

ALTERNATIVE 1: NO ACTION



EAST YOSEMITE VALLEY: CURRY VILLAGE AND CAMPGROUNDS

1. The Ahwahnee
 - Ahwahnee Meadow Former Golf Course and Tennis Court: Meadow and oak habitats around The Ahwahnee would continue to contain ditching, fill material, encroaching conifers and abandoned infrastructure.
 - Ahwahnee Hotel Parking: Parking at The Ahwahnee would not meet overnight and day-use demand, and the historic gate house would not be restored.
 - Ahwahnee Hotel Services and Facilities: The National Historic Landmark would have 123 lodging units and provide visitor services, including food service, dining, bar, gift shop, sweet shop and pool.
2. Former Upper and Lower River Campground
 - Former Upper and Lower River Campground: This area, which is critical to the hydrologic connectivity between Ahwahnee and Stoneman meadows, and once contained 262 campsites before the 1997 flood, would continue to passively restore to natural conditions.
3. River Reach Between Clark's and Sentinel Bridge
 - River Reach Between Bridges: Between Clark's and Sentinel bridges, the river channel would continue to lack channel complexity and be shallower and wider than naturally would occur.
4. Curry Village Area
 - Residential Area: Temporary accommodations at Huff House would continue to house concessioner employees.
 - Curry Village Lodging: There would be 400 guest units, which accounts for the removal of temporary guest lodging units at Boys Town, per the 2009 Settlement Agreement.
 - Stoneman Meadow: Ditching, roads, and informal trails would remain in Stoneman meadow.
 - Curry Orchard Parking Area: The parking lot would be unimproved and contain 424 parking spaces.
 - Curry Village Services and Facilities: The facilities and services would be unchanged. The grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion, swimming pool, bike stand, raft rental, ice rink, Happy Isles Snack Stand, and the Nature Center at Happy Isles would continue to provide visitor services.
 - Curry Village Wilderness Parking Area: The parking lot would be unimproved and contain 190 parking spaces.
5. North Pines and Backpackers Campground Area
 - Backpackers Campground: There would be 25 sites in close proximity to Tenaya Creek.
 - Royal Arches Meadow: The meadow would contain tiles, pipes and conifer saplings, as well as the remains of a former road bed.
 - North Pines Campground: There would be 86 campsites.
 - Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley: The stables would be used by the concessioner to provide day rides in the Valley and house stock animals used to operate the High Sierra camps. The kennel service would continue to operate.
 - Valley Campgrounds: Campsites would remain in close proximity to the river, without formal designated river access points.
 - Eroded Riverbanks: Heavy visitor use of the riverbanks along some river reaches would continue, leading to denuded areas and accelerated riparian erosion.
6. Lower Pines Campground Area
 - Western Portion of Lower Pines Campground Loop: The closed portion of Lower Pines campground, damaged by the 1997 flood, would continue to passively restore. Compacted soils and fill material would remain.
 - Lower Pines Campground: There would be 76 campsites.
7. Upper Pines Campground Area
 - Upper Pines Campground: There would be 240 campsites.
 - Upper Pines RV Dump Station: The dump station would remain in close proximity to the river.
8. Happy Isles Area
 - Happy Isles: Inadequate way-finding and unclear pedestrian circulation would continue, contributing to vegetation trampling.
 - Happy Isles Road Bridge, Stoneman, Clark's, Ahwahnee and Sugar Pine Bridges: The historic bridges would continue to have footings within the bed and banks of the Merced River, constricting the hydrologic flow of the river. The berm connecting the Ahwahnee and Sugar Pine Bridge would remain.
 - Pack Stock Trail: Trail from Concessioner Stables to Happy Isles would continue to be within the bed and banks of the river, subject to seasonal flooding, accelerated erosion, and sediment deposition in the river.

Scenic Vista Management: Conifers would continue to impinge views of iconic viewpoints and locations.

Cultural Resources: Informal and formal trails, pack stock trails, stock use and operational staging, vehicles and bicycles, camping, illegal campfires, graffiti, and trash would continue to impact culturally sensitive areas.

Legend			
	Parking Area		Stream
	Campground		Merced River (Rafting Prohibited)
	Ranger Station		Merced River (Rafting Permitted)
	Picnic Area		100-year Floodplain
	Trailhead		Meadow & Riparian Vegetation
	100 ft. Contour		Sierra Sweet Bay Vegetation
	Revetment		Surfaced Area
	Trail		Designated Wilderness
	Trail		Archeological District
	Housing		Calculated Rock-fall Hazard Line
	Management Activities & Services		Inferred Rock-fall Hazard Line
	Visitor Based Activities & Services		Informal Trail
	Recreational Segment		Valley Loop Trail
	Wild Segment		Bike Path
	Scenic Segment		Boardwalk
			Trail

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EAST YOSEMITE VALLEY: YOSEMITE LODGE AND CAMP 4

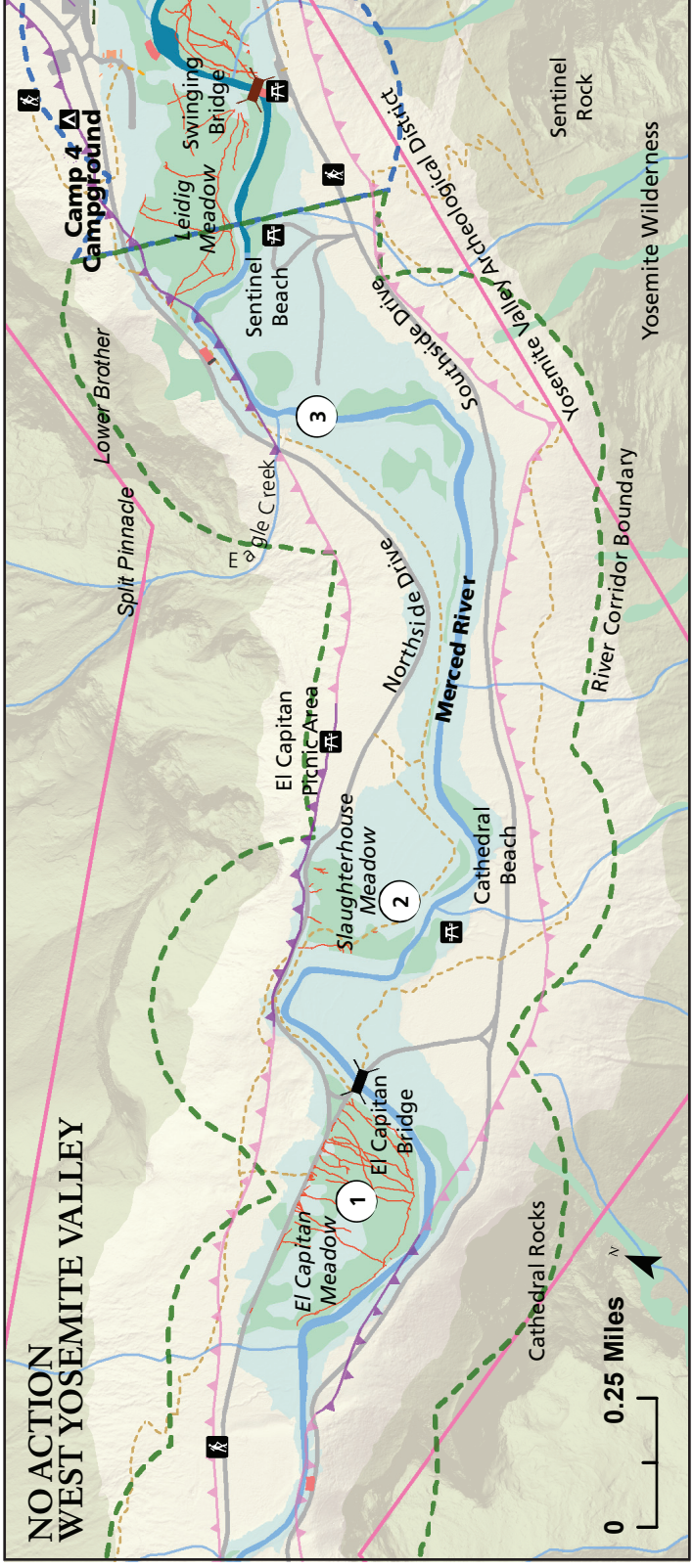
1. Yosemite Lodge Annex
 - West of Yosemite Lodge: The west of Yosemite Lodge area would continue to provide over flow parking for tour buses and transit buses, day use and overnight use. The area was formerly employee housing prior to the 1997 flood.
 - Bike Path: The bike path through Leidig Meadow would remain in close proximity to the river and be inundated during parts of the year.
 - River Access: There would continue to be no designated river access point for visitors.
 - Former Yosemite Lodge Cabins: Fill and compacted soils would remain in the former cabins area, which were removed following the damage of the 1997 flood.
2. Camp 4 Area
 - Camp 4 Shuttle Stop: Camp 4 shuttle stop would remain an informal shuttle stop.
 - Camp 4 Campground: Camp 4 would have 35 campsites.
 - Camp 4 Parking: The unimproved parking lot at Camp 4 would contain 89 parking spaces.
3. Yosemite Lodge Area
 - Yosemite Lodge: There would be 245 lodging units. Yosemite Lodge would continue to be used for overnight lodging, parking, and food service. There would be no change to the level of service and facilities; services would include post office, pool, bicycle rental and snack stand. Buildings would remain within the 100-year floodplain.
 - Temporary Concession Employee Housing at Yosemite Lodge: Concessioner employees would continue to be housed at the Thousands Cabins and in temporary accommodations at Highland Court.
 - Day-use Parking Demand: Demand for day-use parking would continue to exceed supply during summer peak-use periods.
4. Yosemite Lodge Intersection at Northside Drive
 - Yosemite Lodge Intersection: Traffic congestion resulting from visitors using the on-grade pedestrian crossing at Northside Drive to get to Yosemite Falls would continue.
5. Former Pine and Oak Area
 - Former Pine and Oak cabins at Yosemite Lodge: The former Pine and Oak cabins area, removed following damage sustained from the 1997 flood, would continue to passively restore. Nonnative fill soils, soil compaction and an abandoned road network.
6. Sentinel Meadow
 - Sentinel Meadow Trampling: Sentinel meadow would continue to receive visitor use impacts.
7. Residence 1
 - Residence 1: This historic structure, also known as the Superintendent's House, would continue to be subject to recurring flooding and subsequent water damage. The poor condition of the historic interior finishes of the Superintendent's House and structural issues related to settling of the foundation would remain. Visitor use in this area would continue to cause radiating informal trails in Cook's Meadow.

Scenic Vista Management: Conifers would continue to impinge views of iconic viewpoints and locations.

Cultural Resources: Non-technical climbing on a large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) near Lower Yosemite Falls would continue to cause impacts to the archeological resource.

Legend							
	Parking Area		Calculated Rock-fall Hazard Line		Housing		Stream
	Campground		Inferred Rock-fall Hazard Line		Management Activities & Services		Merced River (Rafting Prohibited)
	Ranger Station		Informal Trail		Visitor Based Activities & Services		Merced River (Rafting Permitted)
	Picnic Area		Valley Loop Trail		Recreational Segment		
	Trailhead		Bike Path		Wild Segment		
	100 ft. Contour		Boardwalk		Scenic Segment		
	Revetment		Trail				
					100-year Floodplain		
					Meadow & Riparian Vegetation		
					Sierra Sweet Bay Vegetation		
					Surfaced Area		
					Designated Wilderness		
					Archeological District		

ALTERNATIVE 1: NO ACTION



EL PORTAL

- Roadside Parking at the NPS Administrative Complex: Off-street parking between the Merced River and Foresta Road would continue to lack design features to prevent water contamination from automotive fluids, surface water runoff, or sediment transport.
- Employee Housing at Rancheria Flat: Vacant lots would continue to exist in the Rancheria Flat area of El Portal.
- Greenemeyer Sand Pit: This former mine operation area would continue to contain fill material that precludes natural flooding and regeneration of riparian plants.
- Abbieville and Trailer Village
 - Housing: This area, located outside the 100-year floodplain, would continue to occupy a large development footprint and provide for housing land use for temporary NPS employees and park partner employees. Also, 36 private residences currently exist here.
 - Riparian Zone: Development, including paved roads, parking and compacted soils, would continue to exist in the riparian zone.
- Old El Portal
 - Valley Oak Restoration: The valley oak population at El Portal exists in a generally protected state, but oak seedling recruitment is limited by competition from invasive species, parking under the drip lines of trees and associated soil compaction, herbivory, and existing development. Valley oaks are also sensitive to overwatering, pruning, grade changes, and asphalt covering the root system.
 - Odger's Fuel Storage Facility: Presence of this facility in the floodplain is not in compliance with NPS Floodplains Guidelines that require fuel storage facilities to be located outside of the 500-year floodplain.
 - Residential Area: Nine vacant lots exist in Old El Portal.

Cultural Resources: Informal trails, gravel roads, abandoned infrastructure, and visitor use would continue to impact culturally sensitive areas.

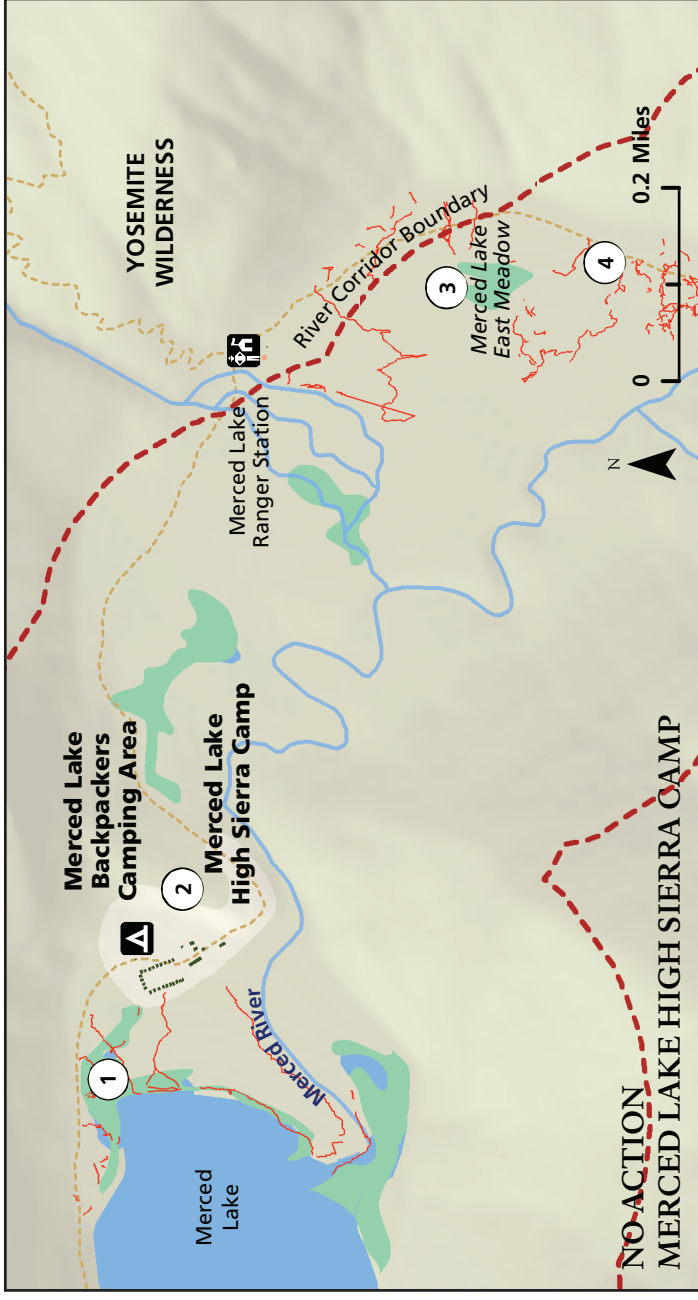
WESTYOSEMITE VALLEY

- El Capitan Meadow and Devil's Elbow
 - Valley Meadows: Conifers would continue to encroach into Yosemite Valley meadows.
 - Upstream of El Capitan Moraine: The river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area would continue to lack channel complexity and large wood accumulation.
 - El Capitan Meadow: Soil compaction and trampled vegetation would continue to exist due to informal trails and easy access to the meadow from roadside parking. The NPS would 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.
 - El Capitan Bridge, River access: No formal designated river access would be established along a high visitor use stretch of river with sensitive riverbanks.
 - El Capitan Shuttle Stop: The shuttle stop in this area would remain an informal shuttle stop.
- Devil's Elbow and Slaughterhouse Meadow Area
 - Devil's Elbow: Visitor use between El Capitan Bridge and Devil's Elbow would continue to exceed the design of existing infrastructure.
 - Visitor parking and river access would continue to create safety and resource concerns.
 - Valley Loop Trail impacts through meadows: The Valley Loop Trail would continue to pass through sensitive and sometimes inundated meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow and Bridalveil Meadow.
 - Cathedral Beach Picnic Area: Visitor use would continue to exceed the design of the existing infrastructure in this picnic area. There would be no formal river access and the parking would not be delineated. Picnic benches would continue to be easily moved through out the area.
- Sentinel Beach and Swinging Bridge
 - Eagle Creek meadow and drainage: The Eagle Creek/Rocky Point sewage plant infrastructure would remain underground in Eagle Creek meadow. The natural braided morphology of Eagle Creek would continue to be channelized near Northside Drive.
 - Yellow Pine Administrative: Yellow Pine Campground would continue to be available for administrative use (four group sites for up to 120 people.)
 - Sentinel Beach Picnic Area: The picnic area would continue to be affected by high visitor use that exceeds the design of the existing infrastructure.
 - Leidig Meadow: Informal trailing in Leidig meadow would continue to cause extensive levels of habitat fragmentation, particularly in the area surrounding the north side of Swinging Bridge.
 - Valley Swinging Bridge river access: Current fencing along the bike path would continue to lead people to access the river upstream, river right of Swinging Bridge, causing streambank erosion.

Scenic Vista Management: Trees would continue to impinge views of iconic viewpoints and locations.

Cultural Resources: Informal trails, rock climbing, camping, vandalism, human waste and fire rings, would continue to impact culturally sensitive areas.

ALTERNATIVE 1: NO ACTION



MERCED LAKE HIGH SIERRA CAMP

1. Merced Lake Shore Meadow: Informal trails would continue to exist in Merced Lake Shore Meadow, adjacent to the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp.
2. Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area
 - Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area: Infrastructure at the camping area would include a water system with flush toilets and bear boxes for food storage.
 - Merced Lake High Sierra Camp: The High Sierra Camp would continue to have 22 lodging units (60 beds) and a water system with flush toilets.
3. Merced Lake Ranger Station Meadow: The meadow would continue to have high levels of bare ground associated with administrative pack stock grazing.
4. Special-Status Plants: Trails through sensitive habitats would continue to impact fragile plant species in several places in the river corridor.

OTHER SEGMENT 1 CAMPING AREAS

- Little Yosemite Valley Camping Area: Infrastructure at the camping area includes a composting toilet and bear boxes for food storage. This would remain a designated camping area for the Little Yosemite Valley Wilderness Zone.
- Moraine Dome Camping Area: This area would remain as a designated camping area for the Little Yosemite Valley Wilderness Zone.

WAWONA

1. Wawona Campground and South Fork Picnic Area
 - Wawona Campground would contain 97 campsites (96 individual sites and 1 group site) and would continue to be served by septic tanks and leach fields.
 - The South Fork Wawona picnic area would continue to be undelineated and have no designated river access.
2. Wawona Store Area
 - Roadside parking on Wawona Road would continue to create vehicle/pedestrian conflicts and associated traffic congestion.
 - The Wawona Store parking facility would not accommodate parking demand.
 - The restrooms, existing numbers of picnic tables, and parking spaces would continue to serve visitors in their present condition and configuration. There would be no formal river access point from the picnic area to the river.
3. Wawona Stables: The concessioner would continue to provide day rides originating from the Wawona Stables.
4. Wawona Hotel Complex
 - The hotel would continue to have 104 lodging units, providing overnight guests with a swimming pool and tennis courts.
 - A nine-hole golf course, associated with the hotel with retail and food service, would remain in service. The golf course would continue to serve as a spray field for the water reclaimed by the Wawona wastewater treatment plant.
5. Recreational Vehicle Facilities: The RV dump site in Wawona would continue to be located in close proximity to the river.
6. NPS Maintenance Area
 - Maintenance Yard: The maintenance facility would continue to exist in its current location, condition and configuration.
 - Wawona Stock Camp: The stock camp has two sites and would continue to be located in a sensitive resource area.

Cultural Resources: Ground disturbing activities, potential loss to shallow deposits of historic artifacts and features, abandoned infrastructure, informal trails and visitor use affect culturally sensitive areas.