines campground.	(CTA) Remove asphalt parking spaces, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Re-direct use to more stable and resilient areas. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone. Also, remove all campsites and infrastructure within 150-foot buffer of the river. Restore 12 acres of riparian habitat. Designate river access point at North Pines campground.	(CTA) Remove asphalt parking spaces, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Re-direct use to more stable and resilient areas. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone. Also, remove all campsites and infrastructure within 100-foot buffer of the river. Restore 6.5 acres of riparian habitat. Designate river access point at North Pines campground.	(CTA) Remove asphalt parking spaces, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Re-direct use to more stable and resilient areas. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone. Also, remove all campsites and infrastructure within 100-foot buffer of the river. Restore 6.5 acres of riparian habitat. Designate river access point at North Pines campground.
RES-2-023	2	Housekeeping Camp: riparian restoration and river access	Several Housekeeping Camp units are located in the 2- to 10-year floodplains, impeding hydrologic function. Additionally, high visitor use at the camp has resulted in vegetation trampling and riverbank erosion, impacting both water quality and riparian vegetation. Excess erosion is caused by high flows over parking areas, around tent cabins and down roadways and foot trails.	Focus visitor use and river access to the two resilient beach locations on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across the footbridge. Fence off current eastern river access point located on a steep eroded bank, and actively restore riverbank with brush layering. Where infrastructure is removed, decompact soils and plant riparian species.	There are currently 266 units at Housekeeping Camp that are protected by riverbank revetment. Many Housekeeping Camp units are located in the 2- to 10-year floodplain. High visitor use and the close proximity of these units to the riverbank and riparian zone would continue to result in denuded riverbanks.	(CTA) Focus visitor use and river access to the two resilient beach locations on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across the footbridge. Fence off current eastern river access point located on a steep eroded bank, and actively restore riverbank with brush layering. Where infrastructure is removed, decompact soils and plant riparian species. Also, remove all lodging units and riprap at Housekeeping Camp from within the 100-year floodplain. Restore 16.8 acres of floodplain and riparian ecosystem to natural conditions. Convert area to day use river access (raft put-in) and picnicking.	(CTA) Focus visitor use and river access to the two resilient beach locations on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across the footbridge. Fence off current eastern river access point located on a steep eroded bank, and actively restore riverbank with brush layering. Where infrastructure is removed, decompact soils and plant riparian species. Also, remove all lodging units and riprap at Housekeeping Camp from within the 100-year floodplain. Restore 16.8 acres of floodplain and riparian ecosystem to natural conditions. Convert area to day use river access (raft put-in) and picnicking.	(CTA) Focus visitor use and river access to the two resilient beach locations on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across the footbridge. Fence off current eastern river access point located on a steep eroded bank, and actively restore riverbank with brush layering. Where infrastructure is removed, decompact soils and plant riparian species. Also, remove 166 lodging units to restore 12.2 acres of riparian zone. Provide for day use arriving via shuttle.	(CTA) Focus visitor use and river access to the two resilient beach locations on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across the footbridge. Fence off current eastern river access point located on a steep eroded bank, and actively restore riverbank with brush layering. Where infrastructure is removed, decompact soils and plant riparian species. Also, remove 34 lodging units to restore 1 acre of riparian zone. Provide for day use arriving via shuttle.	(CTA) Focus visitor use and river access to the two resilient beach locations on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across the footbridge. Fence off current eastern river access point located on a steep eroded bank, and actively restore riverbank with brush layering. Where infrastructure is removed, decompact soils and plant riparian species. Also, remove 34 lodging units to restore 1 acre of riparian zone. Provide for day use arriving via shuttle.
RES-2-024	2	Yosemite Lodge: buildings in the 100-year floodplain	Several buildings in the Yosemite Lodge complex are within the 100-year floodplain. Buildings in this floodplain have the potential to be flooded.		Several buildings in the Yosemite Lodge complex would remain within the 100-year floodplain.	Remove buildings, decompact soils, recontour topography (using 1919 maps as a guide) and plant native vegetation.	Remove 4 buildings from the 100-year floodplain.	No additional buildings removed from the 100-year floodplain.	No additional buildings removed from the 100-year floodplain.	Remove buildings, decompact soils; recontour topography (using 1919 maps as a guide) and plant native vegetation. Construct enough parking for the lodging units and restore the remaining area.
RES-2-025	2	Eagle Creek drainage: channelization	Eagle Creek's natural braided morphology has been channelized, affecting the delivery of water to the meadow. A berm has been constructed to protect a parking pull-out from creek flooding.	Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species.	The natural braided morphology of Eagle Creek would remain channelized near Northside Drive. A berm was constructed to protect a parking pull-out from creek flooding.	(CTA) Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species.	(CTA) Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species.	(CTA) Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species.	(CTA) Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species.	(CTA) Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species.

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RES-2-026	2	El Capitan Bridge: river access	High visitor use along sensitive riverbanks near the El Capitan Bridge leads to vegetation trampling and riverbank erosion.	Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.	High visitor use would continue along sensitive riverbanks near the El Capitan Bridge.	(CTA) Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.	(CTA) Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.	(CTA) Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.	(CTA) Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.	(CTA) Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.
RES-2-027	2	Valley Swinging Bridge Picnic Area: effects on riparian zone and visitor experience	The Swinging Bridge picnic area is negatively affected by high visitor use, exceeding the design of the existing infrastructure. Vegetation trampling and soil compaction has resulted in riparian vegetation loss, river bank erosion, and loss of vegetative cover throughout the picnic area.	Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation.	The Swinging Bridge picnic area would continue to sustain high levels of visitor use, exceeding the design of the existing infrastructure. Vegetation trampling and soil compaction would continue to result in riparian vegetation loss, river bank erosion, and loss of vegetative cover throughout the picnic area.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation.
RES-2-028	2	Valley Campgrounds: river access	Campers are accessing areas along the river that are not good river access points. They are not hardened, and the banks are composed of erosive soils with unconsolidated materials. Trees are undercut by trampling around the roots, causing subsequent channel widening due to trees falling into the river.	Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.	Campers would continue to access areas along the river that are not good river access points. Trees would continue to be undercut by trampling around the roots, then fall into the river, and the river channel would subsequently be widened.	(CTA) Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.	(CTA) Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.	(CTA) Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.	(CTA) Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.	(CTA) Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.
RES-2-029	2	Valley Loop Trail: delineation and river access	The Valley Loop Trail is not well delineated, connected or signed. It is hard to find and does not provide explicit river access. Additionally, it is seasonally inaccessible at tributary crossings.	Reconstruct trail and designate river access, such as at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends.	The Valley Loop Trail would continue to be hard to. The trail would continue to be inaccessible at tributary crossings during periods of high water.	(CTA) Reconstruct trail and designate river access, such as at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends.	(CTA) Reconstruct trail and designate river access, such as at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends.	(CTA) Reconstruct trail and designate river access, such as at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends.	(CTA) Reconstruct trail and designate river access, such as at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends.	(CTA) Reconstruct trail and designate river access, such as at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends.
RES-2-030	2	Yosemite Lodge: former lodge cabin area and volunteer center abandoned infrastructure	Removal of the former Yosemite Lodge cabin after the 1997 flood has left the area with fill and impacts from soil compaction.	Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, from the western portion of the Lodge complex (those that were lost after the 1997 flood). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	Removal of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, after the 1997 flood, has left the area with fill and impacts from soil compaction.	(CTA) Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, from the western portion of the Lodge complex (those that were lost after the 1997 flood). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	(CTA) Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, from the western portion of the Lodge complex (those that were lost after the 1997 flood). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	(CTA) Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, from the western portion of the Lodge complex (those that were lost after the 1997 flood). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	(CTA) Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, from the western portion of the Lodge complex (those that were lost after the 1997 flood). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	(CTA) Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, from the western portion of the Lodge complex (those that were lost after the 1997 flood). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.
RES-2-031	2	Sentinel Beach Picnic Area: effects on riparian zone and visitor experience	The Sentinel Beach picnic area is negatively affected by high visitor use, exceeding the design of the existing infrastructure. The resulting loss of riparian vegetation contributes to riverbank erosion.	Redesign the picnic area in its current location to accommodate picnicking; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and reestablish riparian vegetation.	The Sentinel Beach Picnic Area would continue to be negatively affected by high visitor use. The resulting loss of riparian vegetation would continue to contribute to riverbank erosion.	(CTA) Redesign the picnic area in its current location to accommodate picnicking; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Redesign the picnic area in its current location to accommodate picnicking; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Redesign the picnic area in its current location to accommodate picnicking; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Redesign the picnic area in its current location to accommodate picnicking; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Redesign the picnic area in its current location to accommodate picnicking; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and reestablish riparian vegetation.
RES-2-032	2	CA-MRP-0046/47/74	Stock trail through sensitive midden deposit and formal hiking trail near a rock art feature impact sensitive cultural resources on archeological site CA-MRP-0046/47/74, located along the Happy Isles Loop Road. Modern graffiti desecrates the rock art boulder.	Re-route stock trail and formal trail off sensitive area; remove graffiti from rock art boulder.	Stock trail through sensitive midden deposit and formal hiking trail near a rock art feature would continue to impact sensitive cultural resources on archeological site CA-MRP-0046/47/74. Modern graffiti would remain.	(CTA) Re-route stock trail and formal trail off sensitive area; remove graffiti from rock art boulder.	(CTA) Re-route stock trail and formal trail off sensitive area; remove graffiti from rock art boulder.	(CTA) Re-route stock trail and formal trail off sensitive area; remove graffiti from rock art boulder.	(CTA) Re-route stock trail and formal trail off sensitive area; remove graffiti from rock art boulder.	(CTA) Re-route stock trail and formal trail off sensitive area; remove graffiti from rock art boulder.

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RES-2-033	2	CA-MRP-0052/H	Stock use and operational staging cause impacts to archeological resources at site CA-MRP-0052/H northeast of the Ahwahnee.	Delineate or reroute bridle path away from site.	Stock use and operational staging would continue to cause impacts to archeological resources at site CA-MRP-0052/H northeast of the Ahwahnee.	(CTA) Delineate or reroute bridle path away from site.	(CTA) Delineate or reroute bridle path away from site.	(CTA) Delineate or reroute bridle path away from site.	(CTA) Delineate or reroute bridle path away from site.	(CTA) Delineate or reroute bridle path away from site.
RES-2-034	2	CA-MRP-0055/H	Exceptional site contains rock art and rock shelter features and is currently in good condition. Valley rock shelters attract potential illegal camping/bivy and rock art may be subject to vandalism. Non-historic informal trail from highway pullout into site center.	Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase law enforcement and archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	Informal trail from highway pullout into site center would continue to attract potential illegal camping/bivy and and subject rock art to vandalism.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase law enforcement and archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase law enforcement and archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase law enforcement and archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase law enforcement and archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase law enforcement and archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.
RES-2-036	2	CA-MRP-0057	Heavily used formal trails and non-historic informal trails, as well as illegal campfires, graffiti, and trampling cause impacts to the prehistoric rock shelter and associated artifacts at archeological site CA-MRP-0057 along the Mirror Lake Trail.	Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab non-historic informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	Heavily used formal trails and non-historic informal trails, as well as illegal campfires, graffiti, and trampling would continue to cause impacts to the prehistoric rock shelter and associated artifacts at archeological site CA-MRP-0057.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab non-historic informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab non-historic informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab non-historic informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab non-historic informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab non-historic informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.
RES-2-037	2	CA-MRP-0062	Parking, rock climbing, camping, vandalism, human waste, fire rings and non-historic informal trails are impacting a prehistoric rock shelter and associated artifacts at site CA-MRP-0062 near Devil's Elbow.	Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the non-historic informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	Parking, rock climbing, camping, vandalism, human waste, fire rings and non-historic informal trails would continue to impact a prehistoric rock shelter and associated artifacts at site CA-MRP-0062.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the non-historic informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the non-historic informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the non-historic informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the non-historic informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the non-historic informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.
RES-2-038	2	CA-MRP-0076	Site recording not to current standards. Impacts: non-historic informal trails, climbing on Feature 2 (Taft Toe bouldering area). Midden, lithics not relocated since original recording, probably because of heavy surface impacts.	Remove non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	Site recording not to current standards. Impacts: non-historic informal trails, climbing on Feature 2 (Taft Toe bouldering area). Midden, lithics not relocated since original recording, probably because of heavy surface impacts.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.
RES-2-039	2	CA-MRP-0080	Camping, trampling, and trash are causing impacts to bedrock mortars (pounding rocks) at site CA-MRP-0080 in the 200 loop of Upper Pines Campground. Impacts to these important archeological features affect continuing use and association with these culturally significant resources.	Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.	Camping, trampling, and trash would continue to cause impacts to bedrock mortars (pounding rocks) at site CA-MRP-0080.	(CTA) Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.	(CTA) Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.	(CTA) Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.	(CTA) Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.	(CTA) Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.
RES-2-040	2	CA-MRP-0082/H	Rock climbing activities ("bolt ladder") in the rock shelter boulder at LeConte Memorial Lodge cause trampling of the near surface archeological deposit at CA-MRP-0082/H.	Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.	Rock climbing activities ("bolt ladder") in the rock shelter boulder at LeConte Memorial Lodge would continue to cause trampling of the near surface archeological deposit at CA-MRP-0082/H.	(CTA) Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.	(CTA) Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.	(CTA) Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.	(CTA) Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.	(CTA) Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.
RES-2-041	2	CA-MRP-0158/309	Rock climbing (bouldering) activities on a rock art boulder and non-historic informal trails impact the archeological and ethnographic resources at CA-MRP-0158/309 located along the Northside Drive stretch of the Yosemite Valley Loop Trail.	Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.	Rock climbing (bouldering) activities on a rock art boulder and non-historic informal trails would continue to impact the archeological and ethnographic resources at CA-MRP-0158/309.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.
RES-2-042	2	CA-MRP-0190/191	Vehicular and bike traffic along a dirt access road in Backpackers Campground affects surface and subsurface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0190/0191.	Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.	Vehicular and bike traffic along a dirt access road in Backpackers Campground would continue to affect surface and subsurface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0190/0191.	(CTA) Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.	(CTA) Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.	(CTA) Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.	(CTA) Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.	(CTA) Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.

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RES-2-043	2	CA-MRP-0240/303/H	Non-technical climbing on a large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) at Lower Yosemite Fall causes impacts to the archeological resource at site CA-MRP-0240/0303/H. This type of visitor use on the bedrock mortar affects continuing use and association with these culturally significant resources.	Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.	Non-technical climbing on a large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) at Lower Yosemite Fall would continue to cause impacts to the archeological resource at site CA-MRP-0240/ 0303/H.	(CTA) Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.	(CTA) Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.	(CTA) Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.	(CTA) Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.	(CTA) Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.
RES-2-045	2	Ethnographic ORV - Impacts to traditionally used plant populations	Threats to traditionally used plant populations include invasive species such as Himalayan Blackberry (<i>Rubus discolor</i>), drainage and hydrology impacts to meadows, encroachment of conifers in black oak habitat, and erosion and revetments that affect riparian vegetation.	The ecological restoration actions associated with this planning effort implemented in concert with the existing invasive plant management program will address impacts to some traditionally used plant populations in some locations. Conifers that are overtopping black oaks would also be considered for removal.	Threats to traditionally used plant populations, drainage and hydrology impacts to meadows, and erosion and revetments that affect riparian vegetation would remain.	(CTA) The ecological restoration actions associated with this planning effort implemented in concert with the existing invasive plant management program will address impacts to some traditionally used plant populations in some locations. Conifers that are overtopping black oaks would also be considered for removal.	(CTA) The ecological restoration actions associated with this planning effort implemented in concert with the existing invasive plant management program will address impacts to some traditionally used plant populations in some locations. Conifers that are overtopping black oaks would also be considered for removal.	(CTA) The ecological restoration actions associated with this planning effort implemented in concert with the existing invasive plant management program will address impacts to some traditionally used plant populations in some locations. Conifers that are overtopping black oaks would also be considered for removal.	(CTA) The ecological restoration actions associated with this planning effort implemented in concert with the existing invasive plant management program will address impacts to some traditionally used plant populations in some locations. Conifers that are overtopping black oaks would also be considered for removal.	(CTA) The ecological restoration actions associated with this planning effort implemented in concert with the existing invasive plant management program will address impacts to some traditionally used plant populations in some locations. Conifers that are overtopping black oaks would also be considered for removal.
RES-2-050	2	Former Bridalveil Sewer Plant	Lasting impacts from the former Bridalveil sewer plant are still evident. Remaining underground infrastructure affects hydrology, and fill material precludes recruitment of desirable native plants in black oak community, affecting the ethnographic ORV.	Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants.	Impacts from the former Bridalveil sewer plant would still be evident in Bridalveil Meadow.	(CTA) Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants.	(CTA) Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants.	(CTA) Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants.	(CTA) Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants.	(CTA) Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants.
RES-2-052	2	Sugar Pine Bridge and Ahwahnee Bridge and Road Berm: free flowing condition	The free-flowing condition of the Merced River exhibits measurable localized impacts to hydrologic function in the vicinity of Sugar Pine Bridge and Ahwahnee Bridge.		The historic Sugar Pine and Ahwahnee Bridges and the road berm that connects them would continue to hydrologically constrict the Merced River.	Remove the Ahwahnee and Sugar Pine Bridges, and the associated berm and restore to natural conditions. Reroute the multiple use trail to the north bank of the river. Reroute utilities under Ahwahnee Bridge. Manually cut pieces of the bridge into smaller sections. Remove bridges. Pontoon rafts below the bridge would catch debris. All work from the banks would use a reach excavator to remove chunks of bridge. Footings removed with excavators from the bank. The removal would occur during low flow in late summer or early fall (no work after Oct. 31 due to the potential for high water events occurring).	Remove the Ahwahnee and Sugar Pine Bridges, and the associated berm and restore to natural conditions. Reroute the multiple use trail to the north bank of the river. Reroute utilities under Ahwahnee Bridge. Manually cut pieces of the bridge into smaller sections. Remove bridges. Pontoon rafts below the bridge would catch debris. All work from the banks would use a reach excavator to remove chunks of bridge. Footings removed with excavators from the bank. The removal would occur during low flow in late summer or early fall (no work after Oct. 31 due to the potential for high water events occurring).	Remove the Ahwahnee and Sugar Pine Bridges, and the associated berm and restore to natural conditions. Reroute the multiple use trail to the north bank of the river. Reroute utilities under Ahwahnee Bridge. Manually cut pieces of the bridge into smaller sections. Remove bridges. Pontoon rafts below the bridge would catch debris. All work from the banks would use a reach excavator to remove chunks of bridge. Footings removed with excavators from the bank. The removal would occur during low flow in late summer or early fall (no work after Oct. 31 due to the potential for high water events occurring).	Sugar Pine Bridge remains in place for the near term. Develop a Scope of Work for a third party scientific study including performance-based approach to achieving successful protection of the hydrologic processes ORV and free-flowing condition river value. Develop a progressive series of actions and monitoring criteria to improve hydrologic processes. See Appendix E.	Retain all historic bridges. Improve riverbank condition at Sugar Pine and Ahwahnee Bridges by increasing channel complexity through construction of constructed log jams, strategic placement of large wood, removal of rip rap, and bioengineering of the riverbank. Reduce the width of the cut-off channel upstream of Sugar Pine Bridge through a combination of fill, constructed log jams, and bioengineered bank stabilization. If subsequent monitoring of riparian condition reveals insufficient improvement (i.e. CRAM rating remains below 0.71) within 10 years of the implementation of these actions, more aggressive management action may be initiated, including the possible removal of Sugar Pine Bridge.
RES-2-053	2	Stoneman Bridge: free flowing condition	The free-flowing condition of the Merced River exhibits measurable localized impacts to hydrologic function in the vicinity of Stoneman Bridge.		The historic Stoneman Bridge has footings within the bed and banks of the Merced River and would continue to hydrologically constrict the river.	Remove bridge and restore to natural conditions, make Southside Drive two-way, and redesign Sentinel intersection.	Remove bridge and restore to natural conditions, make Southside Drive two-way, and redesign Sentinel intersection.	Mitigate effects of bridge through constructed solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam. Add culverts along Northside Drive to improve drainage.	Mitigate effects of bridge through constructed solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam. Add culverts along Northside Drive to improve drainage.	Mitigate effects of bridge through constructed solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam. Add culverts along Northside Drive to improve drainage.
RES-2-054	2	Clark's Bridge: free flowing condition	The free-flowing condition of the Merced River exhibits measurable localized impacts to hydrologic function in the vicinity of Clark's Bridge.	Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	The Clark's Bridge would continue to constrict hydrologic flows of the Merced River.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.
RES-2-056	2	Happy Isles former footbridge footings: free flowing condition	The former footbridge restricts free-flowing condition due to the presence of abutments and gauge base in the river.	Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.	Abutments and gauge base of the former footbridge would remain within the bed and banks of the Merced River.	(CTA) Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.

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RES-2-057	2	Pohono Bridge: abandoned gauging station	The antiquated gauging station infrastructure within the bed and banks of the river is unnecessary with current technology and can be removed.	Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas.	The unused and antiquated infrastructure associated with the gauge station within the bed and banks of the river would remain.	(CTA) Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas.	(CTA) Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas.	(CTA) Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas.	(CTA) Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas.	(CTA) Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas.
RES-2-058	2	Road bridge at Happy Isles: free flowing condition	The road bridge at Happy Isles has footings within the bed and banks of the Merced River, which serve as an impediment to hydrologic flows.	Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	The road bridge at Happy Isles would remain unchanged.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.
RES-2-059	2	Sentinel Bridge: free flowing condition	The free-flowing condition of the Merced River exhibits measurable localized impacts to hydrologic function in the vicinity of Sentinel Bridge.	Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	Sentinel Bridge would remain unchanged.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.
RES-2-060	2	Valley Swinging Bridge: free flowing condition	The free-flowing condition of the Merced River exhibits measurable localized impacts to hydrologic function in the vicinity of Swinging Bridge. The bridge has footings in the bed and banks of the river, which serve as an impediment to hydrologic flows.	Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering techniques and place a constructed log jam.	The bridge would remain unchanged.	(CTA) Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering techniques and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering techniques and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering techniques and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering techniques and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering techniques and place a constructed log jam.
RES-2-061	2	Sentinel Beach Picnic Area to El Capitan Moraine: channel complexity	Loss of the El Capitan moraine as well as resulting channel incision upstream has reduced frequency of inundation within the riparian zone, meadows and floodplain. This results in decreased topographic complexity and poorly developed riparian vegetation.	To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.	The river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area would continue to lack channel complexity and large wood.	(CTA) To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.	(CTA) To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.	(CTA) To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.	(CTA) To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.	(CTA) To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.
RES-2-062	2	River reach between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges: highly impacted riverbanks	Between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges, the river lacks complexity and is impacted. In some places along this reach, it is more than twice its historic width and shallower than historically.	Place eight constructed log jams in the channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.	Between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges, the river channel would continue to lack complexity, and would remain shallow and wide.	(CTA) Place eight constructed log jams in the channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.	(CTA) Place eight constructed log jams in the channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.	(CTA) Place eight constructed log jams in the channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.	(CTA) Place eight constructed log jams in the channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.	(CTA) Place eight constructed log jams in the channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.
RES-2-063	2	Clark's Bridge to El Capitan Bridge: large wood management	Long-term removal of large wood from the river between Clark's Bridge to El Cap Bridge has reduced channel complexity and compromised riparian structure and aquatic habitat.	Manage large wood according to the "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy. Trees that fall into the river will be retained in the river. Large wood may be minimally manipulated to protect critical infrastructure, to ensure visitor safety, and to prevent unnatural accumulation of wood due to bridges.	Large woody debris (LWD) has been removed from the river between Clark's Bridge to El Cap Bridge for decades.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to the "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy. Trees that fall into the river will be retained in the river. Large wood may be minimally manipulated to protect critical infrastructure, to ensure visitor safety, and to prevent unnatural accumulation of wood due to bridges.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to the "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy. Trees that fall into the river will be retained in the river. Large wood may be minimally manipulated to protect critical infrastructure, to ensure visitor safety, and to prevent unnatural accumulation of wood due to bridges.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to the "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy. Trees that fall into the river will be retained in the river. Large wood may be minimally manipulated to protect critical infrastructure, to ensure visitor safety, and to prevent unnatural accumulation of wood due to bridges.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to the "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy. Trees that fall into the river will be retained in the river. Large wood may be minimally manipulated to protect critical infrastructure, to ensure visitor safety, and to prevent unnatural accumulation of wood due to bridges.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to the "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy. Trees that fall into the river will be retained in the river. Large wood may be minimally manipulated to protect critical infrastructure, to ensure visitor safety, and to prevent unnatural accumulation of wood due to bridges.

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RES-2-065	2	Pohono Bridge to the Big Oak Flat Road/El Portal Road intersection: river access and roadside parking	The segment of the El Portal Road between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road has a number of non-delineated, dirt roadside pullouts. There are no designated river access points in this reach. Visitor use of these informal pull-outs along the river has resulted in substantial non-historic informal trailing, riverbank erosion and loss of riparian vegetation. Visitor experience and resource protection are not optimal for accessing the river in this area.	Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs on El Portal Road. Install curbing in 4 pull-outs and along El Portal Road. Formalize river access in other sensitive areas. Decomcompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Also, install drainage improvements and head walls at 12 locations.	There would be no designated river access points in this reach. Visitor use of these informal pull-outs along the river would continue to result in substantial non-historic informal trailing, riverbank erosion and loss of riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pull-out that is not protective of resources. In the areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations.	(CTA) Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pull-out that is not protective of resources. In the areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations.	(CTA) Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pull-out that is not protective of resources. In the areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations.	(CTA) Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pull-out that is not protective of resources. In the areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations.	(CTA) Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pull-out that is not protective of resources. In the areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations.
Various	2 & 3	Scenic Vista Management Plan (see Appendix H for locations)	Park visitors enjoy views of the river, meadows, and iconic landmarks in Yosemite Valley. Trees are encroaching on these views.	Monitor conditions; selectively thin trees to maintain views. See appendix H.	Park visitors enjoy views of the river, meadows, and iconic landmarks in Yosemite Valley. Trees will continue to encroach on these views.	(CTA) Monitor conditions; selectively thin trees to maintain views. See appendix H.	(CTA) Monitor conditions; selectively thin trees to maintain views. See appendix H.	(CTA) Monitor conditions; selectively thin trees to maintain views. See appendix H.	(CTA) Monitor conditions; selectively thin trees to maintain views. See appendix H.	(CTA) Monitor conditions; selectively thin trees to maintain views. See appendix H.
RES-2-143	2	Concessioner Stables to Happy Isles: pack stock trail	The pack stock trail, north of the river, between Clark's Bridge and the Concessioner Stables, is within the ordinary high-water mark. It is continually washed out, which precludes the growth of riparian vegetation, posing a water quality concern due to erosion and sediment washing into the river.	Remove 3,800' of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed.	The pack stock trail would remain and would continue to be subject to seasonal flooding, accelerated erosion, and sediment deposition in the river.	(CTA) Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed. (The stables are removed in this alternative.)	(CTA) Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed. Also, in addition to common to all, re-route stock use north along the road where they meet up on the Valley Loop Trail.	(CTA) Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed. (The stables are removed and converted to camping in this alternative.)	(CTA) Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed. Also, in addition to common to all, re-route stock use north along the road where they meet up on the Valley Loop Trail.	(CTA) Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed. Also, in addition to common to all, re-route stock use north along the road where they meet up on the Valley Loop Trail.
RES-2-144	2	Upper Pines: dump station	The Upper Pines dump station is situated very close to the river, leading to some risk of river contamination.	Relocate the dump station to between Curry and the campgrounds entrance, as planned with relocation of the utilities.	The Upper Pines dump station would remain very close to the river.	(CTA) Relocate the dump station to between Curry and the campgrounds entrance, as planned with relocation of the utilities.	(CTA) Relocate the dump station to between Curry and the campgrounds entrance, as planned with relocation of the utilities.	(CTA) Relocate the dump station to between Curry and the campgrounds entrance, as planned with relocation of the utilities.	(CTA) Relocate the dump station to between Curry and the campgrounds entrance, as planned with relocation of the utilities.	(CTA) Relocate the dump station to between Curry and the campgrounds entrance, as planned with relocation of the utilities.
RES-2-145	2	Cathedral Beach Picnic Area: effects on riparian zone and visitor experience	The Cathedral Beach picnic area is negatively affected by high visitor use, exceeding the design of the existing infrastructure. The resulting loss of riparian vegetation contributes to riverbank erosion. There is no formal river access and the parking is not delineated. Picnic benches are easily moved throughout the area.	Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, direct use to more resilient areas, and reestablish impacted native riparian vegetation. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access.	Visitor use at the Cathedral Beach picnic area exceeds the design of the existing infrastructure. The resulting loss of riparian vegetation would continue to contribute to riverbank erosion.	(CTA) Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, direct use to more resilient areas, and reestablish impacted native riparian vegetation. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access.	(CTA) Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, direct use to more resilient areas, and reestablish impacted native riparian vegetation. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access.	(CTA) Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, direct use to more resilient areas, and reestablish impacted native riparian vegetation. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access.	(CTA) Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, direct use to more resilient areas, and reestablish impacted native riparian vegetation. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access.	(CTA) Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, direct use to more resilient areas, and reestablish impacted native riparian vegetation. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access.
RES-2-146	2	Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area: restoration	This unimproved parking area has no mitigations for water quality. It is in the 5-10-year floodplain, was formerly a meadow, and is in the potential channel migration zone. Some areas of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area are constructed with fill, decreasing the extent of overbank flooding.		This unimproved parking area would continue to have no mitigations for water quality.	Move unimproved parking area north closer to the Village Center and reroute Northside Drive to just above the 10-year floodplain. Remove fill material and restore meadow and floodplain ecosystems.	Move unimproved parking area north closer to the Village Center and reroute Northside Drive to just above the 10-year floodplain. Remove fill material and restore meadow and floodplain ecosystems.	Move the unimproved parking lot northward approximately 150 feet away from the ordinary high-water mark and wetland areas and restore the riparian habitat adjacent to the river.	Move the unimproved parking lot northward approximately 150 feet away from the ordinary high-water mark and wetland areas and restore the riparian habitat adjacent to the river.	Move the unimproved parking lot northward approximately 150 feet away from the ordinary high-water mark and wetland areas and restore the riparian habitat adjacent to the river.
RES-2-149	2	Yosemite Lodge: beach access	Visitors at Yosemite Lodge do not have good beach access near the lodge.	Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	Visitors at Yosemite Lodge would continue to lack good beach access near the lodge.	(CTA) Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	(CTA) Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	(CTA) Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	(CTA) Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	(CTA) Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.

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RES-2-150	2	Residence 1: poor condition, recurring flooding and non-historic informal trails	Residence 1, also known as the Superintendent's House, is subject to recurring flooding and subsequent water damage. The historic interior finishes of the historic residence, especially the distinctive plaster work, are in poor condition. Also, structural issues related to settling of the foundation have resulted in displacement of walls and floors. Visitor use in this area has caused radiating non-historic informal trails that impact Cook's Meadow.		Residence 1, also known as the Superintendent's House, would remain in its current condition, and visitor use would continue to cause radiating non-historic informal trails that impact Cook's Meadow.	Relocate Residence 1 (the Superintendent's House) to the NPS housing area and, at a minimum, rehabilitate the building per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (NPS 1995) and the Historic Structure Report (2012). Ecologically restore associated non-historic informal trails in Cook's Meadow and address continuing use patterns to enhance black oak woodland and meadow habitat.	Relocate Residence 1 (the Superintendent's House) to the NPS housing area and, at a minimum, rehabilitate the building per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (NPS 1995) and the Historic Structure Report (2012). Ecologically restore associated non-historic informal trails in Cook's Meadow and address continuing use patterns to enhance black oak woodland and meadow habitat.	Relocate Residence 1 (the Superintendent's House) to the NPS housing area and, at a minimum, rehabilitate the building per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (NPS 1995) and the Historic Structure Report (2012). Ecologically restore associated non-historic informal trails in Cook's Meadow and address continuing use patterns to enhance black oak woodland and meadow habitat.	Demolish the historic Superintendent's House (Residence 1) and Garage. Consultation with historic preservation consulting partners will determine appropriate mitigation measures which can include documentation, salvage, interpretation, site clean-up, and plans for unanticipated discoveries.	Rehabilitate Residence 1 (Superintendent's House) per Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (NPS 1995) and the Historic Structure Report (2012) in its existing location to preserve the historic fabric while preparing the structure to withstand periodic flooding. Ecologically restore associated non-historic informal trails in Cook's Meadow and address continuing use patterns to enhance black oak woodland and meadow habitat.
RES-2-151	2	Ahwahnee Meadow: former golf course and tennis court	The Ahwahnee Meadow contains several modifications to topography that impact meadow quality and hydrologic function. These include ditching; fill material still found in the former golf course, former roadbed and the SW corner of the meadow; large conifers that have become established along the former roadbed. Additionally, the tennis court is in a black oak community.	Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunct portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.7 acres to meadow habitat.	The Ahwahnee Meadow would continue to contain several modifications to topography. Additionally, the tennis court would remain in a black oak community.	(CTA) Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunct portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.7 acres to meadow habitat.	(CTA) Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunct portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.7 acres to meadow habitat.	(CTA) Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunct portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.7 acres to meadow habitat.	(CTA) Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunct portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.7 acres to meadow habitat.	(CTA) Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunct portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.7 acres to meadow habitat.
RES-2-152	2	CA-MRP-0902/H	Non-historic informal trails contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0902/H.	Remove non-historic informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	Non-historic informal trails would continue to contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0902/H.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.
RES-2-153	2	Stoneman Meadow protection and enhancement	Stoneman Meadow contains a ditch that may lower the water table. Invasive plants and conifers have become established in the meadow. Wetlands surrounding Stoneman Meadow are vulnerable to trampling. Current fencing could be better situated to protect these wetlands.	Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.	Ditching would remain in the Stoneman Meadow. Wetlands not protected by fencing would remain vulnerable to trampling.	(CTA) Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.	(CTA) Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.	(CTA) Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.	(CTA) Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.	(CTA) Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.
RES-2-154	2	Former Pine and Oak	Removal of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins after the 1997 flood has left the area with fill and impacts from soil compaction. A network of roads remains that once facilitated access to these lodging units.		There is no development in the site of the former Pine and Oak cabins at Yosemite Lodge.	Restore 10.9 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (those that were damaged by the 1997 flood and subsequently removed). Delineate one service road to the well house and parking. Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	Restore 10.9 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (those that were damaged by the 1997 flood and subsequently removed). Delineate one service road to the well house and parking. Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	Restore 10.9 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (those that were damaged by the 1997 flood and subsequently removed). Delineate one service road to the well house and parking. Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	Restore 10.9 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (those that were damaged by the 1997 flood and subsequently removed). Delineate one service road to the well house and parking. Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	Construct parking on the disturbed footprint of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (those that were damaged by the 1997 flood and subsequently removed). Retain one service road to the well house.
RES-2-155	2	Valley Swinging Bridge river access	Current fencing along the bike path leads people to access the river upstream, river right of Swinging Bridge and has led to vegetation trampling and erosion.	Move fencing to connect to bridge and restore denuded area. Direct use to a large sandbar directly downstream of bridge.	Current fencing along the bike path would continue to lead people to access the river upstream, river right of Swinging Bridge and would continue to lead to vegetation trampling and erosion.	(CTA) Move fencing to connect to bridge and restore denuded area. Direct use to a large sandbar directly downstream of bridge.	(CTA) Move fencing to connect to bridge and restore denuded area. Direct use to a large sandbar directly downstream of bridge.	(CTA) Move fencing to connect to bridge and restore denuded area. Direct use to a large sandbar directly downstream of bridge.	(CTA) Move fencing to connect to bridge and restore denuded area. Direct use to a large sandbar directly downstream of bridge.	(CTA) Move fencing to connect to bridge and restore denuded area. Direct use to a large sandbar directly downstream of bridge.
RES-2-159	2	LeConte Memorial Lodge	LeConte Memorial Lodge NHL is currently in "fair" condition.	Develop a Historic Structure Report and address recommendations for treatment to bring the NHL to "good" condition.	LeConte Memorial Lodge NHL would remain in "fair" condition.	(CTA) Develop a Historic Structure Report and address recommendations for treatment to bring the NHL to "good" condition.	(CTA) Develop a Historic Structure Report and address recommendations for treatment to bring the NHL to "good" condition.	(CTA) Develop a Historic Structure Report and address recommendations for treatment to bring the NHL to "good" condition.	(CTA) Develop a Historic Structure Report and address recommendations for treatment to bring the NHL to "good" condition.	(CTA) Develop a Historic Structure Report and address recommendations for treatment to bring the NHL to "good" condition.

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RES-2-160	2	Superintendent's Bridge and associated revetments	Superintendent's Bridge, which is a footbridge, affects the free-flowing condition of the Merced Wild and Scenic River.	Install constructed log jams, and utilize bioconstructed stabilization on riprap to improve hydrologic function.	Superintendent's Bridge would continue to constrict hydrologic flow of the Merced River.	(CTA) Install constructed log jams, and utilize bioconstructed stabilization on riprap to improve hydrologic function.	(CTA) Install constructed log jams, and utilize bioconstructed stabilization on riprap to improve hydrologic function.	(CTA) Install constructed log jams, and utilize bioconstructed stabilization on riprap to improve hydrologic function.	(CTA) Install constructed log jams, and utilize bioconstructed stabilization on riprap to improve hydrologic function.	(CTA) Install constructed log jams, and utilize bioconstructed stabilization on riprap to improve hydrologic function.
RES-2-161	2	Yosemite Valley Traditional Cultural Property Nomination	The ethnographic resources in Yosemite Valley have not been documented, mapped, or evaluated to provide the detail necessary for legally-required protection and enhancement of the resources, and for accurate and timely information for interpretive programs.	Document the Yosemite Valley Traditional Cultural Property, consisting of traditional use areas, spiritual places and historic villages and complete National Register evaluation and interpretive summary.	The ethnographic resources in Yosemite Valley have not been documented, mapped, or evaluated to provide the detail necessary for legally-required protection and enhancement of the resources, and for accurate and timely information for interpretive programs.	(CTA) Document the Yosemite Valley Traditional Cultural Property, consisting of traditional use areas, spiritual places and historic villages and complete National Register evaluation and interpretive summary.	(CTA) Document the Yosemite Valley Traditional Cultural Property, consisting of traditional use areas, spiritual places and historic villages and complete National Register evaluation and interpretive summary.	(CTA) Document the Yosemite Valley Traditional Cultural Property, consisting of traditional use areas, spiritual places and historic villages and complete National Register evaluation and interpretive summary.	(CTA) Document the Yosemite Valley Traditional Cultural Property, consisting of traditional use areas, spiritual places and historic villages and complete National Register evaluation and interpretive summary.	(CTA) Document the Yosemite Valley Traditional Cultural Property, consisting of traditional use areas, spiritual places and historic villages and complete National Register evaluation and interpretive summary.
RES-AS-012	2	Yosemite Valley: non-historic informal trails	There are 8 miles of non-historic informal trails documented in Yosemite Valley meadows. These trails compact soils and fragment meadow habitat. Remove and restore six miles of non-historic informal trilling through meadows to natural conditions. Use fencing and signage to direct traffic to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Define and delineate accepted trails with closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs.	Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	Ther8 miles of non-historic informal trails documented in Yosemite Valley meadows would remain.	(CTA) Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	(CTA) Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	(CTA) Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	(CTA) Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	(CTA) Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.
TRAN-2-001	2	Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area: vehicle vs. pedestrian conflicts and intersection performance at Northside Drive and Village Drive	Throughout the peak summer season, significant delays in outbound traffic flow are experienced at the intersection of Northside Drive and Village Drive due to vehicle-pedestrian conflicts and poor intersection performance. This is an offset four-way intersection connecting the exit to Yosemite Village Day-use Area, Northside Drive, and Village Drive. A bike path, shuttle stop, and pedestrian crossings through this intersection create conflicts between vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The intersection's offset design also creates confusion for motorists diminishing the intersection performance significantly. The intersection is not currently designed to traffic engineering standards for such intersections.		Significant delays in outbound traffic flow, vehicle-pedestrian conflicts, and poor intersection performance would continue at Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area intersection.	Re-route Northside Drive to the south of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area. Consolidate parking to the north of the road and out of the dynamic 10-year floodplain. Provide walkways leading to Yosemite Village separating vehicle and pedestrian traffic and eliminating conflicts. Re-designed traffic circulation patterns would not require roundabouts or pedestrian road crossings.	Re-route Northside Drive to the south of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area. Consolidate parking to the north of the road and provide walkways leading to Yosemite Village separating vehicle and pedestrian traffic and eliminating conflicts. Re-designed traffic circulation patterns would not require roundabouts or pedestrian road crossings.	Re-align the intersection at Northside Drive and Village Drive to meet standards for a proper four-way intersection and improve performance. Provide a two-way access driveway from Sentinel Drive as the primary entrance to the parking area. Provide on-grade pedestrian crossings with proper sight lines to improve vehicle-pedestrian conflicts.	Re-route Northside Drive to the south of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area and construct a traffic circle at Northside Drive/Village Drive to address traffic congestion and pedestrian/vehicle conflicts. Consolidate parking to the north of the road and provide walkways leading to Yosemite Village separating vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Add a three-way intersection at Sentinel Drive and the entrance to the parking area to improve traffic flow and alleviate congestion.	Construct a pedestrian underpass and a roundabout at the Northside Drive/ Village Drive to address traffic congestion and pedestrian/vehicle conflicts. Add a three-way intersection at Sentinel Drive and the entrance to the parking area to improve traffic flow and alleviate congestion. To accommodate this level of in-bound traffic, another roundabout would be constructed at the Sentinel Drive/Northside Drive intersection (bank 3-way).
TRAN-2-002	2	Yosemite Village: intersection congestion at Northside Drive and Sentinel Drive (the bank 3-way)	Throughout the peak summer season, significant delays in outbound traffic flow are experienced at Sentinel Drive and Northside Drive (bank 3-way intersection).		Significant delays in outbound traffic flow would continue at the intersection of Northside Drive and Sentinel Drive (bank 3-way).	No roundabout needed at the intersection of Northside Drive and Sentinel Dive (bank 3-way).	No roundabout needed at the intersection of Northside Drive and Sentinel Drive (bank 3-way).	No roundabout needed at the intersection of Northside Drive and Sentinel Drive (bank 3-way).	No roundabout needed at the intersection of Northside Drive and Sentinel Drive (bank 3-way).	A roundabout would be installed at the intersection of Northside Drive and Sentinel Drive (bank 3-way). To accommodate this level of in-bound traffic, another roundabout would be constructed at Northside Drive/Village Drive.
TRAN-2-005	2	Yosemite Lodge: intersection congestion	Throughout the peak summer season, significant delays in outbound traffic flow are experienced at the pedestrian crossing from Yosemite Lodge to Lower Yosemite Falls.		Significant delays in outbound traffic and for both day users and Yosemite Lodge overnight guests would continue at this intersection.	Move on-grade pedestrian crossing west of the intersection of Northside Drive and Yosemite Lodge Drive to alleviate pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.	Move on-grade pedestrian crossing west of the intersection of Northside Drive and Yosemite Lodge Drive to alleviate pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.	A tiered NEPA / NHPA compliance effort will evaluate a range of alternatives to address the pedestrian / vehicle conflicts and traffic congestion at this intersection. The grade-separated crossing that is selected will include design guidelines to ensure that archeological impacts are avoided or minimized, the safety of pedestrians is maximized, and visual impacts are minimized.	A tiered NEPA / NHPA compliance effort will evaluate a range of alternatives to address the pedestrian / vehicle conflicts and traffic congestion at this intersection. The grade-separated crossing that is selected will include design guidelines to ensure that archeological impacts are avoided or minimized, the safety of pedestrians is maximized, and visual impacts are minimized.	A tiered NEPA / NHPA compliance effort will evaluate a range of alternatives to address the pedestrian / vehicle conflicts and traffic congestion at this intersection. The grade-separated crossing that is selected will include design guidelines to ensure that archeological impacts are avoided or minimized, the safety of pedestrians is maximized, and visual impacts are minimized.

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TRAN-2-007	2	Curry Orchard Parking Area	Demand for parking exceeds supply. There is a need to provide the appropriate level of parking that is protective of river values.		The Curry Orchard Parking Area currently has 424 parking spaces.	Formalize the Curry Orchard Parking Area to have 420 parking spaces.	Partially restore the Curry Orchard Parking Area to provide 300 parking spaces.	Partially restore the Curry Orchard Parking Area to provide 300 parking spaces.	Formalize the Curry Orchard Parking Area to have 415 parking spaces.	Formalize the Curry Orchard Parking Area to have 430 parking spaces.
TRAN-2-008	2	West of Yosemite Lodge: Yosemite Lodge Parking Area	Demand for day use parking exceeds supply. There is also need to provide the appropriate level of day-use parking that is protective of river values. The west portion of the Yosemite Lodge is a previously disturbed area that has become overflow parking for tour buses and transit buses, day use and overnight use. The area was formerly employee housing prior to the 1997 flood.		There would continue to be parking supply issues in the parking area west of Yosemite Lodge.	Re-develop Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area to provide additional 150 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 15 tour buses.	Re-develop Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area to provide additional 150 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 15 tour buses.	Re-develop Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area to provide additional 150 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 15 tour buses.	Re-develop Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area to provide additional 300 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 22 tour buses within proposed development footprint. Buses staying for 4 – 6 hours will park in the 22 designated bus parking spaces in the West of Lodge Parking Area.	Re-develop Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area to provide additional 300 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 15 tour buses.
TRAN-2-010	2	Yosemite Lodge: Day-use Lodge Parking	Public comments suggest that the NPS should convert overnight accommodations in Yosemite Valley to day use parking.		Yosemite Lodge area would continue to be used for overnight lodging, parking and food service.	Re-design lodging area at Yosemite Lodge to include 250 parking spaces.	Lodging area not re-designed as day use lodge and parking.	Lodging area not re-designed as day use lodge and parking.	Lodging area not re-designed as day use lodge and parking.	Lodging area not re-designed as day use lodge and parking.
TRAN-2-021	2	Yosemite Lodge: bus loading/unloading	Currently, there is no parking at Highland Court, due to the placement of temporary housing in the parking lot, after the 1997 flood.		There would continue to be no parking at Highland Court, due to the placement of temporary housing in the parking lot, after the 1997 flood.	Area converted to walk-in campground (See Yosemite Lodge: re-purposed as camping).	Relocate the existing tour bus drop-off area to the Highland Court area to provide 3 bus loading/unloading spaces. Combine with lodge parking.	Relocate the existing tour bus drop-off area to the Highland Court area to provide 3 bus loading/unloading spaces.	Remove temporary employee housing units and return the site to parking purposes, as originally built.	Relocate the existing tour bus drop-off area to the Highland Court area to provide 3 bus loading/unloading spaces.
TRAN-2-009	2	West Valley Overflow Parking Area	Demand for day-use parking exceeds supply. There is also need to provide the appropriate level of day-use parking that is protective of river values.		The West Valley Overflow Parking Area would be located just west of Cathedral Picnic area. This area is flat and has limited resource constraints.	No new parking developed.	No new parking developed.	No new parking developed.	No new parking developed.	Develop West Valley Overflow Parking Area to provide 250 overflow parking spaces south of Southside Drive; Yosemite Valley shuttle service expanded to West Valley.
TRAN-2-013	2	Sentinel Drive informal shoulder parking west of road	Informal shoulder parking overflow from Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area (Camp 6) is encroaching on sensitive habitat in this location.	Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Dr. and restore to natural conditions.	Informal shoulder parking overflow from Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area (Camp 6) day use parking area would continue to encroach on sensitive habitat in this location.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.
TRAN-2-014	2	The Ahwahnee Hotel: parking	Parking and traffic circulation at The Ahwahnee is inadequate to meet overnight and day-use demand.	Re-design and formalize the existing parking lot; providing for proper drainage. Construct new 50 parking space lot east of the current parking. Follow Ahwahnee Historic Structures Report (1997) and Ahwahnee Cultural Landscape Report (2010) recommendations for parking lot configuration and gate house restoration.	Parking and traffic circulation at the Ahwahnee would continue to be inadequate to meet overnight and day-use demand.	(CTA) Re-design and formalize the existing parking lot; providing for proper drainage. Construct new 50 parking space lot east of the current parking. Follow The Ahwahnee Hotel Historic Structures Report (2011) and The Ahwahnee Hotel Cultural Landscape Report (2011) recommendations for parking lot configuration and gate house restoration.	(CTA) Re-design and formalize the existing parking lot; providing for proper drainage. Construct new 50 parking space lot east of the current parking. Follow The Ahwahnee Hotel Historic Structures Report (2011) and The Ahwahnee Hotel Cultural Landscape Report (2011) recommendations for parking lot configuration and gate house restoration.	(CTA) Re-design and formalize the existing parking lot; providing for proper drainage. Construct new 50 parking space lot east of the current parking. Follow The Ahwahnee Hotel Historic Structures Report (2011) and The Ahwahnee Hotel Cultural Landscape Report (2011) recommendations for parking lot configuration and gate house restoration.	(CTA) Re-design and formalize the existing parking lot; providing for proper drainage. Construct new 50 parking space lot east of the current parking. Follow The Ahwahnee Hotel Historic Structures Report (2011) and The Ahwahnee Hotel Cultural Landscape Report (2011) recommendations for parking lot configuration and gate house restoration.	(CTA) Re-design and formalize the existing parking lot; providing for proper drainage. Construct new 50 parking space lot east of the current parking. Follow The Ahwahnee Hotel Historic Structures Report (2011) and The Ahwahnee Hotel Cultural Landscape Report (2011) recommendations for parking lot configuration and gate house restoration.
TRAN-2-015	2	Curry Village wilderness parking area	Wilderness-related parking area is a former dump site that was not designed as a formal parking area. It is not delineated and undersized for demand.	Remediate the soils at the Wilderness Parking lot, which was once a landfill for Curry Village and formalize parking.	Wilderness parking area was not designed as a formal parking area and would remain undersized for demand.	(CTA) Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage.	(CTA) Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage.	(CTA) Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage.	(CTA) Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage.	(CTA) Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage.
TRAN-2-016	2	Camp 4 parking	The Camp 4 parking lot is inadequately sized for overnight parking and trailhead parking. Also, the demand for day-use parking in the area exceeds the supply.	Establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground in place of the old gas station.	The Camp 4 parking lot would remain inadequately sized for current levels of overnight and trailhead parking. There are a total of 89 parking spaces in the main Camp 4 parking lot. Currently, there is space for 29 overnight vehicles and 33 day-use vehicles across the road.	(CTA) Establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground in place of the old gas station.	(CTA) Establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground in place of the old gas station.	(CTA) Establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground in place of the old gas station.	(CTA) Establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground in place of the old gas station.	(CTA) Establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground in place of the old gas station.
TRAN-2-017	2	Camp 4 shuttle stop	Camp 4 Shuttle Stop for El Capitan shuttle is not a formal, appropriately designed shuttle stop.	Construct a shuttle bus stop near Camp 4.	Camp 4 shuttle stop would remain an informal stop.	(CTA) Construct a shuttle bus stop near Camp 4.	(CTA) Construct a shuttle bus stop near Camp 4.	(CTA) Construct a shuttle bus stop near Camp 4.	(CTA) Construct a shuttle bus stop near Camp 4.	(CTA) Construct a shuttle bus stop near Camp 4.

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TRAN-2-018	2	El Capitan shuttle stop	The shuttle stop at El Capitan is not a formal, appropriately designed stop.	Construct a formal shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.	The shuttle stop at El Capitan would remain informal and inappropriately designed.	(CTA) Construct a formal shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.	(CTA) Construct a formal shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.	(CTA) Construct a formal shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.	(CTA) Construct a formal shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.	(CTA) Construct a formal shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.
TRAN-2-019	2	Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area: way finding from day-use parking	Visitors have difficulty finding visitor facilities, including the Visitor Center, from the current Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area (Camp 6).	Repurpose the Village Sport Shop to public use and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building). Create pathways leading from the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area (Camp 6) to the Village Sport Shop building.	Visitors would continue to have difficulty finding visitor facilities, including the Visitor Center, from the current Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area (Camp 6).	(CTA) Repurpose the Village Sport Shop to public use and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building). Create pathways leading from the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area to the Village Sport Shop building.	(CTA) Repurpose the Village Sport Shop to public use and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building). Create pathways leading from the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area to the Village Sport Shop building.	(CTA) Repurpose the Village Sport Shop to public use and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building). Create pathways leading from the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area to the Village Sport Shop building.	(CTA) Repurpose the Village Sport Shop to public use and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building). Create pathways leading from the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area to the Village Sport Shop building.	(CTA) Repurpose the Village Sport Shop to public use and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building). Create pathways leading from the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area to the Village Sport Shop building.
TRAN-2-020	2	Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area: day-use parking area	The Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area is a six-acre dirt lot, currently being used to park approximately 517 vehicles on peak days using directed parking. There are 237 Yosemite Village parking spaces. Demand for day parking exceeds supply during summer peak use periods.		Demand would continue to exceed supply in the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area and Yosemite Village.	Move Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area parking northward outside the 10-year floodplain and reroute Northside Drive south of the parking area, thus eliminating the need for a pedestrian underpass or roundabouts. Formalize the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area with a total of 550 parking places by redeveloping part of the current administrative footprint as parking.	Move Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area northward outside the 10-year floodplain and reroute Northside Drive south of the parking area, thus eliminating the need for a pedestrian underpass or roundabouts. Formalize the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area with a total of 550 parking places by redeveloping part of the current administrative footprint as parking.	Move Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area northward 150 feet away from the river to facilitate riparian restoration goals. Formalize the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area with a total of 750 parking places by redeveloping part of the current administrative footprint as parking.	Move Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area northward 150 feet away from the river to facilitate riparian restoration goals. Formalize the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area with a total of 750 parking places by redeveloping part of the current administrative footprint as parking.	Move Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area northward 150 feet away from the river to facilitate riparian restoration goals. Formalize the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area with a total of 850 parking places by redeveloping part of the current administrative footprint as parking.
RES-3-001	3	Cascades Picnic Area: abandoned infrastructure	Abandoned infrastructure, including a picnic table-sized concrete block, surface concrete, asphalt and 1-2' base material (rock), prevent river from shaping this area and impede free flow during high water events.	Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	At the Cascade Picnic Area abandoned infrastructure would remain.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.
FAC-4-002	4	Abbeville and trailer village housing	The Abbeville and trailer village area are currently used for temporary employees or employees that work for one of the park partners. It is located adjacent to the river and is outside the 100-year floodplain. The area is underutilized and represents an area that could be used by the park for additional infrastructure.	Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Ecologically restore the former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer. All redevelopment will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.	The Abbeville and Trailer Village area would remain as housing and would continue to be underutilized.	(CTA) Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Ecologically restore the former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer. All redevelopment will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer. Also, this area would become both concessioner housing and administrative camping. To facilitate removal of temporary employee housing in Yosemite Valley, develop high-density housing units here for 405 employees. Also construct a group administrative campground here to replace Yellow Pine Administrative Campground removed from Yosemite Valley.	(CTA) Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Ecologically restore the former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer. All redevelopment will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer. Also, continue to provide for housing land use for 40 employees and volunteers at this location.	(CTA) Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Ecologically restore the former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer. All redevelopment will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer. Also, continue to provide for housing land use for 40 employees and volunteers at this location.	(CTA) Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Ecologically restore the former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer. All redevelopment will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer. Also, 40 RV campsites with hook-ups will be incorporated into the re-design of the Abbeville/Trailer Village area, adjacent to the El Portal Remote Parking Area. These campsites will be used for both visitors and administrative use (seasonal employee housing). A clear distinction between the types of uses will be factored into the design. All redevelopment will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.	(CTA) Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Ecologically restore the former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer. All redevelopment will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer. Also, this area would become concessioner housing. Develop high-density housing units here for 258 employees to accommodate removal of temporary employee housing in Yosemite Valley.
FAC-4-003	4	Old El Portal Residential Area	El Portal was placed under Park jurisdiction for the purposes of administrative use, including office space and employee housing, in order to alleviate the pressure on the Valley.		Nine vacant lot sites in old El Portal would remain vacant.	Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.	Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.	Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.	Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley. Additionally, construct housing units for 18 beds in El Portal Town Center, in the vicinity of Odger's.	Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.

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FAC-4-004	4	Rancheria Flat	El Portal was placed under park jurisdiction for the purposes of administrative use, including office space and employee housing, in order to alleviate the pressure on Yosemite Valley.		Vacant lots in the Rancheria Flat area of El Portal would remain vacant.	Build new units, away from sensitive resources/ORVs, for a total of 9 employee beds.	Build 1 dormitory for 12 employees plus units for 7 additional employees, away from sensitive resources/ORVs, for a total of 19 employee beds.	Build 8 dormitories (12 employees each), away from sensitive resources/ORVs, for a total of 96 employee beds.	Rancheria Flat Employee Housing: To replace temporary housing that will be removed from Yosemite Valley, construct a combination of single-family homes and high-density dormitory units—away from sensitive resources—for a total of 130 additional employee beds.	Build 3 dormitories (12 employees each) and units for 8 additional employees, away from sensitive resources/ORVs, for a total of 44 employee beds.
RES-4-002	4	Old El Portal: parking and development in valley oaks	Seedling recruitment within the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal is limited by competition from invasive species, parking under the driplines of trees, associated soil compaction, herbivory, and existing development. Valley oaks are also sensitive to overwatering, pruning, grade changes, and asphalt covering the root system.	(CTA) Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix E). Acreage varies by alternative.	The valley oak population at El Portal exists in a generally protected state, but oak seedling recruitment would continue to be limited by competition from invasive species, parking under the driplines of trees and associated soil compaction, herbivory, and existing development.	(CTA) Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix E). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 2.25 acres in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants.	(CTA) Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix E). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 2.25 acres in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants.	(CTA) Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix E). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 1 acre in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants.	(CTA) Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix E). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 1 acre in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants.	(CTA) Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix E). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 1 acre in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants.
RES-4-003	4	CA-MRP-0250/H	Non-historic informal trails, non-essential roads, and abandoned infrastructure contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0250/H in Old El Portal.	Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads	Non-historic informal trails, non-essential gravel roads, and visitor use would continue to contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0250/H in Old El Portal.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads.
RES-4-004	4	CA-MRP-0251/H	Non-historic informal trails, non-essential roads, and abandoned infrastructure contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0251/H in Old El Portal.	Remove non-historic informal trails.	Non-historic informal trails, non-essential gravel roads, and visitor use would continue to contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0251/H in Old El Portal.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails.
RES-4-005	4	Greenemeyer Sand Pit: flood and riparian plant impacts from fill material	Greenemeyer sand pit contains fill material that precludes natural flooding and regeneration of riparian plant communities.	Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.	Greenemeyer sand pit contains fill material that would continue to preclude natural flooding and regeneration of riparian plant communities.	(CTA) Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.	(CTA) Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.	(CTA) Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.	(CTA) Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.	(CTA) Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.
RES-4-006	4	El Portal: river confined by riprap and road	The Merced River in El Portal is confined by riprap and Highway 140.	Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.	The Merced River in El Portal would remain confined by riprap and Highway 140.	(CTA) Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.	(CTA) Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.	(CTA) Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.	(CTA) Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.	(CTA) Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.
RES-4-007	4	El Portal NPS Maintenance and Administrative Complex: roadside parking	The off-street and roadside parking areas located between the Merced River and Foresta Road were not designed or built to prevent water-quality contamination from automotive fluids, surface water runoff or sediment transport.	Restore the informal roadside parking, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River.	Water quality would continue to be at risk from automotive fluids, surface water runoff or sediment transport.	(CTA) Restore the informal roadside parking, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River.	(CTA) Restore the informal roadside parking, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River.	(CTA) Restore the informal roadside parking, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River.	(CTA) Restore the informal roadside parking, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River.	(CTA) Restore the informal roadside parking, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River.
RES-4-008	4	Riparian buffer at Abbeville and trailer village	Abbeville and the trailer village contain impacts of former development including paved roads and parking and compacted soils within 150' of the riverbanks.	Remove development, asphalt and imported fill; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks within the 150-foot riparian buffer.	Impacts of former development including paved roads and parking and compacted soils within 150' of the riverbanks in Abbeville and the trailer village would remain.	(CTA) Remove development, asphalt and imported fill; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks within the 150-foot riparian buffer.	(CTA) Remove development, asphalt and imported fill; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks within the 150-foot riparian buffer.	(CTA) Remove development, asphalt and imported fill; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks within the 150-foot riparian buffer.	(CTA) Remove development, asphalt and imported fill; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks within the 150-foot riparian buffer.	(CTA) Remove development, asphalt and imported fill; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks within the 150-foot riparian buffer.

Action Code	Segment	Project Name	Issue Statement	Common To All	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5	Alternative 6
RES-4-049	4	CA-MRP-0181/H	Abandoned infrastructure located on CA-MRP-0181/H in Rancheria impacts an exceptional site containing diverse components and extremely sensitive cultural materials that are highly valued by traditionally associated American Indians.	In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.	Abandoned infrastructure located on CA-MRP-0181/H in Rancheria would continue to impact an exceptional site containing diverse components and extremely sensitive cultural materials that are highly valued by traditionally associated American Indians.	(CTA) In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.	(CTA) In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.	(CTA) In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.	(CTA) In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.	(CTA) In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.
TRAN-4-001	4	El Portal remote visitor parking	Demand for day-use parking exceeds supply. There is also need to provide the appropriate level of day-use parking that is protective of river values. The Abbeville and trailer village area is located in El Portal adjacent to the River. The area is outside the 100-year floodplain. It is used for housing for temporary NPS employees or employees that work for Park Partners. The area is underutilized and could be converted to a more efficient land use.		Parking demand would continue to exceed the supply and the Abbeville and trailer village area would continue to be underutilized.	No new overflow day-use parking spaces would be added here. A portion of this area would be for group administrative camping removed from Yellow Pine Administrative Campground in Yosemite Valley.	No new day-use parking spaces added at the Abbeville/Trailer Village area.	Develop El Portal Remote Day-use Visitor Parking Area at the Abbeville/Trailer Village area to provide 200 spaces of visitor parking serviced by regional transit.	Develop El Portal Remote Visitor Parking Area in the Abbeville/Trailer Village area to provide 300 spaces (within proposed development footprint) of visitor parking serviced by shuttle to Yosemite Valley (seasonally available).	Develop El Portal Remote Visitor Parking Area at the Abbeville/Trailer Village area to provide 200 spaces of visitor parking serviced by regional transit.
FAC-4-005	4	Odger's Fuel Storage Facility: located in floodplain	Presence of this facility in the floodplain is not in compliance with Director's Order 77-2 NPS Floodplains Guidelines that require fuel storage facilities to be located outside the 500-year floodplain.	(CTA) Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decompact soils, and plant appropriate native plant species, including valley oak. Relocate the fuel storage area outside the Merced River corridor or find an alternate source for emergency fuel supplies.	Presence of this facility in the floodplain would continue to be out of compliance with DO 77-2 NPS Floodplains Guidelines.	(CTA) Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decompact soils, and plant appropriate native plant species, including valley oak. Relocate the fuel storage area outside the Merced River corridor or find an alternate source for emergency fuel supplies.	(CTA) Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decompact soils, and plant appropriate native plant species, including valley oak. Relocate the fuel storage area outside the Merced River corridor or find an alternate source for emergency fuel supplies.	(CTA) Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decompact soils, and plant appropriate native plant species, including valley oak. Relocate the fuel storage area outside the Merced River corridor or find an alternate source for emergency fuel supplies.	(CTA) Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decompact soils, and plant appropriate native plant species, including valley oak. Relocate the fuel storage area outside the Merced River corridor or find an alternate source for emergency fuel supplies.	(CTA) Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decompact soils, and plant appropriate native plant species, including valley oak. Relocate the fuel storage area outside the Merced River corridor or find an alternate source for emergency fuel supplies.
RES-5-001	5	CA-MRP-0218	Non-historic informal trails and visitor use cause ground disturbing impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0218.	Remove non-historic informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	Non-historic informal trails and visitor use would continue to cause ground disturbing impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0218.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).
RES-6-001	6	Wawona Impoundment: effects to free-flowing condition	Surface water withdrawals and impoundment affect the free-flowing condition of the river; excessive water withdrawals limit aquatic life. The impoundment is within the bed and banks of the river.	Retain current water collection and distribution system, implementing the water conservation plan related to the minimum flow analysis for the South Fork.	Surface water withdrawals would continue to reduce the flow of water during dry summer months.	(CTA) Retain current water collection and distribution system, implementing the water conservation plan related to the minimum flow analysis for the South Fork.	(CTA) Retain current water collection and distribution system, implementing the water conservation plan related to the minimum flow analysis for the South Fork.	(CTA) Retain current water collection and distribution system, implementing the water conservation plan related to the minimum flow analysis for the South Fork.	(CTA) Retain current water collection and distribution system, implementing the water conservation plan related to the minimum flow analysis for the South Fork.	(CTA) Retain current water collection and distribution system, implementing the water conservation plan related to the minimum flow analysis for the South Fork.
FAC-7-001	7	Wawona maintenance yard: riparian impacts	The footprint of the Wawona maintenance yard extends to the riverbank. The yard is devoid of vegetation, soils are compacted and non-native fill material covers the lot. Soil and sand piles, vehicles and items such as campfire rings are stored here.	Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, and parking lot from the riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem. Provide a 150-foot wide restoration buffer.	The footprint of the Wawona maintenance yard would continue to extend to the riverbank. The yard would continue to be devoid of vegetation, soils would continue to be compacted and non-native fill material would remain.	(CTA) Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, and parking lot from the riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem. Provide a 150-foot wide restoration buffer.	(CTA) Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, and parking lot from the riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem. Provide a 150-foot wide restoration buffer.	(CTA) Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, and parking lot from the riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem. Provide a 150-foot wide restoration buffer.	(CTA) Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, and parking lot from the riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem. Provide a 150-foot wide restoration buffer.	(CTA) Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, and parking lot from the riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem. Provide a 150-foot wide restoration buffer.
FAC-7-002	7	Wawona public restrooms	There are inadequate public restroom facilities in the Wawona day-use area.	Replace the existing public restroom facilities next to the Wawona Store with larger restrooms.	There would continue to be inadequate public restroom facilities in the Wawona day-use area.	(CTA) Replace the existing public restroom facilities next to the Wawona Store with larger restrooms.	(CTA) Replace the existing public restroom facilities next to the Wawona Store with larger restrooms.	(CTA) Replace the existing public restroom facilities next to the Wawona Store with larger restrooms.	(CTA) Replace the existing public restroom facilities next to the Wawona Store with larger restrooms.	(CTA) Replace the existing public restroom facilities next to the Wawona Store with larger restrooms.

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FAC-7-003	7	Wawona Hotel: services and facilities	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.	Retain hotel restaurant and swimming pool.	Wawona Hotel restaurant, swimming pool, and tennis courts are used by overnight guests at the Wawona Hotel.	(CTA) Retain hotel restaurant and swimming pool. Remove Wawona tennis court.	(CTA) Retain hotel restaurant and swimming pool. Remove Wawona tennis court.	(CTA) Retain hotel restaurant and swimming pool. Retain Wawona tennis court.	(CTA) Retain hotel restaurant and swimming pool. Retain Wawona tennis court.	(CTA) Retain hotel restaurant and swimming pool. Retain Wawona tennis court.
FAC-7-004	7	Wawona maintenance yard: operations	The facilities and layout at the Wawona maintenance yard are not optimal for operational efficiency.	Construct a 4,300-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,500-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing Civilian Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	The facilities and layout at the Wawona maintenance yard would continue to be less than optimal for operational efficiency.	(CTA) Construct a 4,300-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,500-square foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000 square foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing Civilian Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	(CTA) Construct a 4,300-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,500-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing Civilian Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	(CTA) Construct a 4,300-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,500-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing Civilian Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	(CTA) Construct a 4,300-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,500-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing Civilian Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	(CTA) Construct a 4,300-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,500-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing Civilian Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.
FAC-7-005	7	Wawona stables	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.		The concessioner stables operation would continue in its present location, offering day rides.	Eliminate the stables operation and day rides. Relocate the Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) to this area.	Eliminate the stables operation and day rides. Relocate the Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) to this area.	Eliminate the stables operation and day rides. Relocate the Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) to this area.	Retain the stables operation and day rides. Relocate the Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) to another area near the Wawona Maintenance Yard.	Eliminate the stables operation and day rides. Relocate the Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) to this area.
ONA-7-001	7	Wawona Campground: campground activity near river	The proximity of campsites to the river causes trampling and riverbank erosion that inhibits riparian vegetation growth. This campground contains 97 campsites, 96 sites and 1 group site. No administrative campsites.		The proximity of campsites to the river would continue to cause trampling and riverbank erosion.	Retain 64 sites and one group site. Remove 32 sites that are either within the 100-year floodplain or in culturally sensitive areas.	Retain 69 sites and one group site. Remove 27 sites that are either within 150 feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas.	Retain 69 sites and one group site. Remove 27 sites that are either within 150 feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas.	Retain 83 sites and one group site. Remove 13 sites that are either within 100 feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas.	Retain 83 sites and one group site. Remove 13 sites that are either within 100 feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas.
REC-7-001	7	Wawona Swinging Bridge area	Access at the Wawona Swinging Bridge is not well-delineated. Visitors access the river through private property. There is a lack of public amenities such as toilets and waste disposal facilities.	Provide access on the south side of the river on public land, delineating a trail and formal access that includes restrooms, waste disposal, and parking.	Access at the Wawona Swinging Bridge would remain not well-delineated. Visitors would continue to access the river through private property. There would continue to be a lack of public amenities, such as toilets and waste disposal facilities.	(CTA) Provide access on the south side of the river on public land, delineating a trail and formal access that includes restrooms, waste disposal, and parking.	(CTA) Provide access on the south side of the river on public land, delineating a trail and formal access that includes restrooms, waste disposal, and parking.	(CTA) Provide access on the south side of the river on public land, delineating a trail and formal access that includes restrooms, waste disposal, and parking.	(CTA) Provide access on the south side of the river on public land, delineating a trail and formal access that includes restrooms, waste disposal, and parking.	(CTA) Provide access on the south side of the river on public land, delineating a trail and formal access that includes restrooms, waste disposal, and parking.
RES-7-001	7	CA-MRP-0374	Non-historic informal trails and hazard fuel buildup cause impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0374.	Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road.	Non-historic informal trails and hazard fuel buildup would continue to cause impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0374.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road.
RES-7-002	7	CA-MRP-0008/H	Non-historic informal trails and a variety of operational and visitor uses cause ground disturbing impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0008/H.	Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site.	Non-historic informal trails and a variety of operational and visitor uses would continue to cause ground disturbing impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0008/H.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Stables.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Stables.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Stables.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Maintenance Yard.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Stables.
RES-7-003	7	CA-MRP-0168/0329/H	Wawona Campground is potentially causing localized adverse effects to site CA-MRP-168/329/H (Camp A.E. Wood). Ground disturbing activities associated with foot traffic and camping cause impacts to shallow deposit of historic artifacts and features.	Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.	Wawona Campground would potentially continue to cause localized adverse effects to site CA-MRP-168/329/H (Camp A.E. Wood). Ground disturbing activities associated with foot traffic and camping would continue to cause impacts to shallow deposit of historic artifacts and features.	(CTA) Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.	(CTA) Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.	(CTA) Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.	(CTA) Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.	(CTA) Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.
RES-7-004	7	Wawona golf course and golf shop	Public comment has expressed both interest and concern with continuing to operate the Wawona golf course in a National Park.		The 9-hole golf course associated with the Wawona Hotel, and the retail and food service at the Golf Shop, would remain in use. Golf course removed (ecological restoration, spray field remains).	Remove golf course (ecological restoration, spray field remains). Repurpose Wawona Golf Shop.	Remove golf course (ecological restoration, spray field remains). Repurpose Wawona Golf Shop.	Retain Golf course and Wawona Golf Shop.	Retain Golf course and Wawona Golf Shop.	Retain Golf course and Wawona Golf Shop.

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RES-7-005	7	South Fork side channels: abandoned infrastructure	Abandoned metal pipes in South Fork side channels dewater the terrace.	Remove abandoned pipes.	Abandoned metal pipe in side channels on the South Fork Merced River that dewater the terrace would remain.	(CTA) Remove abandoned pipes.	(CTA) Remove abandoned pipes.	(CTA) Remove abandoned pipes.	(CTA) Remove abandoned pipes.	(CTA) Remove abandoned pipes.
RES-7-006	7	Wawona Campground: septic system	Wawona Campground is served by septic tanks and leach fields. When the capacity is exceeded (or ultimately fails) there is a potential for effluent to migrate into ground water and the river.	Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant.	Wawona Campground is served by septic tanks and leach fields. The risk of capacity, exceedence, or failure of the septic tanks and leach fields would remain.	(CTA) Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant.	(CTA) Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant.	(CTA) Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant.	(CTA) Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant.	(CTA) Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant.
RES-7-007	7	Wawona dump station: proximity to river	Wawona dump station is very close to the banks of the river.	Relocate the dump site to the Wawona Campground away from the river. Design and construct RV dump station on a new sewer line near the campground entrance, at least 150 feet away from the river's ordinary high water mark.	Wawona dump station would remain very close to the banks of the river.	(CTA) Relocate the dump site to the Wawona Campground away from the river. Design and construct RV dump station on a new sewer line near the campground entrance, at least 150 feet away from the river's ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Relocate the dump site to the Wawona Campground away from the river. Design and construct RV dump station on a new sewer line near the campground entrance, at least 150 feet away from the river's ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Relocate the dump site to the Wawona Campground away from the river. Design and construct RV dump station on a new sewer line near the campground entrance, at least 150 feet away from the river's ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Relocate the dump site to the Wawona Campground away from the river. Design and construct RV dump station on a new sewer line near the campground entrance, at least 150 feet away from the river's ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Relocate the dump site to the Wawona Campground away from the river. Design and construct RV dump station on a new sewer line near the campground entrance, at least 150 feet away from the river's ordinary high water mark.
RES-7-008	7	South Fork Wawona Picnic Area: effects on riparian zone and visitor experience	The South Fork Wawona picnic area is not delineated and has no formal river access point. Visitors access the river by creating social trails.	Delineate picnic area. Add formal river access point and path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	The South Fork Wawona picnic area would remain un-delineated and with no formal river access point. Visitors would continue to access the river by creating social trails.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area. Add formal river access point and path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area. Add formal river access point and path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area. Add formal river access point and path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area. Add formal river access point and path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area. Add formal river access point and path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.
RES-7-009	7	Wawona Store Picnic Area: effects on riparian zone and visitor experience	The Wawona Store Picnic Area near Pioneer History Center has visitor use levels during peak periods that exceed the design of the existing infrastructure. There is no formal river access point here, and visitor use at this steep riverbank has caused loss of riparian vegetation, social trailing, and riverbank erosion.	Increase the number of picnic benches to accommodate more picnicking near the store. Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	The Wawona Store Picnic Area near Pioneer History Center would continue to have visitor use levels during peak periods that exceed the design of the existing infrastructure. There would be no formal river access point here, and visitor use at this steep riverbank would continue to cause loss of riparian vegetation, social trailing, and riverbank erosion.	(CTA) Increase the number of picnic benches to accommodate more picnicking near the store. Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Increase the number of picnic benches to accommodate more picnicking near the store. Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Increase the number of picnic benches to accommodate more picnicking near the store. Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Increase the number of picnic benches to accommodate more picnicking near the store. Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Increase the number of picnic benches to accommodate more picnicking near the store. Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.
RES-7-010	7	CA-MRP-173/372/H	Wawona Hotel maintenance and usage includes impacts from construction, structures, roads, foot traffic on/off paths, parking, utilities, landscaping. Heavily eroded areas exist along river and creeks.	Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessionaire off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds.	Wawona Hotel maintenance and usage would continue to include impacts from construction, structures, roads, foot traffic on/off paths, parking, utilities, landscaping. Heavily eroded areas would continue to exist along river and creeks.	(CTA) Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessionaire off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds.	(CTA) Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessionaire off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds.	(CTA) Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessionaire off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds.	(CTA) Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessionaire off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds.	(CTA) Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessionaire off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds.
RES-7-011	7	Wawona stock camp	The Wawona Stock Campground has two sites and is located in a very sensitive resource area.		The Wawona Stock Campground would remain with two sites located in a very sensitive resource area.	Relocate two stock use campground sites from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables.	Relocate two stock use campground sites from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables.	Relocate two stock use campground sites from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables.	Relocate two stock use campground sites to the Wawona Maintenance Yard area.	Relocate two stock use campground sites from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables.
RES-7-012	7	CA-MRP-0171/172/254/516/H	Shoulder and off-road parking cause impacts to archeological resources on archeological site CA-MRP-0171/172/254/516/H.	Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	Non-historic informal trails and visitor use would continue to cause ground disturbing impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0218.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.
RES-7-013	7	Wawona Hotel: Clark Cottage	The Wawona Hotel National Historic Landmark is overall in "good" condition. However, Clark Cottage is currently in "fair" condition overall, with contributing elements of the exterior of the building in "fair" to "poor" condition.	Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at Clark Cottage to bring the building to "good" condition.	The Wawona Hotel National Historic Landmark is overall in "good" condition. However, Clark Cottage would remain in "fair" condition overall, with contributing elements of the exterior of the building in "fair" to "poor" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at Clark Cottage to bring the building to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at Clark Cottage to bring the building to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at Clark Cottage to bring the building to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at Clark Cottage to bring the building to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at Clark Cottage to bring the building to "good" condition.

Action Code	Segment	Project Name	Issue Statement	Common To All	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5	Alternative 6
RES-7-014	7	Wawona Hotel: Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, Annex Building	The Wawona Hotel National Historic Landmark is overall in "good" condition. While the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building are currently in "good" condition overall, some contributing elements of the buildings are in "fair" to "poor" condition.	Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building to bring the buildings to "good" condition.	The Wawona Hotel National Historic Landmark is overall in "good" condition. While the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building are currently in "good" condition overall, some contributing elements of the buildings would remain in "fair" to "poor" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building to bring the buildings to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building to bring the buildings to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building to bring the buildings to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building to bring the buildings to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building to bring the buildings to "good" condition.
TRAN-7-001	7	Wawona store/gas station area	There is not enough parking in the Wawona Store area to meet the demand for the Mariposa Grove overflow parking. This has caused people to park between the store and Chilnualna Falls road and is creating pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.	Roadside parking between store and Chilnualna Falls Road removed. Day use parking remains, Mariposa Grove primary parking outside corridor, all shuttles remain, formalize parking for eight tour buses at Wawona Store.	Parking between the store and Chilnualna Falls road would continue to create pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.	(CTA) Roadside parking between store and Chilnualna Falls Road removed. Day use parking remains, Mariposa Grove primary parking outside corridor, all shuttles remain, formalize parking for eight tour buses at Wawona Store.	(CTA) Roadside parking between store and Chilnualna Falls Road removed. Day use parking remains, Mariposa Grove primary parking outside corridor, all shuttles remain, formalize parking for eight tour buses at Wawona Store.	(CTA) Roadside parking between store and Chilnualna Falls Road removed. Day use parking remains, Mariposa Grove primary parking outside corridor, all shuttles remain, formalize parking for eight tour buses at Wawona Store.	(CTA) Roadside parking between store and Chilnualna Falls Road removed. Day use parking remains, Mariposa Grove primary parking outside corridor, all shuttles remain, formalize parking for eight tour buses at Wawona Store.	(CTA) Roadside parking between store and Chilnualna Falls Road removed. Day use parking remains, Mariposa Grove primary parking outside corridor, all shuttles remain, formalize parking for eight tour buses at Wawona Store.
TRAN-7-002	7	Wawona store: bus stop	The bus stop at Wawona Store was not designed (i.e. inadequate seating, no sun cover) to accommodate the volume and type of use it currently receives.	Re-design bus stop (for both tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use.	The bus stop at Wawona Store would continue to inadequately support the volume and type of use it currently experiences.	(CTA) Re-design bus stop (for both tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use.	(CTA) Re-design bus stop (for both tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use.	(CTA) Re-design bus stop (for both tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use.	(CTA) Re-design bus stop (for both tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use.	(CTA) Re-design bus stop (for both tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use.
RES-MS-001	5,6,7,8	Wawona: archeological district impacts	Wawona archeological district is subject to impacts from park operations, visitor use, artifact collection, vandalism, and ecological processes.	(CTA) Increase monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications.	Wawona archeological district would continue to be subject to impacts from park operations, visitor use, artifact collection, vandalism, and ecological processes.	(CTA) Increase monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications.	(CTA) Increase monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications.	(CTA) Increase monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications.	(CTA) Increase monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications.	(CTA) Increase monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications.

APPENDIX L

DETERMINATION OF THE EXTENT NECESSARY FOR COMMERCIAL SERVICES IN THE WILDERNESS SEGMENTS OF THE MERCED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part 1: Introduction	L-1
Part 2: Purpose of this Extent Necessary Determination and Relationship to Other Plans.....	L-2
Part 3: Legal Framework for Evaluating Commercial Services in Wilderness.....	L-2
A. The Wilderness Act	L-2
B. NPS Wilderness Management Policies.....	L-4
C. Yosemite Wilderness Management Plan	L-4
Part 4: User Capacity in Wilderness	L-4
Part 5: Definitions.....	L-5
A. Definition of Proper Activities	L-5
B. Definition of Commercial Services	L-5
C. Definition of Wilderness Purposes	L-8
Part 6: Extent Necessary Determination.....	L-11
A. Overnight Use	L-11
B. Day Use	L-14
C. High Sierra Camps	L-14
D. Disabled Access.....	L-15
E. Other Commercial Use Limits	L-15
Part 7: Extent Necessary Calculations for the Merced River Corridor	L-16
A. Limits on all Commercial Use:.....	L-16
B. Limits on Commercial Trips that only Realize the Recreational Purpose:	L-16
C. Limits on Commercial Trips that Realize the Recreational and Educational Purposes:.....	L-18
D. Limits on Commercial Trips that Realize the Recreational and Scenic Purposes:	L-18
Part 8: The Commercial Use Application Process	L-19
A. Procedures Applicable to All Commercial Services in Wilderness	L-19
B. The Minimum Requirement Concept.....	L-19
C. Process for Allocating Proposed Trips	L-20
D. Compliance.....	L-20
Part 9: The Reassessment Process	L-21

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APPENDIX L

DETERMINATION OF THE EXTENT NECESSARY FOR COMMERCIAL SERVICES IN THE WILDERNESS SEGMENTS OF THE MERCED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

The vast majority of Yosemite National Park (95%) was designated as federally protected wilderness by the California Wilderness Act of 1984.¹ Congress delegated management responsibility for Yosemite Wilderness to the National Park Service (NPS). In furtherance of its wilderness management responsibilities, the NPS has adopted a trailhead quota system to limit overnight visitation, implemented an extensive educational program to teach visitors how to minimize their impacts, promulgated a variety of specific regulations that mandate low impact practices, and instituted numerous monitoring programs to assess wilderness character and track potential threats to that character.

The National Park Service has not yet completed an Extent Necessary Determination for commercial services for Yosemite's entire designated wilderness. The need for this type of specialized finding has only recently been articulated, stemming from a 2004 decision by the U.S. Court of the Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in the case *High Sierra Hikers Association v. Blackwell*.² In the *Blackwell* decision, the Ninth Circuit ruled that wilderness managing agencies must complete a specialized finding of necessity prior to authorizing commercial services in wilderness. This finding must be made after considering the extent to which commercial services are necessary to achieve the purposes for which the affected wilderness area was set aside. Congress directed that Yosemite's wilderness be set aside for recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use purposes. This document evaluates the necessity for commercial services for designated wilderness portions of the Merced River corridor in light of these purposes.

The most appropriate framework for completing an assessment of an Extent Necessary Determination for commercial services in wilderness is in the park's wilderness stewardship plan, where commercial services will be addressed comprehensively for Yosemite's entire wilderness. Yosemite National Park has appropriated funding for updating its Wilderness Stewardship Plan, and has begun the initial steps in the planning process. The plan, however, will not be ready for public review for several more years. Rather than await the development of a new Wilderness Stewardship Plan, the park has elected to analyze commercial services in the wilderness portions of the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor at this time and provide the public with an opportunity to comment.

¹ California Wilderness Act, Public Law No. 98-425 (1984)

² See, e.g., *High Sierra Hikers Association v. Blackwell*, 390 F.3d 630 (9th Cir. 2004); *High Sierra Hikers Association v. Weingardt*, 521 F. Supp. 2d 1065 (2007).

PART 2: PURPOSE OF THIS EXTENT NECESSARY DETERMINATION AND RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

The purpose of this document is to determine limits on commercial services in the wilderness sections of the Merced River Corridor in accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act *and* NPS wilderness management policies. The limits described in this document apply only to the wilderness segments of the Merced River corridor.

As noted above, the NPS is in the early stages of updating the park's Wilderness Stewardship Plan. Limits adopted in this Extent Necessary Determination will be revisited as part of the planning process for the Wilderness Stewardship Plan, which will determine the extent of commercial services necessary throughout all of Yosemite's designated Wilderness. There will be many opportunities for public involvement in the development of the Wilderness Stewardship Plan, including the ability to provide additional input on the amount of commercial services that should be authorized.

This Extent Necessary Determination is neither a formal element nor a required component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act as addressed in the Merced Comprehensive River Management Plan. Under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the NPS must adopt specific limits on use within the river corridor to ensure that the kinds and amounts of visitor use protect and enhance the river's outstandingly remarkable values, free flowing condition and water quality. The MRP's capacity determinations, then, represent the maximum amount of use that can be allowed without degrading river values. The user capacities that were established in the MRP planning process were incorporated into this Extent Necessary Determination. In sections 7 and 8 below, this document analyzes those capacities in accordance with the requirements of Section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act to determine the extent to which any portion of the MRP's numeric use limits should be allocated to commercial service users. This Extent Necessary Determination therefore tiers from the capacity determinations in the MRP.

PART 3: LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATING COMMERCIAL SERVICES IN WILDERNESS

A. The Wilderness Act

The Wilderness Act was passed in 1964 to "secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."³ Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act explicitly bars "commercial enterprises within designated wilderness areas."⁴ An exception to this ban, subject to limitations, is provided for commercial services such as guides and outfitters in section 4 (d) 6, which states that "commercial services may be performed within the wilderness areas designated by this Act to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas."⁵ "Wilderness purposes" are defined in section 4 (b) of the Act as "recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use."⁶

³ Wilderness Act, 16 USC 1131 (a)

⁴ Wilderness Act, 16 USC 1133 (c)

⁵ Wilderness Act, 16 USC 1133 (d) (5)

⁶ Wilderness Act, 16 USC 1133 (b)

The National Park Service has not issued regulations or formal policy guidance outlining the process for authorizing commercial services under Section 4(d) of the Act. However, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has issued several decisions interpreting the restrictions on commercial activities found in Sections 4(c) and (d) of the Act. These decisions have informed the analysis in this Extent Necessary Determination.

In 2003, the Ninth Circuit, in *The Wilderness Society v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service*,⁷ examined the overall structure of the Act and found that the Act's broad mandate to protect wilderness areas was furthered by the prohibition provision found in Section 4(c), which among other things, prohibits commercial enterprises in wilderness. That prohibition, however, is qualified by the introductory language of Section 4(c) which states, "Except as specifically provided for in this [Act] . . . there shall be no commercial enterprise" within any wilderness area. (Emphasis added.) The exceptions to Section 4(c)'s prohibitions are found in Section 4(d), which is entitled "Special provisions." Of relevance here is the exception allowing for commercial services. The commercial services exception is limited in scope. Because of the Act's structure, in which there is a broad prohibition on commercial enterprise in Section 4(c) followed by a list of "special provisions" in Section 4(d), the Court concluded that the exceptions found in Section 4(d) are most properly read as a series of limited and express exceptions to the general prohibition found in Section 4(c) on commercial enterprises in wilderness.⁷

In 2004, the Ninth Circuit issued an opinion, *High Sierra Hikers Assn. v. Blackwell*, interpreting the commercial services exception found in Section 4(d)(6) of the Act. The Court examined the specific language of Section 4(d)(6), and in particular the language stating that commercial services may only be authorized "to the extent necessary," as well as relationship between Section 4(d)(6) and other provisions of the Wilderness Act. According to the Court, the phrase "to the extent necessary" imposed a requirement on wilderness managing agencies to make a "specialized" finding of necessity before authorizing commercial services in wilderness. In this specialized finding, the agency must "show that the number of permits [or other authorizations] granted was no more than was necessary to achieve the goals of the Act." Although it determined that a specialized finding is required, the Court recognized that the Wilderness Act is "framed in general terms and does not specify any particular form or content" for the specialized finding. Moreover, the Court recognized that wilderness managing agencies are charged with diverse and sometimes conflicting mandates under the Act. Agencies are obligated to protect and preserve wilderness areas, but the Act also embraces competing directives such as those related to the provision of opportunities for public recreation and the discretion to take actions to manage fire and insect risks.⁸

This Extent Necessary Determination follows the direction provided by these Court opinions. In the sections that follow, we identify the types of "activities which are proper for realizing recreational and other wilderness purposes" and then determine the numeric amount of commercial services that are necessary to realize these purposes, ensuring that the number authorized is no more than necessary so that wilderness character will be preserved.

⁷ *The Wilderness Society v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service*, 252 F.3d 1051, 1062 (en banc) (2003)

⁸ *High Sierra Hikers Assn. v. Blackwell*, 390 F.3d 630 (9th Cir. 2004)

B. NPS Wilderness Management Policies

Commercial services must be consistent with the application of the minimum requirement concept and with the objectives of the park's Wilderness Management Plan.⁹ See Section 9 of this document for the application of the minimum requirement concept for commercial allocation.

C. Yosemite Wilderness Management Plan

The Yosemite Wilderness Management Plan states that commercial packers "...may be restricted to designated park areas."¹⁰

PART 4: USER CAPACITY IN WILDERNESS

In the Yosemite Wilderness, wilderness character is preserved in part through the use of the trailhead quota system, which limits the amount overnight visitation through the use of a wilderness permit system. In order to preserve wilderness character, NPS must ensure that natural resources are protected from damage that can result from overuse, and that outstanding opportunities for solitude are preserved.

The Yosemite trailhead quota system was developed in the 1970s, prior to wilderness designation.¹¹ The backcountry area of the park was divided into travel zones. For each zone a capacity was set based on the number of acres and miles of trails and desired sociological densities for campsites and trails. The capacities were then adjusted to protect ecological resources. For example, capacities were adjusted in zones with ecosystems that were rare or vulnerable (such as those with subalpine meadows), or that exhibit fragility or limited resilience following impacts (such as those with alpine meadows). Zone capacities have been adjusted periodically to reflect new or changed scientific findings regarding ecosystem health and the effect of patterns of visitor use on resources.

In concert with these zone capacities, the NPS has implemented a trailhead quota system. This type of system requires beginning a trip at a certain trailhead on a certain day, but otherwise does not generally restrict travel plans. Visitor travel patterns were studied to determine the relationship between the various trailheads and the travel zones.¹² By studying wilderness visitation travel patterns, managers were able to determine the percentage of visitors to each zone that are attributable to each trailhead. By limiting the number of individuals who may enter the wilderness from a given trailhead on a given day, managers limit the number of visitors to each zone such that the wilderness character of the zone, including both the physical resources and the outstanding opportunities for solitude, are maintained in accordance with law.

As part of the Merced River Plan, the NPS reevaluated the wilderness zone capacities within the Merced River Corridor in light of the Wild and Scenic Rivers' Act mandate to protect and enhance Outstandingly Remarkable Values and the river's free-flowing condition. The zone capacities adopted for the river

⁹ NPS Management Policies 2006 6.4.4.

¹⁰ National Park Service, Wilderness Management Plan, 1989, pg. 21

¹¹ van Wagtenonk, J. W. 1979. A conceptual backcountry carrying capacity model. Proc. 1st. Conf. Sci. Res. in the Nat'l. Parks. USDI, Nat'l. Park Serv. Trans. and Proc. Series 5:1033-1038.

¹² van Wagtenonk, J.W., and J. M. Benedict. 1980. Wilderness permit compliance and validity. J. Forestry 78(1): 399-401; van Wagtenonk, J.W., and P. R. Coho. 1986. Trailhead quotas: rationing use to keep wilderness wild. J. Forestry 84(11): 22-24.

corridor guided the Extent Necessary Determination process. For six of the eight zones that include the Merced River corridor, the zone is much larger than the corridor. This extent necessary determination is for the full geographic extent of all eight zones rather than just the corridor. In addition to the use limits set by the trailhead quota system, additional limits that relate to wilderness will be in place under the Merced Wild and Scenic River Plan. For example, a capacity on grazing nights for pack stock is being established for the meadow near the Merced Lake Ranger Station.

PART 5: DEFINITIONS

A. Definition of Proper Activities

Section 4 (d) (6) only allows commercial services which are “proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas.” Not all activities are proper or allowable in wilderness areas. Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act prohibits public use of motor vehicles, other forms of mechanical transport, motorized equipment, and landing of aircraft.¹³ The 2006 Management Policies provide additional guidance on the types of activities that are proper in park wilderness areas. NPS policy states that recreational uses in wilderness will be of a nature that:

- Enables the areas to retain their primeval character and influence;
- Protects and preserves natural conditions;
- Leaves the imprint of man’s work substantially unnoticeable;
- Provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation; and
- Preserves wilderness in an unimpaired condition.¹⁴

These restrictions apply equally to commercial and noncommercial public use. In the Yosemite Wilderness, proper activities are those traditionally associated with wilderness recreation, including hiking, backpacking, stock use, rock climbing, photography, nature study, and others. Improper (and illegal) activities include snowmobiling, mountain biking, skateboarding, and others. For a commercial service to be considered, it must first be related to an activity that is proper in wilderness. Therefore, the only commercial services considered in this document are those related to the types of activities found to be proper in Yosemite wilderness.

The Wilderness Act directs that wilderness areas be administered “so as to provide. . .for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness.”¹⁵ The making of films in wilderness is considered proper for realizing the educational and scenic purposes.

B. Definition of Commercial Services

Before the National Park Service can determine the types of commercial services that are necessary to further wilderness purposes, the agency must first determine which services are commercial in nature and which are

¹³ 16 USC 1133 (c).

¹⁴ NPS Management Policies 2006, 6.4.3.

¹⁵ Wilderness Act, (16 USC 1131 (a)).

not. The Wilderness Act does not define the term “commercial service.” When Congress has failed to include definitions of important terms in a statute, agencies may rely on commonly accepted definitions. The word “commercial” is commonly defined as (1) “[o]f or relating to commerce,” *i.e.*, “[t]he buying and selling of goods, esp. on a large scale: business,” (2) “[e]ngaged in commerce,” (3) “[i]nvolved in work designed or planned for the mass market,” or (4) [h]aving profit as a primary aim.”¹⁶ The word “service” is commonly defined as, “the organized system of apparatus, appliances, employees, etc., for supplying some accommodation required by the public” or “the performance of any duties or work for another; helpful or professional activity.”¹⁷ Activities that are necessary and proper for realizing wilderness purposes will be evaluated to determine whether they reflect consistent, commonly understood usage of the terms “commercial” and “services.”

In addition, the agency’s determination as to what constitutes a “commercial service” is guided by an analysis of the primary purpose and effect of each service. This further layer of analysis, focused on purpose and effect, is supported by judicial precedent.¹⁸ While some services are conducted for more than one purpose and may have more than one effect, the focus of our analysis is on ascertaining the primary reason for the service. Incidental or subsidiary purposes and effects do not dictate that a service be categorized as commercial.

For purposes of this document, a commercial service is one that relates to or is connected with commerce wherein work is performed for another person or entity, if the primary purpose is the experience of wilderness through support provided for a fee or charge and if the primary effect is that the wilderness experience is guided and shaped through the use of support services provided for a fee or charge.

The form of the organization providing the service is also not dispositive of whether the organization is offering a commercial service, for example whether it is a non-profit or not-for-profit. Rather, the definitions above, including an analysis of the activity’s purpose and effect, will guide a determination of whether a service is commercial or not.

Commercial services may be authorized under a number of different legal authorities, using a number of different instruments. Of relevance to designated wilderness areas within Yosemite National Park are concession contracts, commercial use authorizations, and special use permits.

1. Authorization Mechanisms for Commercial Services

a. Concessions Contracts and Commercial Use Authorizations:

Services authorized under concessions contracts and commercial use authorizations are considered commercial services because the entities holding these authorizations are businesses engaged in commerce, they provide a service to the public, members of the public who use these services experience Yosemite wilderness directly as a result of this commercial support, and employees of the concessioner and CUA holder direct and guide the wilderness experience of the trip participants. CUA holders who lead either stock or hiking trips (hiking trips include those that focus on fishing, photography, Nordic skiing, and other appropriate activities that do not involve stock transport or technical climbing) are considered providers of

¹⁶ Webster’s II New College Dictionary 225 (1995); *accord* Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary 230 (2000). *See Wilderness Society v. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*, 353 F.3d. 1051, 1061 (9th Cir. 2003)

¹⁷ www.dictionary.com.

¹⁸ *Wilderness Society v. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*, 353 F.3d. 1051, 1061 (9th Cir. 2003).

commercial services, as is the primary park concessioner, which leads stock, hiking, and climbing trips in wilderness.

b. Special Use Permits:

Special Use Permits are used to authorize a wide range of activities, many of which are not commercial. Because Special Use Permits are issued on a case by case basis, it is not possible to evaluate all of the different activities that might be requested in a special use permit in advance; however, commercial filming permits (one type of Special Use Permit) are discussed below. When a request for another type of Special Use Permit in wilderness is received, it will be evaluated in accordance with the criteria above to determine whether the activity constitutes a commercial service. If it does, a permit will only be authorized in accordance with the procedures set out below in Section 8.

2. Application of the Purpose and Effect Analysis

For the majority of traditional wilderness outfitting and guide services the determination of commerciality is straightforward. The commerciality of some uses is not as clear, however, and those uses are analyzed here.

a. Scientific Research:

Scientific research performed by faculty, postdoctoral fellows, or students enrolled in degree-granting programs in accredited colleges and universities or holding appointments with governmental agencies or scientific research institutions, even when accompanied by pack stock support, will typically not be considered commercial. Research trips using pack stock support would normally not be classified as a commercial service trip because the primary purpose and effect of the trip is the enhancement of scientific understanding of park resources, not commercial interests. The NPS will review requests for scientific research permits that involve the support of commercial outfitters to determine whether the trip is commercial. In the event that a research trip is categorized as a commercial service, it will be allowed in accordance with the procedures set out below in Section 8.¹⁹

b. Commercial Filming and Photography:

The NPS allows commercial filming and photography in national parks provided that there would not be a likelihood of resource damage, an unreasonable disruption of the public's use and enjoyment of the site, or a health or safety risk to the public.²⁰ Filming involves movement or motion of the subject whereas photography does not. The NPS Management Policies define "commercial filming" as "filming that involves the digital or film recording of a visual image or sound recording by a person, business, or other entity for a market audience." All commercial filming is subject to permitting requirements, and is limited to projects that are necessary or proper for providing educational information about wilderness uses, resources or values, or necessary for other wilderness purposes. Still photography is only subject to permitting requirements if it takes place in areas not open to the public, involves the use of models or props that are not part of the location's existing setting, or requires NPS oversight. Based on the NPS policy cited above, all commercial filming and photography will be treated as a commercial service.

¹⁹ Some scientific research could involve a commercial component if it contained an element of "bioprospecting." Any such proposals will be reviewed for legality under the Wilderness Act and commerciality under the guidelines noted above.

²⁰ U.S.C. §460l-6d.

c. Trips by Educational Institutions:

Each year, the park receives requests for wilderness trips by student groups from accredited educational institutions that are conducting classes for course credit. These institutions range from elementary, middle, and high schools to colleges and universities. The goal of these trips is to provide environmental education to students and to foster self-reliance and other qualities. In some cases, employees of the educational institution guide the trip. In others, the school retains the services of an institution with expertise in environmental education. NatureBridge, a park partner whose mission is environmental education, leads many trips of this type (A small percentage of NatureBridge's trips are not for academic credit and are considered commercial). Trips by accredited academic institutions which give course credit for completion, even if accompanied by Yosemite Institute or a similar organization, are not considered commercial services for the purposes of this Extent Necessary Determination. The primary purpose and effect of these trips is fulfilling academic goals for the students involved. The students' experience is guided and shaped by the institution's academic goals. Support services from environmental education organizations like NatureBridge do not change the essential character of the trip, which is academic, not commercial.

C. Definition of Wilderness Purposes

1. Recreation

All visitors to the Yosemite Wilderness help to realize the recreational purpose. The recreational purpose is realized when people are engaged in proper activities in wilderness. Those activities are described in Section 5.A above. Hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, fishing, climbing, nature study, and mountaineering are just a few examples of the many ways that visitors help to realize this purpose. Yosemite National Park does not allocate capacity to particular wilderness recreational activities.²¹

2. Education

While many wilderness visitors are engaged in some type of informal, self-directed education, formal education is also necessary to realize the educational purpose.

Examples of formal education that realize the educational purpose of wilderness include, but are not limited to the following:

“How to” education on such topics as:

- Equipment selection
- Navigation
- Wilderness first aid
- Travel and camping skills

More advanced “skills” training on such topics as:

- Rock climbing

²¹ This approach is reaffirmed by a recent district court ruling that stated: “. . .neither fishing nor any other particular activity is endorsed by the Wilderness Act, nor is the enhancement of any particular recreational potential a necessary duty of wilderness area management.” *High Sierra Hikers Assn. v. U.S. Forest Service*, 436 F.Supp.2d 1117, 1144 (E.D. Cal. 2006).

- Mountaineering
- Backcountry skiing

Coursework on wilderness values, ethics or philosophy including:

- Natural history
- Human or cultural history
- Wilderness values
- Environmental social or political history
- Environmental philosophy

Coursework on scientific aspects of wilderness, such as:

- Biology
- Geology
- Zoology
- Fire ecology

Programs specifically designed to teach residents of urban areas, particularly youth, wilderness skills, including:

- Self reliance
- Survival
- Independence
- Physical fitness and agility
- Mental toughness
- Problem-solving
- Adaptability

Making of educational films about wilderness, including but not limited to those about wilderness:²²

- Wilderness values
- Natural history
- Human or cultural history
- Famous wilderness defenders such as John Muir
- Endangered species preservation
- Instructional films covering wilderness skills and techniques

Exception:

- Leave No Trace training is considered a fundamental prerequisite for all wilderness visitors and as such will *not* be considered formal education.

²² Films focused on displaying scenic beauty rather than providing education on a topic may more properly be considered to fulfill the “scenic” purpose described below at Section 5.B.3.

3. *Scenic*

Wilderness possesses a particular type of scenery-natural and untrammeled. The scenic purpose is realized when visitors observe the natural landscape of wilderness. It is also realized when people take photographs of scenery and share them with others outside of the wilderness. As with the educational purpose, however, there is a more formal appreciation of scenery that is enjoyed by photographers and other artists. Commercial services provide necessary support for this purpose if they offer photography, painting, or even writing workshops that focus on appreciating and interpreting the scenery. Commercial filming, videography, audiography, and photography also realize the scenic purpose if they focus on wilderness scenery and soundscape.

4. *Conservation*

Conservation means actions that help to maintain the wilderness in a largely natural and untrammeled state, with native biodiversity intact and natural processes uninterrupted.

Examples of activities in wilderness that help to realize the conservation purpose include, but are not limited to:

- Ecological restoration projects
- Trail building and maintenance
- Species preservation activities
- Eradication or removal of non-native invasive species

Realizing the conservation purpose is primarily a government agency responsibility. Occasionally a visitor group conducts a “service trip” that includes conservation work. In Yosemite, however, these groups are not able to work independently of NPS control and supervision. They are designated as volunteers, and are thus agents of the National Park Service. This purpose is realized by the agency, not by commercial services. If the primary purpose of the service trip is to construct, implement or maintain a conservation project, then the purpose and effect is non-commercial.

5. *Historic*

“Historic uses” are defined as those uses which emphasize the wild, untrammeled, and natural character of the land in its historic state. Visitors help to realize the historic purpose when they encounter the land as did those of earlier historical periods. The historic purpose is realized by maintaining the wilderness character of the land, by primitive recreation in the wilderness, by the provision of opportunities for solitude, and by enjoying the scenic wonders of the natural and untrammeled landscape. The realization of this purpose is consistent with the realization of the conservation and recreational purposes.

The courts have directly addressed the meaning of “historic uses” as used in the Wilderness Act, and have uniformly construed “historic use” to mean use of the primeval or ancient wilderness in its natural state. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit found that “the only reasonable reading of “historical use” in the Wilderness Act refers to experiencing the natural, rather than man made, features.”²³ This decision was followed by the district court in *Olympic Park v. Mainella*, which held that:

²³ *Wilderness Watch v. Mainella*, 2004, 375 F.3d 1085 (11th Cir. 2004), followed by *Olympic Park Associates v. Mainella*, 2005 WL 1871114 (D. Wash. 2005)

[t]he Park Service references the historic pattern of shelter construction and recreational use in concluding that the “setting, association, and feeling are significant aspects of historic use within the park” (AR 416-17), but while this may be true, this type of usage is in the past and a new value has been placed on the land by the creation of the Olympic Wilderness....a different “feeling” of wilderness is sought to be preserved for future generations to enjoy, a place “where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man” and which retains “its primitive character and influence.”²⁴

Thus, “historic use” refers to preserving the wilderness character of the land so that each visitor may encounter it in its historic state, as undeveloped as it was when modern humans first experienced it. No commercial services are necessary for the realization of the historical purpose because its realization is congruent with the realization of the conservation purpose.

6. Scientific

The natural and untrammelled qualities of wilderness make an area valuable to science. Realizing the scientific purpose means allowing scientific research and monitoring to take place in wilderness. Unlike conservation activities, scientific activities fall on a spectrum from administrative to independent: Some are conducted by the agency, some are conducted by academics but sponsored or overseen by the agency, and some are conducted by independent academics or graduate students. Research conducted by or for the NPS is considered administrative, not commercial. On rare occasions an independent researcher might require commercial services to pack in supplies. However as discussed above in Section 5, the incidental use of pack services to support a research trip typically would not convert a research trip into a commercial service.

In the Yosemite Wilderness, research is reviewed by an interdisciplinary permit committee and limited through a process articulated in *An Interagency Framework to Evaluate Proposals for Scientific Activities in Wilderness*.²⁵ This framework, including the application of the minimum requirement concept, provides methods to quantify the impacts and benefits of research, compare costs and benefits, and prioritize research proposals.

PART 6: EXTENT NECESSARY DETERMINATION

This section describes the thresholds and methods used to determine limits on commercial services in the wilderness portions of the Merced River corridor. As noted above, no commercial services are needed for the realization of the historic, scientific, or conservation purposes. All proposed commercial trips in wilderness will be assessed to see which purposes they fulfill (see section on the application process, below).

A. Overnight Use

The wilderness portions of the Merced River corridor are overlaid with eight wilderness management zones. Each zone has an established capacity and trailhead limits are enforced. The extent necessary determination for overnight trips analyzes use in each zone by month.

²⁴ *Olympic Park Associates v. Mainella*, 2005 WL 1871114 (D.Wash. 2005)

²⁵ See Landres, P., Fincher, M., Sharman, L., et al, *An Interagency Framework to Evaluate Proposals for Scientific Activities in Wilderness*, 2009 at wilderness.net/toolboxes.

1. Recreational Purpose

Under the Wilderness Act, the NPS can only authorize commercial services in wilderness if they are necessary to realize wilderness purposes. Therefore it is important to understand the amount of non-commercial use that is occurring in relation to established capacities. If a wilderness zone is substantially full with noncommercial visitors, then commercial visitors are not needed to realize the recreational purpose. To determine whether an area is “substantially full,” the following method is used:

Each zone is accessed by a number of trailheads, each with a daily quota for overnight use (see capacity discussion above in Part 4). For each zone, permit records for all trailheads that provide more than 10% of the overnight visitors to that zone are tallied (minus permits for commercial groups) and compared to the trailhead quotas. The number of days per month that those trailhead quotas are at least 90% full is tallied. Those days are considered “full.” 90% was chosen instead of 100% because visitors are frequently turned away before 100% of the quota is reached. For example, if only one spot is left, groups of two or greater will be turned away. On many days reserved permits are cancelled, or groups with a reservation arrive with a smaller group than planned. When this happens late in the day, utilization is slightly less than the quota even though many groups may have been turned away.

This analysis is done by month, using a five year average of wilderness permit data from 2005-2009. If a zone is “full” more than 66% of the days in a month, that zone is considered substantially full, and will be considered a “restricted” zone. Those zones where the trailheads serving the zone are full 33% to 65% of the time are “weekend restricted” zones. Typically the full days fall on weekend nights, with Fridays and Saturdays the most likely to be substantially full.

Webster’s Dictionary defines “realized” as “to bring into concrete existence.” It is not necessary that a zone be filled to capacity in order for the recreational purpose of that zone to be realized. However, “realization” implies a level of “concrete” use beyond the minimum. Many zones are popular destinations with great demand for access from both the public and commercial outfitters. A zone threshold of 66% for “realization” of the recreational purpose means that all wilderness permits for that zone are issued 4.6 days per week throughout the month. This means that every weekend and holiday as well as many weekdays is filled to capacity for that zone. Additionally, in many popular zones even those days on which utilization falls below 90% it often exceeds 80%. This means that the overall percentage of a quota utilized for a given month may be significantly higher than the percentage of “full” days. The level at which a purpose is realized necessarily entails an exercise of management judgment. This definition of “realization” balances the competing factors of access for commercial recreational groups against the overall preference expressed in the Wilderness Act for noncommercial recreational visitation.

A zone threshold of 33% to 65% for a “weekend restricted” zone means that this zone is filled to capacity between 10 and 19 days per month. This means that every weekend and holiday is filled to capacity for that zone. Noncommercial public recreational demand is dramatically increased on weekends. The “weekend restricted” designation maintains commercial recreational access to desirable areas by permitting it on weekdays, when it helps realize the recreational purpose, while maximizing noncommercial recreational access on weekends.

The results of the overnight commercial recreational capacity analysis are as follows. Restricted zones are LYV in June, July, and August, and Merced Lake in July and August. Weekend restricted zones are LYV in May and September, and Merced Lake in September.

Overnight commercial groups will be allowed to travel through restricted or weekend restricted zones as long they spend the night outside of such zones.

2. Educational Purpose

The educational purpose is considered realized when there are opportunities for both informal and formal education taking place in the wilderness. Informal education is self-directed learning available to all wilderness visitors. The realization of the “informal” component of the educational purpose can be considered as numerically congruent with the realization of the recreational purpose: All those who are recreating are in some way engaged in informal education. Directed, formal education is also a proper activity in wilderness and also realizes the educational purpose. Formal education presented by a qualified instructor can promote a deeper, more comprehensive understanding of wilderness related subjects. An allocation of 10% of capacity is necessary to ensure that there is sufficient opportunity for formal education and classes, including the making of educational films. Trips that realize the educational purpose also, by definition, also realize the recreational purpose and therefore educational trips in excess of 10% of capacity would be allowed in non-restricted zones to help realize the recreational purpose.

The percent of capacity allocated to formal education is small for a number of reasons:

- The educational purpose is largely being realized through informal education
- NPS Management Policies directs that “. . . the service will, to the extent practicable, afford visitors ample opportunity for inspiration, appreciation, and enjoyment through their own personalized experiences-without the formality of program or structure.”²⁶
- Commercial educational use in restricted and weekend-restricted zones will displace non commercial use. Under the overall structure of the Wilderness Act, denial of access to non commercial visitors in favor of commercial visitors should be minimized.

Classes offered by accredited schools for which students receive academic credit are not considered commercial and are not restricted by this allocation (see section 5).

For restricted zones, and weekend restricted zones on weekends, formal education conducted by noncommercial entities such as the NPS, and accredited schools, colleges, and universities conducting classes for academic credit is also realizing the educational purpose, and will first be subtracted from that 10% of capacity. The remaining allocation, if any, will be available for commercial formal education in order to realize the educational purpose.

3. Scenic Purpose

All visitors are engaging in informal appreciation of wilderness scenery, as are individuals located outside of wilderness who are looking in from a road or other developed area. Formal appreciation of wilderness scenery, such as art and photography workshops, can foster a more structured understanding of scenery and is also necessary to realize a purpose of the Wilderness Act. An allocation of 5 % of capacity is necessary to ensure that there is sufficient opportunity for formal appreciation of wilderness scenery, including the making of films that focus on wilderness scenery. Trips that realize the Scenic purpose also, by definition, also realize the recreational purpose and therefore Scenic trips in excess of 5% of capacity would be allowed in non-restricted zones to help realize the recreational purpose.

²⁶ NPS Management Policies 2006 8.2

The percent of capacity allocated to formal appreciation of scenery is small for a number of reasons:

- The scenic purpose is largely being realized through informal appreciation, both inside and outside of wilderness
- Policy guidance, noted above, that directs that non-formal opportunities be “ample.”
- Commercial scenic use in restricted and weekend-restricted zones will displace non commercial use. Under the overall structure of the Wilderness Act, denial of access to non commercial visitors in favor of commercial visitors should be minimized.

Art and photography classes offered by accredited schools for course credit are not considered commercial and are not restricted by this allocation (see section 5).

B. Day Use

The only significant day use in the Merced River Corridor is in the Little Yosemite Valley area. Nearly all of this day use is on the one mile section of the John Muir Trail from the top of Nevada Fall to where the trail leaves the corridor near the designated camping area. An analysis of commercial use from 2005-2009 shows that all commercial day use in the corridor was limited to hikes to Half Dome. That use has already been limited through an Extent Necessary Determination for the Half Dome Stewardship Plan. That plan limits commercial day use to a maximum of 30 people per day for trips that realize the educational purpose and 15 people per day for trips that realize the scenic purpose. Those limits are appropriate for realizing the educational scenic purposes of wilderness in the Merced River corridor while protecting other wilderness values.

C. High Sierra Camps

In 1984, when Congress designated the Yosemite Wilderness, it allowed the continuation of the High Sierra Camps as a non-conforming use and designated the immediate areas of the camps as potential wilderness additions. The only High Sierra Camp in the Merced River corridor is Merced Lake.

The camps are a commercial operation and offer seasonal, rustic accommodations. Under the preferred alternative, the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp will provide 42 guest beds, offer full meal service to guests, and sell sundry items to both camp guests and other visitors. It is typically open from early July to early September. The National Park Service, in conjunction with the concessioner, conducts commercial educational “loop trips” to the High Sierra Camps and provides formal interpretative educational programs to both High Sierra Camp guests and backpackers from nearby campgrounds.

The Merced Lake High Sierra Camp is a substantial commercial presence and affects the wilderness experience of visitors in the area, as do the visitors, employees, support personnel, and supply trips going to and from the camp. The nature of the camp, with a nonconforming level of development and services, means that the Merced Lake zone is highly commercialized compared to those zones that have only more traditional, conforming outfitter and guide services. To prevent further commercialization of this area, the Merced Lake zone will be managed as “restricted” during July and August when the camp is open, and the commercial formal education provided by the NPS-concession loop trips will be subtracted from the overnight use allocations for such use, as well as noncommercial educational use.

D. Disabled Access

NPS Management Policies states that the agency must “make available equal opportunities for people with disabilities in all programs and activities.”²⁷ For some people who are mobility impaired, commercial stock services may provide the only reasonable way to access the wilderness. This Extent Necessary Determination only prohibits some types of commercial use in two wilderness management zones (there are 53 such zones in the entire wilderness; 8 in the Merced River corridor) for a part of the use season. Like persons without mobility impairments, mobility impaired visitors may not be able to gain access to their preferred destination as part of a commercial trip during the restricted period. However, Yosemite has many other areas where visitors can take stock-assisted trips. As such, there are “equal opportunities” for mobility impaired individuals to use commercial stock trips to visit the Yosemite Wilderness.

E. Other Commercial Use Limits

In order to honor the clearly expressed legislative intent in the Wilderness Act to limit commercialization of wilderness, and the legislative mandate to permit commercial use only to the extent necessary to realize the wilderness purposes, the following policies will be implemented:

- In the Yosemite Wilderness, off-trail areas are managed to provide outstanding opportunities to enjoy solitude as well as a more pristine natural environment: Group size is limited to eight instead of fifteen to provide enhanced opportunities for solitude, and stock use is generally prohibited to prevent stock impacts in areas without the protection of properly designed and hardened trails. Off-trail areas in the Merced River Corridor zones of the Yosemite Wilderness will be commercial-free areas. No commercial use will be allowed more than ¼ mile from a maintained trail, authorized cross country stock route, or public access road (as shown on the latest version of U.S.G.S. topographic maps.)
- Overnight commercial trips are limited to two per zone per night. There are three reasons for this limit. First, this limit is necessary to protect areas from impacts due to displacement from restricted and weekend restricted zones. Such displacement, if not properly managed, could result in undesirable physical impacts from grazing or from the creation of new campsites large enough to accommodate large commercial groups of 12-15 people, as well as the social impacts of increased numbers of large groups. Second, this limit will help to prevent “harmful spikes in use”²⁸ and protect the wilderness character of areas to which commercial use may be displaced under the operation of this plan.²⁹ If three or more large commercial groups are all displaced to the most desirable unrestricted zone, it could create crowding that detracts from the wilderness experience of noncommercial visitors sharing a zone with such groups.³⁰ A limit of two commercial trips per day in unrestricted zones will prevent this from occurring. Third, this limit will prevent commercial groups from dominating any one area and therefore further the intent of the Wilderness Act.

These limits apply in all zones at all times in addition to the other restrictions noted above.

²⁷ NPS Management Policies 6.4.10

²⁸ See *High Sierra Hikers v. Blackwell*, 390 F.3d 630 (9th Cir. 2004); *High Sierra Hikers Association v. Weingardt*, 521 F. Supp. 2d 1065 (2007) (holding invalidates the USFS commercial use needs assessment in part because it failed to control harmful spikes in use).

²⁹ For a review of the research demonstrating that harms caused by new impacts to areas not previously impacted are more extensive than harms to previously impacted areas (the “impact curve”), see Hammit, W. & Cole, D. (1998) *Wildland Recreation: Ecology and Management*, 2d ed., New York: John Wiley

³⁰ Recent empirical research on visitor experience in the Yosemite Wilderness has documented a visitor preference not to encounter stock parties and large campsites. See Newman, P., Manning, R. E., Dennis, D. F., & McKonly. (2005). Informing carrying capacity decision making in Yosemite National Park, USA using stated choice modeling. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 23(1), 75-89.

PART 7: EXTENT NECESSARY CALCULATIONS FOR THE MERCED RIVER CORRIDOR

The following is an application of the rules in Part 7 to the wilderness portions of the Merced River corridor. They apply only to the Merced River corridor, and do not apply to commercial use associated with the High Sierra Camps. The allocations are summarized in Table L-1. Some trips may realize all three purposes. Such trips will be allocated according to the purpose allocation that is most favorable to the commercial service provider.³¹

A. Limits on all Commercial Use:

- No camping or travel by commercial groups allowed more than ¼ mile from a maintained trail or public access road. No camping allowed in the Mount Lyell zone (The entire zone is off trail.) No more than two overnight commercial groups per night per zone.
- All commercial stock trips are limited to a 1:1.5 stock to person ratio. Accordingly, for every multiple of 3 persons (including employees), only two pack animals are allowed in addition to 3 riding stock. See section 9 B.

B. Limits on Commercial Trips that only Realize the Recreational Purpose:

1. Overnight Use

- Restricted zones (LYV, June, July and August only; Merced Lake, July and August only): No overnight commercial use allowed.
- Weekend restricted zones (LYV, May and September only; Merced Lake, September only): Commercial use allowed on weekdays; but prohibited on weekends and holidays. (This means no overnight stays on Friday and Saturday nights or Sunday night before a Monday holiday. July 4th will only be treated as a holiday during years when the federal holiday forms a three day weekend.)
- Commercial trips allowed in the Washburn Lake, Clark Range, South Fork, Johnson Creek, and Chilnualna Creek zones all year. Commercial trips allowed in the LYV zone October through April and the Merced Lake zones October through June.

³¹ Such trips are also favorably evaluated under the minimum requirements analysis described in section 9 below because they help to realize multiple purposes at a lower impact than would multiple trips.

TABLE L-1: COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS SUMMARY

Overnight Use								
	Other Zones			Weekend Restricted Zones			Restricted Zones	
For commercial groups that realize:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Washburn Lake, Clark Range, South Fork, Johnson Creek, and Chilnualna Creek LYV zone October through April and the Merced Lake zones October through June 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LYV, May and September only; Merced Lake, September only 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LYV, June, July and August only; Merced Lake, July and August only 	
Only the recreational purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No off-trail travel 1:1.5 stock to person ratio Two commercial groups per zone per night 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No off-trail travel 1:1.5 stock to person ratio Two commercial groups per zone per night Monday-Thursday nights. No overnight use on weekend and holiday nights. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No overnight use 	
The recreational and educational purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No off-trail travel 1:1.5 stock to person ratio two commercial groups per zone per night 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No off-trail travel 1:1.5 stock to person ratio Two commercial groups per zone per night Merced Lake zone: Limited to 44 weekend use nights per month. LYV zone: Limited to 131 weekend use nights per month. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No off-trail travel Merced Lake zone: No commercial use allowed. LYV zone: Limited to 465 use nights per month. 	
The recreational and scenic purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No off-trail travel 1:1.5 stock to person ratio Two commercial groups per zone per night 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No off-trail travel 1:1.5 stock to person ratio Two commercial groups per zone per night Merced Lake zone: Limited to 22 weekend use nights per month. LYV zone: Limited to 65 weekend use nights per month. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No off-trail travel Two commercial groups per zone per night Merced Lake zone: Limited to 78 use nights per month. LYV zone: Limited to 233 use nights per month. 	
Merced River Corridor Summary								
Month	Zone							
	South Fork	Johnson Creek	Chilnualna Creek	Clark Range	Wash-burn Lake	Mount Lyell	Merced Lake	LYV
May						No Camping		Weekend Restricted
June						No camping		Restricted
July						No camping	Restricted	Restricted
August						No camping	Restricted	Restricted
September						No camping	Weekend Restricted	Weekend Restricted

C. Limits on Commercial Trips that Realize the Recreational and Educational Purposes:

1. *Overnight Use*

- Restricted zones (LYV, June, July and August only; Merced Lake, July and August only): Merced Lake zone: Commercial use prohibited because commercial education associated with the High Sierra Camp Loop Trips conducted by the National Park Service exceeds 10% of capacity, which makes it unnecessary to allocate additional capacity for commercial use in support of the educational purpose on this trail corridor. LYV zone: A negligible amount of noncommercial formal education is occurring. Commercial use limited to 465 use nights per month.³²
- Weekend restricted zones (LYV, May and September only; Merced Lake, September only): Commercial use allowed on weekdays. For weekends and holidays (as defined above) commercial use limited to 131 weekend use nights per month in the LYV zone³³ and 44 weekend use nights per month in the Merced Lake zone.³⁴ Commercial use allowed on weekdays.
- Commercial trips allowed in the Washburn Lake, Clark Range, South Fork, Johnson Creek, and Chilnualna Creek zones all year. Commercial trips allowed in the LYV zone October through April and the Merced Lake zones October through June.

D. Limits on Commercial Trips that Realize the Recreational and Scenic Purposes:

1. *Overnight Use*

- Restricted zones (LYV, June, July and August only; Merced Lake, July and August only): Merced Lake zone: A negligible amount of noncommercial, formal scenic use is occurring. Use limited to 78 use nights per month.³⁵ LYV zone: A negligible amount of noncommercial scenic use is occurring. Commercial use limited to 233 use nights per month.³⁶
- Weekend restricted zones (LYV, May and September only; Merced Lake, September only): Commercial use allowed on weekdays. For weekends and holidays (as defined above), commercial

³² Calculated as follows: Capacity for LYV is 150 people per night. 150×31 (number of nights/month) equals 4650 use nights. 10% of 4650 equals 465 use nights. Average noncommercial educational use nights (college classes, etc), average, 2009-2010 is 0 use nights. 465 minus 0 equals 465 use nights available for commercial education.

³³ Calculated as follows: Capacity for LYV is 150 people per night. 150×8.7 (average number of weekend nights/month) equals 1305 use nights. 10% of 1305 equals 131 use nights. Average noncommercial educational use nights (college classes, etc), average, 2009-2010 is 0 use nights. 131 minus 0 equals 131 use nights available for commercial formal education.

³⁴ Calculated as follows: Capacity for Merced Lake is 50 people per night. 50×8.7 (average number of weekend nights/month) equals 435 use nights. 10% of 435 equals 44 use nights. Average noncommercial educational use nights (college classes, etc), average, 2009-2010 is 0 use nights. 44 minus 0 equals 44 use nights available for commercial formal education.

³⁵ Calculated as follows: Capacity for Merced Lake is 50 people per night. 50×31 nights per month equals 1550 use nights. 5% of 1550 equals 78 use nights. Average noncommercial scenic use nights (college classes, etc), average, 2009-2010 is 0 use nights. 78 minus 0 equals 78 use nights available for commercial scenic use.

³⁶ Calculated as follows: Capacity for LYV is 150 people per night. 150×31 nights per month equals 4650 use nights. 5% of 4650 equals 233 use nights. Average noncommercial scenic use nights (college classes, etc), average, 2009-2010 is 0 use nights. 233 minus 0 equals 233 use nights available for commercial scenic use.

use limited to 65 use nights per month in the LYV zone³⁷ and 22 use nights per month in the Merced Lake zone.³⁸

- Commercial trips allowed in the Washburn Lake, Clark Range, South Fork, Johnson Creek, and Chilnualna Creek zones all year. Commercial trips allowed in the LYV zone October through April and the Merced Lake zones October through June.

PART 8: THE COMMERCIAL USE APPLICATION PROCESS

A. Procedures Applicable to All Commercial Services in Wilderness

Implementation of this Extent Necessary Determination will be integrated into Yosemite's CUA and SUP application procedures and concession management operations. All entities, including concessioners CUA holders, and SUP holders desiring to provide commercial services in the designated wilderness of the Merced River corridor shall do the following:

- (1) The concessioner, CUA, or Special Use Permit holder must submit a proposed trip itinerary to the Yosemite Wilderness Office by May 1 or as soon as is feasible. The itinerary must be received prior to any trip entry into the park. The itinerary must provide a schedule of planned trips. For overnight trips, the itinerary must include the dates, point of entry and exit, each night's camping location, and the group size (including employees). Day trips must include the date, group size, trailhead, and destination. Itineraries received prior to May 1 will be used to assign trips for the summer season and may include a second and third choice of trips.
- (2) For educational and scenic trips, the applicant must submit an explanation of the manner in which the proposed commercial trip meets the educational or scenic purposes, along with copies of, or Internet links to, all advertising and other promotional materials related to that trip and submit educational syllabus for trip and documentation showing that employees are trained and qualified to provide such education.

Details of the application process are subject to change, but will remain subject to this extent necessary determination.

B. The Minimum Requirement Concept

By policy, the National Park Service must apply the minimum requirement concept to decisions about commercial use in wilderness.³⁹ The minimum requirement concept is a two part process that determines "if administrative actions, projects, or programs undertaken by the Service or its agent and affecting wilderness character, resources, or the visitor experience are necessary, and, if so how to minimize impacts."⁴⁰

As part of the minimum requirement process, the National Park Service weighs the impacts and benefits to wilderness character. Commercial trips that realize more than one purpose accrue more benefit to

³⁷ Calculated as follows: Capacity for LYV is 150 people per night. 150×8.7 (average number of weekend nights/month) equals 1305 use nights. 5% of 1305 equals 65 use nights. Average noncommercial scenic use nights, average, 2009-2010 is 0 use nights. 65 minus 0 equals 65 use nights available for commercial scenic use.

³⁸ Calculated as follows: Capacity for Merced Lake is 50 people per night. 50×8.7 (average number of weekend nights/month) equals 435 use nights. 5% of 435 equals 22 use nights. Average noncommercial scenic use nights, average, 2009-2010 is 0 use nights. 22 minus 0 equals 22 use nights available for commercial scenic use.

³⁹ NPS Management Policies 2006 6.4.4

⁴⁰ NPS Management Policies 2006 6.3.5

wilderness character than those that only realize one purpose but have the same amount of impact. For this reason trips that realize a higher number of purposes will receive preference over those realizing a lower number of purposes when allocating access.

Part of a minimum requirement decision is determining whether an activity is wilderness dependent. Wilderness dependence as used here means if the activity can occur outside of wilderness with little loss of value, it should not take place in wilderness. The wilderness dependence criteria will be used during the application screening process. Commercial trips whose primary purpose is teaching a subject that is not wilderness dependent will be treated as recreational rather than educational. Examples of such topics are weight loss and cooking.

Consistent with this concept, when two commercial groups that are realizing the same number of purposes are competing for the same date in the same location, the lower impact trip will be given preference. When comparing otherwise equivalent commercial stock trips preference will be given to the trip with the lower stock-to-client ratio.

In order to minimize the impacts of commercial stock use, all commercial stock trips are limited to a 1:1.5 stock to person ratio. Accordingly, for every multiple of 3 persons (including employees), only two pack animals are allowed in addition to 3 riding stock.

C. Process for Allocating Proposed Trips

In the event that there is more than one entity that desires to provide Commercial Services on the same date in the same zone, priority shall be determined by the application of the following steps, in order:

- (1) Each proposed commercial trip shall be awarded one (1) point for each wilderness public purpose (i.e., recreational, educational, scenic) that it realizes. Priority shall be granted to proposed trips with higher point totals;
- (2) Proposed commercial trips that utilize a lower-impact mode of transportation will be given priority over those using higher impact modes of transportation; and
- (3) In the case of otherwise comparable stock trips, the trip with the lowest stock to client ratio will be given priority.
- (4) Any remaining conflicting proposed commercial trips after the application of steps (1) through (3) above will be resolved through a lottery for proposed commercial trips that will be conducted on May 1 of each calendar year.

All trips proposed after the May 1 lottery will be allocated on a first come first served basis. With respect to trips requested on the same date, any conflicts over requested dates and trailheads will be resolved by the application of steps (1) through (4) above.

D. Compliance

Wilderness Rangers routinely check on Commercial Trips in the field to assure compliance with park regulations. An assessment of the extent to which a Commercial Service provider has met its objective with respect to satisfaction of wilderness purposes will be added to the CUA contact form, for example to evaluate the claim that wilderness education is being provided by qualified personnel in addition to recreation.

Failing to provide promised educational or scenic opportunities may be grounds for limiting a commercial service provider's ability to provide future commercial trips in the Yosemite Wilderness.

PART 9: THE REASSESSMENT PROCESS

The limits on commercial use imposed by this plan will be recalculated when significant changes in use patterns occur. Two current actions may affect this process. The first is research on wilderness travel patterns that was completed in 2010. Trailhead quotas will be adjusted based on the results of this study. As a result, travel patterns may change in a way that would affect the results of an Extent Necessary Determination. In addition, the National Park Service has taken the initial steps of rewriting the Yosemite Wilderness Stewardship Plan, which will include an Extent Necessary Determination for the entire wilderness. At that time both visitor use patterns and the Extent Necessary methodology will be reevaluated.

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Merced Wild and Scenic River
Final Comprehensive Management Plan
and Environmental Impact Statement
Yosemite National Park
P.O. Box 577
Yosemite, CA 95389

www.nps.gov/yose/parkmgmt/mrp.htm



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.