

APPENDIX K

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS AND ACTIONS

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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-1-001	1	Little Yosemite Valley Camping Area	Crowding at Little Yosemite Valley designated camping area impacts Wilderness character and the Wilderness experience integral to the Recreation ORV in this segment.		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 remove infrastructure, 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 Recreation 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.	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.
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 Recreation ORV in this segment and is a visual impact on the Scenery ORV.		There are 22 units (60 beds) at Merced Lake High Sierra Camp.	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.	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, reducing the capacity to 11 units (42 beds). Replace the flush toilets with composting toilet.	Retain the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp, keeping 22 units (60 beds). Replace the flush toilets with composting toilet.
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 offers 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 Recreation ORV in this segment is temporally and spatially impacted.		The Wilderness trailhead quota system is managed by backcountry zone capacities and related trailhead quotas.	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-1-001	1	Special-status plants affected by trails	Trails through sensitive habitats may directly and indirectly affect special status plants.	Re-route trails out of sensitive habitats through wetlands. New trail routes should avoid wetlands and special status habitat.	Trails through sensitive habitats have direct and indirect affect on special-status plants.	(CTA) Re-route trails out of sensitive habitats through wetlands. New trail routes should avoid wetlands and special-status habitat.	(CTA) Re-route trails out of sensitive habitats through wetlands. New trail routes should avoid wetlands and special-status habitat.	(CTA) Re-route trails out of sensitive habitats through wetlands. New trail routes should avoid wetlands and special-status habitat.	(CTA) Re-route trails out of sensitive habitats through wetlands. New trail routes should avoid wetlands and special-status habitat.	(CTA) Re-route trails out of sensitive habitats through wetlands. New trail routes should avoid wetlands and special-status habitat.
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 reflects 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.	Develop preliminary grazing capacities for the Merced Lake East Meadow. When the meadow recovers, allow administrative grazing at established capacities. Monitor annually for five years, adapting use levels as needed.	Remove the Merced Lake East Meadow from grazing permanently. Require all administrative pack stock passing through the Merced Lake area to carry pellet feed.	Develop preliminary grazing capacities for the Merced Lake East Meadow. When the meadow recovers, allow administrative grazing at established capacities. Monitor annually for five years, adapting use levels as needed.	Develop preliminary grazing capacities for the Merced Lake East Meadow. When the meadow recovers, allow administrative grazing at established capacities. Monitor annually for five years, adapting use levels as needed.
RES-1-003	1	Merced Lake Shore Meadow: informal trails	Informal trails in Merced Lake Shore Meadow, adjacent the Merced High Sierra Camp, fragments meadow habitat and stunts vegetation lining the lake shore.	Remove informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	There is a network of informal trails in Merced Lake Shore Meadow, adjacent to the Merced High Sierra Camp.	(CTA) Remove informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	(CTA) Remove informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	(CTA) Remove informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	(CTA) Remove informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	(CTA) Remove informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.

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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.
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 is 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) R-eroute the trail to upland where possible.	(CTA) Re-route the trail to upland where possible.
FAC-2-001	2	Yosemite Village: Concessioner General Office	The Concessioner General Office is located in the Valley. Employees correspondingly work and live in the Valley, so that they are close to their office.	Concessioner General Office building is removed from river corridor and essential functions infilled into the Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse Building (behind the Valley Visitor Center).	The Concessioner General Office is located in the Valley. Employees correspondingly work and live in the Valley so that they are close to their office.	(CTA) Building is removed from river corridor. Essential functions infilled into the mezzanine of the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse Building behind Valley Visitor Center.	(CTA) Building is removed from river corridor. Essential functions infilled into the mezzanine of the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse Building behind Valley Visitor Center.	(CTA) Building is removed from river corridor. Essential functions infilled into the mezzanine of the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse Building behind Valley Visitor Center.	(CTA) Building is removed from river corridor. Essential functions infilled into the mezzanine of the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse Building behind Valley Visitor Center.	(CTA) Building is removed from river corridor. Essential functions infilled into a re-modeled Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse Building with a 4,000-square-foot addition.
FAC-2-002	2	Yosemite Village: Concessioner Garage Relocation	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 is also a need for day use parking.	The Concessioner garage service is relocated to the Government Utility Building, outside of the corridor. The building is removed, and the Yosemite Village Day-Use Parking Area is expanded into the previous footprint. Visitor vehicle services are expanded in El Portal and Wawona service stations. Construct a two-bay roads and trails maintenance building in proximity to the Government Utility Building.	The Concessioner Garage is located in the river corridor, within the 100-year floodplain. Shuttles, tour buses, visitor and concessioner vehicles are serviced in this facility.	(CTA) The Concessioner garage service is relocated to the Government Utility Building, outside of the corridor. The building is removed, and parking is expanded into the previous footprint. Visitor vehicle services are expanded in El Portal and Wawona service stations. Construct a two-bay roads and trails maintenance building in proximity to the Government Utility Building.	(CTA) The Concessioner garage service is relocated to the Government Utility Building, outside of the corridor. The building is removed, and the Yosemite Village Day-Use Parking Area is expanded into the previous footprint. Visitor vehicle services are expanded in El Portal and Wawona service stations. Construct a two-bay roads and trails maintenance building in proximity to the Government Utility Building.	(CTA) The Concessioner garage service is relocated to the Government Utility Building, outside of the corridor. The building is removed, and the Yosemite Village Day-Use Parking Area is expanded into the previous footprint. Visitor vehicle services are expanded in El Portal and Wawona service stations. Construct a two-bay roads and trails maintenance building in proximity to the Government Utility Building.	(CTA) The Concessioner garage service is relocated to the Government Utility Building, outside of the corridor. The building is removed, 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 two-bay roads and trails maintenance building in proximity to the Government Utility Building.	(CTA) The Concessioner garage service is relocated to the Government Utility Building, outside of the corridor. The building is removed, 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 two-bay roads and trails maintenance building in proximity to the Government Utility Building.
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) out of the observed ordinary high water mark. 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.	Housekeeping Camp shower houses, laundry and grocery store are removed. Retain at least one restroom for day use.	Housekeeping Camp shower houses, laundry and grocery store are removed. Retain at least one restroom for day use.	Housekeeping Camp restrooms are reduced. Shower houses and laundry remains. Grocery store removed.	Housekeeping Camp shower houses and restrooms and the laundry remains. Grocery store removed.	Housekeeping Camp shower houses, restrooms, laundry, and grocery store remain.
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 pool and 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 pool and tennis courts.	(CTA) Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, and sweet shop. Remove pool and tennis courts.	(CTA) Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, and sweet shop. Remove pool and tennis courts.	(CTA) Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, and sweet shop. Remove pool and tennis courts.	(CTA) Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, and sweet shop. Remove pool and tennis courts.

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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.	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 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 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 and raft stands, and Curry Village ice rink.
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. 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 is retained.	Yosemite Lodge services and facilities would be retained in current configuration and at current level of service.	Yosemite Lodge converted from lodging to day-use. Retain core visitor services. Re-design lodge area to include 250 parking spaces. Mountain Room Bar & Food Service is re-purposed as a Day Lodge. 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. 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 is retained.	Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated. Removed temporary employee housing to be replaced with new housing. (CTA) Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. 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 is retained. Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated.	Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated. Removed temporary employee housing to be replaced with new housing. (CTA) Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. 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 is retained. Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated.	Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated. Removed temporary employee housing to be replaced with new housing. (CTA) Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. 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 is retained. Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated.	Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated. Removed temporary employee housing to be replaced with new housing. (CTA) Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. 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 is retained. Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated.
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.	Infill the Concessioner General Office functions within a 4,000-square-foot addition to the Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse Building.(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 to the Government Utility Building. 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.	There is temporary employee housing in the Yosemite Lodge area at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins.	(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. Construct two new concessioner housing areas housing 104 employees (26 in each structure/double occupancy). Construct 78 employee parking spaces.	(CTA) Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins. Construct two new concessioner housing areas housing 104 employees (26 in each structure/double occupancy). Construct 78 employee parking spaces.	(CTA) Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins. Construct two new concessioner housing areas housing 104 employees (26 in each structure/double occupancy). Construct 78 employee parking spaces.	(CTA) Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins. Construct two new concessioner housing areas housing 104 employees (26 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 is removed. Construct 16 buildings, housing 164 employees using the same dormitory prototype.	Currently, there is temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town.	(CTA) Temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town is removed. Construct 16 buildings, housing 164 employees using the same dormitory prototype.	(CTA) Temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town is removed. Construct 16 buildings, housing 164 employees using the same dormitory prototype.	(CTA) Temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town is removed. Construct 16 buildings, housing 164 employees using the same dormitory prototype.	(CTA) Temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town is removed. Construct 16 buildings, housing 164 employees using the same dormitory prototype.	(CTA) Temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town is removed. 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.		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.	Remove temporary employee housing and re-establish an administrative parking lot with 50 spaces.	Replace temporary employee housing facilities with permanent housing facilities for 50 beds.	Replace temporary employee housing facilities with permanent housing facilities for 50 beds.	Replace temporary employee housing facilities with permanent housing facilities for 50 beds.

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FAC-2-018	2	Residence 1: 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.		Residence 1, also known as the Superintendent's House, would remain in place.	Residence 1, which is the Superintendent's House, is relocated outside the river corridor to the NPS housing area.	Residence 1, which is the Superintendent's House, is relocated outside of the river corridor to the NPS housing area.	Residence 1, which is the Superintendent's House, is relocated outside of the river corridor to the NPS housing area.	Residence 1, which is the Superintendent's House, is relocated outside of the river corridor to the NPS housing area.	Residence 1, which is also known as the Superintendent's House, remains in place.
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.	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. Partially replace removed 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 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.	Ecologically restore the Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley; eliminate commercial day rides. Remove associated housing (25 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 (25 beds).	Concessioner Stables area would be re-developed as a new campground with 41 campsites. Remove associated housing (25 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 (25 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 (25 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.	New campground developed east of El Capitan Picnic Area with 40 drive-in car sites and 2 group campsites.	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.	Camp 4 expanded 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) Camp 4 expanded eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.	(CTA) Camp 4 expanded eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.	(CTA) Camp 4 expanded eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.	(CTA) Camp 4 expanded eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.	(CTA) Camp 4 expanded eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.
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.	Restore area to natural conditions and no new campsites constructed. 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 receive 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.		The campground inventory has 240 sites (2 are for administrative use, 44 RV only sites)	Retain 216 campsites and restore the 100-year floodplain by removing 22 campsites and an additional 2 sites for cultural resource concerns.	Retain 238 campsites, removing 2 sites for cultural resource concerns.	Retain 238 campsites, removing 2 sites for cultural resource concerns.	Retain 238 campsites, removing 2 sites for cultural resource concerns.	Retain 238 campsites, removing 2 sites for cultural resource concerns.

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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.	Construction of 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	No new camping is developed in this location.	(CTA) Construction of 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	(CTA) Construction of 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	(CTA) Construction of 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	(CTA) Construction of 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	(CTA) Construction of 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 RVs sites. (West of Parking)	No new sites added.	Construct 20 RVs 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).
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 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 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, a Day Lodge (Mountain Room and food service) 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 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.	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.	(CTA) Re-design entire area to improve the visitor experience by providing consistent pedestrian and vehicle capacities and flow to meet current demand. Restore 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 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 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 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 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 informal trails to natural conditions. Improve accessibility to pedestrian walkways and restrooms where appropriate.

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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 Wayfinding	Inadequate way finding and unclear pedestrian circulation are contributing factors to the 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 the 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.
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 impact hydrology and meadow extent	Ahwahnee Meadow: Northside Drive and bike path impact hydrology and meadow extent		Northside Drive and the adjacent bike path 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 through meadows	The Valley Loop Trail passes through sensitive and sometimes inundated meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow and Bridalveil Meadow causing fragmentation, 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.	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.	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.	Re-route trail through Slaughterhouse Meadow out of wetlands to an upland area. Move 780 feet of the trail through Bridalveil Meadow to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive.	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.	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.

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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. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used.	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. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. 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. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. 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. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. 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. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. 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. Heavy equipment including excavator, skid steer, loader, and dump truck would be used. Housing and development between Village Store and Ahwahnee Meadow remain.
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.	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 landscape 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 landscape 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 landscape with native vegetation. Extend the meadow boardwalk through wet areas to Curry Village (up to 275 feet).	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 landscape with native vegetation.	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 landscape with native vegetation.
RES-2-009	2	El Capitan Meadow: Informal trails, bisected by road, conifer encroachment	Climber use trails dissect El Capitan Meadow on the north side. 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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.

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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 remains adjacent to Bridalveil Meadow. 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.	(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.	There is an abandoned road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop that was former meadow habitat.	(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 is encroaching 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.
RES-2-013	2	Leidig Meadow: Informal trailing	Informal trailing in Leidig meadow is extensive and highly fragments the meadow. The area surrounding the north side of Swinging has a high density of informal trails.	Remove informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	Informal trailing in Leidig meadow is extensive causing high levels of fragmentation. The area surrounding the north side of Swinging Bridge has a high density of informal trails.	(CTA) Remove informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	(CTA) Remove informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	(CTA) Remove informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	(CTA) Remove informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	(CTA) Remove 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 3.5 acres of meadow habitat.	The Eagle Creek/Rocky Point sewage plant infrastructure remains underground within Eagle Creek meadow.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 3.5 acres of meadow habitat.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 3.5 acres of meadow habitat.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 3.5 acres of meadow habitat.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 3.5 acres of meadow habitat.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 3.5 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 runs within the bed and banks and is 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 remains between the meadow and Tenaya Creek; conifer saplings 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 is 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 address 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 has 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.

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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 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 has 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 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 park on the north side of the road creating safety issues on a tight corner, 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 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 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 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 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 informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).
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 critical to the hydrologic connectivity between Ahwahnee and Stoneman meadows. It 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 seasonal 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 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 seasonal 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 has resulted in vegetation trampling and riverbank erosion, impacting both water quality and riparian habitat. This proximity precludes riparian vegetation development.	Remove all campsites within 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 has resulted in vegetation trampling and riverbank erosion, impacting both water quality and riparian habitat.	Remove all campsites and infrastructure at and all sites within the 100-year floodplain and restore 25.1 acres of floodplain and riparian habitat.	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.	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.	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.	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 and 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 results in denuded riverbanks.	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.	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.	Remove 166 lodging units to restore 10.6 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.	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.	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.

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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 are 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, in addition to those identified as common to all.	No buildings removed from the 100-year floodplain, except for those identified as common to all.	No buildings removed from the 100-year floodplain, except for those identified as common to all.	Remove buildings, decompact soils, in addition to those identified as common to all; 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 is 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.
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.	There is high visitor use 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 sustains high levels of 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.	(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 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, then fall into the river, and the river channel is subsequently 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 is not well delineated or signed. It is hard to locate the trail, and the most appropriate river access points are not demarcated. The trail is 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.

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-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 Designated 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.	(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 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.	(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.
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 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. Informal trail from highway pullout into site center.	Rehabilitate informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase LE/archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	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. Informal trail from highway pullout into site center.	(CTA) Rehabilitate informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase LE/archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	(CTA) Rehabilitate informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase LE/archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	(CTA) Rehabilitate informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase LE/archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	(CTA) Rehabilitate informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase LE/archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	(CTA) Rehabilitate informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase LE/archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.
RES-2-036	2	CA-MRP-0057	Heavily used formal trails and 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 informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	Heavily used formal trails and 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.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab 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 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 informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	Parking, rock climbing, camping, vandalism, human waste, fire rings and informal trails are impacting a prehistoric rock shelter and associated artifacts at site CA-MRP-0062 near Devil's Elbow.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the 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: informal trails, climbing on Feature 2 (Taft Toe bouldering area). Midden, lithics not relocated since original recording, probably because of heavy surface impacts.	Rehabilitate social trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	Site recording not to current standards. Impacts: informal trails, climbing on Feature 2 (Taft Toe bouldering area). Midden, lithics not relocated since original recording, probably because of heavy surface impacts.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social 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 affects 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 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 affects continuing use and association with these culturally significant resources.	(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.

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RES-2-040	2	CA-MRP-0082/H	Rock climbing activities ("bolt ladder") in the rock shelter boulder at Le Conte 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 Le Conte Memorial Lodge 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 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 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 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.	(CTA) Rehabilitate informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.	(CTA) Rehabilitate informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.	(CTA) Rehabilitate informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.	(CTA) Rehabilitate informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.	(CTA) Rehabilitate 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 affects 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.
RES-2-043	2	CA-MRP-0240/303/H	Non-technical climbing on a large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) at Lower Yosemite Falls 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 Falls 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.	(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 revegetations 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 include invasive species such as Himalayan Blackberry (<i>Rubus discolor</i>), drainage and hydrology impacts to meadows, and erosion and revegetations that affect riparian vegetation.	(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-2-049	2	CA-MRP-0181/H	Abandoned infrastructure located on CA-MRP-0181/H in Rancheria impact 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 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.
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 are still 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.

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RES-2-052	2	Sugar Pine Bridge and Ahwahnee Bridge and Road Berm: free flowing condition	The historic Sugar Pine Bridge is constricting the free-flowing condition of the Merced River and causing localized impacts to hydrologic function. The Ahwahnee Bridge is also constricting river flow.		The historic Sugar Pine and Ahwahnee bridges and the road berm that connects them are hydrologically constricting the Merced River.	Remove the Ahwahnee and Sugar Pine bridges, and the associated berm and restore to natural conditions. Re-route 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 with heavy equipment (crane lifts sections or chunks). Pontoon rafts below the bridge would catch debris. All work from the banks would use a reach an excavator to remove chunks of bridge. Footings were 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 with heavy equipment (crane lifts sections or chunks). Pontoon rafts below the bridge would catch debris. All work from the banks would use a reach an excavator to remove chunks of bridge. Footings were 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 with heavy equipment (crane lifts sections or chunks). Pontoon rafts below the bridge would catch debris. All work from the banks would use a reach an excavator to remove chunks of bridge. Footings were 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 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 a reach an excavator to remove chunks of bridge. Footings were 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).the river, going towards Mirror Lake.	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 historic Stoneman Bridge is impacting the free flowing condition of the Merced River by constricting flow within the bed and banks.		The historic Stoneman Bridge has footings within the bed and banks of the Merced River and is hydrologically constricting 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 an 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 an 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 an constructed log jam. Add culverts along Northside Drive to improve drainage.
RES-2-054	2	Clark's Bridge: free flowing condition	Clark's Bridge is impacting the free flowing condition of the Merced River by constricting flow within the bed and banks.	Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.	The Clark's Bridge constricts hydrologic flows of the Merced River.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an 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 gage base in the river.	Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded informal trails.	Abutments and gage base of the former footbridge are located within in 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 informal trails.	(CTA) Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded informal trails.	(CTA) Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded informal trails.	(CTA) Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded informal trails.	(CTA) Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded informal trails.
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.	There is unused and antiquated infrastructure associated with the gauge station within the bed and banks of the river.	(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 an constructed log jam.	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.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.
RES-2-059	2	Sentinel Bridge: free flowing condition	Sentinel Bridge is impacting the free flowing condition of the Merced River by constricting flow within the bed and banks.	Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.	Sentinel Bridge constricts hydrologic flows of the Merced River.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place an constructed log jam.
RES-2-060	2	Valley Swinging Bridge: free flowing condition	Swinging Bridge and associated revetments impact the free-flowing condition of the Merced River.	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. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and re-establish riparian vegetation.	The bridge has footings in the bed and banks of the river, which serve as an impediment to hydrologic flows.	(CTA) 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. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and re-establish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) 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. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and re-establish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) 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. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and re-establish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) 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. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and re-establish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) 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. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and re-establish riparian vegetation.

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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 lacks 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 lacks complexity, and is 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 Cap 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 2012 "Management of Fallen Trees in the Merced River in Yosemite Valley" 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 2012 "Management of Fallen Trees in the Merced River in Yosemite Valley" 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 2012 "Management of Fallen Trees in the Merced River in Yosemite Valley" 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 2012 "Management of Fallen Trees in the Merced River in Yosemite Valley" 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 2012 "Management of Fallen Trees in the Merced River in Yosemite Valley" 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 2012 "Management of Fallen Trees in the Merced River in Yosemite Valley" 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.
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 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. Decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Also, install drainage improvements and head walls at 12 locations.	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 pull-outs. There are no designated river access points in this reach. Visitor use of these informal pull-outs along the river has resulted in substantial informal trailing, riverbank erosion and loss of riparian vegetation. Visitor experience and resource protection are not optimal for accessing the river in this area.	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.
RES-2-068	2	161; Ahwahnee Dining Room	Encroaching trees are filling in the area between the hotel dining room and village, affecting view toward Yosemite Falls.	Selectively clear foreground to maintain views from inside building	Encroaching trees are filling in the area between the hotel dining room and village, affecting view toward Yosemite Falls.	(CTA) Selectively clear foreground to maintain views from inside building	(CTA) Selectively clear foreground to maintain views from inside building	(CTA) Selectively clear foreground to maintain views from inside building	(CTA) Selectively clear foreground to maintain views from inside building	(CTA) Selectively clear foreground to maintain views from inside building
RES-2-069	2	159; Ahwahnee Lounge	Views from inside the building, out to the river corridor and across meadows, are subject to change from encroaching conifers.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain views from inside building	Views from inside the building, out to the river corridor and across meadows, are subject to change from encroaching conifers.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views from inside building	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views from inside building	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views from inside building	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views from inside building	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views from inside building

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RES-2-070	2	10; Ahwahnee Meadow, Northside Drive	Park visitors enjoy views toward Yosemite Falls, North Dome, Royal Arches, and Castle Cliffs. Fast-growing conifers are encroaching on existing meadows, obscuring views.	Remove encroaching conifers from oak woodland and meadow to open view of distant features	Park visitors enjoy views toward Yosemite Falls, North Dome, Royal Arches, and Castle Cliffs. Fast-growing conifers are encroaching on existing meadows, obscuring views.	(CTA) Remove encroaching conifers from oak woodland and meadow to open view of distant features	(CTA) Remove encroaching conifers from oak woodland and meadow to open view of distant features	(CTA) Remove encroaching conifers from oak woodland and meadow to open view of distant features	(CTA) Remove encroaching conifers from oak woodland and meadow to open view of distant features	(CTA) Remove encroaching conifers from oak woodland and meadow to open view of distant features
RES-2-071	2	227; Ahwahnee Meadow, Peeling Domes	Park visitors enjoy views toward Half Dome, Royal Arches, Glacier Point. Fast-growing conifers are encroaching on existing meadows, obscuring views.	Monitor conditions and maintain distant views	Park visitors enjoy views toward Half Dome, Royal Arches, Glacier Point. Fast-growing conifers are encroaching on existing meadows, obscuring views.	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain distant views				
RES-2-072	2	160; Ahwahnee Solarium	Trees encroaching on the Ahwahnee Meadow are affecting views from the building's interior toward Glacier Point.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain views from inside building. Leave oaks due to their protection as an ethnographic ORV.	Trees encroaching on the Ahwahnee Meadow are affecting views from the building's interior toward Glacier Point.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views from inside building. Leave oaks due to their protection as an ethnographic ORV.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views from inside building. Leave oaks due to their protection as an ethnographic ORV.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views from inside building. Leave oaks due to their protection as an ethnographic ORV.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views from inside building. Leave oaks due to their protection as an ethnographic ORV.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views from inside building. Leave oaks due to their protection as an ethnographic ORV.
RES-2-073	2	228; Ahwahnee Winter Club Room	Trees encroaching on open space outside the building are affecting middle ground views from the building's interior.	Monitor conditions and maintain distant views	Trees encroaching on open space outside the building are affecting middle ground views from the building's interior.	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain distant views				
RES-2-075	2	37; Bridalveil Fall footbridge	Views of the fall are limited by encroachment of conifers upon the riparian corridor.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby view	Views of the fall are limited by encroachment of conifers upon the riparian corridor.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby view	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby view	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby view	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby view	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby view
RES-2-076	2	34; Bridalveil Fall hanging valley	From a trail, visitors see Bridalveil Fall, El Capitan, Cathedral Rocks. Increasing densities of tree growth have changed these views over time.	Thin conifers to maintain nearby and distant views	From a trail, visitors see Bridalveil Fall, El Capitan, Cathedral Rocks. Increasing densities of tree growth have changed these views over time.	(CTA) Thin conifers to maintain nearby and distant views	(CTA) Thin conifers to maintain nearby and distant views	(CTA) Thin conifers to maintain nearby and distant views	(CTA) Thin conifers to maintain nearby and distant views	(CTA) Thin conifers to maintain nearby and distant views
RES-2-077	2	43; Bridalveil Meadow	Conifer growth is limiting the view of Ribbon Fall from a roadside stop on Southside Drive.	Selectively thin conifers to open view of Ribbon Fall	Conifer growth is limiting the view of Ribbon Fall from a roadside stop on Southside Drive.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to open view of Ribbon Fall	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to open view of Ribbon Fall	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to open view of Ribbon Fall	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to open view of Ribbon Fall	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to open view of Ribbon Fall
RES-2-078	2	38; Bridalveil Straight	Visitors enjoy views of Half Dome, Cathedral Rocks, El Capitan, and Ribbon Fall from the roadside. Foreground views are being disturbed by foot traffic through grasslands.	Restore grassland and oak habitat in foreground to view of El Capitan	Visitors enjoy views of Half Dome, Cathedral Rocks, El Capitan, and Ribbon Fall from the roadside. Foreground views are being disturbed by foot traffic through grasslands.	(CTA) Restore grassland and oak habitat in foreground to view of El Capitan	(CTA) Restore grassland and oak habitat in foreground to view of El Capitan	(CTA) Restore grassland and oak habitat in foreground to view of El Capitan	(CTA) Restore grassland and oak habitat in foreground to view of El Capitan	(CTA) Restore grassland and oak habitat in foreground to view of El Capitan
RES-2-079	2	40; Cathedral Beach El Cap	Existing picnic area at the river's edge provides a nearby view of El Capitan, threatened in the long term by increasing density of forest growth.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of El Capitan	Existing picnic area at the river's edge provides a nearby view of El Capitan, threatened in the long term by increasing density of forest growth.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of El Capitan	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of El Capitan	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of El Capitan	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of El Capitan	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of El Capitan
RES-2-080	2	20; Chapel	Visitors see Yosemite Falls across Leidig Meadow, but the view is threatened in the long term by the encroachment of conifers.	Selectively thin conifers to open view of Lower Yosemite Fall	Visitors see Yosemite Falls across Leidig Meadow, but the view is threatened in the long term by the encroachment of conifers.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to open view of Lower Yosemite Fall	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to open view of Lower Yosemite Fall	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to open view of Lower Yosemite Fall	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to open view of Lower Yosemite Fall	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to open view of Lower Yosemite Fall
RES-2-081	2	11; Church Bowl picnic area	The site provides opportunities to view landmarks to the east, such as Half Dome, Starr King and Glacier Point across the Ahwahnee Meadow.	Encroaching conifers impinge view of landmarks to the east, including Half Dome, Glacier Point, Starr King across the Ahwahnee Meadow.	The site provides opportunities to view landmarks to the east, such as Half Dome, Starr King and Glacier Point across the Ahwahnee Meadow.	(CTA) Encroaching conifers impinge view of landmarks to the east, including Half Dome, Glacier Point, Starr King across the Ahwahnee Meadow.	(CTA) Encroaching conifers impinge view of landmarks to the east, including Half Dome, Glacier Point, Starr King across the Ahwahnee Meadow.	(CTA) Encroaching conifers impinge view of landmarks to the east, including Half Dome, Glacier Point, Starr King across the Ahwahnee Meadow.	(CTA) Encroaching conifers impinge view of landmarks to the east, including Half Dome, Glacier Point, Starr King across the Ahwahnee Meadow.	(CTA) Encroaching conifers impinge view of landmarks to the east, including Half Dome, Glacier Point, Starr King across the Ahwahnee Meadow.
RES-2-082	2	7; Clark's Bridge	The bridge provides downstream views for motorists and pedestrians. The river's edges have been affected by daily recreational use and erosion at North Pines and Lower Pines campgrounds.	Repair riverbank erosion and thin conifers to open view of Merced River and distant features.	The bridge provides downstream views for motorists and pedestrians. The river's edges have been affected by daily recreational use and erosion at North Pines and Lower Pines campgrounds.	(CTA) Repair riverbank erosion and thin conifers to open view of Merced River and distant features.	(CTA) Repair riverbank erosion and thin conifers to open view of Merced River and distant features.	(CTA) Repair riverbank erosion and thin conifers to open view of Merced River and distant features.	(CTA) Repair riverbank erosion and thin conifers to open view of Merced River and distant features.	(CTA) Repair riverbank erosion and thin conifers to open view of Merced River and distant features.
RES-2-083	2	2; Cooks Meadow, south boardwalk	Conifers are encroaching upon open vistas across the existing meadow and views of Yosemite Falls, Sentinel Rock, North Dome and Glacier Point.	Selectively remove encroaching conifers to maintain views of distant features	Conifers are encroaching upon open vistas across the existing meadow and views of Yosemite Falls, Sentinel Rock, North Dome and Glacier Point.	(CTA) Selectively remove encroaching conifers to maintain views of distant features	(CTA) Selectively remove encroaching conifers to maintain views of distant features	(CTA) Selectively remove encroaching conifers to maintain views of distant features	(CTA) Selectively remove encroaching conifers to maintain views of distant features	(CTA) Selectively remove encroaching conifers to maintain views of distant features

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RES-2-084	2	46; Curry amphitheater	From a gathering spot in the heart of the village, views of Half Dome, Royal Arches, Washington Column and Glacier Point are limited by conifer growth.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	From a gathering spot in the heart of the village, views of Half Dome, Royal Arches, Washington Column and Glacier Point are limited by conifer growth.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views
RES-2-086	2	27; Curry Village Parking Area	Conifers growth has the potential to block views of Half Dome from the parking area.	Thin conifers to maintain views of Half Dome	Conifers growth has the potential to block views of Half Dome from the parking area.	(CTA) Thin conifers to maintain views of Half Dome	(CTA) Thin conifers to maintain views of Half Dome	(CTA) Thin conifers to maintain views of Half Dome	(CTA) Thin conifers to maintain views of Half Dome	(CTA) Thin conifers to maintain views of Half Dome
RES-2-087	2	41; Devil's Elbow	Views of Sentinel Rock, Three Brothers, El Capitan and Cathedral Rocks are being affected by conifer growth from a site where Northside Drive touches upon the edge of the river.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby and distant views	Views of Sentinel Rock, Three Brothers, El Capitan and Cathedral Rocks are being affected by conifer growth from a site where Northside Drive touches upon the edge of the river.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby and distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby and distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby and distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby and distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby and distant views
RES-2-088	2	33; El Capitan Meadow, east end 1	Visitors take in views of the opposing monuments El Capitan and Cathedral Rocks, from the edges and center of the meadow.	Address informal trails and trampling, selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby views of El Capitan	Visitors take in views of the opposing monuments El Capitan and Cathedral Rocks, from the edges and center of the meadow.	(CTA) Address informal trails and trampling, selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby views of El Capitan	(CTA) Address informal trails and trampling, selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby views of El Capitan	(CTA) Address informal trails and trampling, selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby views of El Capitan	(CTA) Address informal trails and trampling, selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby views of El Capitan	(CTA) Address informal trails and trampling, selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby views of El Capitan
RES-2-090	2	21; El Capitan Postage Beach 1	From the edge of Northside Drive, historic views of El Capitan are getting blocked by conifers.	Remove invasive blackberry to maintain view of prominent features	From the edge of Northside Drive, historic views of El Capitan are getting blocked by conifers.	(CTA) Remove invasive blackberry to maintain view of prominent features	(CTA) Remove invasive blackberry to maintain view of prominent features	(CTA) Remove invasive blackberry to maintain view of prominent features	(CTA) Remove invasive blackberry to maintain view of prominent features	(CTA) Remove invasive blackberry to maintain view of prominent features
RES-2-091	2	3; El Capitan Postage Stamp Scene	From the edge of Southside Drive, historic views of El Capitan are getting blocked by conifers.	Remove conifers, thin alders to restore view of El Capitan	From the edge of Southside Drive, historic views of El Capitan are getting blocked by conifers.	(CTA) Remove conifers, thin alders to restore view of El Capitan	(CTA) Remove conifers, thin alders to restore view of El Capitan	(CTA) Remove conifers, thin alders to restore view of El Capitan	(CTA) Remove conifers, thin alders to restore view of El Capitan	(CTA) Remove conifers, thin alders to restore view of El Capitan
RES-2-092	2	44; Ferry Bend	Yosemite Falls are seen in the distance, over the river, but the view will be compromised as trees encroach.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	Yosemite Falls are seen in the distance, over the river, but the view will be compromised as trees encroach.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views
RES-2-093	2	32; Four Mile Trailhead	From the roadside and trailhead, visitors look toward Yosemite Falls and Sentinel Rock. Tree growth has the potential to change these views over time.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of Sentinel Rock and Yosemite Falls	From the roadside and trailhead, visitors look toward Yosemite Falls and Sentinel Rock. Tree growth has the potential to change these views over time.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of Sentinel Rock and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of Sentinel Rock and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of Sentinel Rock and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of Sentinel Rock and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of Sentinel Rock and Yosemite Falls
RES-2-094	2	14; Happy Isles Bridge	At the trailhead of the Mist Trail, an important park attraction, foreground views of Glacier Point apron are limited by conifers.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Glacier Point apron	At the trailhead of the Mist Trail, an important park attraction, foreground views of Glacier Point apron are limited by conifers.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Glacier Point apron	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Glacier Point apron	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Glacier Point apron	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Glacier Point apron	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Glacier Point apron
RES-2-096	2	26; Housekeeping Camp Beach	Conifer growth is encroaching on the riparian corridor, restricting views of Yosemite Falls, Glacier Point.	Thin conifers to maintain distant views	Conifer growth is encroaching on the riparian corridor, restricting views of Yosemite Falls, Glacier Point.	(CTA) Thin conifers to maintain distant views				
RES-2-097	2	92; Housekeeping Camp bridge	Conifer growth is encroaching on the riparian corridor, restricting views of Yosemite Falls, Glacier Point.	Selectively thin trees to maintain views of Glacier Point and Yosemite Falls	Conifer growth is encroaching on the riparian corridor, restricting views of Yosemite Falls, Glacier Point.	(CTA) Selectively thin trees to maintain views of Glacier Point and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin trees to maintain views of Glacier Point and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin trees to maintain views of Glacier Point and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin trees to maintain views of Glacier Point and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin trees to maintain views of Glacier Point and Yosemite Falls
RES-2-098	2	17; Hutchings View A	Ongoing growth of conifers impinges on views of Half Dome, Yosemite Falls, Sentinel Rock, North Dome, Glacier Point, Royal Arches, Washington Column, which visitors appreciate from roadside and trails.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	Ongoing growth of conifers impinges on views of Half Dome, Yosemite Falls, Sentinel Rock, North Dome, Glacier Point, Royal Arches, Washington Column, which visitors appreciate from roadside and trails.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views
RES-2-099	2	158; Hutchings View B	Distant views of Half Dome will gradually be compromised by conifer growth.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain views	Distant views of Half Dome will gradually be compromised by conifer growth.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views				

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RES-2-100	2	30; Illilouette View	From a vista point on the John Muir Trail, hikers and backpackers can see Yosemite Falls, Glacier Point, Glacier Point Apron, Illilouette Fall, views that may be compromised by ongoing growth of conifers.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	From a vista point on the John Muir Trail, hikers and backpackers can see Yosemite Falls, Glacier Point, Glacier Point Apron, Illilouette Fall, views that may be compromised by ongoing growth of conifers.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain distant views
RES-2-102	2	31; Leidig Meadow, west end 1	The open meadow provides broad vistas of Half Dome, Yosemite Falls, Sentinel Rock, Three Brothers, North Dome, Cathedral Rocks, Royal Arches, Washington Column, and Clouds Rest, vistas that are threatened by non-native blackberry and encroaching conifers.	Remove manage encroaching conifers to maintain view of prominent features.	The open meadow provides broad vistas of Half Dome, Yosemite Falls, Sentinel Rock, Three Brothers, North Dome, Cathedral Rocks, Royal Arches, Washington Column, and Clouds Rest, vistas that are threatened by non-native blackberry and encroaching conifers.	(CTA) Remove manage encroaching conifers to maintain view of prominent features.	(CTA) Remove manage encroaching conifers to maintain view of prominent features.	(CTA) Remove manage encroaching conifers to maintain view of prominent features.	(CTA) Remove manage encroaching conifers to maintain view of prominent features.	(CTA) Remove manage encroaching conifers to maintain view of prominent features.
RES-2-104	2	48; Lower Falls bridge	Looking down Yosemite Creek, views across the Merced River to Sentinel Rock are compromised by increasing forest density.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby view and view of Sentinel Rock	Looking down Yosemite Creek, views across the Merced River to Sentinel Rock are compromised by increasing forest density.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby view and view of Sentinel Rock	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby view and view of Sentinel Rock	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby view and view of Sentinel Rock	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby view and view of Sentinel Rock	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain nearby view and view of Sentinel Rock
RES-2-115	2	22; Sentinel Beach	The existing picnic area offers upstream views of Yosemite Falls, North Dome, Clouds Rest, while some larger-scale riparian vegetation (alders and cottonwood) is encroaching.	Selectively thin deciduous trees to open distant views upriver	The existing picnic area offers upstream views of Yosemite Falls, North Dome, Clouds Rest, while some larger-scale riparian vegetation (alders and cottonwood) is encroaching.	(CTA) Selectively thin deciduous trees to open distant views upriver	(CTA) Selectively thin deciduous trees to open distant views upriver	(CTA) Selectively thin deciduous trees to open distant views upriver	(CTA) Selectively thin deciduous trees to open distant views upriver	(CTA) Selectively thin deciduous trees to open distant views upriver
RES-2-116	2	28; Sentinel Bridge	Views are provided across the Merced River toward Half Dome. Tree growth has the potential to change these views over time.	Maintain view of Half Dome by thinning conifers and burning undergrowth	Views are provided across the Merced River toward Half Dome. Tree growth has the potential to change these views over time.	(CTA) Maintain view of Half Dome by thinning conifers and burning undergrowth	(CTA) Maintain view of Half Dome by thinning conifers and burning undergrowth	(CTA) Maintain view of Half Dome by thinning conifers and burning undergrowth	(CTA) Maintain view of Half Dome by thinning conifers and burning undergrowth	(CTA) Maintain view of Half Dome by thinning conifers and burning undergrowth
RES-2-117	2	12; Sentinel Bridge parking area	Views across Cooks Meadow, toward Yosemite Falls, will become obscured or eliminated by encroaching conifers.	Remove encroaching conifers to open view of Yosemite Falls	Views across Cooks Meadow, toward Yosemite Falls, will become obscured or eliminated by encroaching conifers.	(CTA) Remove encroaching conifers to open view of Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Remove encroaching conifers to open view of Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Remove encroaching conifers to open view of Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Remove encroaching conifers to open view of Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Remove encroaching conifers to open view of Yosemite Falls
RES-2-118	2	24; Sentinel Meadow boardwalk	The boardwalk provides open vistas of Half Dome, Yosemite Falls, Sentinel Rock, North Dome, Royal Arches, Cathedral Rocks, Washington Column. These vistas can be limited by encroaching tree growth.	Monitor conditions and maintain distant views	The boardwalk provides open vistas of Half Dome, Yosemite Falls, Sentinel Rock, North Dome, Royal Arches, Cathedral Rocks, Washington Column. These vistas can be limited by encroaching tree growth.	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain distant views				
RES-2-119	2	156; Southside Drive at Roosevelt turnout	Roadside views of El Capitan and Ribbon Fall are increasingly limited by increasing conifer forest density and encroachment on Bridalveil Meadow.	Monitor conditions and maintain nearby views	Roadside views of El Capitan and Ribbon Fall are increasingly limited by increasing conifer forest density and encroachment on Bridalveil Meadow.	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain nearby views				
RES-2-120	2	152; Southside Drive, Bridalveil approach via Roosevelt turnout	Roadside views of El Capitan, Cathedral Rocks and Ribbon Fall are limited by conifer growth.	Monitor conditions and maintain nearby views	Roadside views of El Capitan, Cathedral Rocks and Ribbon Fall are limited by conifer growth.	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain nearby views				
RES-2-121	2	225; Southside Drive, Cathedral Spires turnout	View from Southside Drive may become limited by conifer growth at the roadside attraction site.	Monitor conditions and maintain distant views	View from Southside Drive may become limited by conifer growth at the roadside attraction site.	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain distant views				
RES-2-122	2	25; Stoneman Bridge	Pedestrians and cyclists look north along the Merced River to views of Half Dome and east to North Dome and Glacier Point. The increasing density of tree growth has the potential to change these views over time.	Thin conifers to maintain distant views	Pedestrians and cyclists look north along the Merced River to views of Half Dome and east to North Dome and Glacier Point. The increasing density of tree growth has the potential to change these views over time.	(CTA) Thin conifers to maintain distant views				

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RES-2-123	2	6; Stoneman Meadow boardwalk	Visitors enjoy long views of Half Dome, North Dome, Glacier Point, Eagle Peak, Staircase Falls across the open meadow.	Remove conifers to maintain distant views	Visitors enjoy long views of Half Dome, North Dome, Glacier Point, Eagle Peak, Staircase Falls across the open meadow.	(CTA) Remove conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Remove conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Remove conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Remove conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Remove conifers to maintain distant views
RES-2-125	2	47; Superintendent's Bridge	Pedestrians can view Sentinel Rock and North Dome in the distance. Forest growth will impinge upon these views.	Monitor conditions and maintain distant views	Pedestrians can view Sentinel Rock and North Dome in the distance. Forest growth will impinge upon these views.	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain distant views	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain distant views	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain distant views	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain distant views	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain distant views
RES-2-126	2	23; Swinging Bridge: Scenic	Pedestrians and cyclists see Yosemite Falls, Sentinel Rock, North Dome. Conifers must be managed to keep the views clear into the future.	Selectively thin encroaching conifers to open distant views	Pedestrians and cyclists see Yosemite Falls, Sentinel Rock, North Dome. Conifers must be managed to keep the views clear into the future.	(CTA) Selectively thin encroaching conifers to open distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin encroaching conifers to open distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin encroaching conifers to open distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin encroaching conifers to open distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin encroaching conifers to open distant views
RES-2-127	2	49; Tunnel View	This highly active attraction site offers long-distance views over the river corridor to Half Dome, Bridalveil Fall, Sentinel Rock, El Capitan and Cathedral Rocks. From time to time, conifers must be removed to preserve views that were established with tunnel construction.	Monitor conditions and maintain distant views	This highly active attraction site offers long-distance views over the river corridor to Half Dome, Bridalveil Fall, Sentinel Rock, El Capitan and Cathedral Rocks. From time to time, conifers must be removed to preserve views that were established with tunnel construction.	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain distant views	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain distant views	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain distant views	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain distant views	(CTA) Monitor conditions and maintain distant views
RES-2-128	2	146; Valley View	Visitors enjoy a dramatic view of El Capitan, Bridalveil Fall, Cathedral Rocks, Leaning Tower from a roadside turnout on Northside Drive at the river's edge. Conifers are encroaching upon meadows across the river.	Selectively thin encroaching conifers to maintain distant views	Visitors enjoy a dramatic view of El Capitan, Bridalveil Fall, Cathedral Rocks, Leaning Tower from a roadside turnout on Northside Drive at the river's edge. Conifers are encroaching upon meadows across the river.	(CTA) Selectively thin encroaching conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin encroaching conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin encroaching conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin encroaching conifers to maintain distant views	(CTA) Selectively thin encroaching conifers to maintain distant views
RES-2-130	2	29; Vernal Fall footbridge	Conifers are encroaching on the riverbanks to limit the view upriver to Vernal Fall.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Vernal Fall	Conifers are encroaching on the riverbanks to limit the view upriver to Vernal Fall.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Vernal Fall	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Vernal Fall	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Vernal Fall	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Vernal Fall	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Vernal Fall
RES-2-131	2	39; Visitor center benches	Park visitors can see Glacier Point and Yosemite Falls from the visitor center, an attraction site that is gradually being surrounded by conifers.	Thin encroaching conifers to maintain views of Glacier Point and Yosemite Falls	Park visitors can see Glacier Point and Yosemite Falls from the visitor center, an attraction site that is gradually being surrounded by conifers.	(CTA) Thin encroaching conifers to maintain views of Glacier Point and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Thin encroaching conifers to maintain views of Glacier Point and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Thin encroaching conifers to maintain views of Glacier Point and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Thin encroaching conifers to maintain views of Glacier Point and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Thin encroaching conifers to maintain views of Glacier Point and Yosemite Falls
RES-2-139	2	42; Wosky Pond	From the roadside and trail, visitors see El Capitan and Cathedral Rocks across open space in the forest.	Manage encroaching conifers	From the roadside and trail, visitors see El Capitan and Cathedral Rocks across open space in the forest.	(CTA) Manage encroaching conifers	(CTA) Manage encroaching conifers	(CTA) Manage encroaching conifers	(CTA) Manage encroaching conifers	(CTA) Manage encroaching conifers
RES-2-141	2	18; Yosemite Falls View	Conifers are encroaching on views of Yosemite Falls from the Yosemite Falls trail.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Yosemite Falls	Conifers are encroaching on views of Yosemite Falls from the Yosemite Falls trail.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain view of Yosemite Falls
RES-2-142	2	19; Yosemite Lodge Portico	Conifers are affecting views of Yosemite Lodge Sentinel Rock, Yosemite Falls from the primary entrance and bus unloading area at Yosemite Lodge.	Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of Sentinel Rock and Yosemite Falls	Conifers are affecting views of Yosemite Lodge Sentinel Rock, Yosemite Falls from the primary entrance and bus unloading area at Yosemite Lodge.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of Sentinel Rock and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of Sentinel Rock and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of Sentinel Rock and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of Sentinel Rock and Yosemite Falls	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to maintain views of Sentinel Rock and Yosemite Falls
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 with an excavator and skid steer, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed (Fig. O).	The pack stock trail, north of the river, between Clark's Bridge and the Concessioner Stables, is within the ordinary high-water mark; the area is 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 with an excavator and skid steer, 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 with an excavator and skid steer, 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 with an excavator and skid steer, 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 with an excavator and skid steer, 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 with an excavator and skid steer, 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.

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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 is situated 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.	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. There is no formal river access and the parking is not delineated. Picnic benches are easily moved throughout the area. The resulting loss of riparian vegetation contributes 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-yr 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 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 Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area are constructed with fill.	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 do not have 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.
RES-2-150	2	Residence 1: poor condition, recurring flooding and 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 informal trails that impact Cook's Meadow.		Residence 1, also known as the Superintendent's House, is subject to recurring flooding and subsequent water damage. The historic interior finishes of the Superintendent's House, 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 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 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 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 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 informal trails in Cook's Meadow and address continuing use patterns to enhance black oak woodland and meadow habitat.	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 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 contains several modifications to topography. 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.	(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.

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RES-2-152	2	CA-MRP-0902/H	Informal trails contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0902/H.	Remove informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	Informal trails contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0902/H.	(CTA) Remove informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	(CTA) Remove informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	(CTA) Remove informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	(CTA) Remove informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	(CTA) Remove 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 remains in the Stoneman Meadow. Wetlands not protected by fencing are 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. 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.	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 lead 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 leads people to access the river upstream, river right of Swinging Bridge and has 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-2-156	2	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 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.	(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.
RES-2-157	2	16; Ahwahnee Hotel front lawn	Views of Royal Arches and Half Dome are obscured by increasing conifer forest growth and encroachment on open spaces surrounding the hotel.	Selectively thin conifers to open view.	Conifer encroachment growth is limiting views of Royal Arches and Half Dome.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to open view.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to open view.			
RES-2-158	2	226; Cathedral Beach Parking	Views from the picnic the river and nearby granite monoliths are hampered by conifer forest growth and encroachment on the river.	Selectively thin conifers to open view.	Conifer growth is affecting views of the river and granite monoliths, from the picnic area.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to open view.	(CTA) Selectively thin conifers to open view.			
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 is currently 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.
RES-2-160	2	Superintendent's Bridge, which is a footbridge, 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, which is a footbridge, constricts 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.

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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.
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.		Throughout the peak summer season, significant delays in outbound traffic flow are experienced at Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area. 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.	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. Add a three-way intersection at Sentinel Drive and the entrance to the parking area to improve traffic flow and alleviate congestion. 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 Bank 3-Way Intersection and Northside Dr.		Throughout the peak summer season, significant delays in outbound traffic flow are experienced at the intersection of Northside Drive and Sentinel Drive (Bank 3-Way).	No roundabout needed at the 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.		Both day users and Yosemite Lodge overnight guests cross at this intersection to get to and from the Falls.	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.	Design a pedestrian underpass to alleviate pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.	Design a pedestrian underpass to alleviate pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.	Design a pedestrian underpass to alleviate pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.
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.	The Curry Orchard Parking area would be formalized to have 420 parking spaces.	Partial restoration of the Curry Orchard Parking area to facilitate Stoneman Meadow restoration; removes 50 spaces for re-alignment to allow for a total of 300 parking spaces.	Partial restoration of the Curry Orchard Parking area to facilitate Stoneman Meadow restoration; removes 50 spaces for re-alignment to allow for a total of 300 parking spaces.	The Curry Orchard Parking area would be formalized to have 430 parking spaces.	The Curry Orchard Parking area would be formalized 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.	Yosemite Lodge Parking Area re-developed to provide additional 150 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 15 tour buses.	Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area re-developed to provide additional 150 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 15 tour buses.	Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area re-developed to provide additional 150 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 15 tour buses.	Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area re-developed to provide additional 300 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 15 tour buses.	Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area re-developed to provide additional 300 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 15 tour buses.
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.	West Valley Overflow Parking Area developed to provide 100 overflow parking spaces south of Southside Drive; Yosemite Valley shuttle service expanded to West Valley.	West Valley Overflow Parking Area developed to provide 250 overflow parking spaces south of Southside Drive; Yosemite Valley shuttle service expanded to West Valley.

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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-2-011	2	Yosemite Lodge: Day-use parking demand	Demand for day-use parking exceeds supply during summer peak use periods. There is also need to provide the appropriate level of day-use parking that is protective of river values.		Demand for day-use parking exceeds supply during summer peak-use periods.	No redesign of parking.	No redesign of parking.	25 additional spaces at Yosemite Lodge due to redesign, improving parking efficiency near Northside Drive.	25 additional spaces at Yosemite Lodge due to redesign, improving parking efficiency near Northside Drive.	25 additional spaces at Yosemite Lodge due to redesign, improving parking efficiency near Northside Drive.
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 is encroaching 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: 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 is 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 Ahwahnee Historic Structures Report (1997) and Ahwahnee Cultural Landscape Report (2010) 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 Ahwahnee Historic Structures Report (1997) and Ahwahnee Cultural Landscape Report (2010) 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 Ahwahnee Historic Structures Report (1997) and Ahwahnee Cultural Landscape Report (2010) 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 Ahwahnee Historic Structures Report (1997) and Ahwahnee Cultural Landscape Report (2010) 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 Ahwahnee Historic Structures Report (1997) and Ahwahnee Cultural Landscape Report (2010) 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. It is undersized for demand and not delineated. It was used in the past as the Curry Village dump site.	(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.	In place of the old gas station, establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground.	The Camp 4 parking lot is 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 are 29 overnight vehicles overflow across the road and 33 day-use vehicles overflow across the road.	(CTA) In place of the old gas station, establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground.	(CTA) In place of the old gas station, establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground.	(CTA) In place of the old gas station, establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground.	(CTA) In place of the old gas station, establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground.	(CTA) In place of the old gas station, establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground.
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 is not a formal 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.
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 is not a formal, appropriately designed stop.	(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: Wayfinding	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 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.

Action Code	Segment	Project Name	Issue Statement	Common To All	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5	Alternative 6
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.		Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area (Camp 6) is an approx. 6 acre dirt lot, currently being used to park approximately 517 vehicles on peak days using directed parking. There are 237 Yosemite Village parking spaces.	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 850 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.
TRAN-2-021	2	Yosemite Lodge: Highland Court	Currently, there is no parking at Highland Court, due to the placement of temporary housing in the parking lot, after the 1997 flood.		Currently, there is 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.	Relocate the existing tour bus drop-off area to the Highland Court area to provide 3 bus loading/unloading spaces.	Relocate the existing tour bus drop-off area to the Highland Court area to provide 3 bus loading/unloading spaces.	Relocate the existing tour bus drop-off area to the Highland Court area to provide 3 bus loading/unloading spaces.
RES-3-001	3	Cascades picnic area: abandoned infrastructure	Abandoned infrastructure (no longer in use) including a picnic table-sized concrete block, surface concrete, asphalt and 1-2' base material (rock) prevents river from shaping this area and impedes free flow during high water events.	Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	At the Cascade Picnic Area there is abandoned infrastructure including a picnic table-sized concrete block, surface concrete, asphalt and 1-2 feet base material (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.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.
RES-3-002	3	35; Cascade Falls viewpoint	The growth of conifer and oak trees will affect views of Cascade Falls where seen by visitors from El Portal Road.	Selectively remove conifers to maintain views. Leave oaks due to their protection as an ethnographic ORV.	The growth of conifer and oak trees affect views of Cascade Falls where seen by visitors from El Portal Road.	(CTA) Selectively remove conifers to maintain views. Leave oaks due to their protection as an ethnographic ORV.	(CTA) Selectively remove conifers to maintain views. Leave oaks due to their protection as an ethnographic ORV.	(CTA) Selectively remove conifers to maintain views. Leave oaks due to their protection as an ethnographic ORV.	(CTA) Selectively remove conifers to maintain views. Leave oaks due to their protection as an ethnographic ORV.	(CTA) Selectively remove conifers to maintain views. Leave oaks due to their protection as an ethnographic ORV.
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. The area is underutilized and represents an area that could be used by the park for additional infrastructure.	All housing re-development in this area will be outside the 100-year floodplain. Other re-development will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.	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.	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. Former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer would be ecologically restored. All housing re-development in this area will be outside the 100-year floodplain. Other re-development will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.	Continue to provide for housing land use for 40 employees and volunteers at this location. (CTA) Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer would be ecologically restored. All housing re-development in this area will be outside the 100-year floodplain. Other re-development will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.	Continue to provide for housing land use for 40 employees and volunteers at this location. (CTA) Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer would be ecologically restored. All housing re-development in this area will be outside the 100-year floodplain. Other re-development will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.	Continue to provide for housing land use for 40 employees and volunteers at this location. (CTA) Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer would be ecologically restored. All housing re-development in this area will be outside the 100-year floodplain. Other re-development will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.	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. (CTA) Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer would be ecologically restored. All housing re-development in this area will be outside the 100-year floodplain. Other re-development will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.
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.	Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.	There are nine vacant lot sites in old El Portal.	(CTA) Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.	(CTA) Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.	(CTA) Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.	(CTA) Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.	(CTA) Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.
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.		There are vacant lots in the Rancheria Flat area of El Portal.	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.	Build 7 dormitories (12 employees each), away from sensitive resources/ORVs, for a total of 84 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.

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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. Decomcompact 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 is not in compliance with DO 77-2 NPS Floodplains Guidelines which require fuel storage facilities to be located outside of the 500-year floodplain.	(CTA) Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decomcompact 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. Decomcompact 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. Decomcompact 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. Decomcompact 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. Decomcompact 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-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 PORTION) 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 D).	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 driplines 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.	(CTA PORTION) 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 D). 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. Decomcompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants. Prohibit new building construction within the oak recruitment area.	(CTA PORTION) 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 D). 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. Decomcompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants. Prohibit new building construction within the oak recruitment area.	(CTA PORTION) 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 D). 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. Decomcompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants. Prohibit new building construction within the oak recruitment area.	(CTA PORTION) 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 D). 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. Decomcompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants. Prohibit new building construction within the oak recruitment area.	(CTA PORTION) 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 D). 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. Decomcompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants. Prohibit new building construction within the oak recruitment area.
RES-4-003	4	CA-MRP-0250/H	Informal trails, non-essential gravel roads, and visitor use contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0250/H in Old El Portal.	Remove informal trails and non-essential roads	Informal trails, non-essential gravel roads, and visitor use contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0250/H in Old El Portal.	(CTA) Remove informal trails and non-essential roads	(CTA) Remove informal trails and non-essential roads	(CTA) Remove informal trails and non-essential roads	(CTA) Remove informal trails and non-essential roads	(CTA) Remove informal trails and non-essential roads
RES-4-004	4	CA-MRP-0251/H	Informal trails, non-essential gravel roads, and visitor use contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0251/H in Old El Portal.	Remove informal trails.	Informal trails, non-essential gravel roads, and visitor use contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0251/H in Old El Portal.	(CTA) Remove informal trails.	(CTA) Remove informal trails.	(CTA) Remove informal trails.	(CTA) Remove informal trails.	(CTA) Remove 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 precludes 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 is 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.

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-4-007	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.	Pave the existing dirt parking area located across Foresta Road from the NPS Warehouse Building by using best management practices to formalize and maximize 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.	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.	(CTA) Pave the existing dirt parking area located across Foresta Road from the NPS Warehouse Building by using best management practices to formalize and maximize 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.	(CTA) Pave the existing dirt parking area located across Foresta Road from the NPS Warehouse Building by using best management practices to formalize and maximize 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.	(CTA) Pave the existing dirt parking area located across Foresta Road from the NPS Warehouse Building by using best management practices to formalize and maximize 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.	(CTA) Pave the existing dirt parking area located across Foresta Road from the NPS Warehouse Building by using best management practices to formalize and maximize 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.	(CTA) Pave the existing dirt parking area located across Foresta Road from the NPS Warehouse Building to formalize and maximize 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.
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.	Abbeville and the Trailer Village contain impacts of former development including paved roads and parking and compacted soils within 150' of the riverbanks.	(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.
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.	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 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 200 spaces of visitor parking serviced by regional transit.	Develop El Portal Remote Visitor Parking Area at the Abbeville/Trailer Village area to provide 200 spaces of visitor parking serviced by regional transit.
RES-5-001	5	CA-MRP-0218	Informal trails and visitor use cause ground disturbing impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0218.	Remove informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	Informal trails and visitor use cause ground disturbing impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0218.	(CTA) Remove informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	(CTA) Remove informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	(CTA) Remove informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	(CTA) Remove informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	(CTA) Remove 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.	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 reduce the flow of water during dry summer months. The impoundment is within the bed and banks of the river.	(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 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.	(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 are 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.
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.

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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 4,500-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,800-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing California Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	The facilities and layout at the Wawona maintenance yard are not optimal for operational efficiency.	(CTA) Construct a 4,500-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,800 square foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000 square foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing California Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	(CTA) Construct a 4,500-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,800-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing California Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	(CTA) Construct a 4,500-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,800-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing California Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	(CTA) Construct a 4,500-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,800-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing California Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	(CTA) Construct a 4,500-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,800-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing California 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.	The stables operation and day rides are eliminated. The Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) is relocated to this area.	The stables operation and day rides are eliminated. The Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) is relocated to this area.	The stables operation and day rides are eliminated. The Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) is relocated to this area.	The stables operation and day rides are retained. The Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) is relocated to another area near the Wawona Maintenance Yard.	The stables operation and day rides are eliminated. The Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) is relocated to this area.
ONA-7-001	7	Wawona Campground: campground activity near river	The proximity of camp sites to the river causes trampling and riverbank erosion that inhibits riparian vegetation growth.		This campground contains 97 campsites, 96 sites and 1 groups site. No administrative campsites.	Retains 64 sites and one group site. Remove 32 sites that are either within the 100-year floodplain or in culturally sensitive areas.	Retains 69 sites and one group site. Remove 27 sites that are either within 150 feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas.	Retains 69 sites and one group site. Remove 27 sites that are either within 150 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.	Retains 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 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.	(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	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.	Informal trails and hazard fuel buildup 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	Informal trails and variety of operational and visitor uses cause ground disturbing impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0008/H.	Remove informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Stables.	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.	(CTA) Remove informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Stables.	(CTA) Remove informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Stables.	(CTA) Remove informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Stables.	(CTA) Remove informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Maintenance Yard.	(CTA) Remove 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 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.	(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).	Golf course removed (ecological restoration, spray field remains) Wawona Golf Shop is repurposed.	Golf course removed (ecological restoration, spray field remains) Wawona Golf Shop is repurposed.	Golf course and Wawona Golf Shop remain.	Golf course and Wawona Golf Shop remain.	Golf course and Wawona Golf Shop remain.
RES-7-005	7	South Fork side channels: Abandoned infrastructure	Abandoned metal pipes in South Fork side channels dewater the terrace.	Remove abandoned pipes.	There is abandoned metal pipe in side channels on the South Fork Merced River that dewater the terrace.	(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. When the capacity is exceeded (or ultimately fails), there is a potential for effluent to migrate into ground water and the river.	(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.

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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 OHWM.	Wawona dump station is 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 OHWM.	(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 OHWM.	(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 OHWM.	(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 OHWM.	(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 OHWM.
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 is not delineated and has no formal river access point. Visitors 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 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.	(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 includes impacts from construction, structures, roads, foot traffic on/off paths, parking, utilities, landscaping. Heavily eroded areas 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 has two sites and is located in a very sensitive resource area.	Two stock use campground sites relocated from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables.	Two stock use campground sites relocated from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables.	Two stock use campground sites relocated from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables.	Two stock use campground sites relocated to the Wawona Maintenance Yard area.	Two stock use campground sites relocated 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 informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	Informal trails and visitor use cause ground disturbing impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0218.	(CTA) Remove informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	(CTA) Remove informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	(CTA) Remove informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	(CTA) Remove informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	(CTA) Remove 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 is currently 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.
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 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.	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.	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.	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.	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 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 is creating 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.

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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 supports.	Re-design bus stop (for both tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use	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 supports.	(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
NONE	AS	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 the study 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 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 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 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 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 the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.
REC-AS-001	AS	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, 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.	Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, impoundment. No permits required for private boating. No commercial boating. Boating allowed on all segments except 6, impoundment. Private use unlimited on Segment 1, 5, and 8. Private use limited to 25 trips per day in Segment 2 between the Pines Campgrounds and Sentinel Beach. 5 boats per day in Segment 3 and 5 boats per day in Segment 4. Raft put-in in Segment 2 at designated locations within Pines campgrounds and day use picnic sites; take out at Sentinel Beach.	Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, impoundment. No permits required for private boating. No commercial boating. Boating allowed on all segments except 6, impoundment. Private use unlimited on Segment 1, 5, and 8. Private use limited to 50 trips per day in Segment 2 between Housekeeping Camp and Sentinel Beach. 5 boats per day in Segment 3 and 5 boats per day in Segment 4. Raft put-in in Segment 2 located at Housekeeping Camp; take-outs at Sentinel Beach and Cathedral Beach.	Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, impoundment. Permits required for private boating. Commercial boating by concessioner. Boating allowed on all Segments, except Segment 6, impoundment and 3, Gorge. Private use limited to 10 boats per day with backcountry permit on Segment 1, 5, and 8. 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 unrestricted on Segment 4. Private use limited to 10 boats per day in Segment 7.	Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, impoundment. Permits required for private boating. Commercial boating by concessioner. Boating allowed on all Segments, except Segment 6, impoundment and 3, Gorge. Private use limited to 10 boats per day with backcountry permit on Segment 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 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 Housekeeping Camp and take-out at Sentinel Beach.	Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, impoundment. Permits required for private boating. Commercial boating by concessioner. Boating allowed on all Segments, except Segment 6, impoundment and 3, Gorge. Private use limited to 10 boats per day with backcountry permit on Segment 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 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 Housekeeping Camp and take-out at Sentinel Beach.
RES-AS-001	AS	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 underground infrastructure such as remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and manholes can alter hydrology and lead to lowered water tables in meadows and wetlands.	(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.

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-002	AS	Informal trails	Informal trailing in meadows is common, particularly in Yosemite Valley. 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.	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 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.	Informal trailing in meadows is common, particularly in Yosemite Valley. 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.	(CTA) 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 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) 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 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) 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 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) 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 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) 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 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	AS	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 causes 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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RES-AS-005	AS	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.
RES-AS-007	AS	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.	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).	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) 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).	(CTA) 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).	(CTA) 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).	(CTA) 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).	(CTA) 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).

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RES-AS-009	AS	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	AS	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 "Management of Fallen Trees in the Merced River in Yosemite Valley" 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 "Management of Fallen Trees in the Merced River in Yosemite Valley" 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 "Management of Fallen Trees in the Merced River in Yosemite Valley" 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 "Management of Fallen Trees in the Merced River in Yosemite Valley" 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 "Management of Fallen Trees in the Merced River in Yosemite Valley" 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 "Management of Fallen Trees in the Merced River in Yosemite Valley" 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.
RES-AS-012	AS	Yosemite Valley: Informal trails	There are 8 miles of informal trails documented in Yosemite Valley meadows. These trails compact soils and fragment meadow habitat. Remove and restore six miles of informal trailing 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 informal trails. Remove informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	There are 8 miles of informal trails documented in Yosemite Valley meadows.	(CTA) Restore 6 miles of informal trails. Remove 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 informal trails. Remove 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 informal trails. Remove 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 informal trails. Remove 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 informal trails. Remove informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.
RES-MS-001	AS	Wawona: arch district impacts	Wawona archeological district is subject to impacts from park operations, visitor use, artifact collection, vandalism, and ecological processes.	(CTA) Increased monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications. At the districtwide level, amend National Register of Historic Places nomination to reflect district changes and impacts.	(CTA) Increased monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications. At the districtwide level, amend National Register of Historic Places nomination to reflect district changes and impacts.	(CTA) Increased monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications. At the districtwide level, amend National Register of Historic Places nomination to reflect district changes and impacts.	(CTA) Increased monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications. At the districtwide level, amend National Register of Historic Places nomination to reflect district changes and impacts.	(CTA) Increased monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications. At the districtwide level, amend National Register of Historic Places nomination to reflect district changes and impacts.	(CTA) Increased monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications. At the districtwide level, amend National Register of Historic Places nomination to reflect district changes and impacts.	(CTA) Increased monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications. At the districtwide level, amend National Register of Historic Places nomination to reflect district changes and impacts.