

# APPENDIX H

## SCENIC VISTA MANAGEMENT IN THE MERCED RIVER CORRIDOR

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

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## APPENDIX H

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

#### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Segment 2A & 2B: Yosemite Valley

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

### RES-2-120

#### # 152: Bridalveil Fall Approach (10.25-High)

**Location:** *Southside Drive*

**View:** *Bridalveil Falls*

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



**Figure H-1:** Bridalveil Fall Approach. NPS 2009

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

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

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

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

**RES-2-119**

**# 156: Roosevelt Turnout (10.5-High)**

**Location: Southside Drive**

**View: Bridalveil Falls**

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



**Figure H-2:** Roosevelt Turnout. NPS 2009

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

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

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

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

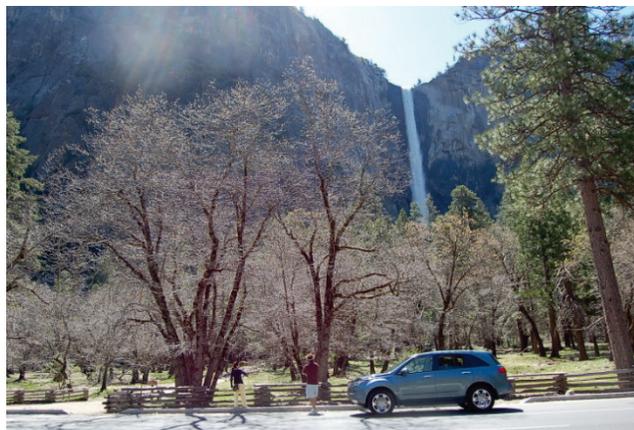
**RES-2-078**

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

**Location: Southside Drive**

**View: Bridalveil Falls**

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



**Figure H-3:** Bridalveil Straight. NPS 2009

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

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

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

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

**RES-2-075**

**# 37: Bridalveil Fall Foot Bridge (7.25-Medium)**

**Location: Bridalveil Trail**

**View: Bridalveil Fall**

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



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

Trees established before 1913 should not be removed.

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

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

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

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

**RES-2-121**

**# 225: Cathedral Spires Turnout (7.5-Medium)**

**Location: Southside Drive**

**View: Cathedral Spires and Rock**

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

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

Trees established before 1928 should not be removed.

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

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



Figure H-5: Cathedral Spires. NPS 2012

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

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

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

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

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



Figure H-6: Cathedral Beach Parking. NPS 2012

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

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

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

**RES-2-091**

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

**Location: Northside Drive**

**View: El Capitan, Merced River**

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



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

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

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

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

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

**SNAGS TO REMAIN**

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

**SNAGS TO REMOVE**

Tree Species	<12" dbh	TOTAL
Cedar	15	15
<b>Total</b>		<b>15</b>

**RES-2-092**

**# 44: Ferry Bend Turnout (12-High)**

**Location: Southside Drive**

**View: El Capitan, Merced River**

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



**Figure H-8:** Ferry Bend. NPS 2009

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

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

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

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

**SNAGS TO REMOVE**

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

**SNAGS TO RETAIN**

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

**RES-2-115**

**# 22: Sentinel Beach Picnic Area (11.25-High)**

**Location: Southside Drive**

**View: Sentinel Rock**

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

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



**Figure H-9:** Sentinel Beach. NPS 2009

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

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

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

**RES-2-093**

**# 32: Four Mile Trailhead (10.5-High)**

**Location: Northside Drive**

**View: Yosemite Falls**

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

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

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



**Figure H-10:** Four Mile Trailhead. NPS 2009

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

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

**RES-2-126**

**# 23: Swinging Bridge (11.5-High)**

**Location: Southside Drive**

**View: Yosemite Falls, Merced River**

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

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



**Figure H-11:** Swinging Bridge. NPS 2009

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

**RES-2-118**

**# 24: Sentinel Meadow Boardwalk (13.5-High)**

**Location: Southside Drive**

**View: Yosemite Falls, Merced River**

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



**Figure H-12:** Sentinel Meadow. NPS 2012

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

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

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

**RES-2-080**

**# 20: Yosemite Valley Chapel (10.5-High)**

**Location: Southside Drive**

**View: Yosemite Falls**

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



**Figure H-13:** Chapel. NPS 2009

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

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

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

**RES-2-107**

**# 157: Old Hutchings View (8.75-Medium)**

**Location: Southside Drive**

**View: Yosemite Falls, Merced River**

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



**Figure H-14:** Old Hutchings View. NPS 2009

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

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

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

**RES-2-116**  
**# 28: Sentinel Bridge (13.5-High)**  
**Location: Sentinel Drive**  
**View: Half Dome, Merced River**

The Sentinel Bridge is located at the intersection of Southside drive and Sentinel Drive. The bridge gives visitors views of Half Dome over the Merced River, and filtered views of the Upper Yosemite Falls to the west. The view of Half Dome in the reflected light of sunset over the river has been noted as being particularly dramatic. The current bridge was constructed in 1994, although this is likely the area of the first bridge over the Merced River in the Valley beginning in the 1860s. The state of California replaced James Hutching’s timber bridge (that had replaced a previous bridge) with a steel bridge in 1878.



**Figure H-15:** Sentinel Bridge. NPS 2009

This bridge was then replaced with a concrete span in 1919, and expanded in 1960. A conservative, definitive year to reference in the management of the vista is 1878, with the first steel bridge. Therefore any tree established before 1878 should not be removed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Figure H-16:** Sentinel Bridge Parking. NPS 2009

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

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

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

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

**RES-2-097**

**# 92: Housekeeping Camp Bridge (8-Medium)**

**Location: Housekeeping Camp Bridge**

**View: Yosemite Falls, Merced River**

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



**Figure H-17:** Housekeeping Bridge. NPS 2009

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

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

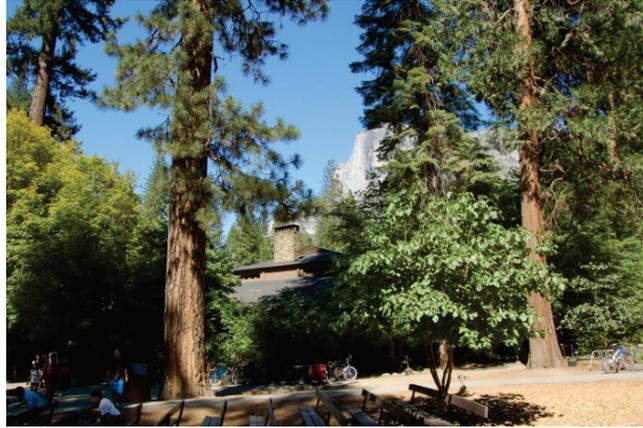
**MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TREES OVER 6" DBH REMOVED AT THIS LOCATION**

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

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

The Curry Amphitheater is located within Curry Village.

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



**Figure H-18:** Curry Amphitheater. NPS 2012

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**Figure H-19:** Curry Village Parking. NPS 2012

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

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

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

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

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



**Figure H-20:** Stoneman Bridge. NPS 2012

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

**RES-2-123**

**# 6: Stoneman Meadow Boardwalk (13.5-High)**

**Location: Happy Isle Loop Road**

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

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



Figure H-21: Stoneman Meadow. NPS 2012

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 6. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 13.5 out of 18.

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

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	19	16	46	13	94
Cedar	36	12	15	3	66
				<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>

**RES-2-082**

**# 7: Clark’s Bridge (8-Medium)**

**Location: Happy Isle Loop Road**

**View: Yosemite Falls**

Clark’s Bridge is west of the Concessioner Stables on Happy Isles Loop Road. It is a distant vista of Yosemite Falls down the Merced River. Large trees in the middle ground up to 600 meters away are recommended for removal. Clarks Bridge was constructed in 1928, so trees established before 1928 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 7. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8 out of 18.



Figure H-22: Clark’s Bridge. NPS 2012

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

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	<50” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	6	14	17	2	39
Cedar	11	5	1	4	-	21
					<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

**RES-2-094**

**# 14: Happy Isles Bridge (8.5-Medium)**

**Location: Happy Isles Loop Road**

**View: North Dome, Merced River**

The Happy Isles Bridge is at the southeast point of Happy Isles Loop Road. Happy Isles Bridge was constructed in 1929, so trees established before 1929 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 14. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8.5 out of 18.



Figure H-23: Happy Isles Bridge. NPS 2012

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

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	-	-	1	1
Cedar	8	2	-	-	10
Fir	11	2	1	3	17
				<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>

**RES-2-100**

**# 30: Illilouette View (8.25-Medium)**

**Location: Mist Trail**

**View: Illilouette Falls**

Illilouette View is located on the Mist Trail between the trailhead at Happy Isles and the Vernal Falls Bridge. The trail on the south side of the river was built in 1885 by George Anderson, and reworked by the Park Service in 1928.

The vista is from a viewing area to Illilouette Falls. The view is almost completely blocked. The trees recommended for removal are on the opposite bank of the river. No trees should be removed that overhang the river, or established before 1928. No actions in wilderness areas will occur.



Figure H-24: Illilouette View. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 30. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8.25 out of 18.

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

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Cedar	-	-	1	-	1	2
Fir	4	6	9	4	-	23
<b>Total</b>						<b>25</b>

**RES-2-130**

**# 29: Vernal Fall Foot Bridge (7.25-Medium)**

**Location: Mist Trail**

**View: Vernal Falls**

The Vernal Fall Foot Bridge is located on the mist trail approximately 0.75 miles from the Mist Trail trailhead. There has been a bridge near the base of the fall since one was constructed by the state of California in 1885. At present, there are conifers encroaching from the north, but these are within the Wilderness boundary, which is about 25 meters upstream from the bridge. No trees larger than 6" dbh are recommended for removal. This site should be monitored and maintained. There are small maple trees, outside of Wilderness, near the bridge that could be trimmed in the future to preserve a view to the fall.



Figure H-25: Vernal Fall Foot Bridge. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 29. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 7.25 out of 18.

**RES-2-069**

**# 159: Ahwahnee Lounge (11.25-High)**

**Location:** *Ahwahnee Hotel, Royal Arches, North Dome, Washington’s Column*

**View:** *Half Dome*

The Ahwahnee Dining Lounge is located within the historic Ahwahnee Hotel, a National Historic Landmark. The Ahwahnee Hotel was constructed in 1927 and the Lounge was sited to be a viewing lounge to the scenic wonders of Yosemite. Many areas of the hotel were aligned to take full and dramatic effect of the scenery. One of the dramatic views that have been obscured by conifers is to Half Dome from the Lounge. Trees in the middle ground up to 250 meters from the building are recommended for removal. Trees established before 1927 should not be removed for vista management.



Figure H-26: Ahwahnee Lounge. NPS 2012

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 159. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 11.25 out of 18.

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

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	<50” dbh	<60” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	26	6	27	39	5	2	94
Cedar	45	66	10	-	1	-	122
						<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>

**RES-2-073**

**# 228: Ahwahnee Winter Club Room (9.5-Medium)**

**Location:** *Ahwahnee Hotel*

**View:** *Royal Arches, North Dome, Washington’s Column, Half Dome*

This vista is next to the Great Lounge, and falls within the same viewing corridor. This site should be monitored, and action should not be taken to block this view. No additional action should be taken at this location outside of managing the Ahwahnee Lounge vista.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 228. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 9.5 out of 18.



Figure H-27: Ahwahnee Winter Club Room. NPS 2012

**RES-2-068**

**# 161: Ahwahnee Dining Room (10.25-High)**

**Location: Ahwahnee Hotel**

**View: Yosemite Falls**

The Ahwahnee Dining Room is within the historic Ahwahnee Hotel, a National Landmark. The large window at the end of the grand hall looks west to Yosemite Falls. It was intended to frame the dramatic view for the guests while dining.

The Ahwahnee Hotel was constructed in 1927, so trees established before this time should not be removed. This is the only vista which recommends removing California Black Oak. These trees are obscuring a view in which there is little opportunity for a viewer to move around. Trimming rather than removing would improve the current vista, but would likely need to be trimmed on an annual basis. Trees in the middle ground up to 500 meters from the window are recommended for removal.



**Figure H-28:** Ahwahnee Dining Room. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 161. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 10.25 out of 18.

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

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	56	26	48	23	3	156
Cedar	7	15	15	7	1	45
Black Oak	1	-	1	-	-	2
Live Oak	4	-	-	-	-	4
					<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>

**RES-2-072**

**# 160: Ahwahnee Solarium (8.75-Medium)**

**Location: Ahwahnee Hotel**

**View: Glacier Point**

The Ahwahnee Solarium is located at the south end of the Ahwahnee Hotel. The Ahwahnee Hotel was constructed in 1927, so no tree established before 1927 should be removed. Trees in the middle ground up to 300 meters from the building are recommended for removal.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 160. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8.75 out of 18.



Figure H-29: Ahwahnee Solarium. NPS 2009

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

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	<60" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	18	13	10	27	10	-	78
Cedar	14	29	5	4	1	1	54
<b>Total</b>							<b>132</b>

**RES-2-157**

**# 16: Ahwahnee Hotel, front lawn (10.25-High)**

**Location: Ahwahnee Hotel**

**View: Yosemite Falls, Glacier Point**

The Ahwahnee Hotel Front Lawn is located at the southern end of the hotel. The vista is from the interpretive sign, looking toward Yosemite Falls.

The Ahwahnee Hotel was constructed in 1927, so no tree established before this time should be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 16. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 10.25 out of 18.



Figure H-30: Ahwahnee Hotel Front Lawn. NPS 2009

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

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	8	1	1	3	1	14
Cedar	-	1	-	1	-	2
Alder	-	trim	-	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>						<b>17</b>

**RES-2-071**

**# 227: Ahwahnee Meadow, Peeling Domes Sign (11.5-High)**

**Location: Northside Drive**

**View: North Dome, Royal Arches, Washington's Column, Half Dome**

The Ahwahnee Meadow is located on Northside Drive 0.5 miles from the intersection of Southside Drive. Northside Drive in its current configuration was constructed in 1928, so no trees established before this time should be removed. Removing this segment of Northside Drive is considered under the Merced River Plan. If the segment is removed, and no planned walkway replaces it in this area, the vista should not be monitored or maintained.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 227. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 11.5 out of 18.



**Figure H-31:** Ahwahnee Meadow. NPS 2012

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

Tree Species	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	4	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

**RES-2-081**

**# 11: Church Bowl Picnic Area (12-High)**

**Location: Ahwahnee Drive**

**View: Half Dome**

The Church Bowl Picnic Area is located on Ahwahnee Drive 0.37 miles west of the Ahwahnee Hotel. A coach road along the north side of the valley was constructed in 1872, although the alignment of the current road is known with certainty to date from 1927. Trees established before this time should not be removed.

The rockfall hazard zone has recently been updated to include an area further away from the cliff face. As stated in the SVMP, large trees help buffer the impact, and potential damage, of rockfall by absorbing some of the force and rock debris. Most of the trees currently obscuring the view are outside of the rock fall zone, on the south side of the road and not effective in protecting any structure. No trees on the north side of the road within the rockfall hazard zone will be removed.



**Figure H-32:** Church Bowl Picnic Area. NPS 2012

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 11. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 12 out of 18.

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

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	<60" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	80	6	12	6	6	4	114
Cedar	95	35	13	17	10	1	171
<b>Total</b>							<b>285</b>

**RES-2-099**  
**# 158: Hutchings View B (12-High)**  
**View: Yosemite Falls**  
**Location: Northside Drive**

Hutchings View B is near the Yosemite Falls Shuttle Stop at the Hutchings interpretive sign. Trees were cleared from this vista in 2004 to open a viewing corridor for the upper and lower falls, along an axis to where the Old Hutchings View is located. Signs interpreting Hutchings contributions were created and placed near Northside Drive. The intention of this vista is to recall the vista as it appeared to Hutchings in 1859, but a conservative year adopted at the Old Hutchings View is 1928, when the layout of the adjacent roads was finalized. Yosemite Creek is adjacent to the vista point so riparian species should not be removed.



Figure H-33: Hutchings View B. NPS 2012

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 158. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 12 out of 18.

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

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	6	11	1	1	19
Cedar	30	5	6	2	1	44
Black Oak			Trim 4			
<b>Total</b>						<b>63</b>

**RES-2-141**

**# 18: Yosemite Falls View (8.75-Medium)**

**Location: Northside Drive**

**View: Yosemite Falls**

Yosemite Falls View is northeast of The Yosemite Lodge. Trees were cleared as part of the Yosemite Falls approach project in 2005. The intention in managing this vista is to broaden the view to minimize future maintenance needs of trimming, and lessening the alley-like appearance of the trees on the approach to the falls. A conservative year to manage the vista from is 1928, when the circulation of the valley was generally set.



**Figure H-34:** Yosemite Falls View. NPS 2009

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

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

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	1	8	11	2	22
Cedar	55	4	1	4	-	64
Fir	-	2	3	2	-	7
<b>Total</b>						<b>93</b>

**RES-2-083**

**# 2: Cook's Meadow, South Boardwalk (8-Medium)**

**Location: Sentinel Drive**

**View: Yosemite Falls**

The Cook's Meadow Boardwalk is located in the southwest corner of Cooks Meadow. This vista should be monitored and maintained, but no management actions removing trees larger than 6" dbh are recommended.



**Figure H-35:** Cooks Meadow. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 2. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8 out of 18.

**RES-2-125**

**# 47: Superintendents Bridge, flood sign (10.75-High)**

**View: North Dome, Royal Arches, Half Dome, Merced River**

The Superintendents Bridge is a footbridge south of the Old Superintendents House. The view to Half Dome is blocked by conifers. No riparian species should be removed in management of this vista.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 47. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 10.75 out of 18.



Figure H-36: Superintendents Bridge. NPS 2009

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

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<40" dbh	<50" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	-	3	13	1	17
Cedar	60	20	6	1	87
				<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>

**RES-2-142**

**# 19: Yosemite Lodge Portico (9.5-Medium)**

**Location: Northside Drive**

**View: Yosemite Falls**

The Yosemite Lodge Portico is in front of the Registration Building at Yosemite Lodge. The Registration building was completed in 1959. Trees that were established prior to 1959 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 19. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 9.5 out of 18.



Figure H-37: Yosemite Lodge Portico. NPS 2009

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

Tree Species	<40" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	5	5
Cedar	6	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

**RES-2-102**

**# 31: Leidig Meadow, west  
(11.75-High)**

**Location: Valley Loop Trail**

**View: North Dome, Washington’s Column, Cathedral Arches, Half Dome, Sentinel Rock**

The vista is on a trail that about 50 meters south of the Valley Loop trail at the west end of Leidig Meadow, about 1 mile west of the Yosemite Lodge. It is a remarkable point in which a visitor can see many of the Yosemite Valley’s incredible geologic formations from one location, across a large meadow. The intention is to remove conifers encroaching in the meadow. It is difficult to assign a date to this location. Leidig Meadow has a long history of use including serving as the location for a US Army camp when the headquarters were moved to the Valley in 1906. The meadow was fenced for grazing shortly after, and at one point was the location of a horse race track. A conservative year from which the vista can be managed is 1928, when the circulation pattern in the valley was generally set.



**Figure H-38:** Leidig Meadow, west end. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 31. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 11.75 out of 18.

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

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	4	5	4	6	19
				<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>

**RES-2-139**

**# 42: Wosky Pond (12.25-High)**

**Location: Northside Drive**

**View: Wosky Pond, Cathedral Rock, Cathedral Spires, Slaughterhouse Meadow**

Wosky Pond is about 2 miles west of the Yosemite Lodge on Northside Drive. The view of Cathedral Rock from Northside Drive is listed as a contributing vista in the Yosemite Valley Historical District. This is one of the few areas along Northside Drive that has a vista which is generally unobstructed. The intent of managing this vista is to remove the conifers which are encroaching on the meadow. There are trees to the south of the Meadow could obscure the Spires in the future. The circulation in the Valley was generally set in 1928 and therefore no trees established before this time should be removed.



**Figure H-39:** Wosky Pond. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 42. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 12.25 out of 18.

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

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	22	19	29	11	81
				<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>

**RES-2-087**

**# 41: Devil's Elbow (9-Medium)**

**Location: Southside Drive**

**View: El Capitan**

Devil's Elbow is located 2.25 miles west of the Yosemite Lodge on Northside Drive. El Capitan looms over this area. It is unlikely trees will block the view from the trail just south of Northside Drive. No trees over 6" dbh should be removed at this time. This site should be monitored and maintained.



**Figure H-40:** Devil's Elbow. NPS 2009

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 41. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 9 out of 18.

**RES-2-088**

**# 33: El Capitan Meadow (14.5-High)**

**Location: Southside Drive**

**View: El Capitan**

The El Capitan Meadow vista is in the northeastern portion of El Capitan Meadow. The vista includes a large portion of the Yosemite Valley with iconic natural landmarks such as El Capitan, The Three Brothers, Cathedral Rocks, and the Cathedral Spires. The viewpoint is part of the Yosemite Road Guide (marker V8). Views from Northside Drive to El Capitan are also listed as a contributing vista to the Yosemite Valley Historical District. The Meadow is a popular location for visitors to watch climbers ascending the Yosemite Valley walls. The Merced River Plan proposes constructing a boardwalk into the meadow. If a boardwalk is built, the vista should be managed from that location. No trees should be removed from within the rockfall hazard zone.



**Figure H-41:** El Capitan Meadow, east end. NPS 2009

Northside Drive in its current configuration was established by 1928; therefore trees established prior to this date should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 33. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 14.5 out of 18.

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

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	38	29	50	35	152
Cedar	38	38	18	-	94
Fir	-	-	1	-	1
				<b>Total</b>	<b>247</b>

**RES-2-076**

**# 34: Hanging Valley, Bridalveil Fall (14-High)**

**Location: Northside Drive**

**View: Bridalveil Falls, Merced River**

The Hanging Valley Viewpoint is on Northside Drive, approximately one mile west of El Capitan Crossover. The viewpoint gives visitors views across the Merced River to well-known Yosemite landmarks including Bridalveil Falls and the Leaning Tower. The viewpoint is part of the Yosemite Road Guide (marker V10) and is a contributing vista to the Yosemite Valley Historic District. The vista looks over a stand of California Black Oaks. The intention of managing this vista is to remove conifers encroaching into the oaks. Several trees will also be removed from the upper bank on the north side of the Merced River.



**Figure H-42:** Hanging Valley, Bridalveil Fall. NPS 2009

The current configuration of Northside Drive is in place by 1928, therefore trees established before this time should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 34. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 14 out of 18.

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

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	TOTAL
Cedar	4	4	1	9
Ponderosa	4	5	5	14
<b>Total</b>				<b>23</b>

**RES-2-128**

**# 146: Valley View (16-High)**

**Location: Northside Drive**

**View: Yosemite Valley**

Valley View is at the west end of Northside Drive. This is the vista on the 2010 quarter from the US Mint’s “America the Beautiful” series. The viewpoint is part of the Yosemite Road Guide (marker V11) which describes it as being a view of the “gates” of Yosemite with El Capitan on the left and Cathedral Rocks on the right. The landscape of the surrounding Yosemite Valley is reflected in the calm water of the Merced River. The primary objective in managing the vista is to open the mostly obscured view of Bridalveil Fall, and to reduce the number of conifers encroaching on the meadow.



**Figure H-43:** Valley View. NPS 2009

There are a large number of dead trees from a controlled burn in 2007. The area from which trees will be removed is approximately 4 acres. There are 117 snags within this area, and of these, those less than 12” dbh will be removed and larger snags of greater habitat value will remain.

Northside Drive in its current configuration was in place by 1928. Therefore trees established before this time should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 146. This site rated a high priority with an average VRA score of 16 out of 18.

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

Tree Species	<12” dbh	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	<40” dbh	<50” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	12	66	36	47	14	175
Cedar	102	98	73	48	6	327
Fir	-	5	9	3	-	17
					<b>Total</b>	<b>519</b>

**SNAGS TO REMOVE**

Tree Species	<12” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	3	3
Cedar	102	102
	<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>

**SNAGS TO REMAIN**

Tree Species	<20” dbh	<30” dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	3	2	5
Cedar	7	-	7
	<b>Total</b>		<b>12</b>

### Segment 3: Merced Gorge

**RES-3-002**

**# 35: Cascade Falls Viewpoint (8-Medium)**

**Location: El Portal Road**

**View: Cascade Falls**

Cascade Falls is located three miles east of the Arch Rock entrance station. The falls can be viewed from a formal viewing point located adjacent to the Cascade Falls parking area. The current view of the falls is narrow and should be opened to allow better visibility. Mature trees and shrubs in front of the viewing area and falls could obscure the view in the near future. This site contains mature California Black Oak, which is a species that will not be removed in a medium value vista. The oaks are growing between the viewing area and the waterfall, but they are unlikely to become much taller, and as a result will likely obscure only the bottom of the falls.



**Figure H-44:** Cascade Falls. NPS 2009

The El Portal Road was constructed in 1908, but turnouts were not added until 1932. Trees established before 1932 should not be removed.

The site was inventoried as part of the Scenic Vista Management Plan as site number 35. This site rated a medium priority with an average VRA score of 8 out of 18.

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

Tree Species	<12" dbh	<20" dbh	<30" dbh	<40" dbh	TOTAL
Ponderosa	1	1	1	-	3
Cedar	6	-	-	1	7
Live Oak	-	1			1
Red Fir	3	-	-	-	3
Ceanothus (shrub)	Trim 1				
<b>Total</b>					<b>14</b>

Table H-1: Sites Inventoried, but no Management or Maintenance Actions Recommended

Code	SVMP Inventory	VRA score	Priority	Name	Notes
--	1	12.25	HIGH	Superintendent's House (Residence 1)	Removed or relocated under final preferred alternative
RES-2-070	10	10.5	HIGH	Ahwahnee Meadow, Northside Drive	do not manage - similar to 227
--	17	12	HIGH	Hutchings View A	do not manage – similar to 158
--	36	10.25	HIGH	Valley View, old Big Oak Flat	do not manage – near wilderness
RES-2-079	40	10.25	High	Cathedral Beach	do not manage – similar to 226
RES-2-085	224	9.75	MEDIUM	Curry Village Ice Skating Rink	Relocated to historic location outside the river corridor in final preferred alternative and replaced with parking area.
RES-2-096	26	9.75	MEDIUM	Housekeeping Beach	Do not manage - similar to 92; 34 Housekeeping Camp units removed within ordinary highwater mark in final preferred alternative.
RES-2-077	43	9.5	MEDIUM	Bridalveil Meadow	Do not manage – duplicate
RES-2-108	171	8.75	MEDIUM	Old Wawona Road (point 1)	do not manage – near wilderness
RES-2-090	21	8.5	MEDIUM	El Capitan postage stamp beach	do not manage - similar to 3
RES-2-089	91	0	LOW	El Cap Meadow, east end	do not manage – similar to 33
RES-2-103	234	0	LOW	Leidig Meadow, west end	do not manage – similar to 31
RES-2-105	178	7	LOW	Nevada Fall Bridge	do not manage – low priority score
RES-2-129	180	7	LOW	Vernal Fall	do not manage – low priority score
--	8	7	LOW	Lamon Orchard	do not manage – low priority score
RES-2-124	90	7	LOW	Sugar Pine Bridge	do not manage – low priority score
RES-2-067	89	6.75	LOW	Ahwahnee Bridge	do not manage – low priority score
RES-2-074	4	6.5	LOW	Black Spring	do not manage – low priority score
RES-2-105	179	6.5	LOW	Nevada Fall	do not manage – low priority score
RES-2-101	181	6.25	LOW	Lady Franklin Rock	do not manage – low priority score
--	13	5.5	LOW	Happy Isles, interpretive sign	do not manage – low priority score

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# APPENDIX I

## DRAFT

### PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>I-1</b>
<b>Purpose of this Agreement</b> .....	<b>I-2</b>
<b>Applicability</b> .....	<b>I-2</b>
I.    Responsibilities, Qualifications, and Training .....	I-2
II.   Consultation .....	I-3
III.  Streamlined Review Process.....	I-3
IV.  Standard Review Process .....	I-3
V.    National Historic Landmarks .....	I-5
VI.  Inadvertent Discoveries.....	I-5
VII.  Emergency Actions.....	I-6
VIII. Review and Monitoring of PA Implementation .....	I-6
IX.  Subsequent Agreements .....	I-6
X.   Dispute Resolution .....	I-6
XI.  Termination .....	I-7
XII.  Severability.....	I-7
XIII. Anti-Deficiency Act Statement.....	I-7
XIV.  Additional Provisions Unique to this PA .....	I-7
<b>Execution</b> .....	<b>I-8</b>
<b>Exhibits</b> .....	<b>I-8</b>
<b>Signatories</b> .....	<b>I-9</b>
<b>Concurring Parties</b> .....	<b>I-10</b>
<b>Exhibit 1 – Existing Programmatic And Cooperative Agreements Among The National Park Service And Consulting Parties</b> .....	<b>I-12</b>
<b>Exhibit 2 – Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior) the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act</b> .....	<b>I-13</b>
<b>Exhibit 3 – Map of Area of Potential Effect</b> .....	<b>I-43</b>
<b>Exhibit 4 – Category 1: No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effects</b> .....	<b>I-45</b>
<b>Exhibit 5 – Category 2: Adverse Effects</b> .....	<b>I-55</b>

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**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AT YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, THE CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION REGARDING COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT FOR THE MERCED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN (MERCED RIVER PLAN)**

**WHEREAS**, 81 miles of the Merced River and South Fork Merced River in Yosemite National Park were designated a National Wild and Scenic River in 1987 under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Public Law 100-149) for possessing “outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values” (16 USA 1271); and

**WHEREAS**, the Wild and Scenic River Act (1968 as amended) requires the development of a Comprehensive Management Plan for Wild and Scenic Rivers, the National Park Service (NPS) has prepared a *Merced Wild and Scenic River Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* (Final Merced River Plan/EIS) pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (1969 as amended); and

**WHEREAS**, during the next approximately 20 years, NPS plans to carry out the program of management and improvement projects in the Final Merced River Plan/EIS pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287) and the Organic Act (1916) (39 Stat. F35), thereby making the Final Merced River Plan/EIS subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 16 U.S.C. 470f, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR § 800; and

**WHEREAS**, the NPS, in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, has consulted with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties regarding this undertaking; and

**WHEREAS**, this PA shall not invalidate previous existing agreements (Exhibit 1); and

**WHEREAS**, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has chosen to participate in the consultation pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.6(a)(1)(iii); and

**WHEREAS**, the NPS has consulted with the following traditionally-associated, federally-recognized American Indian tribes that attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties affected by the undertaking: the North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California, the Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians, the Bishop Paiute Tribe, the Bridgeport Indian Colony, and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians, and has invited them to sign this Programmatic Agreement (PA) as concurring parties; and

**WHEREAS**, the NPS has consulted with the following traditionally-associated American Indian groups that attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties affected by the undertaking: the American Indian Council of Mariposa County, Inc. (also known as the Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation), and the Mono Lake Kudzadika<sup>a</sup>, and has invited them to sign this PA as concurring parties; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.2 (c)(5), the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Historic Bridge Foundation have requested consulting party status, have participated in the consultations,

and the NPS has invited them to sign this (PA) as concurring parties; and

**WHEREAS**, between 2007 (the start of the planning process) and 2013, Yosemite National Park conducted scoping efforts for the Merced River Plan undertaking and has notified the public through *Federal Register* Notices and an extensive public outreach efforts per 36 CFR § 800.8(c).1.iv; and

**WHEREAS**, NPS has determined in consultation with consulting parties, that the program of actions for the undertaking will have a range of effects on historic properties, including adverse effects.

**WHEREAS**, NPS has determined in consultation with traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups that certain known actions within the program of undertakings will affect historic properties of religious and cultural significance to tribes and groups, and the NPS will consider tribal views and concerns consistent with NPS management policies, through Government-to-Government consultation and careful review of tribal concerns when making decisions; and

**NOW, THEREFORE**, Yosemite National Park, the SHPO, and the ACHP agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations.

## **PURPOSE OF THIS AGREEMENT**

This programmatic agreement (PA) supplements 36 CFR Part 800 and the 2008 *Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act* herein referred to as 2008 Nationwide PA and attached as (Exhibit 2). This PA recognizes the extensive consultation to date among the NPS, SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties in accordance with 36 CFR, Part 800.1 – 5. The extent of adverse effects will require future identification, evaluation and assessment of effects to be determined for numerous actions of the Final Merced River Plan /EIS and consultation will continue prior to implementation of those actions. However, there are numerous actions that the consulting parties have reached agreement that result in No Historic Properties Affected, No Adverse Effect, or Adverse Effect.

## **APPLICABILITY**

This PA only applies to actions proposed in the Final Merced River Plan /EIS and is not intended to establish a process for all consultation, review, and compliance activities within the Merced River corridor.

The terms in 36 CFR § 800.16 “Definitions” are applicable throughout this PA; and

### **I. Responsibilities, Qualifications, and Training**

In addition to 36 CFR Part 800.2 and Stipulation I.A of the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2), the following responsibilities of the National Park Service apply to this programmatic agreement:

#### **A. Park American Indian Liaison**

The Yosemite National Park (YOSE) American Indian Liaison will serve as the Superintendent’s designated representative in government-to-government consultations with tribal groups. The YOSE American Indian

Liaison will provide day-to-day staff support for Section 106 consultation with traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups and serve as a liaison communicating tribal concerns, suggestions, and recommendations to park subject matter specialists, other NPS offices, and others involved in the implementation of the undertaking.

## **II. Consultation**

In addition to 36 CFR Part 800.1 – 6 and **Stipulation II.A** of the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2), the following consultation provisions apply to this programmatic agreement:

### **A. Participation of traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups**

The federal government has a unique legal relationship with American Indian tribes set forth in the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, and court decisions. This relationship is further informed and guided by Executive Orders and NPS agency management policies, which underscore the important relationship that traditionally-associated American Indians have with park lands and resources. The NPS is aware that historic properties of religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribes and groups are located on ancestral lands now encompassed by Yosemite National Park. Consultations with Indian tribes will be conducted in a sensitive manner, respectful of tribal sovereignty, and recognizing the Government-to-Government relationship between the NPS and tribes. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

Exhibit 1 presents a list of existing agreements Yosemite National Park has with traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups.

## **III. Streamlined Review Process**

There are no additional provisions proposed beyond the Streamlined Review process set forth in the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2).

## **IV. Standard Review Process**

In addition to 36 CFR Part 800.3 – 6 and **Stipulation IV** of the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2), the following criteria provisions apply to this programmatic agreement regarding the use of the standard review process:

### **A. Defining the Merced River Plan undertaking and Identifying Consulting Parties**

The Merced River Plan undertaking is presented as Alternative 5: Enhanced Visitor Experience and Essential River Bank Restoration (agency-preferred) in the Final Merced River Plan /EIS which addresses protection and enhancement of river values, visitor use and user capacity management, and land use and development within the river corridor. A substantial portion of these actions are directly related to river value protection and enhancement. Many actions in Merced River Plan undertaking affirm the retention of existing infrastructure (buildings, structures, and sites), visitor and commercial services, and administrative

functions that were not evaluated in the Section 106 Report. However, a complete list of actions for Alternative 5 can be found in Appendix K of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS.

Planning for the Merced River Plan undertaking has been carried out in consultation with state, federal, and local agencies; and traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups. Consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.3(b) and 36 CFR Part 800.8, the review process for Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act was initially coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) public participation process on the Draft Merced River Plan/EIS. However, the consulting parties have continued to engage in rigorous Section 106 compliance efforts independent of the NEPA process as described in Appendix J: National Historic Preservation Act Assessment of Effects for the Final Merced River Plan /EIS.

### **B. The Area of Potential Effect (APE)**

The NPS has determined that the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the undertaking, in consultation with the consulting parties, as defined in 36 CFR § 800.16(d), as 1.5 miles on each side of the Merced River's ordinary high water mark and includes the entirety of the known archeological and historic districts (Exhibit 3).

Should revision of the APE become necessary to address actions in the Merced River Plan undertaking, NPS shall notify the consulting parties and seek comments on proposed revision(s).

### **C. Assessment of Effects on Historic Properties**

The NPS has determined in consultation with SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties that two categories of actions regarding assessment of effects will be guided by this PA for Section 106 compliance during implementation of the Merced River Plan undertaking:

- Category 1 actions represent “No Historic Properties Affected” or “No Adverse Effects” and no further consultation is required; and
- Category 2 actions represent “Adverse Effects” to known historic properties, which the NPS, in consultation with the SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties as appropriate, shall work to minimize and/or mitigate adverse effects in project-specific agreements as necessary.

For Category 3 Actions in the Final Section 106 Report, future identification, evaluation and or assessment of effects determinations will be guided by 36 CFR Part 800 and the 2008 Nationwide PA.

### **D. Category 1 – No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect**

To evaluate the Merced River Plan undertaking, the NPS used the information on known historic properties to make determinations of effect where possible. As such, numerous actions have adequate information so that the extent of effects is clear and the historic properties affected are known.

Exhibit 4 presents a table of actions in the Merced River Plan undertaking that have been determined, based on known historic properties and clear action descriptions – in consultation with SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties – to result in either “No Historic Properties Affected” or “No Adverse Effect” and shall be implemented without further review or consultation with SHPO and ACHP. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to

collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

#### **E. Category 2 – Adverse Effect**

Exhibit 5 presents a table of actions within the program of the Merced River Plan undertaking that have been determined, based on known historic properties and clear action descriptions – in consultation with SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties – to result in an adverse effect that cannot be avoided.

Therefore, the NPS, in consultation with the SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties (including the public) as appropriate shall seek ways to resolve adverse effects through project specific agreements such as a Memorandum of Agreement or Programmatic Agreement which will specify all measures taken to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects for the action.

#### **F. Annual Report and Meeting**

The NPS will include information regarding the Merced River Plan undertaking to the SHPO, ACHP, and traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups annually in the form of a hard-copy and electronic report. The annual report will provide an update on identification, evaluation, assessment of effects determinations, and implementation actions as required by the specific actions outlined in Exhibits 4 and 5. As necessary, an annual meeting will be scheduled with the consulting parties to discuss this information and other issues of interest.

### **V. National Historic Landmarks**

There are no additional provisions proposed for National Historic Landmarks set forth in 36 CFR Part 800.10 and the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2).

### **VI. Inadvertent Discoveries**

The provisions set forth in 36 CFR Part 800.13 and 36 CFR 10 (Native American Graves and Repatriation Act) shall be followed, and those stipulated in the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2) would be replaced for this programmatic agreement with the following:

#### **A. Inadvertent Discoveries**

If it appears that an action of the undertaking will affect a previously unidentified property that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register or affect a known historic property in an unanticipated manner, NPS will halt project activities in the vicinity of the discovery, and take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the property. Within two (2) working days of the discovery, NPS shall notify SHPO via telephone and electronic mail of the discovery, and shall provide SHPO with a proposed schedule for assessing eligibility and development of treatment recommendations via electronic mail.

SHPO shall respond to NPS within two (2) working days of the notification via electronic mail. NPS shall

take into account SHPO's recommendations regarding National Register eligibility and proposed actions, and then shall carry out appropriate actions. NPS shall provide SHPO a report of the actions when they are completed. If SHPO fails to respond within this time, NPS shall proceed to the next step in the design process.

If an action of the undertaking could affect a previously unidentified property that may be of cultural or religious significance to traditionally-associated American Indian Tribes and Groups, or a known property in an unanticipated manner, NPS will halt project activities in the vicinity of the discovery, and take all reasonable measures to avoid or minimize harm to the property. Within two (2) working days of the discovery, NPS shall notify traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups via electronic mail with a proposed schedule for assessing eligibility and development of treatment recommendations.

## **B. American Indian Human Remains**

NPS shall ensure that any American Indian burials or American Indian human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony discovered during implementation of an undertaking, archeological fieldwork, or other actions, are treated with appropriate respect and according to federal law, including, but not limited to, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Public Law 101-601 (NAGPRA) and its implementing regulations (36 CFR § 10, Native American Graves and Repatriation Act Regulations). Actions described herein do not constitute compliance with provisions of NAGPRA.

If objections are raised by any Indian Tribe regarding treatment of human remains or cultural items as defined under NAGPRA, the objection shall be resolved in accordance with NAGPRA. NPS shall notify the SHPO and the ACHP of any such dispute if so requested by involved tribes.

## **VII. Emergency Actions**

There are no additional provisions proposed for Emergency Actions as set forth 36 CFR Part 800.12 or the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2).

## **VIII. Review and Monitoring of PA Implementation**

There are no additional provisions proposed for Review and Monitoring of PA Implementation as set forth in the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2).

## **IX. Subsequent Agreements**

There are no additional provisions proposed for Subsequent Agreements as set forth in the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2).

## **X. Dispute Resolution**

There are no additional provisions proposed for Dispute Resolution as set forth in the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2) or 36 CFR 800.6.

## **XI. Termination**

In addition to **Stipulation XI** of the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2), the following provisions for monitoring and termination apply to this programmatic agreement:

Any Signatory may terminate this PA by providing thirty (30) days' notice to the other parties, provided that the parties will consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. In the event the PA is terminated, the NPS will comply with 36 CFR § 800 with regard to individual undertakings otherwise covered by this PA.

## **XII. Severability**

There are no additional provisions proposed for Severability as set forth in the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2).

## **XIII. Anti-Deficiency Act Statement**

There are no additional provisions proposed for Anti-Deficiency Act Statement set forth in the 2008 Nationwide PA (Exhibit 2).

## **XIV. Additional Provisions Unique to this PA**

The following additional provisions apply to this PA.

### **A. Duration of this PA**

The duration of this PA is twenty (20) years from the date of its execution or until this plan is complete, whichever is shorter. Five (5) years after the date of executing this PA, and every five (5) years thereafter for the duration of the term of the PA, NPS shall consult with SHPO, ACHP, and traditionally-associated American Indian tribes, and groups who are consulting parties to review the sufficiency of the PA and consider potential amendments of its terms, as appropriate.

If implementation of the undertaking is not completed by the expiration date of the PA, NPS shall consult with the Signatories of this PA (California SHPO and ACHP), to determine if the PA should be allowed to expire or should be extended through amendment. Unless NPS, SHPO, and ACHP agree on an extension, the PA shall automatically terminate 20 years from the date of execution and have no further force or effect.

### **B. Amendments**

Any Signatory may request that this PA be amended, whereupon the Signatories will consult in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.14(b). Where the Signatories cannot agree on executing an amendment, the matter shall be addressed pursuant to Stipulation XI, Dispute Resolution. Any amendment agreed upon will be executed in the same manner as the original agreement.

### **C. Professional Standards**

The Signatories to this PA acknowledge that historic properties covered by this PA are subject to the

withholding provisions of section 304 of the NHPA relating to the disclosure of historic property information that could result in a significant invasion of privacy, risk, or harm to the historic property, or impede the use of a traditional religious site by practitioners, and, having so acknowledged, shall ensure that all actions and documentation prescribed by this PA are consistent with said sections.

#### **D. Best Management Practices**

The NPS will seek to avoid or minimize effects to historic properties. These measures will include standard professional practices guided by agency policies and informed by park-specific research and documentation efforts. For historic properties with religious and cultural significance for traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, these measures will include a process for integrating traditional cultural perspectives into all relevant historic property identification and evaluation activities.

### **EXECUTION**

Execution of this PA and implementation of its terms evidences that NPS has afforded the ACHP and SHPO a reasonable opportunity to comment on the undertaking and its effects on historic properties, that NPS has taken into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties, and has satisfied its responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA and applicable implementing regulations for the undertaking.

### **EXHIBITS**

**Exhibit 1:** Existing Programmatic and Cooperative Agreements among the National Park Service and Consulting Parties

**Exhibit 2:** Map of Area of Potential Effect

**Exhibit 3:** Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior) the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act

**Exhibit 4:** Category 1 – No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effects

**Exhibit 5:** Category 2 – Adverse Effects

**SIGNATORIES:**

National Park Service, Yosemite National Park

\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Don L. Neubacher, Superintendent

California State Historic Preservation Officer

\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Carol Rowland-Nawi, SHPO

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

John M. Fowler, Director

## CONCURRING PARTIES

American Indian Council of Mariposa County, Inc.

(aka Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation)

\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name Title

Bishop Paiute Tribe

\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name Title

Bridgeport Paiute Indian Colony

\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name Title

Mono Lake Kutzadika<sup>a</sup>

\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name Title

North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California

\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name Title

Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians

\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name Title

Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians

\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Name Title

[insert name and title]

**Concurring Parties Continued:**

National Trust for Historic Preservation

\_\_\_\_\_

[insert name and title]

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Bridge Foundation

\_\_\_\_\_

[insert name and title]

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## **EXHIBIT 1 – EXISTING PROGRAMMATIC AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS AMONG THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND CONSULTING PARTIES**

**This PA shall not be construed to supersede or contravene the provisions of the following:**

1. Programmatic Agreement Between the National Park Service, Yosemite National Park and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Ahwahnee Hotel National Historic Landmark Comprehensive Rehabilitation Program (2011)
2. Memorandum of Agreement Between the National Park Service and the California State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Curry Village Rock Fall Hazard Zone Mitigation (2011)
3. Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service (Department of the Interior), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (2008)
4. Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service at Yosemite, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Planning, Design, Construction, Operations, and Maintenance, Yosemite National Park (1999)
5. Cooperative Agreements between the National Park Service (Department of the Interior), Yosemite National Park and traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups:

**Cooperative agreements for conducting traditional cultural activities, such as traditional cultural or religious activities, events, celebrations, and walks, including but not limited to the following currently in effect:**

1. Cooperative Agreement Between the National Park Service, Yosemite National Park and the American Indian Council of Mariposa County (also known as the Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation) for Conducting Traditional Cultural Activities (2013)

Cooperative agreements to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities, including but not limited to the following currently in effect:

1. Cooperative Agreement Between the National Park Service, Yosemite National Park and the American Indian Council of Mariposa County (also known as the Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation) (2004)
2. Cooperative Agreement Between the National Park Service, Yosemite National Park and the North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians (2010)
3. Cooperative Agreement Between the National Park Service, Yosemite National Park and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians (2006)

**EXHIBIT 2 – PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR) THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT**

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG THE  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
(U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR),  
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,  
AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICERS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106  
OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT**

<b>I.</b>	<b>RESPONSIBILITIES, QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>CONSULTATION</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>III.</b>	<b>STREAMLINED REVIEW PROCESS</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>IV.</b>	<b>STANDARD REVIEW PROCESS</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>V.</b>	<b>NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>VI.</b>	<b>INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>VII.</b>	<b>EMERGENCY ACTIONS</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>VIII.</b>	<b>REVIEW AND MONITORING OF PA IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>IX.</b>	<b>SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENTS</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>X.</b>	<b>DISPUTE RESOLUTION</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>XI.</b>	<b>MONITORING AND TERMINATION</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>XII.</b>	<b>SEVERABILITY</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>XIII.</b>	<b>ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT STATEMENT</b>	<b>26</b>

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**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG THE  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
(U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR),  
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,  
AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION OFFICERS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 106  
OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT**

**WHEREAS**, the National Park Service (NPS) plans for, operates, manages, and administers the National Park System (System) and is responsible for identifying, preserving, maintaining, and interpreting the historic properties of the System unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations in accordance with the 1916 National Park Service Organic Act, the NPS Management Policies (2006), and applicable NPS Directors Orders; and

**WHEREAS**, the operation, management, and administration of the System entail undertakings that may affect historic properties (as defined in 36 CFR Part 800), which are therefore subject to review under Sections 106, 110(f) and 111(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended (NHPA) (16 USC 470 *et seq.*) and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) (36 CFR Part 800); and

**WHEREAS**, the NPS has established management policies, director's orders, standards, and technical information designed for the identification, evaluation, documentation, and treatment of historic properties consistent with the spirit and intent of the NHPA; and

**WHEREAS**, the NPS has a qualified staff of cultural resource specialists to carry out programs for historic properties; and

**WHEREAS**, the purpose of this Programmatic Agreement (PA) is to establish a program for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and set forth a streamlined process when agreed upon criteria are met and procedures are followed; and

**WHEREAS**, signature and implementation of this PA does not invalidate park-, Region-, or project-specific memoranda of agreement (MOA) or programmatic agreements negotiated for Section 106 purposes prior to the effective date of this PA; and

**WHEREAS**, Federally recognized Indian Tribes are recognized by the U.S. government as sovereign nations in treaties and as unique political entities in a government-to-government relationship with the United States; and

**WHEREAS**, the NPS has conducted a series of "listening" meetings with Indian Tribes, has requested the input of a number of Native Advisors in the process of preparing this PA, and has held consultation meetings with Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and other parties on the content of the PA; and

**WHEREAS**, 36 CFR 800.2 (c)(2)(i)(A) and (B) provide for consultation with Indian Tribes on the same basis as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) when an undertaking will occur on or affect historic properties on tribal lands; and

**WHEREAS**, in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14(b)(2)(iii), a PA shall take effect on tribal lands only when the designated representative of the tribe is a signatory to the agreement; and

**WHEREAS**, for those parks located partly or wholly within tribal lands, the NPS has invited the applicable Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO) or Indian Tribe to sign this PA as an Invited Signatory; and

**WHEREAS**, the NPS has consulted with the NCSHPO and the ACHP regarding ways to ensure that NPS operation, management, and administration of the Parks provide for management of the Parks' historic properties in accordance with the intent of NPS policies, director's orders and Sections 106, 110, 111, and 112 of the NHPA.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, the NPS, the NCSHPO, the ACHP, and the signatory tribes mutually agree that the NPS will carry out its Section 106 responsibilities with respect to operation, management, and administration of the Parks in accordance with the following stipulations.

#### **PURPOSE AND NEED**

NPS park operations, management, and administration require a large number of low-impact or repetitive activities on a daily basis that have the potential to affect properties listed in or determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and require consultation under Section 106. This PA provides an efficient process for compliance with Section 106 for daily NPS park operations, management, and administration activities. It establishes two processes for Section 106 review: a "streamlined" review process for designated undertakings that meet established criteria and a "standard" review process for all other undertakings. This PA also provides programmatic procedures and guidance for other activities related to the Section 106 compliance process, including identification of resources, consultation, and planning.

The NPS shall ensure the following measures are implemented.

#### **I. RESPONSIBILITIES, QUALIFICATIONS, AND TRAINING**

The following sections list the responsibilities and required qualifications for those individuals responsible for implementing this PA.

## A. Responsibilities

### 1. Director, National Park Service

The Director has policy oversight responsibility for the agency's historic preservation program. The Director, through the Deputy Director for Operations, executes this PA for the NPS and provides policy level oversight within the NPS to ensure that stipulations of the PA are met.

### 2. Associate Director for Cultural Resources

The Associate Director for Cultural Resources (ADCR) provides national leadership for policy implementation through establishing standards and guidance for managing cultural resources within the Parks. The ADCR works with the NPS regions and parks to ensure and support compliance with the stipulations of this PA and provides accountability to the signatories of this PA with regard to its implementation. The ADCR is responsible for working with Regions and Parks to develop and fund training needs related to Section 106 and the implementation of the PA. The ADCR in cooperation with the regions and parks, is responsible for issuing a guidance document for this agreement within 12 months of its execution. At the time of execution of this PA, the ADCR also holds the title of Federal Preservation Officer (FPO).

### 3. Regional Directors

The Regional Director is the line manager for all Superintendents within his/her region. The Regional Director is responsible for policy oversight, strategic planning, and direction for parks and programs within the region and reports to the Director through the NPS Deputy Director for Operations. Review and support of Park and Superintendent implementation of this PA and training to achieve Section 106 compliance is the responsibility of the Regional Director.

### 4. Regional Section 106 Coordinators

The Regional Section 106 Coordinators work with parks and other NPS offices to provide support for Section 106 compliance and implementation of this PA. The Regional Section 106 Coordinators provide guidance materials and technical assistance for implementing the PA and assist the parks to meet the training, reporting, and consultation requirements of the PA.

### 5. Superintendents

Superintendents are the responsible agency officials as defined in 36 CFR 800.2(a) for purposes of Section 106 compliance and the implementation of this PA.

Each Superintendent shall do the following within his/her park:

- a. Designate a Park Section 106 Coordinator and a Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Team meeting the necessary qualifications;
- b. Develop and maintain relationships with Federally recognized Indian Tribal governments and Native Hawaiian organizations (if applicable);
- c. Develop and maintain relationships with SHPOs/THPOs;
- d. Ensure early coordination among the Section 106 Coordinator, the CRM Team, and other park and regional staff, concessioners, park partners, neighboring communities, groups affiliated with park resources, and others in the planning of projects and activities that may affect historic properties;
- e. Ensure that Section 106 consultation with the SHPO/THPO and other consulting parties is initiated early in the planning stages of any given undertaking, when the widest feasible range of alternatives is available for consideration;
- f. Ensure that the Park Section 106 Coordinator, CRM Team Members and the park cultural resources staff receives the NHPA training needed to carry out their responsibilities. Provide opportunities for other involved staff to receive NHPA training as funding and opportunities permit.

#### 6. Park Section 106 Coordinator

The Park Section 106 coordinator provides day-to-day staff support for Section 106 activities and serves as liaison among park personnel, the NPS Regional Office, NPS Centers, and others involved in undertakings. The coordinator makes recommendations to the Superintendent regarding the appropriate course of action under this PA, including whether a project constitutes a Section 106 undertaking.

#### 7. Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Team

The CRM Team shall provide expertise and technical advice to the Superintendent and the Park Section 106 Coordinator for purposes of Section 106 compliance and implementation of this PA.

### **B. Qualifications**

#### 1. Park Section 106 Coordinator

The Superintendent shall designate at least one (1) person to act as the park's Section 106 Coordinator, whose Section 106 responsibilities are specified, as appropriate. The designee may be chosen from the park staff, other NPS parks, NPS archeological and preservation centers, and the NPS Regional Office. The Park Section 106 Coordinator shall have an appropriate combination of professional training and/or experience to effectively carry out the responsibilities of the position.

## 2. Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Team

The Superintendent shall designate a CRM Team with expertise to fulfill and implement the requirements of this PA, whose Section 106 responsibilities are specified, as appropriate.

- a. Subject matter experts chosen must be appropriate to the resource types found in the park. Therefore, the number of individuals who comprise the CRM Team is not static and will be appropriate to include all necessary disciplines. Multi-disciplinary reviews of proposed undertakings are recommended.
- b. CRM Team members may be on the park staff or in other parks, or from NPS Regional Offices, NPS Centers, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, or elsewhere in the public or private sector.
- c. CRM Team members who are federal employees shall meet the qualifications for the applicable discipline as defined in Appendix E to NPS-28: Cultural Resource Management Guideline. CRM Team members who are representing Federally recognized Indian Tribes may be traditional cultural authorities, elders, and others experienced in the preservation of tribal culture. All other CRM team members, who are not federal employees or representing a Federally recognized Indian Tribe, must meet the Professional Qualification Standards in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

### C. Training

Periodic training on Section 106 compliance issues and the provisions of this PA is needed to maintain an understanding of the requirements of each. Such training may be accessed through the NPS, the ACHP, SHPOs/THPOs, Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, other Federal or state agencies or private industry. Training may be in a classroom setting, electronic media, meetings, or other formats that allow for the conveyance of information. The NPS Washington Office, in consultation with the NPS parks, regions, and training centers, will work with the ACHP and NCSHPO to establish options for training in accordance with this PA, within 12 months from the time of execution of this PA.

1. All Superintendents and Section 106 coordinators will be notified of the opportunity to receive training on the provisions of this programmatic agreement once it has been made available by the NPS Washington Office. The NPS ADCR will work with the Regional 106 coordinators to accomplish this training throughout the Regions and parks within 12 months of its availability.
2. Superintendents will report on Section 106 training received by Superintendents and park staff as part of the biennial report (Section VIII.B of this agreement).

## II. CONSULTATION

### A. Consultation with Federally Recognized Indian Tribes and, THPOs, and Native Hawaiian Organizations

Government-to-government consultation with Federally recognized Indian Tribes and consultation with Native Hawaiian organizations shall occur at the Superintendent level and be initiated during planning and prior to undertaking an activity, program or project that may affect historic properties of significance to Federally recognized Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations. Maintaining an on-going consultative relationship with THPOs and/or staff of Federally recognized Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations is essential.

#### 1. Consultation on Undertakings off Tribal Lands

Superintendents shall identify, compile a list of, and consult with Federally recognized Indian Tribes, THPOs and Native Hawaiians that are known to have aboriginal lands within the park boundaries, assert an interest in historic properties within the park boundaries, or have lands or interest in lands adjacent to the park.

- a. Such consultation will be in accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii), NPS Director's Order 75A: Public Engagement and Public Involvement, and with Sections III and IV of this PA.
- b. Each Superintendent, with the assistance of park and Regional Office ethnographers, will be responsible for identifying aboriginal lands within the park boundary, working cooperatively with the appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations.
- c. Superintendents, in consultation with the Park Section 106 Coordinator and the CRM Team, shall establish a process and develop consultation agreements, where appropriate, that provide for early coordination between the park and Federally recognized Indian tribes, THPOs, and/or Native Hawaiian organizations in identification and evaluation of historic properties and the planning of projects and activities that may affect historic properties.
- d. Identification and evaluation of historic properties on aboriginal lands must be based upon consultation with the appropriate traditionally associated communities.

#### 2. Consultation on Undertakings on Tribal Lands

For those undertakings that either occur on tribal lands or will otherwise have the potential to affect historic properties on tribal lands, including cumulative impacts from collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time, the Superintendent shall consult with that tribe on the same basis as he or she consults with the SHPO.

- a. Where the Tribe has assumed the SHPO's responsibility for Section 106 pursuant to Section 101(d)(2) of the NHPA, the Superintendent shall consult with the THPO in lieu of the SHPO, except as provided for in Section 101(d)(2)(D)(iii).
- b. Where the Tribe has not assumed the SHPO's responsibility for Section 106, the Superintendent shall consult with the Tribe's designated representatives in addition to and on the same basis as the SHPO. The Tribe shall have the same rights of consultation and concurrence as the SHPO.

3. **Applicability of this PA on Tribal Lands**

When a park is located partly or wholly within the boundaries of tribal lands, and the tribe has not signed this PA as an Invited Signatory, any undertaking that may occur on those tribal lands shall require consultation with the Tribe and/or THPO in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800, and the provisions of this PA are not applicable.

A tribe may sign this PA by written notification to the Director of such intent, signed by the THPO, Indian tribe, or a designated representative of the tribe. Once such a written and signed notification is received by the Director, the provisions of this PA will be applicable to undertakings occurring on those lands where a park is located partly or wholly within the boundaries of that particular tribe's tribal lands.

4. **Development of Agreements to Facilitate Government-to-Government Consultation with Federally recognized Indian Tribes and Consultation with Native Hawaiian Organizations**

Development of consultation protocols, memoranda of agreement and programmatic agreements is encouraged. Such agreements may be negotiated between Superintendents and Federally recognized Indian Tribes, THPOs, or Native Hawaiian organizations and may be independent of or supplement this PA. For example, such agreements may be specific to a project, plan, or park activity, or may set forth specific consultation protocols between the park and a specific tribe or group of Native peoples. Superintendents will provide an informational copy of all agreements to the Regional Section 106 Coordinator and to the ACHP and appropriate SHPO/THPO in accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii)(E).

**B. Consultation with SHPOs**

Consultation with SHPOs on projects reviewed in accordance with the Standard Review Process will occur in accordance with the procedures set forth in Section IV of this PA. Consultation with SHPOs on implementation of this PA will occur biennially in accordance with Section VIII of this PA.

**C. Consultation with Local Governments and Applicants for Federal Assistance, Licenses, Permits, and Other Approvals**

Where appropriate, the Superintendent shall actively seek the views and comments of local governments and certified local governments. Those seeking Federal assistance, licenses, permits, or other approvals are entitled to participate as a consulting party as defined in 36 CFR 800.2(c)(4) and will be consulted, as applicable.

**D. Consultation with the Public**

Superintendents will consult with interested members of the public.

**E. General Consultation Provisions**

1. **Section 110 Inventory of Historic Properties**

The parks implement a program to identify, evaluate, and, when appropriate, nominate historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with Section 110(a)(2)(d) of the NHPA. Research and testing of all types of historic properties for purposes of identification and evaluation must be limited to the minimum necessary to obtain the required inventory and evaluative information. Early coordination on the identification and evaluation of historic properties should be undertaken with Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, as appropriate, utilizing tribal knowledge and expertise wherever applicable. Knowledge and data from appropriate sources of expertise should be utilized, including SHPOs, local governments, Indian Tribes, Pacific Islanders, and national and local professional and scientific organizations. Inventory records should be periodically reviewed and updated, as necessary, to ensure data on historic properties, including condition information, is current, and any previous evaluations of significance remain accurate.

2. **Information Sharing: Historic Property Inventories**

Parks, NPS Regional Offices, NPS Centers, and SHPOs will share information with each other regarding inventories of historic properties and historic contexts developed, as well as other reports and research results related to historic properties in the parks, whenever such studies become available. In addition, parks, NPS Regional Offices, and NPS Centers will make such information available to interested Federally recognized Indian Tribes, THPOs, and Native Hawaiian organizations. Federally recognized Indian Tribes who are signatories to this PA will, likewise, make such information available to NPS parks and Regional Offices, as appropriate. Information will be shared with the understanding that sensitive information will be withheld by the recipient of the information from public disclosure pursuant to Section 304 of NHPA and other applicable laws. Procedures for information sharing and format for information (i.e. electronic, hard copy, etc.) should be agreed upon between the parties.

3. **Notification of Park Section 106 Coordinator**

The National Park Service will provide contact information on Section 106 coordinators to Indian Tribes, SHPOs/THPOs, and Native Hawaiian organizations for each park through the Regional Office from the Regional 106 Coordinator within six months of this PA and updated biennially.

4. **Review and comment on guidance and training documents**

The ADCR will consult with the ACHP and NCSHPO in the development of training materials and guidance for this PA.

**F. Development of Agreements to Facilitate Consultation**

Development of consultation protocols, memoranda of agreement, and programmatic agreements is encouraged. Such agreements may be negotiated between Superintendents and organizations or governments and may be independent of or supplement this PA. For example, such agreements may be specific to a project, plan, or park activity, or may set forth specific consultation protocols between the park and a specific group, state, or local government. Superintendents will provide an informational copy of all agreements to the Regional Section 106 Coordinator and to the ACHP and appropriate SHPO/THPO in accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(c)(2)(ii)(E).

**III. STREAMLINED REVIEW PROCESS**

Where the Park Section 106 Coordinator determines the following criteria are met for a proposed undertaking, no further consultation is required unless otherwise specifically requested by the SHPO/THPO, Federally recognized Indian Tribe(s) or Native Hawaiian organization(s), or the ACHP.

**A. Criteria for Using the Streamlined Review Process**

All of the following criteria must be met in order to use the Streamlined Review Process:

1. The proposed undertaking must be an activity eligible for streamlined review, listed in Section III.C of this PA. These undertakings shall be known as "streamlined activities" for purposes of reference and replace the term "nationwide programmatic exclusions" set forth in the 1995 Programmatic Agreement between the NPS, the ACHP, and the NCSHPO; and
2. Identification and evaluation of all types of historic properties within the project area of potential effect (APE) must have been previously undertaken, sufficient to assess effects on those resources (with the exception of V.C (16)). Identification and evaluation of historic properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations must be based upon consultation

with those entities. All properties within the APE must have previously been evaluated for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places and the SHPO/THPO must have concurred with the eligibility determination. Inventory records should be periodically reviewed and updated, as necessary, to ensure data on historic properties, including condition information, is current, and any previous evaluations of significance remain accurate; and

3. The Section 106 Coordinator, in consultation with appropriate members of the CRM Team must have reviewed the project and certified that the effects of the proposed undertaking on historic properties on or eligible for the National Register will *not be adverse* based on criteria in 36 CFR 800.5, including consideration of direct, indirect, and cumulative effects. The Effect Finding must be "No Historic Properties Affected" or "No Adverse Effect".

#### **B. Streamlined Review Process**

1. *Evaluate Whether the Proposed Undertaking is Eligible for Streamlined Review:* The Park Section 106 Coordinator, in consultation with appropriate members of the CRM Team, determines whether the proposed undertaking is an activity listed as an undertaking eligible for streamlined review in Section III.C of this PA. If not, compliance for the undertaking must be accomplished through the Standard Review Process, outlined in Section IV of this PA.
2. *Identify the Undertaking's Area of Potential Effect (APE):* The Park Section 106 Coordinator, in consultation with members of the CRM Team with expertise in the appropriate discipline(s), determines the project's APE, taking into account direct, indirect, and cumulative effects.
3. *Identify Historic Properties within APE:* The Park Section 106 Coordinator, in consultation with members of the CRM Team with expertise in the appropriate discipline(s), identifies the location, number, and significance of historic properties within the APE. If properties are located within the APE that have not yet been documented or evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places, or if the SHPO/THPO has not yet concurred with the eligibility determination, compliance for the undertaking must be accomplished through the Standard Review Process, outlined in Section IV of this PA.
4. *Evaluate Effect of Undertaking on Historic Properties in APE:* The Park Section 106 Coordinator, in consultation with members of the CRM Team with expertise in the appropriate discipline(s), evaluates the effect of the proposed undertaking and cumulative effects on historic properties, applying the Criteria of Adverse Effect set forth in 36 CFR 800.5(a)(1)
5. *Document Streamlined Review Process:* If, after following steps one through four (1-4) listed above, the Park Section 106 Coordinator determines no historic properties are within the APE, or the proposed undertaking would result in a

determination of “no historic properties affected” or “no adverse effect”, no further consultation is required. The Park Section 106 Coordinator shall document the determination as follows:

- a. The Streamlined Review process will be documented using the NPS “Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources” form, or another appropriate format. Parks are encouraged to use Servicewide automated project planning and tracking systems, such as the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) system, to track and document Section 106 compliance activities.
- b. Documentation will include the comments of each member of the CRM Team involved in the review process and the signature of the Superintendent. Electronic signatures are acceptable.
- c. Documentation will be permanently retained by the Park Section 106 Coordinator for review by consulting parties and to facilitate the preparation of the Annual Report.
- d. Annual Report: An annual report of all undertakings reviewed using the Streamlined Review process will be prepared by the Park Section 106 Coordinator, using existing and readily available data sources and reporting systems such as the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) system, for transmittal to the SHPO/THPO.

### **C. Undertakings Eligible for Streamlined Review**

1. **Preservation Maintenance and Repair of Historic Properties:** The Streamlined Review Process is intended to be used for:

- Mitigation of wear and deterioration of a historic property to protect its condition without altering its historic character;
- Repairing when its condition warrants with the least degree of intervention including limited replacement in-kind;
- Replacing an entire feature in-kind when the level of deterioration or damage of materials precludes repair; and
- Stabilization to protect damaged materials or features from additional damage.

Use of the Streamlined Review Process is limited to actions for retaining and preserving, protecting and maintaining, and repairing and replacing in-kind, as necessary, materials and features, consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Standards) and the accompanying guidelines.

Emergency stabilization, including limited replacement of irreparably damaged features or materials and temporary measures that prevent further loss of historic

material or that correct unsafe conditions until permanent repairs can be accomplished, may use the Streamlined Review Process. For archeological sites and cultural landscapes, the Streamlined Review Process may also be used for work to moderate, prevent, or arrest erosion.

If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

The Streamlined Review Process may be used for routine repairs necessary to continue use of a historic property, but it is not intended to apply to situations where there is a change in use or where a series of individual projects cumulatively results in the complete rehabilitation or restoration of a historic property. If an approved treatment plan exists for a given historic property (such as a historic structure report, cultural landscape report, or preservation maintenance plan), the proposed undertaking needs to be in accordance with that plan. This streamlined activity includes the following undertakings, as well as others that are comparable in scope, scale, and impact:

- a. Removal of non-historic debris from an abandoned building.
  - b. Cleaning and stabilizing of historic structures, features, fences, stone walls, plaques, and cannons using treatment methods that do not alter or cause damage to historic materials.
  - c. Repainting in the same color as existing, or in similar colors or historic colors based upon an approved historic structure report, cultural landscape report, or a historic paint color analysis.
  - d. Removal of non-historic, exotic species according to Integrated Pest Management principles when the species threatens cultural landscapes, archeological sites, or historic or prehistoric structures.
  - e. Energy improvements limited to insulation in the attic or basement, and installation of weather stripping and caulking.
  - f. In-kind repair and replacement of deteriorated pavement, including, but not limited to, asphalt, concrete, masonry unit pavers, brick, and stone on historic roads, paths, trails, parking areas, pullouts, etc.
  - g. Repair or limited in-kind replacement of rotting floorboards, roof material, or siding. Limited in-kind replacement refers to the replacement of only those elements of the feature that are too deteriorated to enable repair, consistent with the Standards.
  - h. In-kind replacement of existing gutters, broken or missing glass panes, retaining walls, and fences.
2. Rehabilitation and/or Minor Relocation of Existing Trails, Walks, Paths, and Sidewalks: The Streamlined Review Process may be used for undertakings proposed on existing non-historic trails, walks, paths, and/or sidewalks that are

located within previously disturbed areas and do not exceed the depth of the previous disturbance. The Streamlined Review Process may also be used for undertakings proposed on existing historic trails, walks, paths, and/or sidewalks, provided that the proposed undertaking is conducted in accordance with an approved treatment plan (such as a historic structure report, cultural landscape report, or preservation maintenance plan).

If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

This streamlined activity includes the following undertakings, as well as others that are comparable in scope, scale, and impact:

- a. In-kind regrading, graveling, repaving, or other maintenance treatments of all existing trails, walks and paths within existing disturbed alignments.
- b. Minor realignment of trails, walks, and paths where the ground is previously disturbed as determined by a qualified archeologist.
- c. Changing the material or color of existing surfaces using materials that are recommended in an approved treatment plan or in keeping with the cultural landscape.
- d. Construction of water bars following the recommendations of an approved treatment plan or in keeping with the cultural landscape.

### 3. Repair/Resurfacing/Removal of Existing, Roads, Trails, and Parking Areas:

The Streamlined Review Process may be used as follows:

- a. Existing roads, trails, parking areas, and associated features that have been determined not eligible for the National Register in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, may be repaired or resurfaced in-kind or in similar materials as long as the extent of the project, including staging areas, is contained within the existing surfaced areas. The repair or resurfacing cannot exceed the area of the existing road surface and cannot exceed the depth of existing disturbance.
- b. Existing roads, trails, parking areas, and associated features, that have been determined eligible for the National Register in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, may be repaired or resurfaced in-kind. The project, including staging areas, cannot exceed the area of the existing surface and cannot exceed the depth of existing disturbance.
- c. Existing surfaced areas may be expanded or new surfaces constructed if the extent of new surfacing can be demonstrated to occur on land that has been disturbed by prior excavation or construction and has been shown not to contain buried historic properties. New or expanded surface may not be

an addition to, or continuation of, existing surfaces that are listed in or eligible for the National Register and all project activities, including staging areas, must be located in non-historic areas to be eligible for streamlined review.

- d. Existing surfaced areas may be removed if the surfaced area is not a historic property, it is not located within a historic property and all project activities, including staging areas, will occur on land that has been disturbed by prior excavation or construction and has been shown not to contain buried historic properties.

4. Health and Safety Activities: The Streamlined Review Process may be used for health and safety activities that do not require the removal of original historic elements or alteration of the visual character of the property or area.

If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

This streamlined activity includes the following undertakings, as well as others that are comparable in scope, scale, and impact:

- a. Sampling/testing historic fabric to determine hazardous content, e.g. lead paint, asbestos, radon.
- b. Limited activities to mitigate health and safety problems that can be handled without removal of historic fabric, surface treatments, or features that are character-defining elements, or features within previously disturbed areas or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties.
- c. Testing of soil and removal of soil adjacent to buried tanks, provided the project does not exceed the area of existing disturbance and does not exceed the depth of existing disturbance, as determined by a qualified archeologist.
- d. Removal of oil or septic tanks within previously disturbed areas or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties.
- e. Removal of HAZMAT materials within previously disturbed areas or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties.
- f. Safety activities related to black powder regulations.
- g. Replacement of septic tanks and systems in previously disturbed areas, or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties.
- h. Common pesticide treatments.
- i. Removal of both natural and anthropogenic surface debris following volcanic activity, tropical storms, hurricanes, tornados, or similar major weather events, provided removal methods do not include ground disturbance or otherwise cause damage to historic properties.

5. **Routine Grounds Maintenance:** The Streamlined Review Process may be used for routine grounds maintenance activities. If an approved treatment plan exists for a given historic property (such as a historic structure report, cultural landscape report, or preservation maintenance plan), the proposed undertaking needs to be in accordance with that plan.

If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

This streamlined activity includes the following undertakings, as well as others that are comparable in scope, scale, and impact:

- a. Grass replanting in same locations with approved species.
  - b. Woodland and woodlot management (including tree trimming, hazard tree removal, thinning, routine removal of exotic species that are not a significant component of a cultural landscape, stump grinding).
  - c. Maintaining existing vegetation on earthworks, trimming trees adjacent to roadways and other historic roads and trails.
  - d. Routine maintenance of gardens and vegetation within cultural landscapes with no changes in layout or design.
  - e. Routine grass maintenance of cemeteries and tombstones with no tools that will damage the surfaces of stones (i.e. weed whips).
  - f. Trimming of major specimen trees needed for tree health or to address critical health/safety conditions.
  - g. Routine roadside and trail maintenance and cleanup with no ground disturbance.
  - h. Planting of non-invasive plant species in non-historic areas.
  - i. Removal of dead and downed vegetation using equipment and methods that do not introduce ground disturbance.
  - j. Replacement of dead, downed, overgrown, or hazard trees, shrubs, or other vegetation with specimens of the same species.
  - k. Replacement of invasive or exotic landscape plantings with similar non-invasive plants.
  - l. Routine lawn mowing, leaf removal, watering, and fertilizing.
  - m. Routine orchard maintenance and pruning.
6. **Battlefield Preservation and Management:** The Streamlined Review Process *may be used only if* the park has approved planning documents (General Management Plan, cultural landscape report, treatment plan) that specify preservation and management protocols for the subject battlefield.

If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

Consistent with that plan(s), activities include:

- a. Maintenance and preservation work limited to retaining, protecting, repairing, and replacing in-kind materials and features that contribute to the National Register significance of the battlefield landscape.
- b. Earthworks maintenance to prevent erosion and ensure preservation of existing profile, based on current and accepted practices identified in "Sustainable Military Earthworks Management" found on the NPS Cultural Landscape Currents website.
- c. Removal of hazard trees with no ground disturbance and with use of stump grinding provided the grinding is limited to the diameter of the stump and a depth of no greater than 6 inches.
- d. Repairing eroded or damaged sections of earthworks in-kind following archeological documentation and recordation in appropriate NPS inventory and management databases resulting in complete, accurate, and reliable records for those properties.
- e. Maintaining a healthy and sustainable vegetative cover.

7. Hazardous Fuel and Fire Management: The Streamlined Review Process *may be used only if* the park has an approved fire management plan or forest management plan.

If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

Following completion of activities under this section, post-burn inspection and monitoring should be conducted by a qualified archeologist to ensure no archeological sites were impacted or previously unknown sites revealed.

Consistent with the approved fire management plan or forest management plan, this streamlined activity includes the following undertakings, as well as others that are comparable in scope, scale, and impact:

- a. Removal of dead and downed vegetation, outside of historic districts, cultural landscapes, and archeological sites, using equipment and methods that do not introduce ground disturbance beyond documented natural or historic disturbance.

- b. Removal of dead and downed vegetation, as well as trees and brush located within historic properties, if the vegetation does not contribute to the significance of the historic property and equipment and methods are used that do not introduce ground disturbance beyond documented natural or historic disturbance.
  - c. Forest management practices, including thinning of tree stands, outside of historic districts, cultural landscapes, and archeological sites, using equipment and methods that do not introduce ground disturbance beyond documented natural or historic disturbance.
  - d. Restoration of existing fire line disturbances, such as hand lines, bulldozer lines, safety areas, helispots, and other operational areas.
  - e. Slope stabilization, to include reseeding with native seeds, replanting with native plants and/or grasses, placement of straw hales, wattles, and felling of dead trees when the root ball is left intact and in situ.
8. Installation of Environmental Monitoring Units: The Streamlined Review Process may be used for the placement of small-scale, temporary or permanent monitoring units, such as weather stations, termite bait stations, water quality, air quality, or wildlife stations, in previously disturbed areas, as determined by a qualified archeologist, or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties. Borings must be limited to pipes less than 2 inches in diameter and surface samples to less than 12 inches in size and minimal in number.
9. Maintenance or Replacement of Non-Historic Utility Lines, Transmission Lines, and Fences: If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

This streamlined activity includes the following undertakings, as well as others that are comparable in scope, scale, and impact:

- a. Maintenance or replacement of buried linear infrastructure in previously disturbed areas. The area of previous disturbance must be documented by a qualified archeologist and must coincide with the route of the infrastructure in its entirety.
- b. Replacement of non-historic materials, provided the undertaking will not impact adjacent or nearby historic properties and is not located in a historic property, or visible from an above-ground historic property.
- c. Maintenance or replacement of infrastructure, such as old water distribution systems, that has been determined to be not eligible for the National Register, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO.
- d. Maintenance of above-ground infrastructure.

- e. Replacement of above-ground infrastructure provided the undertaking is not located in a historic property or visible from an above-ground historic property.
  - f. Enhancement of a wireless telecommunications facility, including the updating of mechanical equipment, provided the activities do not involve excavation nor any increase to the size of the existing facility.
10. **Erection of Signs, Wayside Exhibits, and Memorial Plaques:** If an approved treatment plan exists for a given historic property (such as a historic structure report, cultural landscape report, or preservation maintenance plan), the proposed undertaking needs to be in accordance with that plan. If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.

This streamlined activity includes the following undertakings, as well as others that are comparable in scope, scale, and impact:

- a. Replacement of existing signage in the same location with similar style, scale and materials.
  - b. New signs that meet NPS standards, e.g. at entrance to the park or related to the park's interpretive mission, provided the sign is not physically attached to a historic building, structure, or object (including trees) and the sign is to be located in previously disturbed areas or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties.
  - c. Replacement of interpretive messages on existing signs, wayside exhibits, or memorial plaques.
  - d. Small developments such as paved pads, benches, and other features for universal access to signs, wayside exhibits, and memorial plaques in previously disturbed areas or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties.
  - e. Temporary signage for closures, repairs, detours, safety, hazards, etc. in previously disturbed areas or areas inventoried and found not to contain historic properties.
  - f. Memorial plaques placed within established zones that allow for such placement.
11. **Culvert Replacement:** The Streamlined Review Process may be used when culvert replacement will occur within existing cut and fill profiles, and:
- a. The existing culvert and/or associated road, rail bed, or cultural landscape has been determined not eligible for the National Register, either individually or as a contributing element to a historic district or cultural landscape, in consultation with the SHPO/THPO; or

- b. The existing culvert is less than 50 years old.

12. Reburial of Human Remains and Other Cultural Items Subject to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA): The Streamlined Review Process may be used for the reburial of human remains and other cultural items subject to NAGPRA. The Streamlined Review Process may only be used when:

- a. The reburial is in previously disturbed areas and does not introduce ground disturbance beyond documented disturbance; or
- b. The reburial is in previously inventoried areas found to not contain historic properties.

Any reburial in NPS-administered areas must be in conformance with NPS policies on cemeteries and burials including cultural resource policies.

13. Meeting Accessibility Standards in Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes: The Streamlined Review Process may only be used for the following undertakings intended to meet accessibility standards:

- a. Reconstruction or repair of existing wheel chair ramps and sloped walkways provided the undertaking does not exceed the width or depth of the area of previous disturbance.
- b. Upgrading restroom interiors in historic structures within existing room floor area to achieve accessibility, unless the historic features and/or fabric of the restroom contribute to the historic significance of the structure.

14. Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing Systems: The Streamlined Review Process may be used as follows for activities related to mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems. Such systems may include HVAC systems, fire detection and suppression systems, surveillance systems, and other required system upgrades to keep park lands and properties functional and protected.

- a. Park areas, landscapes, buildings, and structures that have been determined not eligible for the National Register in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, may undergo installation of new systems or repair/upgrading of existing systems in accordance with the Streamlined Review Process.
- b. Properties that have been determined eligible for the National Register in consultation with the SHPO/THPO may undergo limited upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems. However, the Streamlined Review Process may not be used for the installation of new systems or complete replacement of these systems. If proposed activities include the removal of original historic elements or alter the visual character or the property's character-defining materials, features, and spaces, then the Streamlined Review Process may not be used.

- c. If the project activities include ground disturbance, archeological monitoring may be appropriate throughout the ground disturbing activities, in accordance with any recommendation of the CRM Team. When monitoring is recommended, members of any appropriate Federally recognized Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations may be invited to participate in monitoring.
15. Acquisition of Lands for Park Purposes: The Streamlined Review Process may be used for the acquisition of land for park purposes, including additions to existing parks. The second criterion for use of the Streamlined Review Process (identification and evaluation of all types of historic properties within the project APE; see Section III.A.2) does not apply to this activity, provided the acquisition does not include any further treatment or alteration of properties, since access to land for inventory and evaluation prior to NPS acquisition may be limited. Any known or potential historic properties on the land acquired should be protected from demolition by neglect. Pursuant to 36 CFR 800.5(a)(2)(vi), demolition by neglect constitutes an adverse effect. If any undertakings are proposed in conjunction with the acquisition that have the potential to affect historic properties, the Streamlined Review Process may not be used.
  16. Leasing of Historic Properties: The Streamlined Review Process may be used provided all treatment of historic properties proposed in relation to the leasing action is consistent with undertakings eligible for Streamlined Review, set forth in Section III.C of this PA. The Streamlined Review Process may not be used where there is a change of use or where a series of individual projects cumulatively results in the complete rehabilitation or restoration of a historic property.

#### **D. Adding to List of Undertakings Eligible for Streamlined Review**

Any proposed additions or revisions to the list of undertakings eligible for streamlined review must be developed through a region-, state- or park-specific Programmatic Agreement and pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(b). The Regional Director or Superintendent, as appropriate, will develop such agreements with SHPOs/THPOs, in consultation with Federally recognized Indian Tribes and the ACHP or others, as appropriate. If such an agreement is developed by the Superintendent, s/he will notify the Regional Director. Regional Directors will report the development of supplemental, region-, state-, or park-specific programmatic agreements to the Director on an annual basis. The NPS FPO will maintain records on supplemental agreements and provide annual notification of any such agreements to all signatories to this agreement.

#### **IV. STANDARD REVIEW PROCESS**

All undertakings that do not qualify for streamlined review as described in Section III above, will be reviewed in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800. Superintendents are responsible for compliance with these regulations. Compliance may also be accomplished through park- and/or project-specific programmatic agreements. Specific activities required will be undertaken by the

Park Section 106 Coordinator, in consultation with appropriate members of the CRM Team. Parks are encouraged to use Servicewide automated project planning and tracking systems, such as the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) system, to track and document Section 106 compliance activities and to make such automated systems accessible to compliance partners, including SHPOs/THPOs, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or the ACHP. If a park executes a MOA or PA with consulting parties to resolve adverse effects, the Superintendent will provide an informational copy of the agreement to the Regional Section 106 Coordinator.

## **V. NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS**

The NHPA provides heightened protection for designated National Historic Landmarks (NHLs) through Section 110(f) and the NHPA's implementing regulations (36 CFR 800.10). Specifically, the NHPA requires that Federal agencies shall, to the maximum extent possible, undertake planning and actions necessary to minimize harm to any NHL that may be directly and adversely affected by an undertaking.

Where the other criteria as listed in Section III.A are met, proposed undertakings that may affect a designated NHL may follow the Streamlined Review Process. Where preliminary planning activities indicate that a proposed undertaking has the potential to have an adverse effect on an NHL, prior to initiating a formal consultation process, the Superintendent will initiate an internal review process in accordance with NPS Management Policies to determine alternatives to avoid or minimize the adverse effects and to assess the possibility of impairment.

## **VI. INADVERTENT DISCOVERIES**

In the event that historic properties are inadvertently encountered during an undertaking for which review has been previously conducted and completed under Section III or Section IV of this PA, or through other events such as erosion or animal activity, the Superintendent will notify the SHPO/THPO, Federally Recognized Indian Tribe(s), and or Native Hawaiian organization, as appropriate, within 48 hours, or as soon as reasonably possible. The Superintendent in consultation with the Section 106 Coordinator and the appropriate members of the CRM Team, will make reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects on those historic properties in consultation with the SHPO/THPO, Federally recognized Indian Tribe (s), and/or Native Hawaiian organization (s), as appropriate. If human remains or other cultural material that may fall under the provisions of NAGPRA are present, the Superintendent will comply with NAGPRA and ARPA. The Superintendent will ensure that any human remains are left in situ, are not exposed, and remain protected while compliance with NAGPRA, ARPA, or other applicable federal, state, and/or local laws and procedures is undertaken.

## **VII. EMERGENCY ACTIONS**

Emergencies are those actions deemed necessary by the Superintendent as an essential and immediate response to a disaster or emergency declared by the President, a tribal government, or the Governor of a State, or another immediate threat to life or property. Emergency actions are only those actions required to resolve the emergency at that time and they are limited to undertakings that will be started within thirty (30) days after the emergency has been declared. Such emergency actions will be consistent with the NPS Environmental Safeguards Plan for All-Hazards Emergencies and any other approved servicewide emergency response plans. The Superintendent will notify the SHPO/THPO within 24 hours of the declared emergency or as soon as conditions permit.

## **VIII. REVIEW AND MONITORING OF PA IMPLEMENTATION**

The purpose of the PA review and monitoring process is to ensure NPS protection of historic properties in its stewardship. This is accomplished through the review of undertakings that were completed during the reporting period, review of programmed undertakings, review of implementation of the PA, and review of completion of training requirements.

### **A. Superintendents Biennial Review and Monitoring Meeting**

In order to foster cooperative relations, each Superintendent will, at a minimum, invite consulting parties to a review meeting every two years (biennial), with the first meeting initiated within six months of the signing of this PA by all parties. If all parties agree that such a meeting is not necessary at that time, the meeting may be waived. However, Superintendents shall remain responsible for initiating biennial meetings in subsequent years. More frequent meetings may be appropriate based on specific park circumstances and therefore an alternative meeting schedule may be established, if mutually agreed upon by the parties.

1. Meetings may be conducted in any mutually agreeable location and/or format, including in-person, video conferencing or teleconferencing.
2. The primary invitees to each park's biennial review and monitoring meeting will include the applicable SHPO/THPO, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations with an interest in that park's properties. Superintendents may also consider inviting other interested parties, including Pacific Islanders, concessioners, lessees, friends groups, historic societies, or gateway communities, as appropriate.
3. Superintendents may instead choose to meet individually with some parties, particularly those that have strong interest in specific historic properties.
4. Attendance and meeting minutes will be recorded and distributed to all invited parties after the conclusion of the meeting.

5. Specific discussion items may include the following:
- a. Any documentation pursuant to this PA.
  - b. Any inventories of historic properties developed in the previous two years, or opportunities for future inventory and research, as well as other reports and research results related to historic properties.
  - c. Programmed undertakings that are scheduled, or are likely to be scheduled, for the next two fiscal years.
  - d. Provisions of this PA as well as any project- or program-specific Memoranda of Agreement or Programmatic Agreements.
  - e. Training received by park staff during the reporting period and opportunities for cooperative training arrangements.
  - f. Names of and contact information for the Park Section 106 Coordinator and the CRM Team Members.

**B. Superintendents Reporting to NPS Regional Directors**

In order to inform park program review and potential ACHP evaluation of PA implementation, Superintendents will report biennially to Regional Directors on implementation of the PA. The Biennial Report shall include the streamlined review data prescribed in Section III B of this PA, training completed and basic data demonstrating compliance with the provisions of this PA as outlined in the guidance document for this agreement (Section I.A.2). ACHP, SHPOs, or THPOs may request hard copies of biennial reports.

**C. Park Section 106 Program Review by NPS Regional Directors, SHPOs, THPOs, and the ACHP**

1. The Regional Director may, at his/her discretion, initiate a review of a park's implementation of this PA. The ACHP, either at its own discretion, or upon request of a Federally recognized Indian Tribe, SHPO/THPO, or Native Hawaiian organization, may at any time raise with the appropriate Regional Director any programmatic or project matters where they wish the Regional Director to review a Park Superintendent's Section 106 decisions. The Regional Director will consult with the ACHP, and the Regional Director shall provide a written response to the ACHP, and where applicable, the SHPO or THPO, that documents the outcome of the consultation and the resolution. The Regional Director has the option to suspend a park's use of this PA, and subsequently reinstate it as appropriate.
2. Documentation of NPS Section 106 reviews not already provided to SHPOs, THPOs, and the ACHP will be available for review by the ACHP and the appropriate SHPO/THPO upon request. Individual SHPOs/THPOs who wish to review this documentation are responsible for specifying scheduling, frequency, and types of undertakings of concern to them.

#### **D. NPS Regional Directors Reporting to the Director of the NPS**

Regional Directors will report biennially to the Director on implementation of this PA within his/her region. Each Regional Biennial Report will be submitted within six (6) months following receipt of Park Biennial Reports by the Regional Director as required in Section VIII.B of this PA. A hardcopy of the biennial reports will be sent to the ACHP and upon request from a SHPO or THPO.

#### **IX. SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENTS**

A. Upon execution of this PA, Superintendents are encouraged to evaluate their park's programs and discuss with SHPOs/THPOs, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or the ACHP ways to develop supplemental programmatic agreements for park undertakings that would otherwise require numerous individual requests for comments.

B. Development of programmatic agreements specific to a project, plan, or park may be negotiated between Superintendents and SHPOs/THPOs, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, the ACHP, and/or other consulting parties where appropriate, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.14(b), and may be independent of or supplement this PA. Superintendents will provide an informational copy of all agreements to the Regional Section 106 Coordinator.

C. Memoranda of agreement developed to resolve adverse effects for specific projects shall be negotiated between Superintendents and SHPOs/THPOs, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and/or the ACHP, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.6(c), and shall be independent of this PA. Superintendents will provide an informational copy of all agreements to the Regional Section 106 Coordinator.

#### **X. DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

A. Should disputes arise, the Superintendent, SHPO/THPO, and/or the ACHP will consult with the objecting parties to resolve the objection. All work that is the subject of the dispute will stop until the dispute is resolved in accordance with the procedures in this section. If the dispute cannot be resolved, all documentation relevant to the dispute will be forwarded to the parties named above. If the SHPO/THPO objects to a Park Superintendent's decision, the information will be forwarded to the Regional Director. If the National Park Service objects to the SHPO/THPO's opinion, the information will be forwarded to the ACHP. If the Regional Director cannot resolve a SHPO/THPO objection, the Regional Director will forward to the ACHP relevant documentation not previously furnished to the ACHP and notify the Director of the dispute. Within thirty (30) days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP will either:

1. Provide the Regional Director with a recommendation, with an information copy provided to the Director, which the Regional Director will take into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute; or
2. Notify the Regional Director that it will comment to the Director pursuant to the provisions of 36 CFR 800.7 and proceed to comment. Any ACHP comment provided in response to such a request will be taken into account by the NPS with reference to the subject of the dispute.

B. In the event the ACHP does not respond within thirty (30) days of receipt of all pertinent documentation, the Regional Director may proceed with his or her recommended resolution.

C. At the request of any individual, agency, or organization, the ACHP may provide the NPS with an advisory opinion regarding the substance of any finding, determination, or decision made in accordance with this PA or regarding the adequacy of the NPS' compliance with Section 106 and this PA.

## **XI. MONITORING AND TERMINATION**

A. The NPS will convene a meeting of the signatories to this PA within two (2) years of execution of the PA and as needed thereafter, to review implementation of the terms of this PA and determine whether revisions or amendments are needed. Meetings may be conducted in any mutually agreeable location and/or format, including in-person, video conferencing, or teleconferencing. If revisions or amendments are needed, the parties will consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14.

B. This PA may be amended when such an amendment is agreed to in writing by all signatories. When major revisions are proposed to NPS policies that will affect the manner in which the NPS carries out its Section 106 responsibilities, the signatories shall consult to determine whether an amendment to this PA is needed. Any amendments will be effective on the date a copy signed by all of the signatories is filed with the ACHP.

C. Any party to this PA may terminate it by providing ninety (90) days notice to the other parties, provided that the parties will consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. Termination by any Federally recognized Indian Tribe signatory will be limited to termination of this PA on the tribal lands of the subject tribe. In the event of termination, the NPS will comply with 36 CFR Part 800 with regard to individual undertakings otherwise covered by this PA.

## **XII. SEVERABILITY**

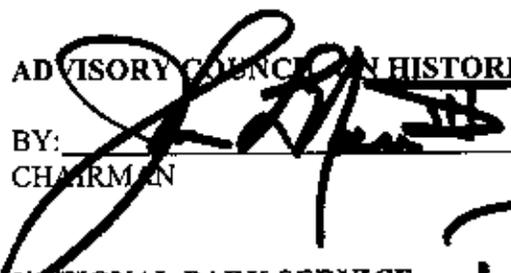
A. If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase in this PA is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective, such decision shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the remaining portions of this PA.

B. If any section, subsection, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase in this PA is, for any reason, held to be unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective, the signatories shall consult to determine whether an amendment to this PA is needed.

### XIII. ANTI-DEFICIENCY ACT STATEMENT

The stipulations of this Agreement are subject to the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 1341 (1998)). If compliance with the Anti-Deficiency Act alters or impairs NPS ability to implement the stipulations of this Agreement, NPS will consult in accordance with the dispute resolution, amendment or termination stipulations as specified in Sections X and XI of this PA.

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

BY:   
CHAIRMAN

DATE:

11/14/08

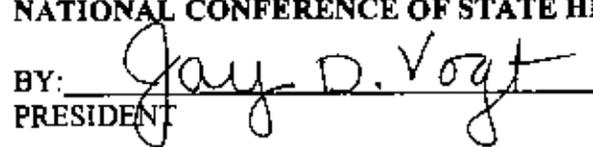
#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

BY:   
DIRECTOR

DATE:

11/14/08

#### NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICERS

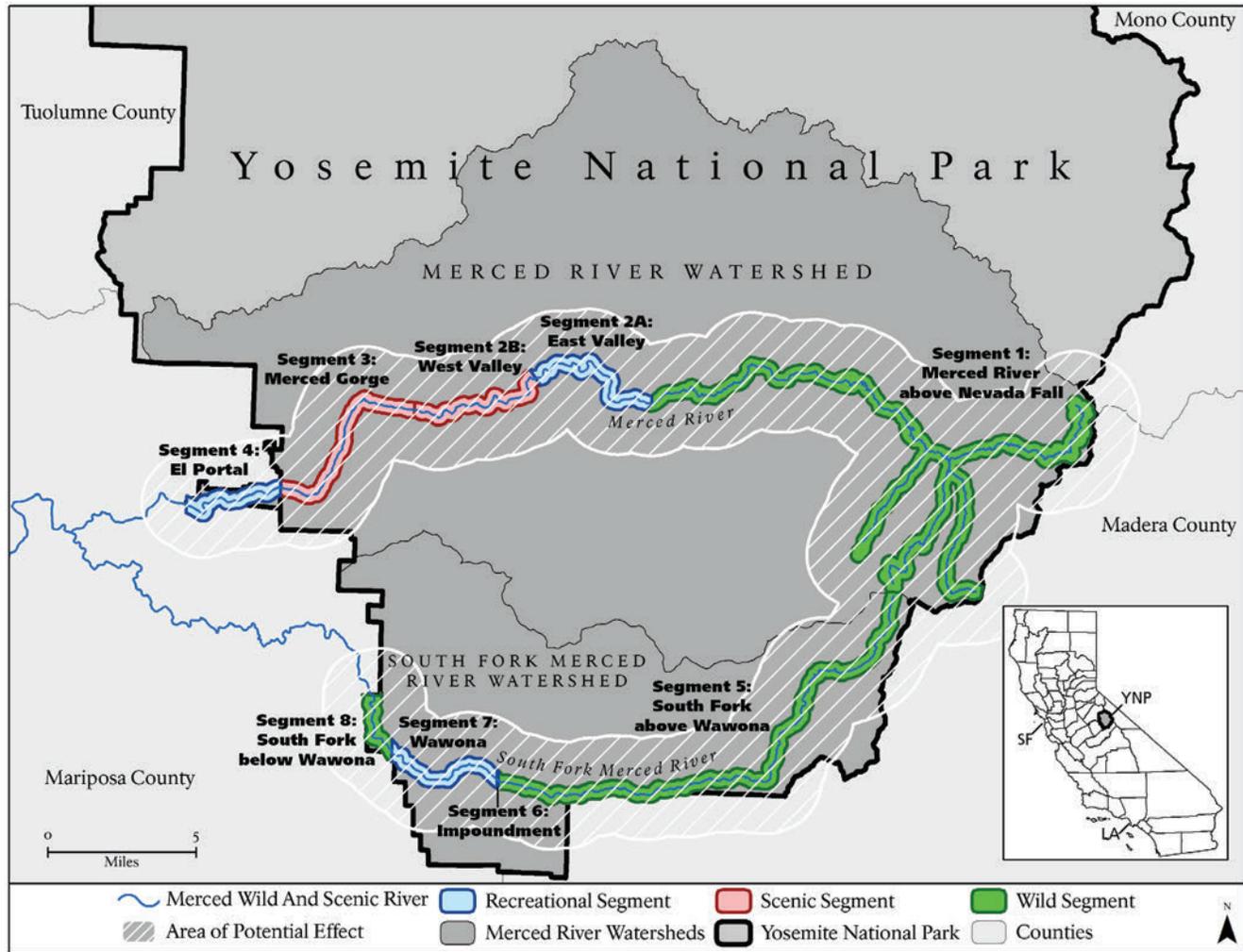
BY:   
PRESIDENT

DATE:

11-14-2008

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EXHIBIT 3 – MAP OF AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECT



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**EXHIBIT 4 – CATEGORY 1: NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECTS**

**TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
1	Ahwahnee Meadow, Cook’s Meadow; The Ahwahnee Hotel NHL; Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H), 1920s	RES-2-069 RES-2-073 RES-2-083 RES-2-157 RES-2-091 RES-2-100 RES-2-144 RES-2-145	Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H)	Selectively clear foreground to maintain views from inside building and surroundings.	No adverse effect because actions are designed to improve historic settings and views.
2	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-075 RES-2-081 RES-2-097 RES-2-115 RES-2-118 RES-2-120 RES-2-123 RES-2-130 RES-2-131	Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H)	Selectively thin conifers (trees up to 60” in diameter) to maintain views from inside buildings.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
3	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-156	Conifer encroachment in meadows	Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
4	None	NONE	Re-introduce Declining Amphibian and Reptile Species	In accordance with NPS policies, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize the study the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
5	None	ONA-2-002	Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley Concessioner Stables.	Retain Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley to support Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and overflow parking for campgrounds. Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley. Kennel service remains. Retain associated housing (25 beds).	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.

**TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
6	Yosemite Valley Archeological site (CA-MRP-0825H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	ONA-2-007	Remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark at Lower Pines Campground.	Remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark, including the loop between sites 60-62 that is within the bed and banks of the river. Restore native plant communities.	No adverse effect to archeological district due to low-impact ecological restoration in vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-0825H). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
7	None	ONA-2-005 ONA-2-016	Construct 72 campsites at Upper and Lower River Campgrounds	Construct 72 campsites (30 walk-in and 10 auto campsites in Lower River Campground, and 30 walk-in sites and 2 group sites in Upper River Campground).The Lower Rivers Amphitheater will be retained, design plan for the Lower River Campground will incorporate a boating access point and commercial raft launch site, limited picnic and day-use parking opportunities will be accommodated, and restoration of the riparian buffer.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area. The 2006 Yosemite Valley Historic District NR lists the all campground loop roads and amphitheatres as non-contributing resource that post-date the period of significance.
8	None	REC-2-002	Interpretation of natural river processes	Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park's ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
9	Mist Trail, 1858	REC-2-003	Improve way-finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.	Provide appropriate signage and visual cues between the shuttle bus stop at Happy Isles, across the Happy Isles Bridge and to the John Muir Trailhead/Mist Trail.	No historic properties affected because the nature of the action would not affect the significance of the contributing resource (Mist Trail) as the first valley trail specifically constructed as a scenic route for visitors .
10	None	RES-1-001	Special-status plants affected by trails	Re-route trails out of sensitive habitats such as wetlands. New trail routes should avoid wetlands and special-status habitat.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
11	Merced Lake Ranger Station (Eligible 2004)	RES-1-002	Establish grazing capacity for the Merced Lake East Meadow near the Merced Lake Ranger Station Meadow.	Develop preliminary grazing capacities for the Merced Lake East Meadow of 58 grazing nights per year. When the meadow recovers, allow administrative grazing at established capacities. Monitor annually for five years, adapting use levels as needed.	No historic properties affected; establishing grazing capacities in the Merced Lake East Meadow will have no implications for the Merced Lake Ranger Station as an eligible historic property. .
12	Segment 1 archeological site (CA-MRP-0453).	RES-1-003	Remove informal trails and restore the Merced Lake Shore Meadow to natural conditions.	Remove informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	No adverse effect due to low-impact ecological restoration in vicinity of archeological resource (CA-MRP-0453).
13	None	RES-1-005	Triple Fork Peak: trails through meadows	Re-route the trail to upland where possible.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.

**TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
14	Bridalveil Meadow	RES-2-010	Restore ephemeral riparian area on western edge of Bridalveil Meadow.	Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the head cut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address head cuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.	No historic properties affected as the action of riparian area restoration will not affect the iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery and will further the historic management of the meadow as a contributing resource.
15	Northside Drive, (1880s); Cook's Meadow; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-0056/61/196/298/299/300 /301, and CA-MRP-1816). ; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-011 RES-2-012	Remove abandoned infrastructure and informal shoulder parking on north of Cook's Meadow along Northside Drive.	Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species. Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action would not affect either contributing resource (Northside Drive nor Cooks Meadow) as Northside Drive would continue to create a framework of circulation around the Valley, on either side of the Merced River and Cook's Meadow would retain its iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery. No Adverse Effect to archeological sites (CA-MRP-0056/61/196/298/299/300/301, and CA-MRP-1816) as ground disturbance will be outside of site boundaries within the vicinity of the action. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
16	Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0825H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-022 RES-2-028	Remove campsites within 100-feet of ordinary highwater mark in Lower Pines and North Pines Campgrounds; establish river access points.	Remove all campsites and infrastructure within 100-foot of ordinary highwater mark. Restore 6.5 acres of riparian habitat. Designate river access point at North Pines campground. Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.	No adverse effect to archeological site CA-MRP-0825H due to minimal ground disturbance associated with revegetation or riverbanks, signage and fencing as needed. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
17	El Capitan Bridge; Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0311).	RES-2-026	Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points.	Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action will not affect the El Capitan Bridge's contribution to Yosemite Valley circulation. No Adverse Effect to due to minimal ground disturbance associated with revegetation or riverbanks, signage and fencing as needed.
18	None	RES-2-149	Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.

**TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
19	Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-0046/47/74, 0052/H, 0055/H, 0057, 0062, 0076, 0080, 0082/H, 0158/309, 0190/19, 0240/303, and 0902/H) ; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-032 RES-2-033 RES-2-034 RES-2-036 RES-2-037 RES-2-038 RES-2-039 RES-2-040 RES-2-041 RES-2-042 RES-2-043	Various Yosemite Valley protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0046/47/74, 0052/H, 0055/H, 0057, 0062, 0076, 0080, 0082/H, 0158/309, 0190/19, 0240/303, and 0902/H).	<p>CA-MRP-0046/47/74: Re-route stock trail and formal trail off archeological site, remove graffiti from rock art boulder.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0052/H: Reroute bridal path off of archeological site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0055/H: Remove informal trails that radiate from pullout and remove pull out near archeological site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0057: Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehabilitate informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ ranger monitoring of rock shelter.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0062: Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0076: Rehabilitate social trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0080: Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0082/H: Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/ outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0158/309: Rehabilitate informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/ education/outreach effort for climbers.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0190/19: Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0240/303: Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0902/H: Remove informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.</p>	<p>No Historic Properties Affected due to minimal ground disturbance associated with asphalt removal and restoring areas to natural conditions, removing informal trails and restoring roadside pullouts, removing campsite and bear box, rerouting foot trails, removing climbing bolts, and delineating trails to reduce off-trail travel.</p> <p>NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.</p>
20	Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee Bridge and Stoneman Bridges; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-052	Retain Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee and Stoneman Bridges; address localized hydrologic impacts.	Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee and Stoneman Bridges are retained. If mitigation measures fail to meet defined criteria for success, consideration of bridge removal would involve a public review process and additional environmental compliance. Mitigate effects to localized impacts to hydrological / geological processes through constructed solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and constructed log jams. Add culverts along Northside Drive to improve drainage.	No Historic Properties Affected due to retention of the contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided due to actions associated with addressing localized hydrologic impacts.

**TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
21	None	RES-2-056	Address localized hydrologic impacts of the non-historic Happy Isles footbridge footings (bridge was removed post-1997 flood and abutments retained to protect gauging station that was relocated in 2010).	Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
22	Clark's Bridge, Happy Isles Vehicle Bridge; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-054 RES-2-058 RES-2-059	Address localized hydrologic impacts associated with Clark's Bridge and Happy Isles Vehicle Bridge.	Mitigate effects to localized impacts to hydrological / geological processes through constructed solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and constructed log jams.	No Historic Properties Affected due to retention of the contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
23	El Portal archeological sites (CA-MRP-0250/H and 0251/H)	RES-4-003 RES-4-004	Various El Portal protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0250/H and 0251/H)	Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads	No Historic Properties Affected due to minimal ground disturbance associated with removal of informal trails and non-essential roads.
24	None	RES-4-005	Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions	Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
25	None	RES-4-006	Develop standards for revetment construction and repair through the El Portal Administrative Site and provide Caltrans with recommendations.	Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.

**TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
26	Wawona archeological sites (CA-MRP-0374, 0008/H, 0168/0329/H, 173/372/H, 0171/172/254/516/H)	RES-7-001 RES-7-002 RES-7-003 RES-7-010 RES-7-012	Various Wawona protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0374, 0008/H, 0168/0329/H, 173/372/H, 0171/172/254/516/H)	CA-MRP-0374: Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road.  CA-MRP-0008/H: Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Maintenance Yard.  CA-MRP-0168/0329/H: Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.  CA-MRP-173/372/H: Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessioner off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds.  CA-MRP-0171/172/254/516/H: Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	No Historic Properties Affected due to minimal ground disturbance associated with delineating trails and access roads, relocation and/or removal of campsites, development of site management plans, and removal of roadside pullouts.
27	Stoneman, Ahwahnee, Cook's. Leidig, Slaughterhouse, El Capitan, and Bridalveil Meadows; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H, 749, 77/H, 748/765/H, 1751H, 310, 1746H, 1196H, 305/H, 750H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-AS-002	Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails to natural conditions in Yosemite Valley.	Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails in Stoneman, Ahwahnee, Cook's. Leidig, Slaughterhouse, El Capitan, and Bridalveil Meadows and other areas adjacent to South and Northside Drives. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	No Adverse Effect to archeological resources due to minimal ground disturbance within the vicinity of sites resulting from filling ruts, decompacting soil, and planting native vegetation. No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resources as they would retain their iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
28	Northside Drive (1880s); El Capitan Meadow	RES-2-009	Remove informal trails through El Capitan Meadow and restore to natural conditions; formalize access points and viewing areas.	Remove all informal trails from the meadow that incise, promote habitat fragmentation, or are located in sensitive and frequently inundated areas, and restore to natural condition. Use restoration fencing along northern perimeter of meadow and formalize appropriate access points and viewing areas.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action would not affect either contributing resource (Northside Drive nor El Capitan Meadow) as Northside Drive would continue to create a framework of circulation around the Valley, on either side of the Merced River and El Capitan Meadow would retain its iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery.

**TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
29	Leidig Meadow; Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-1771H) Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-013 RES-2-015	Remove informal trails through Leidig Meadow and replace section of bike path.	Remove informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation. Replace paved section of trail within the bed and banks of the river.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery. No Adverse Effect to archeological site (CA-MRP-1771H) due to minimal ground disturbance in the vicinity of the contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
30	Sentinel Meadow	RES-2-018	Formalize access in Sentinel Meadow to the west of existing boardwalk area.	Formalize access to the west of the existing boardwalk to accommodate use and reduce meadow trampling.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery.
31	Sentinel Meadow, Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road;	TRAN-2-013	Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action would not affect either contributing resource (Sentinel Meadow nor Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road) as the Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road (Sentinel Drive) would continue to contribute to a framework of circulation around the Valley, on either side of the Merced River and Sentinel Meadow would retain its iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery.
32	Stoneman Meadow	RES-2-153	Expand fenced area to protect Stoneman Meadow near Lower Pines Campground	Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery. MOVE TO CATEGORY 1?
33	El Capitan Meadow	TRAN-2-018	Construct formal El Capitan Meadow Shuttle Bus Stop	Construct a formal Shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery.
34	None	TRAN-2-019	Repurpose the Yosemite Village Sports Shop and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building).	Repurpose the non-historic Village Sport Shop for visitor orientation services (eliminate the existing commercial service); remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building) and restore to natural conditions. Create pathways leading from Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area to the Village Sport Shop building.	The 2006 Yosemite Valley Historic District NR lists the Bank Building and Village Store as non-contributing resource that post-date the period of significance.
35	None	TRAN-2-015	Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage.	Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage. Wilderness-related parking area is a former dump site that was not designed as a formal parking area. It is not delineated and undersized for demand.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area; archeological site CA-MRP-1541H was determined to be ineligible.

**TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
36	Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H); Yosemite Valley archeological site CA-MRP-0048.	RES-2-143	Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank between the Concessioner Stables and Happy Isles.	Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material with an excavator and skid steer, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed. Also, re-route stock use north along the road where they meet up on the Valley Loop Trail.	No Adverse Effect due to elimination of non-historic trail segment nor archeological site CA-MRP-0048 due to minimal ground disturbance from asphalt removal and restoring the area to natural conditions.
37	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	ONA-2-008	Remove 14 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities at North Pines Campground.	Remove 14 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities. Campsites in North Pines campground receive periodic flooding and are located in close proximity to the river.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
38	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-016	Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road in Royal Arches Meadow and restore to natural conditions.	Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species. Royal Arches Meadow contains tiles and pipes that cause meadow dewatering. A former road bed remains between the meadow and Tenaya Creek, impacting hydrology and vegetation; the adjacent riparian area contains thick conifer sapling cover.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
39	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-019	Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground.	Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the 1997-flood. Historically a floodplain/ meadow/riparian complex, the area has retained impacts of development including compacted soils, fill material over native soils, and invasive plant infestations.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
40	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-045	Restore traditionally used plant populations.	Threats to traditionally used plant populations include invasive species such as Himalayan Blackberry ( <i>Rubus discolor</i> ), drainage and hydrology impacts to meadows, encroachment of conifers in black oak habitat, and erosion and revetments that affect riparian vegetation.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
41	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-027 RES-2-060	Redesign Yosemite Valley Swinging Bridge Picnic Area and formalize access to river.	Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. . Redesign the picnic area in its current location to better accommodate visitor use levels at this picnic area; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

**TABLE I-1: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
42	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-050	Remove the former Bridalveil Sewer Plant including piping on both sides of the river; restore to natural conditions.	Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants. Lasting impacts from the former Bridalveil sewer plant are still evident. Remaining underground infrastructure affects hydrology and fill material precludes recruitment of desirable native plants in black oak community, affecting the ethnographic ORV.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
43	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-061	Enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area	To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
44	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-062	Place eight constructed log jams in the river channel between Clark’s and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity.	Place eight constructed log jams in the river channel between Clark’s and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
45	El Portal Road (Eligible 1997)	RES-2-065	Formalize roadside parking and river access points between Pohono Bridge and Big Oak Flat Road/El Portal Road intersection.	Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pull-out that is not protective of resources. In the areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations.	No Adverse Effect to the El Portal Road as the contributing resource would still continue to hold the route, appearance, and compatibility with the landscape that attests to its visual and historic significance.

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**EXHIBIT 5 – CATEGORY 2: ADVERSE EFFECTS**

**Category 2 Actions – Adverse Effect**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
1	Merced Lake High Sierra Camp (22 tents for guest and employee housing) (not evaluated); Segment 1 archeological site (CA-MRP-0453) (not evaluated)	ONA-1-003	Remove 11 of 22 Merced Lake High Sierra Camp canvas tents.	Retain the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp, removing 11 of the 22 historic canvas tents for a capacity of 42 beds. Replace the flush toilets with composting toilet. Retain tent pads in situ of those 11 canvas tents that are removed and retain the configuration of the remaining 11 historic canvas tents (possibly remove every other tent to maintain the “u” shape of the camp).	Adverse effect due to removal of 11 historic tent cabins. Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effect to be determined for archeological resources (CA-MRP-0453) that may result from ground disturbance.
2	Concessioner Headquarters Building, (1937-1939); Curry Garage (Concessioner Garage)(1920); Yosemite Valley archeological site complex (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H); Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building (1935); and Yosemite Valley Utility Area Equipment Sheds (buildings 516, 518, and 519).	FAC-2-001 FAC-2-002 FAC-013	Removal of Concessioner Headquarters Building and relocate function to Concessioner Warehouse outside of river corridor. Removal of Concessioner Garage; relocation of function to Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building and NPS Maintenance Area.	The Concessioner Headquarters Building is demolished. Essential functions in-filled into the mezzanine of the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse Building behind Valley Visitor Center. The concessioner garage service is relocated to the Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building, outside of the river corridor. The building is demolished, and the Yosemite Village Day-Use Parking Area parking is expanded into the previous footprint. Visitor vehicle services are expanded in El Portal and Wawona service stations. Construct a new NPS maintenance building within the maintenance area.	Adverse effect due to demolition of contributing resources. Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from major ground disturbance in vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H site complex) and historic districts due to construction of new building and retrofit of contributing resource. The 2006 Yosemite Valley Historic District NR lists the Concessioner Warehouse as a non-contributing resource that post-dates the period of significance.
3	Northside Drive (1880s); Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-1816).	TRAN-2-001 TRAN-2-020	Redesign of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area, re-routing Northside Drive south of parking area.	Re-route Northside Drive to the south of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area and construct a traffic circle at Northside Drive/Village Drive to address traffic congestion and pedestrian/vehicle conflicts. Consolidate parking to the north of the road and provide walkways leading to Yosemite Village separating vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Add a three-way intersection at Sentinel Drive and the entrance to the parking area to improve traffic flow and alleviate congestion. All redevelopment will be 150 feet away from the ordinary highwater mark.	Adverse effects to Northside Drive and Sentinel Drives due to re-routing, changing location of intersections and construction of round-about. Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from ground disturbance within the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-1816).
4	Yosemite Valley archeological site complex (CA-MRP-0056/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	FAC-2-017	Replace Lost Arrow Temporary Employee Housing with permanent dormitory.	Replace temporary employee housing facilities with permanent housing facilities for 87 additional beds.	Adverse effect to scientific data potential that may result from new construction within boundary of archeological site (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H site complex). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

**Category 2 Actions – Adverse Effect**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
5	Superintendent's House (Residence 1) (1911/1929) and Garage; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	FAC-2-018 RES-2-150	Remove Superintendent's House (Residence 1) and Garage and restore area to natural conditions.	Superintendent's House and Garage (Residence 1), is demolished and the area restored to natural conditions.	Adverse effect due to demolition of a contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
6	73 Camp Curry Employee Canvas Cabins (Boys Town Tent Cabins); Curry Orchard Parking Area; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	ONA-2-021 TRAN-2-007	Remove 23 historic canvas tent cabins and construct 52 cabin with-bath units in Boys Town. Redesign and formalized the Curry Orchard parking area to accommodate 415 parking spaces.	Total would be 482 guest units, including: 301 tents in Curry Village retained; at Boys Town retain 50 historic canvas tent cabins and 14 non-historic hard-sided cabins-without-bath; construct 52 new with bath cabins (within existing development footprint at Boys Town); 18 units at Stoneman House retained; and 47 cabin-with-bath units in Curry Village retained. The Curry Orchard Parking area would be formalized to have 415 parking spaces.	Adverse effect due to removal of 23 contributing resources. Assessment of effect to be determined for new development within the Camp Curry and Yosemite Valley Historic Districts. Assessment of effects to be determined for historic district that may result from redesign of the orchard parking area. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
7	Gauging Station at Pohono Bridge (1916)	RES-2-057	Remove Pohono Bridge gauging station out of the ordinary highwater mark; relocate north of the river.	Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas. The antiquated gauging station infrastructure within the bed and banks of the river is unnecessary with current technology and can be removed.	Adverse effect due to removal of a contributing resource
8	Merced Canyon Travel Corridor (CCC camp)	RES-3-001	Remove abandoned infrastructure at the Cascades picnic area	Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	Adverse effect due to substantial ecological restoration and removal of contributor resources.
9	Wawona archeological sites (CA-MRP-168/329/H, 1366/H, 0007, 1365H, P-22-296, 331, 810, 171/172/254/516/H, 217/H, and CA-MRP-645).	RES-7-006 RES-7-007	Construct pump station and utility corridor connecting the Wawona Campground to the Wawona Wastewater Treatment Plant. Relocation of RV dump station from Wawona Store area to Wawona Campground.	Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant. Relocate the RV dump station, currently located near the Wawona Store Area to the Wawona Campground. Design and construct RV dump station near the campground entrance.	Adverse effect to scientific data potential due to trenching within the boundaries and within the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-168/329/H, 1366/H, 0007, 1365H, P-22-296, 331, 810, 171/172/254/516/H, 217/H, and CA-MRP-645).

# APPENDIX J

## NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

### ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT FOR SITE-SPECIFIC ACTIONS

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Executive Summary.....</b>	<b>J-1</b>
<b>36 CFR Part 800.3 Initiation of the Section 106 Process (Step 1 of 4).....</b>	<b>J-3</b>
Project Purpose and Need.....	J-3
Definition of the Undertaking.....	J-3
Public and Consulting Party Participation.....	J-3
Identification of Consulting Parties.....	J-9
<b>36 CFR Part 800.4: Identification of Historic Properties (Step 2 of 4).....</b>	<b>J-14</b>
Area of Potential Effects.....	J-14
Historic Properties within Area of Potential Effects.....	J-14
<b>36 CFR Part 800.5: Assessment of Adverse Effects (Step 3 of 4).....</b>	<b>J-16</b>
Criteria for Adverse Effects.....	J-17
Assessment of Adverse Effects of the Merced River Plan.....	J-19
Direct, Indirect and Cumulative Adverse Effects.....	J-30
<b>36 CFR Part 800.6: Resolution of Adverse Effect (Step 4 of 4).....</b>	<b>J-45</b>
<b>36 CFR Part 800.8: Coordination with the National Environmental Policy Act.....</b>	<b>J-45</b>
<b>36 CFR Part 800.9: Council Review of Section 106 Compliance.....</b>	<b>J-45</b>
<b>36 CFR Part 800.10: Special Requirements for Protecting National Historic Landmarks.....</b>	<b>J-45</b>
<b>Exhibit 1: Maps of Select Historic Properties in the Area Of Potential Effects.....</b>	<b>J-46</b>
<b>Exhibit 2: Photos of Select Historic Properties.....</b>	<b>J-49</b>
Segment 1 – Merced River above Nevada Fall.....	J-49
Segment 2 – Merced River Yosemite Valley.....	J-50
Segments 3 and 4 – Merced River Gorge and El Portal.....	J-64
Segment 5-8 – South Fork of the Merced River.....	J-66
<b>Exhibit 3: Recent Efforts to Identify Historic Resources.....</b>	<b>J-69</b>
<b>Exhibit 4: Significance of Historic Properties in the Area of Potential Effect.....</b>	<b>J-72</b>

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## APPENDIX J

# NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT ASSESSMENT OF EFFECT FOR SITE-SPECIFIC ACTIONS

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Park Service has developed the *Merced Wild and Scenic River Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement*, which is intended to guide the management of the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor within the boundaries of Yosemite National Park and the El Portal Administrative Site. The plan and its environmental impact statement, which evaluates potential impacts of a range of alternatives, are referred to collectively as the Merced River Plan undertaking. The Merced River Plan undertaking directs the protection of the river's free-flowing condition and the values that make it worthy of designation and will:

- Establish the boundaries, segment classifications (as wild, scenic, or recreational) of the Merced Wild and Scenic River, and provide a clear process for protection of the river's free-flowing condition in keeping with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA) Section 7.
- Refine descriptions of the river's *outstandingly remarkable values* (ORVs), which are the unique, rare, or exemplary river-related characteristics that make the river eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and document the conditions of these ORVs, water quality, and free-flowing condition of the river.
- Identify management objectives for the river, and specific actions and/or programs that will be implemented to achieve the objectives and commit to a program of ongoing studies and monitoring to ensure that river values are protected and enhanced over the life of the plan.
- Establish a user-capacity program that addresses the kinds and amounts of public use that the river corridor can sustain while protecting and enhancing the river's outstandingly remarkable values.
- Fulfill the specific direction of the 1987 legislation designating the Merced River as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System (16 U.S.C. Section 1274 (a)(62)(A)) and make appropriate revisions to the park's 1980 *General Management Plan*.

The Merced Wild and Scenic River Draft Comprehensive Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (Draft Merced River Plan/EIS) was published and distributed for a 112-day public review beginning January 8, 2013 and ending April 30, 2013. This document analyzed six alternatives. Alternative 1 (No Action) would continue current management and trends in the condition of river values. Alternatives 2-6 would protect and enhance river values, implement a visitor use and user capacity management program, and call for a suit of actions related to land use and development. The action alternatives vary primarily in the degree of restoration and the amount of visitor use that could be accommodated by the commensurate level of facilities and services necessary to protect river values.

The guiding principles of Alternative 5 (preferred) as proposed in the Final Merced River Plan/EIS would include essential ecological restoration within 100 feet of the river and in meadow and riparian areas, necessary cultural resource protection and enhancement, accommodation of a daily visitation level in Yosemite Valley that would be similar to those observed in recent years, and relocates a select number of facilities and services outside the river corridor.

Specific actions called for in Alternative 5 would:

- Restore 189 acres of meadow and riparian habitat.
- Significantly increase the campsite inventory in all river segments (+36%) and in Yosemite Valley (+37%).
- Minimally increase available lodging in all river segments (3%) and in Yosemite Valley (+5%).
- Increase day-use parking spaces in Yosemite Valley (+8).
- Reduce some commercial services and relocate others outside the river corridor.
- Make significant changes to the traffic circulation pattern in Yosemite Valley to accommodate ecological restoration goals and reduce traffic congestion.
- Accommodate approximately 20,100 visitors per day in East Yosemite Valley.
- Continue to manage overnight-use capacity through Wilderness permits and reservation systems for lodging and camping.
- Manage day-use capacity for East Yosemite Valley through intentional traffic diversions and monitoring.

There are many actions proposed in the plan that would improve conditions for historic properties associated with river-related/river-dependent, rare, unique and exemplary outstandingly remarkable values (see Chapter 5). However, some actions proposed in the Merced River Plan undertaking would result in unavoidable adverse effects that would need to be minimized or mitigated. The final preferred alternative would result in adverse effects due to the following types of actions:

- Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property
- Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR part 68) and applicable guidelines
- Demolition or relocation of a property from its historic location
- Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance
- Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of a property's historic features; [36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(2)]

## 36 CFR PART 800.3 INITIATION OF THE SECTION 106 PROCESS (STEP 1 OF 4)

### Project Purpose and Need

The purpose of the Merced River Plan undertaking is to preserve the river in free-flowing condition, and to protect the water quality and outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs) that make the river worthy of designation, for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. In accordance with WSRA, “the plan shall address resource protection, development of lands and facilities, user capacities, and other management practices necessary or desirable to achieve the purposes of this Act” (WSRA Section 3(d)). The Final Merced River Plan/EIS will fulfill the specific direction of the 1987 legislation designating the river as a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System (16 U.S.C. Section 1274 (a)(62)(A)) and will make appropriate revisions to the 1980 *Yosemite General Management Plan*.

### Definition of the Undertaking

The Merced River Plan undertaking is presented as Alternative 5: Enhanced Visitor Experience and Essential River Bank Restoration (agency-preferred) in the Final Merced River Plan /EIS. The undertaking addresses protection and enhancement of river values, visitor use and user capacity management, and land use and development within the river corridor. A substantial portion of these actions are common to all action alternatives and are directly related to river values. Many actions in Merced River Plan undertaking affirm the retention of existing infrastructure (buildings, structures, and sites), visitor and commercial services, and administrative functions that are not evaluated in the Section 106 Report. However, a complete list of actions for Alternative 5 can be found in Appendix K of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS.

Relevant actions of the Merced River Plan undertaking that have the potential to affect historic properties (individual and districts) are presented in three categories for the assessment of effects. Category 1 actions are those that will either result in “No Adverse Effects” or “No Historic Properties Affected;” Category 2 actions are those that will likely result in “Adverse Effects;” and Category 3 actions require “Identification, Evaluation, and/or Assessment of Effect to be Determined.”

The National Park Service in consultation with the SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, the NTHP, and the HBF are in the process of developing a programmatic agreement that will outline the process for consultation for each category of actions as they are implemented over the coming decades.

### Public and Consulting Party Participation

The NPS has taken advantage of various opportunities for public participation in the Section 106 process, all of which have corresponded with general public outreach for the plan. Public comment regarding historic properties has ranged from management of specific contributing resources such as the historic bridges in Yosemite Valley, to general cultural resource management approaches regarding identification, protection, and consultation with stakeholders.

The public also commented on identification and management of the wild and scenic river’s cultural outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs). Management of these values is required under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and does not necessarily parallel the identification and management of historic properties under the NHPA. These public involvement steps are highlighted below in chronological order.

### ***2009 Summer/Fall/Winter: Initiation of the Section 106 Process***

Initiation of the Section 106 process occurred concurrently with the workshops held during the public scoping period. A series of 18 public workshops were held, each of which included presentations on the scope, history, and purpose of the plan. Participants were asked questions about what they valued and what they wanted to see protected in the river corridor, and what, if anything, should be changed. The NPS received the following input regarding cultural resources:

- The Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan should identify goals, measurable objectives, and management prescriptions that explain specifically how the agency will define, protect, and enhance the Cultural ORV.
- The Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan should provide for the protection of all historic structures and buildings, including the Yosemite Valley bridges.
- The NPS should promote the diverse heritage of Yosemite National Park by providing interpretive experiences, and access to historic resources and facilities.
- The Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan should call for the removal and ecological restoration of the area known as Superintendent's Residence (Residence 1).
- The NPS should protect and enhance the historic orchards of Yosemite Valley.
- The Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan should protect and enhance the cultural connections reflected by the continuum of use by American Indian peoples, especially the tangible resources that reflect ancestral heritage (e.g., archeological sites).
- The NPS should not remove the abandoned sewage treatment plant at El Portal to protect the prehistoric burials in the area.
- The NPS should conduct consultation with traditionally-associated American Indian peoples who are lineal descendants. Furthermore, the NPS should analyze and resolve the Paiute and Miwok lineal descendent concerns before defining the Cultural ORV.
- The Merced Wild and Scenic River Comprehensive Management Plan should protect and enhance traditional cultural resources including archeological sites, scenic resources, and natural resources with traditional cultural uses.

### ***2011 Fall: Alternatives Development Workshops***

This series of five workshops provided an opportunity to solicit early public input on the options the NPS considered to protect river values, or to address user capacity or land-use management for the Merced River Plan. The NPS received the following comments regarding cultural resources:

- The NPS should develop education programs focused on cultural history and stewardship to protect and enhance the cultural ORVs and provide opportunities for people to develop connections with the river and its values.
- The NPS should incorporate historic orchard management into the action alternatives.
- The NPS should consider alternatives to removing the historic Sugar Pine and Ahwahnee Bridges.
- The NPS should protect and enhance Camp A.E. Wood (an archeological resource contributing to the eligible Wawona Archeological District) by restoring and interpreting the arboretum.
- The NPS should protect archeological resources by removing infrastructure and visitor uses from sensitive areas.
- The NPS should collaborate with culturally-associated American Indian people to protect and enhance prehistoric and ethnographic resources.

### ***2012 Spring: Preliminary Alternatives Concepts Workshops***

These workshops, site visits, and webinars presented an initial range of preliminary alternative concepts for consideration by the public, stakeholders, and internal and external partners. The information provided to the public described the process for developing and refining user capacities for the Merced River corridor. The NPS received the following comments regarding cultural resources:

- The NPS should retain the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp because it is a significant historic resource.
- The NPS should not remove the historic bridges because of their important value as historic resources. If the bridges must be removed, the NPS should relocate them to an area where they will not adversely affect other river values.
- The NPS should not remove the historic bridges because their removal would cause additional traffic problems on Yosemite Valley roads.
- The NPS should not remove the historic bridges as they provide opportunities for scenic viewing that is protective of other river values.
- The NPS should identify additional cultural ORVs, including historically-significant buildings relating to inn keeping and hospitality, history of modern rock climbing, and history of concession services in Yosemite.
- The NPS should resolve questions about traditionally associated American Indian people in order to better understand claims to ancestral homelands and ongoing cultural connections with Yosemite.
- The NPS should protect and enhance American Indian values.

### ***2013 Winter: Public Release of the Merced Wild and Scenic River Draft Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement***

Beginning with release of the draft plan and continuing through the comment period, the NPS conducted a series of presentations and listening sessions. The information provided to the public described the process for developing the range of alternatives, and the major differences between each alternative. Chapter 9 of the draft plan included NEPA and NHPA analyses for each alternative. Additionally, Appendix J presented the NHPA assessment of adverse effects of the draft preferred alternative by historic property. The NPS received the following comments regarding cultural resources:

- The NPS should implement a conservative approach to analysis of cultural resources until site-specific plan design and resource evaluations can be completed.
- The NPS should evaluate the system of High Sierra Camps for National Register eligibility, in addition to the existing site-specific evaluations.
- The NPS should retain historic bridges (i.e. Sugar Pine Bridge) in order to meet obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act.
- The NPS should remove the historic bridges in order to restore the valley to a more natural setting.
- The NPS should preserve historic integrity associated with the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp in order to meet obligations under the National Historic Preservation Act.
- The NPS should retain and rehabilitate the Superintendent's House and Garage (Residence 1) in place.
- The NPS should remove the Superintendent's House and Garage (Residence 1) rather than relocate it to the NPS housing area.
- The NPS should retain the ice rink as a historic resource.

- The NPS should consider alternatives to demolition of historic buildings, such as relocation or rehabilitation, to preserve historic resources and avoid impacts associated with constructing new buildings.
- The NPS should implement preservation of historic resources as a means of providing jobs.
- The NPS should retain its historic structures because their removal is not required under WSRA.
- The NPS should conduct archeological testing to inform design of the new Wawona Fire Station and other proposed ground-disturbing actions near the Wawona General Store.
- The NPS should have a Native American Monitor on site when any ground-disturbing activities in the Merced River Corridor are located near pre-historic sites.
- The NPS should not construct the proposed Yosemite Lodge/Lower Yosemite Fall pedestrian underpass because it could affect culturally-significant resources.

***2007-2013: Consultation with State Historic Preservation Office, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Historic Bridge Foundation (Consulting Parties)***

Since 2007, the National Park Service has been in consultation with the consulting parties through site visits, meetings, webinars and teleconferences, and over 40 correspondences. The table below summarizes the chronology and types of consultation pursued for the Merced River planning process.

**TABLE J-1: SUMMARY OF NHPA CONSULTATION FOR THE FINAL MERCED RIVER PLAN /EIS**

Date	Communication	Contact	Event
July 6, 2007	Letter	Tribes	NPS initiated consultation with the park’s seven traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups in accordance with Stipulation V.C. of the 1999 Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service at Yosemite, the California State Historic Preservation Officer, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation regarding Planning, Design, Construction, Operations and Maintenance, Yosemite National Park, California (1999 PA).
March-June 2007	Scoping	Public	Initial public scoping; 3 public meetings held
June 7, 2007	Letter	SHPO	NPS initiated consultation with SHPO in accordance with Stipulation VI of the 1999 PA.
July 5, 2007	Letter	SHPO	SHPO acknowledged the park’s plan to coordinate the NHPA compliance with NEPA.
May 2008	Letter	ACHP	NPS initiated consultation with Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) per the 1999 PA.
June 2009	Scoping	Public	Public scoping re-opened; 18 workshops and solicitation of public input
December 2009	Letter	Tribes	Invitation to participate in the development of the Merced River Plan; announced the completion of a formal settlement agreement in the lawsuits concerning the Merced River Plan
Summer 2010	Outreach Meetings Workshops	Public Tribes	Presentation of the <i>Outstandingly Remarkable Values Report for the Merced Wild and Scenic River</i> ; 7 workshops and solicitation of public input
May 5, 2011	Transmittal for review and comment	Tribes	Transmittal of the <i>Draft Baseline Conditions Report for the Merced Wild and Scenic River</i>
September 29, 2011	Transmittal for review and comment	Tribes	Transmittal of <i>2011 Baseline Documentation of Archeological Sites in Yosemite Valley, Wawona, and El Portal in Support of the Merced Wild and Scenic River Plan, Yosemite National Park, California</i>

**TABLE J-1: SUMMARY OF NHPA CONSULTATION FOR THE FINAL MERCED RIVER PLAN /EIS**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Communication</b>	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Event</b>
November 27, 2011	Outreach Meetings Workshops Transmittal for review and comment	Public Tribes	Transmittal of <i>Merced Wild and Scenic Planning Workbook</i> ; 5 workshops and solicitation of public input
April 17, 2012	Outreach Workshops Transmittal for review and comment	Public Consulting Parties	Transmittal and presentation of <i>Merced Wild and Scenic River Preliminary Alternative Concepts Workbook</i> and invitation to participate in public comment period
Undated 2012	Comment Letter	American Indian Council of Mariposa County	The NPS received comments on <i>Merced Wild and Scenic River Preliminary Alternative Concepts Workbook</i> , including an attachment with general and specific comments.
June 13, 2012 and July 11, 2012	Meetings	SHPO	SHPO requested that the park consult under the standard review process under 36 CFR Part 800. Discussion of Section 106 planned approach
July 17, 2012	Tribal Site Visit	Tribes	Transportation elements of alternatives explored in <i>Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i> ; site visit to key parking areas and congested intersections in Yosemite Valley
August 2012	Letter	ACHP	Following a request from the ACHP, the NPS formally initiated consultation with the council per 36 CFR Part 800.2(b).
July 13, 2012	All Tribes Meeting	Tribes	10 <sup>th</sup> Annual All Tribes Meeting in Lee Vining, CA; discussed Tribal Access, the Ethnographic ORV, Wahhoga in the context of the river corridor, potential restoration actions, potential new or redevelopment actions, the Old Wastewater Treatment Plant in El Portal, administrative use, and the project schedule
August 14, 2012	Tribal Site Visit	Tribes	Employee housing elements of the alternatives explored in the <i>Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i> ; site visit to key locations where new or in-fill development employee housing would be constructed in El Portal; discussed the above ground infrastructure associated with the Old Wastewater Treatment Plant
August 23, 2012	Letter	NTHP	Following a request from the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP), NPS formally initiated consultation with the NTHP consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.2(a)(4).
August 24, 2012	Letter	SHPO	NPS agreed with SHPO request to consult under standard review process (36 CFR Part 800) in lieu of using the park's programmatic agreement. Additionally, this letter sought concurrence on the Area of Potential Effects (APE) and the identification of historic properties affected.
August 28, 2012	Letter	HBF	Following a request from the Historic Bridge Foundation (HBF), NPS formally initiated consultation with HBF consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.2(a) (4).
November 7, 2012	Tribal Site Visit	Tribes	Camping, Lodging and Employee Housing elements of the alternatives explored in the <i>Draft Merced River Plan / EIS</i> ; site visit to key locations in Curry Village, Huff House area, and east Yosemite Valley campgrounds
November 2012	Email	SHPO ACHP NTHP HBF	NPS shared the most recent draft of the Historic Resources Outstandingly Remarkable Value for Yosemite Valley and Wawona
January 2013	Letter	Tribes	Transmittal stating that, beginning with the transmission of the <i>Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i> , consultation with the tribes will proceed consistent with the standard review process under 36 CFR Part 800.
January 2013	Transmittal for review and comment	Signatory and Consulting Parties*	NPS provides the <i>Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i> to signatory and consulting parties (tribes, SHPO, ACHP, NTHP, HBF)

**TABLE J-1: SUMMARY OF NHPA CONSULTATION FOR THE FINAL MERCED RIVER PLAN /EIS**

Date	Communication	Contact	Event
February 11, 2013 and March 12, 2013	Meetings	Tribes	Review components of the <i>Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i> and major actions of the Draft Preferred Alternative; Discuss potential for adverse effects to historic properties
March 26, 2013 and April 2, 2013	Site Visits	Tribes	Review components of the <i>Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i> and major actions of the Draft Preferred Alternative; Discuss potential for adverse effects to historic properties in Yosemite Valley and Wawona (respectively)
April-May 2013	Letters	Signatory and Consulting Parties	Received comment letters on the <i>Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i> : 4/8/2013 and 4/30/2013:Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians 4/30/2013: ACHP 4/30/2013: NTHP 5/16/2013: HBF 5/22/2013: American Indian Council of Mariposa County 5/28/2013: SHPO
March-May 2013	Meeting, Webinar and Conference Calls	Signatory and Consulting Parties	Developed mutual understanding of the undertaking, discussed eligible and potentially-eligible historic properties, discussed possible options to avoid or minimize adverse effects for select actions; reported out on public comments related to historic properties; discussed other needs for Sec 106 consultation, discussed specific recommendations for the ORVs and foundational elements of the plan <i>3/20 – Kick-off meeting</i> <i>3/27 – Follow Up of Kick-off</i> <i>4/3 – Curry Village, Village Parking, Fort Yosemite, 106 Process</i> <i>4/10 – Yosemite Lodge, Camp 4, 106 Process</i> <i>4/15 – East Valley Hydrology</i> <i>4/17 – Residence 1, Housekeeping, Appendix J, El Portal</i> <i>4/24 – Wawona, 106 Process, Sec 106 Report</i> <i>5/8 – 106 Process and update for new ACHP representative</i> <i>6/5 – Schedule Updates</i>
September 2013	Transmittal for review and comment	Signatory and Consulting Parties	<i>Section 106 Report – NHPA Assessment of Adverse Effects for the Draft Merced River Plan/EIS</i>
September-October 2013	Webinar and Conference Calls	Signatory and Consulting Parties	Discussed options to address avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of adverse effects and phased application of criteria of adverse effects 9/12 – Section 106 Report 9/19 – Changes between DEIS and FEIS 9/25 – Rationale for specific changes, Sugar Pine Bridge 10/23– Process PA structure and 106 Report 10/30– PA content for actions resulting in no adverse effects and no historic properties affected 11/6 – PA content for actions resulting in phased application of criteria of adverse effects to the built environment 11/13 – PA content for actions resulting in phased application of criteria of adverse effects to archeology and traditional cultural resources
Fall 2013	Meeting	Tribes	Discuss changes to preferred alternative and rationale; Discuss options to address avoidance, minimization, and mitigation of adverse effects and phased application of criteria of adverse effects; Address PA content for actions resulting in adverse effects to historic properties of religious or cultural value
September-December 2013	Transmittal for review and comment	Signatory and Consulting Parties	<i>Draft Plan-Specific Programmatic Agreement</i>

***September-November 2013: Draft and Final Section 106 Report (revised Appendix J) Transmitted to Consulting Parties for 30-day Review and Comment on Findings***

This document represents a revised comprehensive assessment of adverse effects resulting from the actions

called for in the draft preferred alternative. It includes additional documentation requested by SHPO and ACHP and satisfies the documentation standards per 36 CFR Part 800.11.

### ***September–December 2013: Draft Plan-Specific Programmatic Agreement Transmitted to Consulting Parties for Review and Comment***

The consulting parties have made progress on developing the programmatic agreement for the plan in concert with preparation of this report and refinement of the Final Merced River Plan / EIS. The National Park Service has shared in confidence with the consulting parties the changes between draft and final preferred alternative to assist with assessment of effects determinations and development of consultation commitments for plan implementation.

### ***2014: Public Release of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS and Plan-Specific Programmatic Agreement***

The Final Merced River Plan/EIS contains final alternatives, NEPA impact analysis, and NHPA assessment of adverse effects. This appendix (Appendix J) reflects changes to the final preferred alternative. A draft programmatic agreement is included as Appendix I and will be finalized with the consulting parties during the 30-day No Action Period prior to the signing of the Record of Decision.

## **Identification of Consulting Parties**

Planning for the Merced Wild and Scenic River has been carried out in consultation with state, federal, and local agencies; and tribes and groups associated with the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor. Consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.3(b) and 36 CFR Part 800.8, the review process for Section 106 of the NHPA is conducted in coordination with the NEPA review process for the Draft Merced River Plan/EIS.

### ***Traditionally-Associated American Indian Tribes and Groups***

The Yosemite National Park American Indian Consultation Program facilitates regulatory compliance with statutes, executive orders, policies, and guidance related to American Indian resources, issues, and concerns. The NPS consults with both federally-recognized and federally non-recognized American Indian tribes and groups with ancestral connections to Yosemite National Park lands and resources throughout the development and implementation of the Merced River Plan.

Yosemite National Park currently maintains consultative relationships with seven American Indian tribes and groups, including five federally-recognized American Indian tribes (Bridgeport Indian Colony, Bishop Paiute Tribe, North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians of California, Picayune Rancheria of the Chukchansi Indians, and the Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians), and two federally non-recognized American Indian groups (American Indian Council of Mariposa County, Inc. [also known as the Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation] and the Mono Lake Kutzadikaa). Consultation with federally-recognized American Indian tribes takes place on a government-to-government basis.

In December 2009, Yosemite requested tribal participation in development of the Merced River Plan. The NPS formally requested information from traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups for the protection of traditional cultural resources and historic properties with traditional cultural or religious significance. The NPS will continue to consult with traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups about proposed NPS plans and actions that have the potential to affect the treatment, use, and access to cultural

and natural resources with religious or cultural significance. Tribal consultation included regularly scheduled and special meetings, as well as tribal site visits. Comments received from traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups have been considered throughout the planning process.

Received through letters, consultation meetings, site visits, and conference calls, comments from the American Indian tribes and groups are summarized as follows:

- The preferred alternative will create a new development footprint in Yosemite. Restoration does not solve problems if new development takes place elsewhere as a result.
- Avoid impacts to traditional-use areas, archeological resources, and natural resources. Avoid ground-disturbing activities whenever possible.
- Ensure continued access for traditionally-associated American Indians for the practice of traditional cultural activities.
- The proposed pedestrian underpass at Yosemite Lodge would potentially disturb a highly-sensitive and culturally-significant area. The entire Lower Yosemite Falls area should be protected from any further development and ground disturbance.
- The Old El Portal Waste Water Treatment Plant site should be protected from further development and increased visitation. Any plans for the site should be developed in consultation with the traditionally-associated tribes and groups.
- There is concern that the park is putting visitors' experiences over protection of tribal resources and the cultural heritage of traditionally-associated American Indians.

### *California State Historic Preservation Officer*

The California State Office of Historic Preservation is responsible for administering federal- and state-mandated historic preservation programs to protect California's irreplaceable archeological and historical resources. Consultation takes place under the direction of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), a gubernatorial appointee. The NPS initiated consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office regarding the *Merced River Plan/EIS* in June 2007. This initial consultation was undertaken in keeping with the stipulations of the *1999 Programmatic Agreement among the National Park Service at Yosemite, the California State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) Regarding Planning, Design, Construction, Operations, and Maintenance, Yosemite National Park, California (1999 PA)*. Further consultation with the SHPO in June, July, and August of 2012, determined that the standard four-step process outlined in 36 CFR Part 800 would be a more appropriate consultation process for this complex planning effort, in addition to a 2014 sunset date for the 1999 PA. The NPS will serve as the lead agency on behalf of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for consultation with the SHPO.

Comments from the SHPO regarding the Merced River Plan and its NHPA consultation process are summarized as follows:

- The NPS should prepare, for all consulting parties, a standard Section 106 consultation package meeting the documentation standards of 36 CFR Part 800.11.
- The SHPO appreciates the inclusivity of most of the cultural ORVs, such as the inclusion of the entire Yosemite Valley Archeological District (YVAD) in ORV 9.
- The entire Yosemite Valley Historic District should be part of ORV 10, which would presumably result in greater protection of historic properties (and Cultural ORVs) under WSRA, NEPA, and NHPA Section 106.
- Historic structure condition assessments are not an effective measure of the health of cultural ORVs.

Instead, the NPS should consider a metric that acknowledges both a resource's historic integrity and its physical condition.

- 'What the NPS has defined as "localized" adverse effects are still considered adverse effects, under both WSRA and Section 106, and avoiding adverse effects should be the NPS' preferred management strategy for historic properties.
- The proposed relocation of the Superintendent's House (Residence 1) would be an adverse effect on the entire Cultural ORV 10 given the prominence and rarity of the resource, as would the proposed removal of Sugar Pine Bridge. These two examples demonstrate that the definition of "adverse effects" under WSRA and the "indicators" that trigger management action are not sufficient to protect and enhance the cultural ORVs.
- NPS should consider retaining the Superintendent's House (Residence 1) in place, and raising it above the flood level, in lieu of relocation.
- The NPS should discuss, with consulting parties, measures to avoid and/or minimize adverse effects before seeking to consult on mitigation measures to be included in the Programmatic Agreement.

### *Advisory Council on Historic Preservation*

The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) is an independent federal agency that promotes the preservation, enhancement, and productive use of the nation's historic resources and advises the President and Congress on national historic preservation policy. This agency administers the NHPA's Section 106 review process and works with federal agencies to help improve how they consider historic preservation values in their programs. For purposes of advising and improving agencies' actions under Section 106, the ACHP will, at times, elect to participate in controversial or precedent-setting consultation. It is under these criteria that the ACHP has elected to participate in the MRP Section 106 consultations.

Yosemite initiated consultation with ACHP in May 2008 by notifying the agency that the park intended to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to comply with NHPA's Section 106. At the time the ACHP did not indicate that they would consult on this undertaking. Through outreach efforts in 2012 it was evident that the complex set of actions in the plan would involve potential for adverse effects to prominent historic properties attracting attention and controversy among the public. The ACHP responded in a letter dated August 28, 2012, in which they notified the NPS that they would participate in the Section 106 review process in accordance with 36 CFR 800.2(b)(1). Their decision to participate is based on Appendix A to 36 CFR Part 800, the *Criteria for Council Involvement in Reviewing Individual Section 106 Cases*, which include cases where agency actions may have substantial impacts on important historic properties (criterion 1), or undertakings that invoke important questions of policy or interpretation (criterion 2). The ACHP's letter noted both criteria, and highlighted criterion 2 because of the NPS' requirements to balance potential for adverse effects to historic properties with natural resource values under WSRA, as well as the requirements of the Ninth Circuit consent decree which required the preparation of the plan itself.

Comments from the ACHP regarding the Merced River Plan and its NHPA consultation process are summarized as follows:

- The NPS should revise its alternatives and analyses to better achieve a balance between the natural environment and the historic properties that are recognized as ORVs.
- The Yosemite Valley Bridges Historic District should be considered a component of the cultural ORV based on their river-related and river-dependent nature as the bridges span the river and owe their existence to the presence of the river.
- The NPS should monitor the condition of the historic resources ORV contributing historic properties

using metrics for historic integrity.

- The NPS should provide clear, consistent, concise, illustrated, and complete documentation to support a finding of adverse effects has presented obstacles to Section 106 consultation that adequately supports Section 106 consultation. Such documentation should include the following:
- Maps illustrating the segments of the river; the location of all proposed activities in the selected alternative; historic property boundaries for buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts; buildings/structures proposed for demolition; and location of new developments and restoration activities.
- A matrix of all proposed activities in the selected alternative; list of historic properties in the APE for each activity including eligibility status; list and description of adverse effects to historic properties, if any; and conditions for no adverse effects to historic properties.
- The ACHP recommends that the NPS consider each of the unevaluated historic properties as “eligible for the National Register” for purposes of assessing cumulative effects. The ACHP recommends that the NPS consider each of the potential for adverse effects to historic properties as an “adverse effect.”

The ACHP recommends that the stipulations of the PA address the following issues:

- **Process for review of individual undertakings** – The ACHP recommends that the parties consider adopting the process for streamlined review of individual undertakings stipulated in the 2008 *Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act* (2008 Nationwide PA). It provides a clear and consistent framework for streamlined review of undertakings that are unlikely to adversely affect historic properties. Whereas the Nationwide PA stipulates that the NPS will follow the Section 106 review process in the implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800.3-7) for individual undertakings with the potential to adversely affect historic properties, the parties may wish to develop an alternate process for these reviews and include it in the Merced River Plan PA.
- The commitment to follow best practices should be included in the PA, and further documentation of the best practices should be an attachment to the PA (e.g., best practices for avoiding adverse effects to archeological sites in tree removal, trail removal, prescribed fire, vegetation management activities, etc.).
- **Design guidelines for new construction in the park** – The PA should include the commitment to develop and apply design guidelines that will avoid adverse effects related to visual intrusions and setting changes associated with new construction.
- Procedures for mothballing tent cabin structures – The commitment to apply such procedures should be included in the PA, and further documentation of the procedures should be an attachment to the PA.
- **Design guidelines and best practices for habitat restoration and revegetation** – The PA should include the commitment to develop and apply design guidelines and best practices that will facilitate opportunities to design enhanced habitats for animals and plants of traditional cultural importance to Indian tribes and will avoid direct adverse effects to known archeological sites or sites of traditional cultural importance to Indian tribes in the construction of such undertakings.
- Mitigation measures for the sum total of adverse effects of the MRP program.

### ***National Trust for Historic Preservation***

Chartered by Congress in 1949, the National Trust for Historic Preservation is now a privately-funded nonprofit organization that works to acquire and administer historic places, provide education and outreach, and support direct action to identify and save threatened historic places throughout the United States. On August 27, 2012, the NPS accepted the National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) request to serve as a consulting party in the Section 106 process for the Merced River Plan. The NTHP was included on the project’s

mailing list, participated in various consultation meetings and site visits in 2012 and 2013, and was sent hard copies of public review documents and notification of public involvement opportunities. The NTHP has also been instrumental in the development of the plan-specific programmatic agreement and consultation efforts to identify measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects to historic properties.

Comments from the NTHP can be summarized as follows:

- The NPS should revise the boundary of the Historic Resources ORV (ORV 10) to include all of the historic resources in the Yosemite Valley Historic District, and establish its definition to be flexible and include any resources in its boundaries that are later found to be eligible as contributing resources.
- The NPS should revise the management standard for ORV 10 to encourage the retention of historic resources.
- The NPS should retain the Sugar Pine Bridge, as the reasons cited in the MRP for its demolition are unsubstantiated by the offered scientific evidence.
- The NPS should rehabilitate Residence 1 in its current historic location, and make modifications that allow for the continued use or adaptive use of the approximately 100 other historic properties slated for demolition in the draft preferred alternative.

### *Historic Bridge Foundation*

The Historic Bridge Foundation is a nonprofit organization that advocates for the preservation of historic bridges in the United States by sharing information, supporting education, and participating in consultation with public officials to devise reasonable alternatives to demolishing or adversely affecting historic bridges. On August 23, 2012, the NPS accepted the Historic Bridge Foundation (HBF) request to serve as a consulting party in the Section 106 process for the *Merced River Plan/EIS*. The HBF has been included on the project's mailing list, participated in various consultation meetings in 2012 and 2013, and were sent hard copies of public review documents and notification of public involvement opportunities. The HBF has also been instrumental in the development of the plan-specific programmatic agreement and consultation efforts to identify measures to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects to historic properties.

Comments from the Historic Bridge Foundation are summarized as follows:

- The resources identified in the historic resources ORV have been inadequately discussed in the EIS, and the expected adverse effects to these properties are collectively more damaging than adverse impacts to other ORVs.
- The historic bridges of Yosemite should be considered as irreplaceable treasures of the park and treated with the utmost respect.
- The information presented regarding Sugar Pine Bridge does not provide satisfactory analysis or adequate substantiated evidence to justify the removal of the historic bridge.
- Additional research and revision of the management strategies for ORV 10 must occur to encourage retention of the historic resources in the Yosemite Valley Historic District and the Yosemite Valley Bridges Historic District, and to understand the cumulative harm to these properties given that they enhance the values of the Merced River and the park itself.

## **36 CFR PART 800.4: IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES (STEP 2 OF 4)**

### **Area of Potential Effects**

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) as defined for this undertaking is 1.5 miles on either side of the Merced River's ordinary highwater mark. The full complement of historic properties that have the potential to be effected by actions proposed in the plan, both within and outside the river corridor boundary (per WSR, ¼ mile on either side of the ordinary highwater mark) are included in the APE. The NPS received concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) on the APE in a letter dated Sept 17, 2012.

### **Historic Properties within Area of Potential Effects**

The assessment of effects to historic properties presented in this report includes all historic properties located within the APE that are either listed, eligible, or have been identified for listing in the *National Register of Historic Places*.

Historic properties that may require an assessment of their historical significance include Yosemite Lodge, Housekeeping Camp, resources with cultural or religious significance to American Indian tribes and groups in Yosemite Valley and El Portal, Hennessey's Ranch, Standard Oil Bulk Fuel Operations, Rancheria Flat Mission 66-Era Housing, other potential historic resources in Wawona, and 472 archeological sites that have not been evaluated for National Register eligibility. Maps of individual properties potentially affected by the undertaking are included in Exhibit 1 of this report. Photos of individual properties are included as Exhibit 2 of this report.

A good faith effort to identify and evaluation historic resources per 36 CFR Part 800.4(b) and 800.4(c) and 800.5(a)(3) has been made by the National Park Service to present and will continue. Please see Exhibit 3 for a summary of recent efforts to identify and evaluate historic properties and for a comprehensive digital library of Yosemite National Park historic properties listed on the National Register, please visit the park web site (<http://www.nps.gov/yose/historyculture/nr-yose-list.htm>) to view the full nomination forms. In addition, Exhibit 4 provides summary information for all listed, eligible and identified historic properties within the APE.

### ***Buildings, Structures, Sites, and Districts***

#### **Buildings, Structures, and Sites**

The Historic Resource Study (NPS 1987) is the park's primary baseline document for identifying historic buildings, structures, and sites at a parkwide scale. Other major resource studies and documentation efforts have provided new information and more detailed resource-specific data for identifying and documenting historic properties in the major developed areas of Yosemite Valley, Wawona and El Portal. These include a multiple property document, cultural landscape inventories, and historic property nominations.

While some gaps remain, efforts to identify historic buildings, structures and sites are largely complete. Notable needs include mid-century modern resources such as the Yosemite Lodge complex and Housekeeping Camp, and buildings and structures in the El Portal area that are 50 years old or older, but have yet to be evaluated. These gaps will be addressed as noted under Recent Efforts to Identify Historic Resources below.

## Districts and National Historic Landmarks

Districts and National Historic Landmarks have been documented within the APE for the Merced River Plan undertaking as part of earlier efforts to identify historic properties. Currently these include historic districts and archeological districts. The park will continue to identify districts in consultation with SHPO and traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups as part of ongoing consultation. The APE includes eligible, Listed and not yet evaluated historic and archeological districts, and National Historic Landmarks:

- Merced Lake High Sierra Camp Historic District (Eligible 2004)
- Segment 1 Archeological Resources (not evaluated)
- Yosemite Valley Historic District (Listed 2006)
- Yosemite Valley Archeological District (Listed 1976)
- Yosemite Village Historic District (Listed 1974)
- Camp Curry Historic District (Listed 1979)
- Yosemite Lodge Historic District (not evaluated)
- Housekeeping Camp Historic District (not evaluated)
- Yosemite Valley Bridges Historic District (Listed 1977)
- The Ahwahnee Hotel (NHL) (Designated 1987)
- The Rangers' Club (NHL) (Designated 1977)
- LeConte Memorial Lodge NHL (Designated 1987)
- Yosemite Valley Historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians (not evaluated)
- Merced Canyon Travel Corridor Historic District (Eligible 1997)
- El Portal Archeological District (Listed 1976)
- El Portal Historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians (not evaluated)
- Wawona Archeological District (Eligible 1978)
- Wawona Hotel and Thomas Hill Studio, NHL (Listed 1987) and Wawona Hotel and Pavilion Historic District (Listed 1975)

## *Archeological Resources*

Efforts to identify archeological properties through systematic archeological inventory varies by river segment. This coverage ranges from 70% in Yosemite Valley to 10% of the wild segment above Wawona. Given the limitations of identification, and the relatively common discovery of buried archeological deposits, additional survey and subsurface testing for archeological resources may be necessary prior to implementation of particular actions.

### ***Historic Properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to Traditionally-Associated American Indian Tribes and Groups***

Many known and unknown historic properties within the Merced River corridor in Yosemite National Park and the El Portal Administrative Site hold religious and/or cultural significance to traditionally-associated American Indian peoples. Through professional ethnographic studies and government-to-government consultation with American Indian tribes, the National Park Service has identified the presence of historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indian tribal groups that are separate and distinct from the Yosemite Valley Archeological District. A continued commitment to hosting site visits and engaging tribal partners in discussions during project formulation for Merced River Plan actions will ensure efforts are made to avoid adverse effects to resources with religious and/or cultural significance. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

Throughout the Merced River planning process the National Park Service has made a reasonable effort to identify traditional cultural properties through numerous consultation workshops, site visits, and distribution of working drafts of the plan's components. During these consultation efforts the park has worked with groups and individuals who have special knowledge and interests in the history and cultural of the Merced River corridor. Specifically, comprehensive project and action lists have been distributed to consulting tribes and groups and many locations within the APE have been visited by tribal partners and park staff to discuss actions and the potential impacts to resources (i.e., meadows, riparian areas, black oak woodlands, etc) or effects to historic properties with or without religious and/or cultural significance. Tribal partners have provided written feedback on the Draft Merced River Plan / EIS and the Draft Section 106 Report, and during consulting party review and preparation of the draft Final Section 106 Report.

The National Park Service has a consultative relationship with traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups *independent* of the consultation required on historic properties under the National Historic Preservation Act. The park has numerous cooperative agreements with tribes and groups that articulate the commitments the respective parties have, for example, made regarding consultation activities, annual traditional events and ceremonies in the park, and monitoring requirements during archeological investigations and/or construction projects.

The plan proposes to address information gaps for the Yosemite Valley, El Portal, and Wawona Archeological Districts as part of efforts to identify and document historic properties with religious and cultural significance to traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups throughout the duration of plan implementation.

### **36 CFR PART 800.5: ASSESSMENT OF ADVERSE EFFECTS (STEP 3 OF 4)**

Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), once historic properties have been identified in an undertaking's area of potential effect, and it has been determined that those historic properties may be affected by a proposed undertaking, the agency official shall assess the effects on those resources in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.5 *Assessment of adverse effects*. An adverse effect is found when an "undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association" (36 CFR Part 800.5[a][1]). The criteria of adverse effect are applied to all historic properties (listed, eligible, or identified) within the APE, with consideration given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been

identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the National Register.

After making an initial assessment of effect, the NPS has worked with consulting parties to determine if the assessment reflects all relevant or applicable concerns, developed and evaluated modifications to the Merced River Plan undertaking that could avoid, minimize or mitigate adverse effects (36 CFR Part 800.6(a)).

Application of the criteria of adverse effect has been consulted on with the SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties. The NPS has considered views provided by consulting parties and the public concerning the effects of the Merced River Plan undertaking in accordance with [36 CFR Part 800.5(a)].

A plan-specific Programmatic Agreement (Appendix I of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS) documents the concurrence on the assessment of effects of the Merced River Plan undertaking and guides the process for future consultation. Avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures will be developed through subsequent project-specific agreements in consultation with SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and the public as appropriate.

## Criteria for Adverse Effects

Actions that result in an assessment of adverse effects to historic properties include, but are not limited to (36 CFR Part 800.5(2)):

- (i) Physical destruction of or damage to all or part of the property;
- (ii) Alteration of a property, including restoration, rehabilitation, repair, maintenance, stabilization, hazardous material remediation and provision of handicapped access, that is not consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 68) and applicable guidelines;
- (iii) Removal of the property from its historic location;
- (iv) Change of the character of the property's use or of physical features within the property's setting that contribute to its historic significance;
- (v) Introduction of visual, atmospheric or audible elements that diminish the integrity of the property's significant historic features;
- (vi) Neglect of a property which causes its deterioration, except where such neglect and deterioration are recognized qualities of a property of religious and cultural significance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization; and
- (vii) Transfer, lease, or sale of property out of Federal ownership or control without adequate and legally enforceable restrictions or conditions to ensure long-term preservation of the property's historic significance.

According to the regulations, "adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative" (36 CFR Part 800.5(a)(1)). The National Park Service has clearly and thoroughly described the Merced River Plan undertaking. While the implementation of the undertaking will proceed over the next 20 years, relatively all actions are site-specific and described in the Final Merced River Plan / EIS. Therefore, when determining adverse effects, the NPS has accounted for all actions in the undertaking and has presented the cumulative assessment of these actions for each district within the APE.

The following tables present an assessment of effects for the actions of the Merced River Plan undertaking relative to historic properties within the APE. These actions have been broken into three primary assessment of

effects categories: Category 1 – No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect, Category 2 – Adverse Effect, and Category 3 – Identification, Evaluation, and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined.

### ***Category 1 – No Historic Properties Affected or No Adverse Effect***

**No Historic Properties Affected** – An assessment of “no historic properties affected” is found for projects that would not affect historic properties either by nature of the action or because the location of the action does not intersect physically with the historic property.

**No Adverse Effect** – An assessment of “no adverse effect” is found for projects that would not alter, directly or indirectly, any of the qualities of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

### ***Category 2 – Adverse Effect***

An “adverse effect” is found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for including in the National Register in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association.

### ***Category 3 – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effect to be Determined***

The NPS in good faith, will make a reasonable effort to carry out appropriate identification and evaluation efforts in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and 36 CFR 800.4 as needed prior to assessment of effects. Category 3 actions also include those that need additional project-level detail prior to an assessment of effects being made determined. As project-level details are developed, the NPS in consultation with SHPO, ACHP, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties as appropriate and shall seek ways to resolve adverse effects.

The NPS will carry out all identification, evaluation, assessment of effects, and consultation requirements in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800 and the 2008 *Programmatic Agreement Among the National Park Service (U.S. Department of the Interior), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act*.

## Assessment of Adverse Effects of the Merced River Plan

**TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
1	Ahwahnee Meadow, Cook's Meadow; The Ahwahnee Hotel NHL; Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H), 1920s	RES-2-069 RES-2-073 RES-2-083 RES-2-157 RES-2-091 RES-2-100 RES-2-144 RES-2-145	Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H)	Selectively clear foreground to maintain views from inside building and surroundings.	No adverse effect because actions are designed to improve historic settings and views.
2	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-075 RES-2-081 RES-2-097 RES-2-115 RES-2-118 RES-2-120 RES-2-123 RES-2-130 RES-2-131	Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H)	Selectively thin conifers (trees up to 60" in diameter) to maintain views from inside buildings.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
3	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-156	Conifer encroachment in meadows	Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
4	None	NONE	Re-introduce Declining Amphibian and Reptile Species	In accordance with NPS policies, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize the study the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
5	None	ONA-2-002	Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley Concessioner Stables.	Retain Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley to support Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and overflow parking for campgrounds. Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley. Kennel service remains. Retain associated housing (25 beds).	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.

**TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
6	Yosemite Valley Archeological site (CA-MRP-0825H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	ONA-2-007	Remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark at Lower Pines Campground.	Remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark, including the loop between sites 60-62 that is within the bed and banks of the river. Restore native plant communities.	No adverse effect to archeological district due to low-impact ecological restoration in vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-0825H). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
7	None	ONA-2-005 ONA-2-016	Construct 72 campsites at Upper and Lower River Campgrounds	Construct 72 campsites (30 walk-in and 10 auto campsites in Lower River Campground, and 30 walk-in sites and 2 group sites in Upper River Campground).The Lower Rivers Amphitheater will be retained, design plan for the Lower River Campground will incorporate a boating access point and commercial raft launch site, limited picnic and day-use parking opportunities will be accommodated, and restoration of the riparian buffer.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area. The 2006 Yosemite Valley Historic District NR lists the all campground loop roads and amphitheaters as non-contributing resource that post-date the period of significance.
8	None	REC-2-002	Interpretation of natural river processes	Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park’s ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
9	Mist Trail, 1858	REC-2-003	Improve way-finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.	Provide appropriate signage and visual cues between the shuttle bus stop at Happy Isles, across the Happy Isles Bridge and to the John Muir Trailhead/Mist Trail.	No historic properties affected because the nature of the action would not affect the significance of the contributing resource (Mist Trail) as the first valley trail specifically constructed as a scenic route for visitors .
10	None	RES-1-001	Special-status plants affected by trails	Re-route trails out of sensitive habitats such as wetlands. New trail routes should avoid wetlands and special-status habitat.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
11	Merced Lake Ranger Station (Eligible 2004)	RES-1-002	Establish grazing capacity for the Merced Lake East Meadow near the Merced Lake Ranger Station Meadow.	Develop preliminary grazing capacities for the Merced Lake East Meadow of 58 grazing nights per year. When the meadow recovers, allow administrative grazing at established capacities. Monitor annually for five years, adapting use levels as needed.	No historic properties affected; establishing grazing capacities in the Merced Lake East Meadow will have no implications for the Merced Lake Ranger Station as an eligible historic property. .
12	Segment 1 archeological site (CA-MRP-0453).	RES-1-003	Remove informal trails and restore the Merced Lake Shore Meadow to natural conditions.	Remove informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	No adverse effect due to low-impact ecological restoration in vicinity or archeological resource (CA-MRP-0453).
13	None	RES-1-005	Triple Fork Peak: trails through meadows	Re-route the trail to upland where possible.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.

**TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
14	Bridalveil Meadow	RES-2-010	Restore ephemeral riparian area on western edge of Bridalveil Meadow.	Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the head cut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address head cuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.	No historic properties affected as the action of riparian area restoration will not affect the iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery and will further the historic management of the meadow as a contributing resource.
15	Northside Drive, (1880s); Cook's Meadow; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-0056/61/196/298/299/300 /301, and CA-MRP-1816). ; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-011 RES-2-012	Remove abandoned infrastructure and informal shoulder parking on north of Cook's Meadow along Northside Drive.	Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species. Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action would not affect either contributing resource (Northside Drive nor Cooks Meadow) as Northside Drive would continue to create a framework of circulation around the Valley, on either side of the Merced River and Cook's Meadow would retain its iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery. No Adverse Effect to archeological sites (CA-MRP-0056/61/196/298/299/300/301, and CA-MRP-1816) as ground disturbance will be outside of site boundaries within the vicinity of the action. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
16	Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0825H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-022 RES-2-028	Remove campsites within 100-feet of ordinary highwater mark in Lower Pines and North Pines Campgrounds; establish river access points.	Remove all campsites and infrastructure within 100-foot of ordinary highwater mark. Restore 6.5 acres of riparian habitat. Designate river access point at North Pines campground. Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.	No adverse effect to archeological site CA-MRP-0825H due to minimal ground disturbance associated with revegetation or riverbanks, signage and fencing as needed. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
17	El Capitan Bridge; Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0311).	RES-2-026	Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points.	Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action will not affect the El Capitan Bridge's contribution to Yosemite Valley circulation. No Adverse Effect to due to minimal ground disturbance associated with revegetation or riverbanks, signage and fencing as needed.
18	None	RES-2-149	Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.

**TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
19	Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-0046/47/74, 0052/H, 0055/H, 0057, 0062, 0076, 0080, 0082/H, 0158/309, 0190/19, 0240/303, and 0902/H) ; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-032 RES-2-033 RES-2-034 RES-2-036 RES-2-037 RES-2-038 RES-2-039 RES-2-040 RES-2-041 RES-2-042 RES-2-043	Various Yosemite Valley protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0046/47/74, 0052/H, 0055/H, 0057, 0062, 0076, 0080, 0082/H, 0158/309, 0190/19, 0240/303, and 0902/H).	<p>CA-MRP-0046/47/74: Re-route stock trail and formal trail off archeological site, remove graffiti from rock art boulder.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0052/H: Reroute bridal path off of archeological site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0055/H: Remove informal trails that radiate from pullout and remove pull out near archeological site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0057: Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehabilitate informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ ranger monitoring of rock shelter.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0062: Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0076: Rehabilitate social trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0080: Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0082/H: Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/ outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0158/309: Rehabilitate informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/ education/outreach effort for climbers.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0190/19: Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0240/303: Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.</p> <p>CA-MRP-0902/H: Remove informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.</p>	<p>No Historic Properties Affected due to minimal ground disturbance associated with asphalt removal and restoring areas to natural conditions, removing informal trails and restoring roadside pullouts, removing campsite and bear box, rerouting foot trails, removing climbing bolts, and delineating trails to reduce off-trail travel.</p> <p>NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.</p>
20	Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee Bridge and Stoneman Bridges; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-052	Retain Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee and Stoneman Bridges; address localized hydrologic impacts.	Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee and Stoneman Bridges are retained. If mitigation measures fail to meet defined criteria for success, consideration of bridge removal would involve a public review process and additional environmental compliance. Mitigate effects to localized impacts to hydrological / geological processes through constructed solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and constructed log jams. Add culverts along Northside Drive to improve drainage.	No Historic Properties Affected due to retention of the contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided due to actions associated with addressing localized hydrologic impacts.

**TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
21	None	RES-2-056	Address localized hydrologic impacts of the non-historic Happy Isles footbridge footings (bridge was removed post-1997 flood and abutments retained to protect gauging station that was relocated in 2010).	Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
22	Clark's Bridge, Happy Isles Vehicle Bridge; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-054 RES-2-058 RES-2-059	Address localized hydrologic impacts associated with Clark's Bridge and Happy Isles Vehicle Bridge.	Mitigate effects to localized impacts to hydrological / geological processes through constructed solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and constructed log jams.	No Historic Properties Affected due to retention of the contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
23	El Portal archeological sites (CA-MRP-0250/H and 0251/H)	RES-4-003 RES-4-004	Various El Portal protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0250/H and 0251/H)	Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads	No Historic Properties Affected due to minimal ground disturbance associated with removal of informal trails and non-essential roads.
24	None	RES-4-005	Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions	Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
25	None	RES-4-006	Develop standards for revetment construction and repair through the El Portal Administrative Site and provide Caltrans with recommendations.	Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area.
26	Wawona archeological sites (CA-MRP-0374, 0008/H, 0168/0329/H, 173/372/H, 0171/172/254/516/H)	RES-7-001 RES-7-002 RES-7-003 RES-7-010 RES-7-012	Various Wawona protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0374, 0008/H, 0168/0329/H, 173/372/H, 0171/172/254/516/H)	CA-MRP-0374: Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road.  CA-MRP-0008/H: Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Maintenance Yard.  CA-MRP-0168/0329/H: Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.  CA-MRP-173/372/H: Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessioner off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds.  CA-MRP-0171/172/254/516/H: Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	No Historic Properties Affected due to minimal ground disturbance associated with delineating trails and access roads, relocation and/or removal of campsites, development of site management plans, and removal of roadside pullouts.

**TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
27	Stoneman, Ahwahnee, Cook's. Leidig, Slaughterhouse, El Capitan, and Bridalveil Meadows; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H, 749, 77/H, 748/765/H, 1751H, 310, 1746H, 1196H, 305/H, 750H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-AS-002	Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails to natural conditions in Yosemite Valley.	Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails in Stoneman, Ahwahnee, Cook's. Leidig, Slaughterhouse, El Capitan, and Bridalveil Meadows and other areas adjacent to South and Northside Drives. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	No Adverse Effect to archeological resources due to minimal ground disturbance within the vicinity of sites resulting from filling ruts, decompacting soil, and planting native vegetation. No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resources as they would retain their iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
28	Northside Drive (1880s); El Capitan Meadow	RES-2-009	Remove informal trails through El Capitan Meadow and restore to natural conditions; formalize access points and viewing areas.	Remove all informal trails from the meadow that incise, promote habitat fragmentation, or are located in sensitive and frequently inundated areas, and restore to natural condition. Use restoration fencing along northern perimeter of meadow and formalize appropriate access points and viewing areas.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action would not affect either contributing resource (Northside Drive nor El Capitan Meadow) as Northside Drive would continue to create a framework of circulation around the Valley, on either side of the Merced River and El Capitan Meadow would retain its iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery.
29	Leidig Meadow; Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-1771H) Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-013 RES-2-015	Remove informal trails through Leidig Meadow and replace section of bike path.	Remove informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation. Replace paved section of trail within the bed and banks of the river.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery. No Adverse Effect to archeological site (CA-MRP-1771H) due to minimal ground disturbance in the vicinity of the contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
30	Sentinel Meadow	RES-2-018	Formalize access in Sentinel Meadow to the west of existing boardwalk area.	Formalize access to the west of the existing boardwalk to accommodate use and reduce meadow trampling.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery.
31	Sentinel Meadow, Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road;	TRAN-2-013	Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	No Historic Properties Affected as the action would not affect either contributing resource (Sentinel Meadow nor Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road) as the Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road (Sentinel Drive) would continue to contribute to a framework of circulation around the Valley, on either side of the Merced River and Sentinel Meadow would retain its iconic significance of the meadow as an element of Yosemite scenery.

**TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
32	Stoneman Meadow	RES-2-153	Expand fenced area to protect Stoneman Meadow near Lower Pines Campground	Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery. MOVE TO CATEGORY 1?
33	El Capitan Meadow	TRAN-2-018	Construct formal El Capitan Meadow Shuttle Bus Stop	Construct a formal Shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.	No Historic Properties Affected for contributing meadow resource as it would retain iconic significance as elements of Yosemite scenery.
34	None	TRAN-2-019	Repurpose the Yosemite Village Sports Shop and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building).	Repurpose the non-historic Village Sport Shop for visitor orientation services (eliminate the existing commercial service); remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building) and restore to natural conditions. Create pathways leading from Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area to the Village Sport Shop building.	The 2006 Yosemite Valley Historic District NR lists the Bank Building and Village Store as non-contributing resource that post-date the period of significance.
35	None	TRAN-2-015	Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage.	Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage. Wilderness-related parking area is a former dump site that was not designed as a formal parking area. It is not delineated and undersized for demand.	The area has been surveyed and no historic properties are identified within or adjacent to the project area; archeological site CA-MRP-1541H was determined to be ineligible.
36	Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H); Yosemite Valley archeological site CA-MRP-0048.	RES-2-143	Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank between the Concessioner Stables and Happy Isles.	Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material with an excavator and skid steer, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed. Also, re-route stock use north along the road where they meet up on the Valley Loop Trail.	No Adverse Effect due to elimination of non-historic trail segment nor archeological site CA-MRP-0048 due to minimal ground disturbance from asphalt removal and restoring the area to natural conditions.
37	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	ONA-2-008	Remove 14 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities at North Pines Campground.	Remove 14 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities. Campsites in North Pines campground receive periodic flooding and are located in close proximity to the river.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
38	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-016	Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road in Royal Arches Meadow and restore to natural conditions.	Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species. Royal Arches Meadow contains tiles and pipes that cause meadow dewatering. A former road bed remains between the meadow and Tenaya Creek, impacting hydrology and vegetation; the adjacent riparian area contains thick conifer sapling cover.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

**TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
39	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-019	Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground.	Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the 1997-flood. Historically a floodplain/ meadow/riparian complex, the area has retained impacts of development including compacted soils, fill material over native soils, and invasive plant infestations.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
40	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians	RES-2-045	Restore traditionally used plant populations.	Threats to traditionally used plant populations include invasive species such as Himalayan Blackberry ( <i>Rubus discolor</i> ), drainage and hydrology impacts to meadows, encroachment of conifers in black oak habitat, and erosion and revetments that affect riparian vegetation.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
41	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-027 RES-2-060	Redesign Yosemite Valley Swinging Bridge Picnic Area and formalize access to river.	Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. . Redesign the picnic area in its current location to better accommodate visitor use levels at this picnic area; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
42	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-050	Remove the former Bridalveil Sewer Plant including piping on both sides of the river; restore to natural conditions.	Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants. Lasting impacts from the former Bridalveil sewer plant are still evident. Remaining underground infrastructure affects hydrology and fill material precludes recruitment of desirable native plants in black oak community, affecting the ethnographic ORV.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
43	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-061	Enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area	To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
44	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-062	Place eight constructed log jams in the river channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity.	Place eight constructed log jams in the river channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

**TABLE J-2: CATEGORY 1 ACTIONS – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED OR NO ADVERSE EFFECT**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
45	El Portal Road (Eligible 1997)	RES-2-065	Formalize roadside parking and river access points between Pohono Bridge and Big Oak Flat Road/El Portal Road intersection.	Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pull-out that is not protective of resources. In the areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations.	No Adverse Effect to the El Portal Road as the contributing resource would still continue to hold the route, appearance, and compatibility with the landscape that attests to its visual and historic significance.

**Table J-3: Category 2 Actions – Adverse Effect**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
1	Merced Lake High Sierra Camp (22 tents for guest and employee housing) (not evaluated); Segment 1 archeological site (CA-MRP-0453) (not evaluated)	ONA-1-003	Remove 11 of 22 Merced Lake High Sierra Camp canvas tents.	Retain the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp, removing 11 of the 22 historic canvas tents for a capacity of 42 beds. Replace the flush toilets with composting toilet. Retain tent pads in situ of those 11 canvas tents that are removed and retain the configuration of the remaining 11 historic canvas tents (possibly remove every other tent to maintain the “u” shape of the camp).	Adverse effect due to removal of 11 historic tent cabins. Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effect to be determined for archeological resources (CA-MRP-0453) that may result from ground disturbance.
2	Concessioner Headquarters Building, (1937-1939); Curry Garage (Concessioner Garage)(1920); Yosemite Valley archeological site complex (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H); Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building (1935); and Yosemite Valley Utility Area Equipment Sheds (buildings 516, 518, and 519).	FAC-2-001 FAC-2-002 FAC-013	Removal of Concessioner Headquarters Building and relocate function to Concessioner Warehouse outside of river corridor. Removal of Concessioner Garage; relocation of function to Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building and NPS Maintenance Area.	The Concessioner Headquarters Building is demolished. Essential functions in-filled into the mezzanine of the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse Building behind Valley Visitor Center. The concessioner garage service is relocated to the Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building, outside of the river corridor. The building is demolished, and the Yosemite Village Day-Use Parking Area parking is expanded into the previous footprint. Visitor vehicle services are expanded in El Portal and Wawona service stations. Construct a new NPS maintenance building within the maintenance area.	Adverse effect due to demolition of contributing resources. Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from major ground disturbance in vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H site complex) and historic districts due to construction of new building and retrofit of contributing resource. The 2006 Yosemite Valley Historic District NR lists the Concessioner Warehouse as a non-contributing resource that post-dates the period of significance.
3	Northside Drive (1880s); Sentinel Bridge Traverse Road; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-1816).	TRAN-2-001 TRAN-2-020	Redesign of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area, re-routing Northside Drive south of parking area.	Re-route Northside Drive to the south of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area and construct a traffic circle at Northside Drive/Village Drive to address traffic congestion and pedestrian/vehicle conflicts. Consolidate parking to the north of the road and provide walkways leading to Yosemite Village separating vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Add a three-way intersection at Sentinel Drive and the entrance to the parking area to improve traffic flow and alleviate congestion. All redevelopment will be 150 feet away from the ordinary highwater mark.	Adverse effects to Northside Drive and Sentinel Drives due to re-routing, changing location of intersections and construction of round-about. Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from ground disturbance within the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-1816).
4	Yosemite Valley archeological site complex (CA-MRP-0056/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	FAC-2-017	Replace Lost Arrow Temporary Employee Housing with permanent dormitory.	Replace temporary employee housing facilities with permanent housing facilities for 87 additional beds.	Adverse effect to scientific data potential that may result from new construction within boundary of archeological site (CA-MRP-56/61/196/298/299/300/301/1816/H site complex). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
5	Superintendent’s House (Residence 1) (1911/1929) and Garage; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	FAC-2-018 RES-2-150	Remove Superintendent’s House (Residence 1) and Garage and restore area to natural conditions.	Superintendent’s House and Garage (Residence 1), is demolished and the area restored to natural conditions.	Adverse effect due to demolition of a contributing resource. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance

**Table J-3: Category 2 Actions – Adverse Effect**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
					can be avoided.
6	73 Camp Curry Employee Canvas Cabins (Boys Town Tent Cabins); Curry Orchard Parking Area; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	ONA-2-021 TRAN-2-007	Remove 23 historic canvas tent cabins and construct 52 cabin with-bath units in Boys Town. Redesign and formalized the Curry Orchard parking area to accommodate 415 parking spaces.	Total would be 482 guest units, including: 301 tents in Curry Village retained; at Boys Town retain 50 historic canvas tent cabins and 14 non-historic hard-sided cabins-without-bath; construct 52 new with bath cabins (within existing development footprint at Boys Town); 18 units at Stoneman House retained; and 47 cabin-with-bath units in Curry Village retained. The Curry Orchard Parking area would be formalized to have 415 parking spaces.	Adverse effect due to removal of 23 contributing resources. Assessment of effect to be determined for new development within the Camp Curry and Yosemite Valley Historic Districts. Assessment of effects to be determined for historic district that may result from redesign of the orchard parking area. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
7	Gauging Station at Pohono Bridge (1916)	RES-2-057	Remove Pohono Bridge gauging station out of the ordinary highwater mark; relocate north of the river.	Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas. The antiquated gauging station infrastructure within the bed and banks of the river is unnecessary with current technology and can be removed.	Adverse effect due to removal of a contributing resource
8	Merced Canyon Travel Corridor (CCC camp)	RES-3-001	Remove abandoned infrastructure at the Cascades picnic area	Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	Adverse effect due to substantial ecological restoration and removal of contributor resources.
9	Wawona archeological sites (CA-MRP-168/329/H, 1366/H, 0007, 1365H, P-22-296, 331, 810, 171/172/254/516/H, 217/H, and CA-MRP-645).	RES-7-006 RES-7-007	Construct pump station and utility corridor connecting the Wawona Campground to the Wawona Wastewater Treatment Plant. Relocation of RV dump station from Wawona Store area to Wawona Campground.	Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant. Relocate the RV dump station, currently located near the Wawona Store Area to the Wawona Campground. Design and construct RV dump station near the campground entrance.	Adverse effect to scientific data potential due to trenching within the boundaries and within the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-168/329/H, 1366/H, 0007, 1365H, P-22-296, 331, 810, 171/172/254/516/H, 217/H, and CA-MRP-645).

## Direct, Indirect and Cumulative Adverse Effects

The National Park Service has conducted an assessment of adverse effects in accordance with 36 CFR 800.5. The Final Section 106 Report's discussion of cumulative effects is focused on listed and eligible historic and archeologic districts, and for historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians. The cumulative assessment of effects for each district considers (1) the multiple actions called for by the Merced River Plan undertaking that affect contributing resources within the district and an effects determination has been made<sup>1</sup>, as well as (2) other present and reasonably foreseeable future actions within those districts affected contributing resources. In all cases, the combined actions of the Merced River Plan undertaking, other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions will retain each of the districts' ability to convey their significance.

Other past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions

In combination with the Merced River Plan undertaking, the following plans and projects were considered in this evaluation:

- Wilderness Stewardship Plan (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Tuolumne Wild and Scenic River Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Restoration of the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Curry Village Rockfall Hazard Zone Structures Project (Finding of No Significant Impact/Memorandum Of Understanding)
- Ahwahnee Hotel Comprehensive Rehabilitation (Finding of No Significant Impact/Programmatic Agreement)
- Ansel Adams Rehabilitation Project (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Museum Building Fire, Life & Safety Upgrade (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Administration Building ADA Upgrade (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Parkwide Communication Data Network Upgrade (Finding of No Significant Impact)
- Yosemite Valley Utility Area Supply & Warehouse Buildings Rehabilitation ("Yosemite Valley Emergency Services Complex")
- Rehabilitate Ahwahnee Dormitory Foundation (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Rehabilitation of Curry Village Historic Cabins with Baths (Phase I – IV) (Present and reasonably foreseeable)
- Replace Lewis Memorial Hospital (Medical Clinic) Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (Present)

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<sup>1</sup> Category 3 Actions are not enumerated in the cumulative effects discussion below due to identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects are yet to be determined for both the contributing resources and district(s).

### ***Merced Lake High Sierra Camp Historic District (Eligible 2004)***

Adverse effects to the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp Historic District would result from the loss of 11 of the 22 historic tent cabins; the 11 tent pads would remain in situ and the existing configuration of the remaining 11 historic canvas tents. However, the district's significance would be retained because recreation and education in one of seven high country camps, with origins back to the earliest days of the National Park Service will still be conveyed. Minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

#### **Actions that cumulatively affect the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp Historic District:**

- Remove 11 of 22 Merced Lake High Sierra Camp canvas tents. (Adverse Effect)
- Wilderness Stewardship Plan (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Tuolumne Wild and Scenic River Final Comprehensive Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (Reasonably foreseeable)

### ***Segment 1 Archeological District (not evaluated)***

Adverse effects to Segment 1 Archeological District could result from replacing flush toilets with composting toilets at Merced Lake High Sierra Camp, and relocating and hardening sections of trail. However, the district's significance would still be conveyed as the old Mono Trail (east-west link between the Sierra Nevada) would still pass through Little Yosemite Valley, and resources associated with cavalry trails, hunting, and early recreation would remain intact. Avoidance, minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

#### **Actions that cumulatively affect the Segment 1 Archeological District:**

- Remove 11 of 22 Merced Lake High Sierra Camp canvas tents. (Adverse Effect)
- Remove informal trails and restore the Merced Lake Shore Meadow to natural conditions. (No Adverse Effect)
- Wilderness Stewardship Plan (Reasonably foreseeable)

### ***Yosemite Valley Historic District (Listed 2006)***

Adverse effects to the Yosemite Valley Historic District would result from the removal of the Ahwahnee Tennis Courts, 23 Historic Tent Cabins at Boys Town (Curry Village), Superintendent's House and Garage, Concessioner Garage, Concessioner Headquarters; the relocation of the Pohono Bridge Gauging Station; and the redesign of the Curry Orchard. However, the district's significance would be retained because the themes of outdoor recreation, tourism, and conservation, and the preservation of scenic places through their development as public parks will still be conveyed. Minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

#### **Actions that cumulatively affect the Yosemite Valley Historic District:**

- Removal of Concessioner Headquarters Building; relocation of function outside of river corridor. Removal of Concessioner Garage; relocation of function to Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building and NPS Maintenance Area. (Adverse Effect)
- Redesign of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area, re-routing Northside Drive south of parking area. (Adverse Effect)
- Remove Superintendent's House (Residence 1) and Garage and restore area to natural conditions. (Adverse Effect)
- Remove 23 historic canvas tent cabins and construct 52 cabin with-bath units in Boys Town. Redesign and formalized the Curry Orchard parking area to accommodate 415 parking spaces. (Adverse Effect)

- Remove Pohono Bridge gauging station out of the ordinary highwater mark; relocate north of the river. (Adverse Effect)
- Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H) (No Adverse Effect)
- Improve way-finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop. (No Adverse Effect)
- Restore ephemeral riparian area on western edge of Bridalveil Meadow. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Remove abandoned infrastructure and informal shoulder parking on north of Cook’s Meadow along Northside Drive. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Retain Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee and Stoneman Bridges and address localized hydrologic impacts. (No Historic Properties Affected).
- Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Remove informal trails through El Capitan Meadow and restore to natural conditions; formalize access points and viewing areas. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Remove informal trails through Leidig Meadow and replace section of bike path. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Formalize access in Sentinel Meadow to the west of existing boardwalk area. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Construct formal El Capitan Meadow Shuttle Bus Stop (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Address localized hydrologic impacts associated with Clark's Bridge and Happy Isles Vehicle Bridge. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank between the Concessioner Stables and Happy Isles. (No Adverse Effect)
- Curry Village Rockfall Hazard Zone Structures Project Finding of No Significant Impact/Memorandum Of Understanding (Past and Present)
- Ahwahnee Hotel Comprehensive Rehabilitation Finding of No Significant Impact/Programmatic Agreement (Past, Present, Reasonably foreseeable)
- Ansel Adams Rehabilitation Project (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Museum Building Fire, Life & Safety Upgrade (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Administration Building ADA Upgrade (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Parkwide Communication Data Network Upgrade Finding of No Significant Impact (Past, Present, Reasonably foreseeable)
- Yosemite Valley Utility Area Supply & Warehouse Buildings Rehabilitation (“Yosemite Valley Emergency Services Complex”) (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Rehabilitate Ahwahnee Dormitory Foundation (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Rehabilitation of Curry Village Historic Cabins with Baths (Phase I – IV) (Past, Present, Reasonably foreseeable)
- Replace Lewis Memorial Hospital (Medical Clinic) Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (Present)

***Yosemite Valley Archeological District (Listed 1976)***

Adverse effects to the Yosemite Valley Archeological District would result from ground disturbance that could affect intact deposits of 21 out of 98 archeological sites within the district. However, the district’s significance would be retained because significant sites will still yield important information about prehistoric life ways. Minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

**Actions that cumulatively affect the Yosemite Valley Archeological District:**

- Removal of Concessioner Headquarters Building; relocation of function outside of river corridor. Removal of Concessioner Garage; relocation of function to Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building and NPS Maintenance Area. (Adverse Effect)
- Redesign of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area, re-routing Northside Drive south of parking area. (Assessment Pending)
- Replace Lost Arrow Temporary Employee Housing with permanent dormitory. (Adverse Effect)
- Remove Superintendent's House (Residence 1) and Garage and restore area to natural conditions. (Adverse Effect)
- Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H) (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark at Lower Pines Campground. (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove abandoned infrastructure and informal shoulder parking on north of Cook's Meadow along Northside Drive. (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove campsites within 100-feet of ordinary highwater mark in Lower Pines and North Pines Campgrounds; establish river access points. (No Adverse Effect)
- Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. (No Adverse Effect)
- Re-route stock trail and formal trail off archeological site CA-MRP-0046/47/74. (No Adverse Effect)
- Reroute bridal path off of archeological site CA-MRP-0052/H. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Remove informal trails that radiate from pullout and remove pull out near archeological site CA-MRP-0055/H. (No Historic Properties

Affected)

- Various Yosemite Valley protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0046/47/74, 0052/H, 0055/H, 0057, 0062, 0076, 0080, 0082/H, 0158/309, 0190/19, 0240/303, and 0902/H). (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Remove informal trails through Leidig Meadow and replace section of bike path. (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank between the Concessioner Stables and Happy Isles. (No Adverse Effect)

***Yosemite Village Historic District (Listed 1974)***

Adverse effects to the Yosemite Village Historic District would result from the demolition of the Superintendent's House and Garage and the introduction of non-historic pathways within Yosemite Village. However, the district's significance would be retained because the entire range of Yosemite history since 1855, including early homesteading, John Muir's early residence in the park, the development of the national park, the U.S. Army's role in park administration, and the evolution of early NPS administration and interpretation of the resources of Yosemite would still be conveyed. Minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

**Actions that cumulatively affect the Yosemite Village Historic District:**

- Remove Superintendent's House (Residence 1) and Garage and restore area to natural conditions. (Adverse Effect)
- Removal of Concessioner Headquarters Building; relocation of function outside of river corridor. Removal of Concessioner Garage; relocation of function to Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building and NPS Maintenance Area. (Adverse Effect)
- Ansel Adams Rehabilitation Project (Reasonably foreseeable)
- Museum Building Fire, Life & Safety Upgrade (Reasonably foreseeable)

- Administration Building ADA Upgrade (Reasonably foreseeable)

### ***Camp Curry Historic District (Listed 1979)***

Adverse effects to the Camp Curry Historic District could result from additional parking constructed in the West Curry Village Day Use Parking Area and the relocation and/or removal Curry Bike Shop/Skate Rental Building. However, the district's significance would be retained because Camp Curry would continue to be illustrative of the foundation and early development of the Curry family concession enterprise and their unique contribution to a character of accommodation that will still be available in Yosemite National Park. Minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

#### **Actions that cumulatively affect the Camp Curry Historic District:**

- Curry Village Rockfall Hazard Zone Structures Project Finding of No Significant Impact/Memorandum Of Understanding (Past and Present)
- Rehabilitation of Curry Village Historic Cabins with Baths (Phase I – IV) (Past, Present, Reasonably foreseeable)

### ***Yosemite Lodge Historic District (not evaluated)***

Adverse effects to the Yosemite Lodge Historic District could result from removal of the NPS Volunteer Office, post office, bike stand and snack stand, Thousands Cabins, the relocation of maintenance and housekeeping, construction of new employee housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins, redesign of the existing parking area, relocation of the tour bus drop-off, construction of a new visitor parking area west of the Lodge, and substantial ecological restoration actions in two areas within the former development footprint of the complex. Tiered NEPA/NHPA compliance will address potential for adverse effects resulting from the grade-separated crossing to resolve the pedestrian/vehicle conflict near the intersection at Yosemite Lodge. However, the district's significance would still be conveyed as the 1950's era motel complex would remain intact. Avoidance, minimization and mitigation of adverse effects

would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

### ***Housekeeping Camp Historic District (not evaluated)***

Adverse effects to the Housekeeping Camp Historic District could result from the removal of 34 lodging units from the ordinary high-water mark. However, the district's significance would still be conveyed as the closely sited, rustic cinderblock and canvas tents, and informal circulation within the camp would be retained. Avoidance, minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

### ***Yosemite Valley Bridges Historic District (Listed 1977)***

No historic properties within the Yosemite Valley Bridges Historic District would be affected by the Merced River Plan undertaking. The significance of the district would still convey the unique architectural design and aesthetic considerations, use of native granite in the form of rough boulders reflecting the tenets of the Rustic style, and examples of projects completed under the partnership between the NPS and the Bureau of Public Roads.

#### **Actions that cumulatively affect the Yosemite Bridges Historic District:**

- Retain Sugar Pine, Ahwahnee and Stoneman Bridges and address localized hydrologic impacts. (No Historic Properties Affected).
- Address localized hydrologic impacts associated with Clark's Bridge and Happy Isles Vehicle Bridge. (No Historic Properties Affected)

### ***The Ahwahnee Hotel (NHL) (Designated 1987)***

Adverse effects to The Ahwahnee Hotel NHL could result from the redesign of the parking lot and addition of new parking, scenic vistas management actions, removal of the Ahwahnee Tennis Courts, and ecological restoration of the meadow and adjacent black oak woodland. However, the NHL would still convey its significance as one of the most significant park hotels in the United States because of its monumental rustic architectural design. Avoidance,

minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

**Actions that cumulatively affect The Ahwahnee Hotel NHL:**

- Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H) (No Adverse Effect)
- Ahwahnee Hotel Comprehensive Rehabilitation Finding of No Significant Impact/Programmatic Agreement (Past, Present, Reasonably foreseeable)
- Rehabilitate Ahwahnee Dormitory Foundation (Reasonably foreseeable)

***The Rangers' Club (NHL) (Designated 1977)***

The Rangers' Club NHL will not be affected by the Merced River Plan undertaking. The significance of the NHL and districts would still convey Stephen T. Mather's commitment to an architectural aesthetic appropriate for the park lands that he was charged to manage.

***LeConte Memorial Lodge NHL (Designated 1987)***

The LeConte Memorial Lodge NHL will not be affected by the Merced River Plan undertaking. The significance of the NHL and districts would still convey the influential Sierra Club in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, architecture with strong European roots in its Tudor Revival design, and interesting use of building materials found in the work of architects of the Bay Area tradition.

***Yosemite Valley Historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians (not evaluated)***

Though identified – but not yet evaluated – historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians will continue to convey relatively contiguous and interrelated places that are inextricably and traditionally linked to the history, cultural identity, beliefs, and behaviors of contemporary and traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups. These areas include

traditional-use areas, spiritual sites, archeological resources, and historic village sites that are rooted in the history of traditionally-associated peoples and are important to maintain and continue their cultural identity.

**Actions that cumulatively affect Yosemite Valley Historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians:**

- Removal of Concessioner Headquarters Building; relocation of function outside of river corridor. (No Adverse Effect)
- Replace Lost Arrow Temporary Employee Housing with permanent dormitory. (No Adverse Effect)
- Various Scenic Vista Management Actions. (See Appendix H) (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark at Lower Pines Campground. (No Adverse Effect).
- Remove abandoned infrastructure and informal shoulder parking on north of Cook's Meadow along Northside Drive. (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove campsites within 100-feet of ordinary highwater mark in Lower Pines and North Pines Campgrounds; establish river access points. (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove 14 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities at North Pines Campground. (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road in Royal Arches Meadow and restore to natural conditions. (No Adverse Effect)
- Restore traditionally used plant populations. (No Adverse Effect)
- Redesign Yosemite Valley Swinging Bridge Picnic Area and formalize access to river. (No Adverse Effect)
- Remove informal trails through Leidig Meadow and replace section of bike path. (No Historic Properties Affected)

***Merced Canyon Travel Corridor Historic District (Eligible 1997)***

Adverse effects to the Merced Canyon Travel Corridor Historic District would result from introduction of non-historic features through paving and formalizing roadside pullouts, and installing curbing and culverts between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road and removal of abandoned infrastructure associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps camp at Cascades Picnic Area. However, the district’s significance would be retained as a travel route from El Portal to Yosemite Valley that has been used for at least the past 2,000 years. Minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

**Actions that cumulatively affect the Merced Canyon Travel Corridor Historic District:**

- Remove abandoned infrastructure at the Cascades picnic area (Adverse Effect)
- Formalize roadside parking and river access points between Pohono Bridge and Big Oak Flat Road/El Portal Road intersection. (No Adverse Effect)

***El Portal Archeological District (Listed 1976)***

Adverse effects to the El Portal Archeological District could result from ground disturbance that could affect intact deposits of archeological sites within the district. However, the district’s significance would be retained because significant sites, perhaps as old as 9,500 years, will still contain data important to interpreting early settlement patterns, some of the best-preserved archeological resources from the protohistoric period, American Indian cultural change as a result of contact with Euro-Americans, and prehistoric village sites. These resources are exceptional in their significance to local American Indian communities. Avoidance, minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

**Actions that cumulatively affect the El Portal Archeological District:**

- Various El Portal protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0250/H and 0251/H) (No Historic Properties Affected)

***El Portal Historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians (not evaluated)***

Though identified – but not yet evaluated – historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians will continue to convey relatively contiguous and interrelated places that are inextricably and traditionally linked to the history, cultural identity, beliefs, and behaviors of contemporary and traditionally-associated American Indian groups. These areas include traditional-use areas, spiritual sites, archeological resources, and historic village sites that are rooted in the history of traditionally-associated peoples and are important to maintain and continue their cultural identity.

***Wawona Archeological District (Eligible 1978)***

Adverse effects to the Wawona Archeological District include relocating the dump station, and replacing the septic system at Wawona Campground with a pump station and connection to the central wastewater treatment facility, replacement of restrooms, construction of a bus stop, expansion of the picnic area and hardening river access points in the Wawona Store area, visitor access and restrooms developed at the Swinging Bridge area, relocation of the Stock Campground, a redesigned maintenance area, and construction of a Wildland Fire Station. Ground disturbance may affect up to seven individual sites out of 100 archeological sites within the district. However, the district’s significance would be retained because significant sites will still have the ability to provide information pertaining to American Indian subsistence strategies, seasonal use of specific ecological zones, and demographic patterns for both prehistoric and historic-era occupation of the area. Minimization and mitigation of adverse effects would be addressed through project-specific agreements.

**Actions that cumulatively affect the Wawona Archeological District:**

- Construct pump station and utility corridor connecting the Wawona

Campground to the Wawona Wastewater Treatment Plant. Relocation of RV dump station from Wawona Store area to Wawona Campground.

- Various Wawona protection actions for archeological sites (CA-MRP-0374, 0008/H, 0168/0329/H, 173/372/H, 0171/172/254/516/H) (No Historic Properties Affected)
- Parkwide Communication Data Network Upgrade Finding of No Significant Impact (Past, Present, Reasonably foreseeable)

***Wawona Hotel and Thomas Hill Studio, NHL (Listed 1987) and Wawona Hotel and Pavilion Historic District (Listed 1975)***

No adverse effects within the Wawona Hotel and Thomas Hill Studio, NHL nor the Wawona Hotel and Pavilion Historic District would result from the Merced River Plan undertaking. The significance of the NHL and districts would still convey the largest existing Victorian-style hotel complex within the boundaries of a national park with a high-level of integrity.

**Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
1	Identified but not yet evaluated Housekeeping Camp; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	FAC-2-004	Housekeeping Camp: Lodging	Remove 34 lodging units within the ordinary high water mark. Retain a total of 232 lodging units.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined to historic district and camp itself that may be caused by the removal of lodging units. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
2	Camp Curry Bike Shop/Skate Rental Building; Yosemite Valley archeological site (P-22-002878);	FAC-2-011 REC-AS-001 FAC-2-016	Relocation of Curry Ice Rink, bike and raft rentals outside of the river corridor. Redesign the area to accommodate 189 parking spaces. Relocate temporary non-historic employee canvas tents to Lost Arrow Dormitory and El Portal.	Relocate ice rink, bike rentals and raft rental facilities outside the river corridor. Retain a total of 10 non-historic employee tent cabins and the historic Huff House; remove all remaining non-historic tent cabins. Expand the existing associated parking area to accommodate 189 parking spaces in the location of the existing ice rink.	Assessment of effects to be determined for historic districts upon design of expanded parking area and for ground disturbance in vicinity of archeological site (P-22-002878). The 2006 Yosemite Valley Historic District NR lists the Ice Rink, 3 ice rink support sheds and ice rink parking lot as non-contributing resources that post-date the period of significance.
3	Identified but not yet evaluated Yosemite Lodge	FAC-2-012	Remove, relocate, or repurpose facilities at the Yosemite Lodge	Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated. Removed temporary employee housing to be replaced with new housing. Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), and post office. Yosemite Lodge employee housing (Thousands Cabins) and Highland Court employee housing are removed. The convenience shop and nature shop are re-purposed. The Yosemite Lodge Food Court and pool are retained. Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated. Bike rentals are relocated outside of river corridor.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effect to be determined for districts that may result from the removal, relocation, and or repurposing of buildings and changes in services at the Yosemite Lodge motel complex.

**Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
4	El Portal archeological site (CA-MRP-0360/1582/H).	FAC-4-002 RES-4-008 TRAN-4-001	Redesign of Abbeville/Trailer Village to accommodate 300 spaces for visitor parking and 40 RV-sites; restoration within 150-feet of the ordinary highwater mark.	Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. 40 RV campsites, some with hook-ups will be incorporated into the re-design of the Abbeville/Trailer Village area; develop El Portal Remote Visitor Parking Area to provide 300 spaces of visitor parking serviced by regional transit. Remove development, asphalt and imported fill; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks within the 150-foot riparian buffer.	Identification, evaluation and assessment of effect to be determined to archeological district that may result from removed or relocated residences and new development within the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-0360/1582/H).
5	El Portal archeological site (CA-MRP-1038); Identified but not yet evaluated Yosemite Valley Railroad Residences	FAC-4-003	Infill Employee Housing in Old El Portal and El Portal Village Center	Construct 12 employee beds in old El Portal and 18 employee beds in El Portal Village Center to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.	Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from ground disturbance in the vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-1038); Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined for 3 Yosemite Valley Railroad Residences and Old El Portal Residential Area that may result from new construction
6	El Portal archeological sites (CA-MRP-181/H, 182/H, 382/H, 1524, 1544H, and 2123); Rancheria Flat Mission 66-Era Housing (historic district); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	FAC-4-004	Infill Employee Housing in Rancheria Flat	Rancheria Flat Employee Housing: To replace temporary housing that will be removed from Yosemite Valley, construct a combination of single-family homes and high-density dormitory units—away from sensitive resources—for a total of 130 additional employee beds.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined to for Rancheria Flat Mission 66-era Housing that may result from new construction; Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from new construction and ground disturbance within vicinity or archeological sites (CA-MRP-181/H, 182/H, 382/H, 1524, 1544H, and 2123). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
7	Identified but not yet evaluated Standard Oil Bulk Fuel Operation	FAC-4-005	Remove of Odger's Bulk Fuel Storage Facility from the floodplain	Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decompact soils, and plant appropriate native plant species, including valley oak. Relocate the fuel storage area outside the Merced River corridor or find an alternate source for emergency fuel supplies.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined for Standard Oil Bulk Fuel Operation that may be caused from removal of infrastructure and associated buildings.
8	Wawona archeological site (CA-MRP-008/H)	FAC-7-001 FAC-7-004	Construct a new Wawona Wildland Fire Station within the existing NPS Maintenance Area	Construct a 4,300-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,500-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Remove Civilian Conservation Corps structures. Establish a riparian buffer within 150-feet of the ordinary highwater mark. Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, and parking lot within the riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined for CCC-era buildings that may result from demolition or removal; Assessment of effect to be determined archeological site (CA-MRP-008/H) that may result from ground disturbance and new construction within the vicinity of archeological resources.

**Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
9	Wawona archeological site (CA-MRP-173/327/H).	FAC-7-002 RES-7-009	Expand Wawona Store Picnic Area, improve/expand public restroom facilities, and formalize river access	Increase the number of picnic benches to accommodate more picnicking near the store. Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas. Replace the existing public restroom facilities next to the Wawona Store with larger restrooms.	Assessment of effect to be determined for archeological resources that may result from formalization of visitor use areas within the vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-173/327/H).
10	Wawona archeological site (CA-MRP-0008)	FAC-7-005	Relocate the Wawona Stock Campground at least 150-feet from the ordinary highwater mark; location to be determined.	The Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) is relocated to another area near the Wawona Maintenance Yard.	Assessment of effect to be determined to archeological district that may result from relocation of stock campground within the vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-0008).
11	Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-0190/191, 0053/H, 289); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	ONA-2-001 ONA-2-012	Remove and relocate 15 walk-in sites within 100-feet of Tenaya Creek at Backpackers Campground;	Retain 10 walk-in sites and remove 15 walk-in sites within the 100-foot riparian buffer. Partially replace removed sites with 16 walk-in sites at Backpackers Campground Western Expansion.	Assessment of effect to be determined for archeological district that may result from restoration activities and relocation of campsites in the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-0190/191, 0053/H, 289). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
12	Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0059); Camp 4 Historic Site; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	ONA-2-004	Expand the Camp 4 Campground Eastward by adding 35 new walk-in campsites	Camp 4 expanded eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.	Assessment of effect to be determined for archeological district that may result from construction of new campsites within vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-0059). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
13	Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0015); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	ONA-2-010 ONA-2-011	Upper Pines Campground: Additional campsites	Construct additional loop for recreational vehicles (36 RV campsites) and an additional walk-in camping area (49 individual and 2 group campsites).	Assessment of effects to be determined for historic and archeological districts that may result from construction of new facilities and buildings within boundaries historic district and vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-0015). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

**Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
14	Wawona Campground (identified but not yet evaluated); Wawona archeological sites (CA-MRP-168/329/H, CA-MRP-1366/H, CA-MRP-7, and CA-MRP-1365H, and P-22-296).	ONA-7-001	Remove 13 sites at Wawona Campground within 100 feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas.	Retains 83 sites and one group site. Remove 13 sites that are either within 100-feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effect to be determined to campground that may result from changes in circulation and spatial organization. No adverse to archeological resources due to reduction in visitor use and low-impact ecological restoration within boundaries of archeological sites (CA-MRP-168/329/H, CA-MRP-1366/H, CA-MRP-7, and CA-MRP-1365H, and P-22-296)..
15	Bridalveil Fall Trail, Three Bridalveil Fall Trail Bridges No. 1-3 (1913);	REC-2-001	Bridalveil Fall Area Redesign	Redesign Bridalveil Fall Area to improve the visitor experience, reduce congestion, and accessibility.	Assessment of effect to be determined to historic district that may result from changes in circulation or spatial organization of the Bridalveil Fall Area.
16	Wawona archeological sites (CA-MRP-0375 and 0206)	REC-7-001	Wawona Swinging Bridge area	Provide access on the south side of the river on public land, delineating a trail and formal access that includes restrooms, waste disposal, and parking.	Assessment of effect to be determined to archeological district that may result from ground disturbance in the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-0375 and 0206).
17	Identified but not yet evaluated Segment 1 archeological site (CA-MRP-1426); Mist Trail	RES-1-004	Trail improvements to address special status plants	Relocate sections of a trail through wetland in Echo Valley and mineral spring outlet between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Harden the trail along the wet sections of the Mist Trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent the John Muir Trail from widening.	Evaluation and assessment of effect to be determined for archeological district that may result from trail relocation and formalization in the vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-1426). No adverse effects to Mist Trail or John Muir Trail because formalization would not affect alignment or resources associated with the trail.
18	Ahwahnee Meadow, The Ahwahnee Hotel Tennis Courts, Northside Drive; Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0292/293H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-003 RES-2-004 RES-2-151	Ahwahnee Meadow Restoration Actions	Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunctive portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.7 acres to meadow habitat. In the section of trail that passes through meadow and wet areas, remove fill. Improve hydrologic connectivity of meadow by increasing the number of culverts under Northside Drive.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effect to be determined to archeological district that may result from substantial ecological restoration in the vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-0292/293H). Adverse effect to historic district due to removal of tennis courts. No Adverse Effect to Northside Drive due to the addition of culverts. Assessment of effects to be determined for Ahwahnee Meadow that may result from substantial and low-impact restoration. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
19	Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H); Slaughterhouse Meadow; Bridalveil Meadow; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-005	Formalize access through sensitive wet meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow.	Formalize access through sensitive wet meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow. Move 780 feet of the trail that runs through Bridalveil Meadow to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive.	Assessment of effects to be determined for historic and archeological districts that may result from relocation of section of contributing Valley Loop Trail through contributing meadow. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

**Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
20	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-007	Yosemite Village: Indian Creek Ahwahnee Row and Tecoya Housing	Create a buffer zone for Indian Creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
21	Stoneman Meadow; Curry Orchard Parking Area; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-008	Stoneman Meadow and Curry Orchard parking lot: road through meadow and parking lot	The Orchard Parking Lot would be re-designed and engineering solutions applied to promote water flow and improve meadow health to increase drainage from the cliff walls to Stoneman Meadow. Remove apple trees and replace with native vegetation.	No adverse effect to Stoneman Meadow due to low impact ecological restoration designed to improve the historic setting of the contributing meadow. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
22	Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H); and Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0068H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-014 RES-2-025	Eagle Creek/Rocky Point Sewage Plant: abandoned infrastructure and drainage channelization	Remove abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 3.5 acres of meadow habitat. Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species.	No adverse effect to historic district due to low-impact ecological restoration. Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from substantial ecological restoration in vicinity of archeological site (CA-MRP-0068H). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
23	Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H); Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0310)	RES-2-020	Devil's Elbow: riverbank erosion	Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the "elbow," river right. Remove informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).	Assessment of effects to be determined for districts and archeological site CA-MRP-0310 that may result from relocation of parking and formalization of river access points.
24	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-023	Housekeeping Camp: riparian restoration and river access	Remove 34 lodging units to restore 1 acre of riparian zone. Provide for day use arriving via shuttle. Focus visitor use and river access on the two resilient beach locations on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across the footbridge. Fence off current eastern river access point located on a steep eroded bank, and actively restore riverbank with brush layering. Where infrastructure is removed, decompact soils and plant riparian species.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of Housekeeping Camp Historic District that may result from removal of buildings and changes to associated circulation/spatial organization of Housekeeping Camp and substantial ecological restoration. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

**Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
25	Slaughterhouse Meadow, Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-029	Valley Loop Trail: delineation and river access	Reconstruct trail and designate river access along Valley Loop Trail at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the historic Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends.	Assessment of effects to be determined for historic district and resources of cultural and/or religious significance that may result from substantial ecological restoration in vicinity of historic village site and reconstruction of sections of the historic Valley Loop Trail. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
26	Identified but not yet evaluated Yosemite Lodge; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-030	Restoration of former lodge cabin area and volunteer center abandoned infrastructure at Yosemite Lodge	Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, from the western portion of the Lodge complex (those that were lost after the 1997 flood). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined for Yosemite Lodge and historic district that may result from substantial ecological restoration and changes to setting, circulation, and spatial organization. The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
27	Identified but not yet evaluated Yosemite Valley archeological site (CA-MRP-0070H, 1196); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-145	Formalize parking and river access at the Cathedral Beach Picnic Area	Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, direct use to more resilient areas, and reestablish impacted native riparian vegetation. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access.	Assessment of effects to be determined for historic district, scientific data potential that may result from substantial restoration in vicinity of archeological resources (CA-MRP-0070H, 1196). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
28	Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-154	Restoration of former Pine and Oak Building Areas at Yosemite Lodge	Restore 10.9 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (those that were damaged by the 1997 flood and subsequently removed). Delineate one service road to the well house and parking. Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
29	El Portal archeological sites (CA-MRP-0179/180/H; CA-MRP-0006, 2030/H, 1749H, 0178, 1583H, 1038/H, 1581/H).	RES-4-002	Restore community of valley oaks in Old El Portal	Restore the community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the drip line. Create a valley oak recruitment area of 1 acre in Old El Portal. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants.	Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from substantial restoration in the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-0179/180/H; CA-MRP-0006, 2030/H, 1749H, 0178, 1583H, 1038/H, 1581/H).

**Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
30	El Portal archeological site (CA-MRP-0183H).	RES-4-007	Pave the existing dirt parking area located across Foresta Road from the NPS Warehouse Building	Pave the existing dirt parking area located across Foresta Road from the NPS Warehouse Building, maximizing parking within the existing footprint. Restore the informal roadside parking, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River.	Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from restoration and formalization of parking in the vicinity of archeological resources (CA-MRP-0183H).
31	El Portal archeological site (CA-MRP-0181/H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-4-049	Develop plan of action to address the Obsolete Wastewater Treatment Plant in Rancheria Flat with traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups	In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally-associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.	Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from ground disturbances within the boundaries of archeological site (CA-MRP-0181/H). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
32	Identified but not yet evaluated Wawona Road	RES-7-008	Delineate South Fork Wawona Picnic Area and formalize river access	Delineate picnic area. Add formal river access point and path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined for Wawona Road that may result from introduction of new development.
33	Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-902/H, 45/326, 825/H, 519, 290, 79/H, 750H, 1771H, 1735H, 311, 187, 1745/H, and 73).	RES-AS-007 RES-AS-009	Revetments: Project Level & Programmatic	3,400 feet of riprap will be removed and revegetated with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet will be removed but replaced with bioconstructed riverbank stabilization (see map for precise locations). Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from substantial and low-impact ecological restoration in the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-902/H, 45/326, 825/H, 519, 290, 79/H, 750H, 1771H, 1735H, 311, 187, 1745/H, and 73).
34	Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-0240/303/H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	TRAN-2-005	Yosemite Lodge: pedestrian / vehicle conflicts on Northside Drive	A tiered NEPA / NHPA compliance effort (EA/Section 106 Determination) will evaluate a range of alternatives to address the pedestrian / vehicle conflicts on Northside Drive between the Yosemite Lodge Area and the Lower Yosemite Fall Area. The final preferred alternative will include design guidelines to ensure that archeological impacts are avoided or minimized; the alignment of the crossing keeps pedestrians on the pathways and reduces the temptation to cross the road on-grade; the safety of pedestrians is maximized; and visual impacts are minimized.	Identification, evaluation and assessment of effects to be determined for historic district and Yosemite Lodge that may result from addressing the pedestrian / vehicle conflicts within the vicinity of archeological resources (CA-MRP-0240/303/H). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
35	Identified but not yet evaluated Yosemite Lodge; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-0305H and CA-MRP-0748/765/H); Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	TRAN-2-008	West of Yosemite Lodge: Yosemite Lodge Parking Area	Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area re-developed to provide additional 300 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 22 tour buses.	Identification, evaluation, and assessment of effects to be determined for historic district and Yosemite Lodge that may result from redevelopment and ground disturbance within and in vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-0305H and CA-MRP-0748/765/H). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

**Table J-4: Category 3 Actions – Identification, Evaluation and/or Assessment of Effects to be Determined**

#	Historic Property	Action code	Project Name	Project Description	Assessment of Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Adverse Effects
36	The Ahwahnee Hotel NHL; Yosemite Valley archeological sites (CA-MRP-292/293, CA-MRP-291/751).	TRAN-2-014	The Ahwahnee Hotel: Parking	Re-design and formalize the existing parking lot; providing for proper drainage. Construct new 50 parking space lot east of the current parking. Follow <i>The Ahwahnee Hotel Historic Structures Report</i> (2011) and <i>The Ahwahnee Hotel Cultural Landscape Report</i> (2011) recommendations to the greatest extent possible for parking lot configuration and gatehouse restoration.	Assessment of effects to be determined for NHL that may result from possible changes in circulation and setting of the parking lot as a contributing resource. Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological district that may result from ground disturbance in the vicinity of archeological sites (CA-MRP-292/293, CA-MRP-291/751).
37	Camp 4 Historic Site; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	TRAN-2-016 TRAN-2-017	Camp 4 Campground: Expanded parking and shuttle bus stop	Establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground on Northside Drive. Construct a shuttle bus stop near Camp 4.	The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.
38	Wawona Road (not yet evaluated for National Register eligibility); Wawona archeological site (CA-MRP-0173/327)	TRAN-7-001 TRAN-7-002	Wawona Store/Gas Station Area: Parking and Bus loading/unloading area	Roadside parking between store and Chilnualna Falls Road removed. Day use parking remains, Mariposa Grove primary parking outside corridor, all shuttles remain, formalize parking for eight tour buses at Wawona Store. Re-design bus stop (for tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use.	Identification, evaluation and assessment of effects to be determined for Wawona Road that may result from redesigned parking area and bus stop. Assessment of effects to be determined for archeological site (CA-MRP-0173/327) that may result from ground disturbance.
39	Bridalveil Meadow, Bridalveil Fall Trail and Bridges, Valley Loop Trail (CA-MRP-1425H), Sentinel Meadow, Cooks Meadow, Yosemite Lodge; Happy Isles Bridge); Yosemite Valley Archeological District; Identified but not yet evaluated historic properties with religious and cultural significance to American Indians.	RES-2-068 RES-2-070 RES-2-071 RES-2-072 RES-2-076 RES-2-078 RES-2-079 RES-2-080 RES-2-082 RES-2-084 RES-2-086 RES-2-088 RES-2-092 RES-2-093 RES-2-094 RES-2-098 RES-2-099 RES-2-102 RES-2-104 RES-2-116 RES-2-117 RES-2-119 RES-2-121 RES-2-125 RES-2-128 RES-2-139 RES-2-141 RES-2-142	Various Scenic Vista Management Actions (See Appendix H)	Selectively clear foreground to maintain views.	Assessment of effects to be determined to the historic and archeological districts that may result from removal of large diameter trees (change in setting or within vicinity of archeological resources). The NPS and American Indian tribes and groups will continue to collaborate on resources management and historic preservation activities guided by existing cooperative agreements to ensure that adverse effects to historic properties with traditional religious and cultural significance can be avoided.

### **36 CFR PART 800.6: RESOLUTION OF ADVERSE EFFECT (STEP 4 OF 4)**

Resolution of adverse effects would proceed in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.6, and would require continued consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and other consulting parties and public as appropriate. For actions that would result in unavoidable adverse effects, project-specific agreements would be developed to minimize and/or mitigate these effects. The NPS has been collaborating with consulting parties to develop a process-oriented programmatic agreement for the Merced River Plan undertaking to guide future consultation efforts.

### **36 CFR PART 800.8: COORDINATION WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT**

Consistent with 36 CFR Part 800.3(b) and 36 CFR Part 800.8, the review process for Section 106 of the NHPA has been coordinated with, but independent of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) planning process.

A draft National Historic Preservation Act Assessment of Effect was included as Appendix J of the Draft Merced River Plan/EIS, which was released for public review and comment in January 2013. Public meetings and webinars were held during the 90-day public comment and called attention to the assessment of effects for historic properties when their locations or character were not confidential. The public was encouraged to express their views on resolving adverse effects of the Merced River Plan undertaking through their written comments. These outreach efforts also invited the public to participate in Section 106 consultation. The concerns expressed in comment letters are summarized in the Public and Consulting Party Participation section of this report. Please see the Public Comment and Response Report (Appendix P) of the Final Merced River Plan/EIS for a comprehensive overview of all concerns expressed on the plan.

### **36 CFR PART 800.9: COUNCIL REVIEW OF SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE**

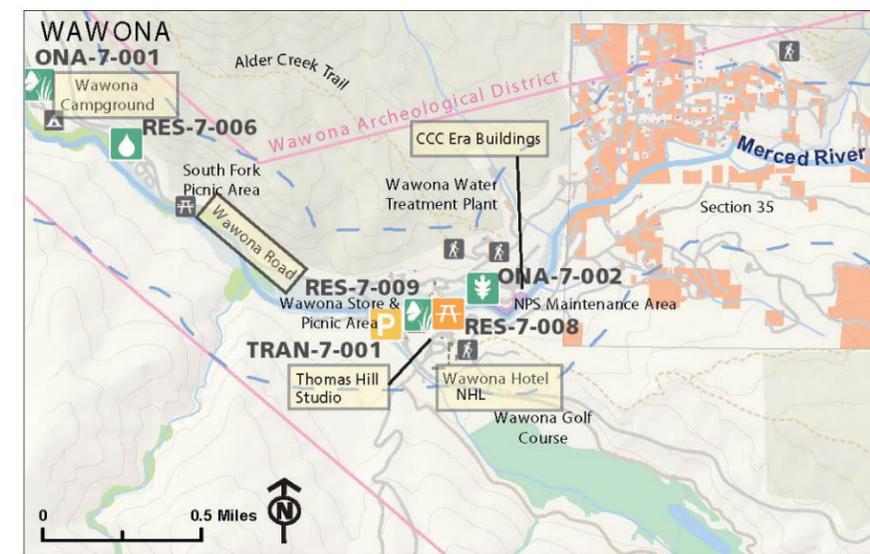
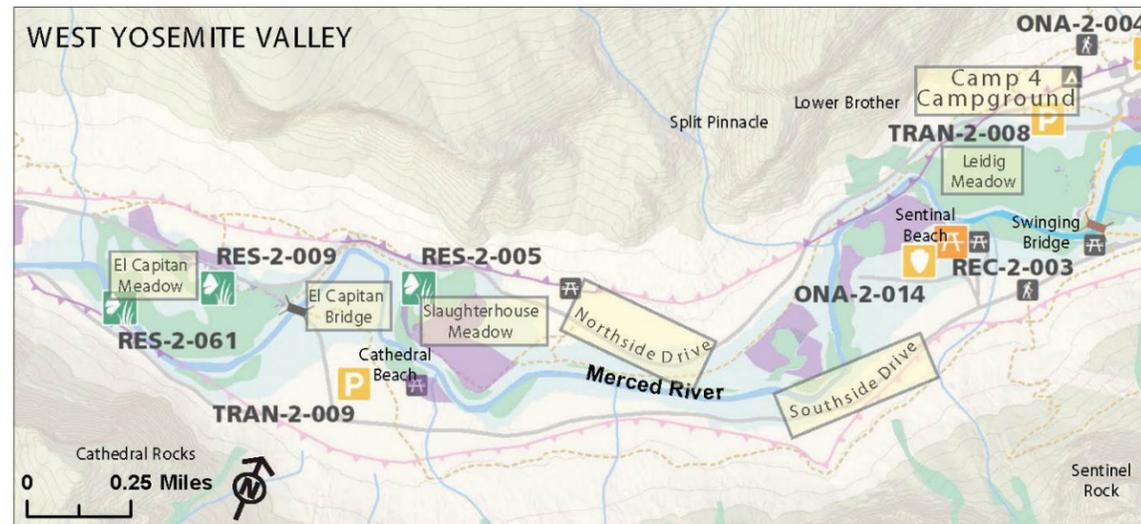
As noted in Table J-1, the Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (Council) requested, by letter, to enter formal consultation on this plan. In a response letter dated August 2012, the National Park Service (NPS) initiated that formal consultation with the Council. Since August 2012, the NPS has provided, and will continue to provide, the Council with all consultation materials and include Council representatives in consultation meetings throughout the Section 106 process.

### **36 CFR PART 800.10: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PROTECTING NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS**

There are four National Historic Landmarks located within the APE of this undertaking: The Ahwahnee Hotel, LeConte Memorial Lodge, Wawona Hotel and Thomas Hill Studio, and the Rangers' Club. All of these are part of either the Yosemite Valley Historic Resources ORV or the Wawona Historic Resources ORV. There are no actions in the Merced River Plan undertaking that would result in an adverse effect to any NHL.

**EXHIBIT 1: MAPS OF SELECT HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN THE AREA OF  
POTENTIAL EFFECTS**

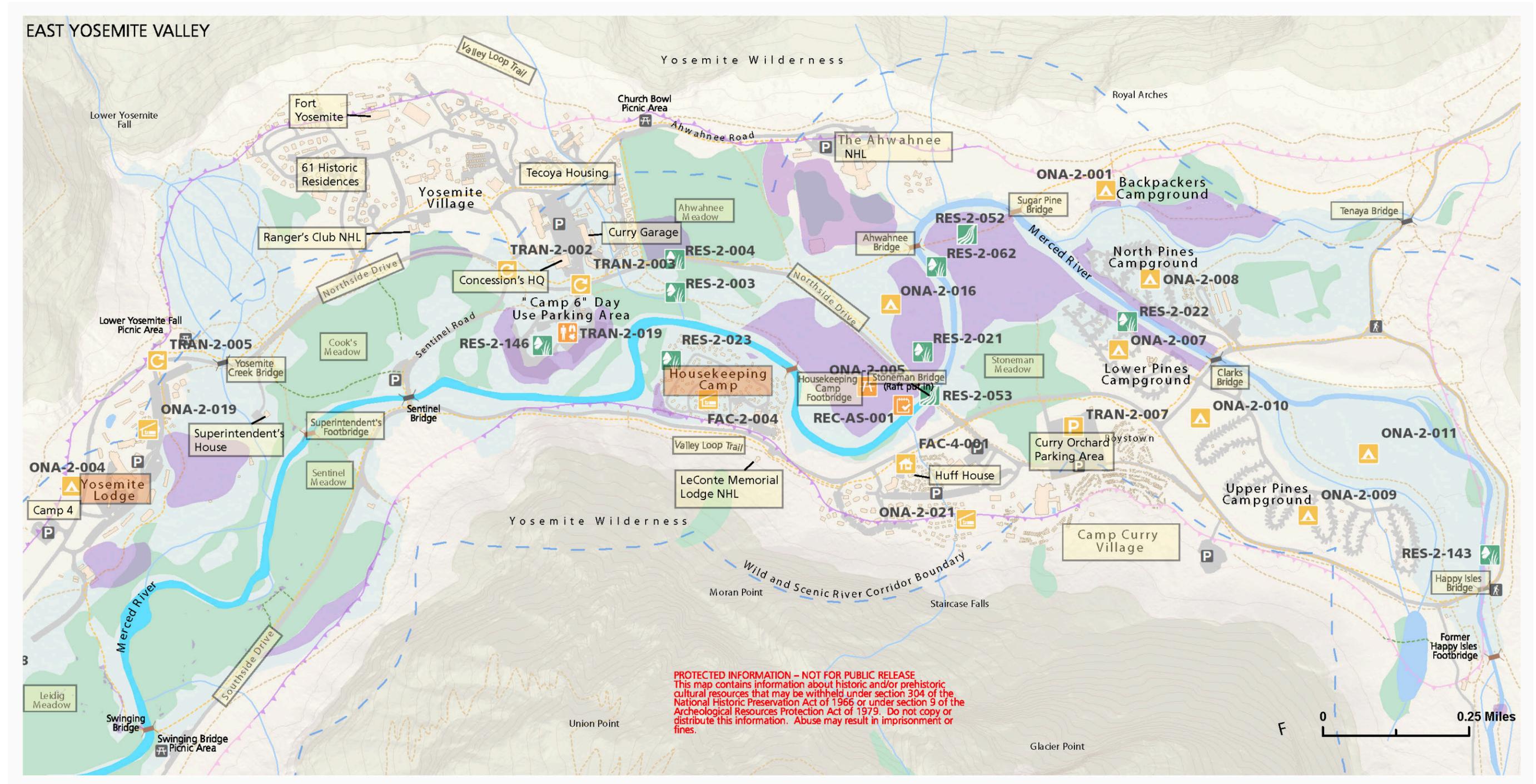
# ALTERNATIVE 5: ENHANCED VISITOR EXPERIENCES AND ESSENTIAL RIVERBANK RESTORATION



River Values	Visitor Use and Capacity	Land Use Management	Other Symbols	Wild & Scenic River Classification
Meadow & Riparian Restoration	Visitor Experience	Parking	Parking Area	Recreational Segment
Cultural Resource Protection	Boating	Circulation	Existing Campground	Wild Segment
Free Flow	User Capacity/Amounts of Use	Services	Ranger Station	Scenic Segment
Water Quality	Management Tool	Camping	Picnic Area	
Scenic Restoration	Picnicking	Lodging	Trailhead	
	River Access Point	Housing	Trail	
		Operations	Informal Trail	
		Shuttle Stop	Bike Path	
			Stream	
			100 ft. Contour	
			Calculated Rockfall Hazard Line	
			Inferred Rockfall Hazard Line	
			Road Bridge	
			Foot Bridge	
			100 Year Floodplain	
			Meadow & Riparian Vegetation	
			Valley Oak Vegetation	
			Surfaced Area	
			Designated Wilderness	
			Merced River (Rafting Prohibited)	
			Merced River (Rafting Permitted)	
			Restoration	

Draft: FOIA Exempt—for internal review and deliberation only

**PROTECTED INFORMATION- NOT FOR PUBLIC RELEASE**  
 These maps contain information about historic and/or prehistoric cultural resources that may be withheld under section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 or under section 9 of the Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979. Do not copy or distribute this information. Abuse may result in imprisonment or fines.



## EXHIBIT 2: PHOTOS OF SELECT HISTORIC PROPERTIES

### Segment 1 – Merced River above Nevada Fall

Figure J-1: Tent Cabins and Pathways, Merced Lake High Sierra Camp



## Segment 2 – Merced River Yosemite Valley

**Figure J-2: Sugar Pine Bridge, Yosemite Valley Bridges Historic District/  
Yosemite Valley Historic District**



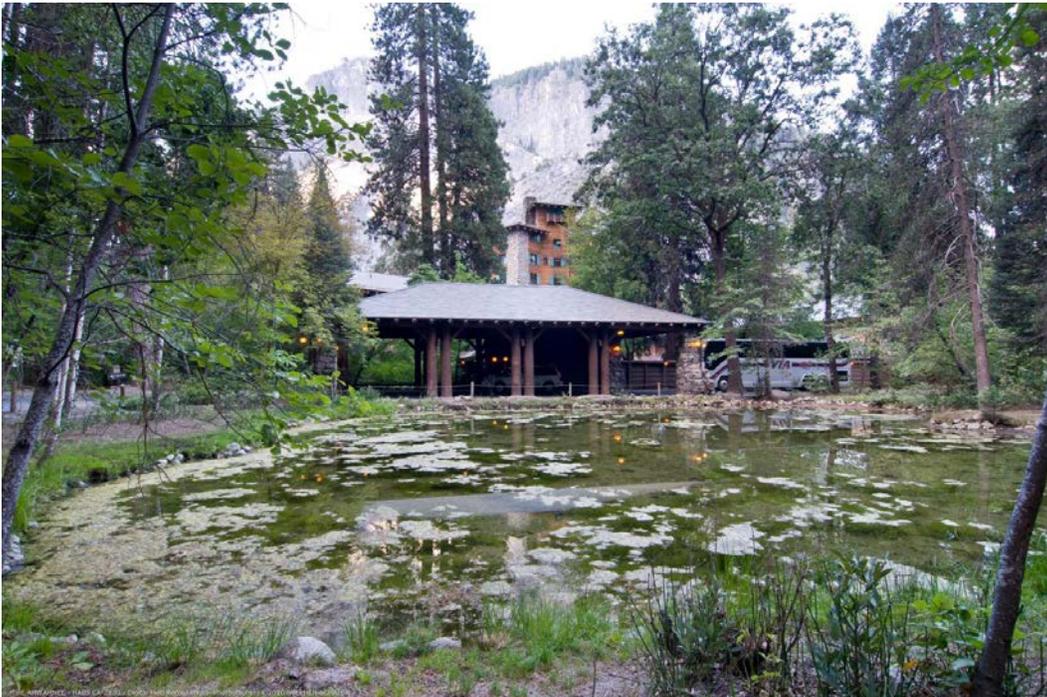
**Figure J-3: The Ahwahnee Hotel National Historic Landmark/Historic District/  
Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-4: Ahwahnee Hotel Stone Gate House, Ahwahnee Hotel National Historic Landmark/Historic District/Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-5: Ahwahnee Hotel Stone Porte Cochere, Parking, and Pond, Ahwahnee Hotel National Historic Landmark/Historic District/Yosemite Valley Historic District**

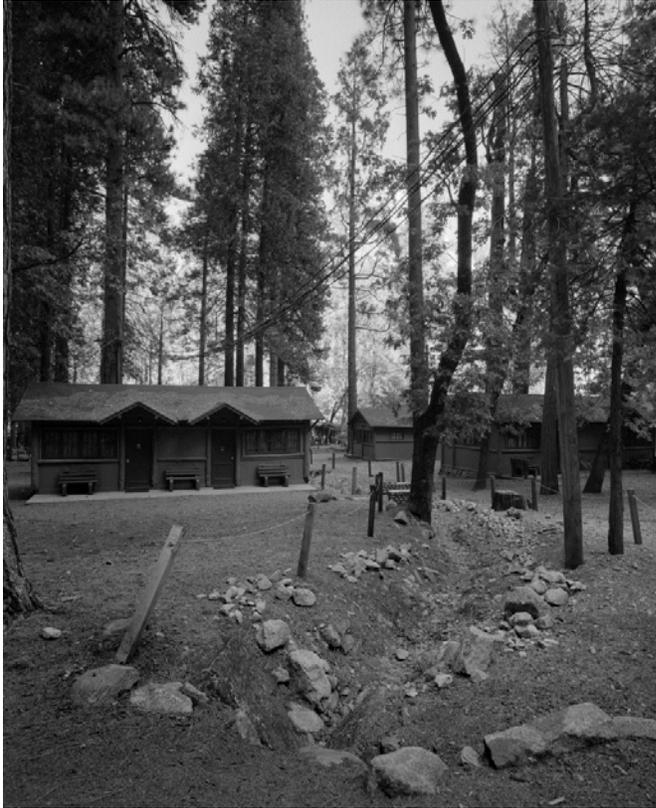


**Figure J-6: Ahwahnee Hotel Guest Cottages, Ahwahnee Hotel Historic District/Yosemite Valley Historic District**



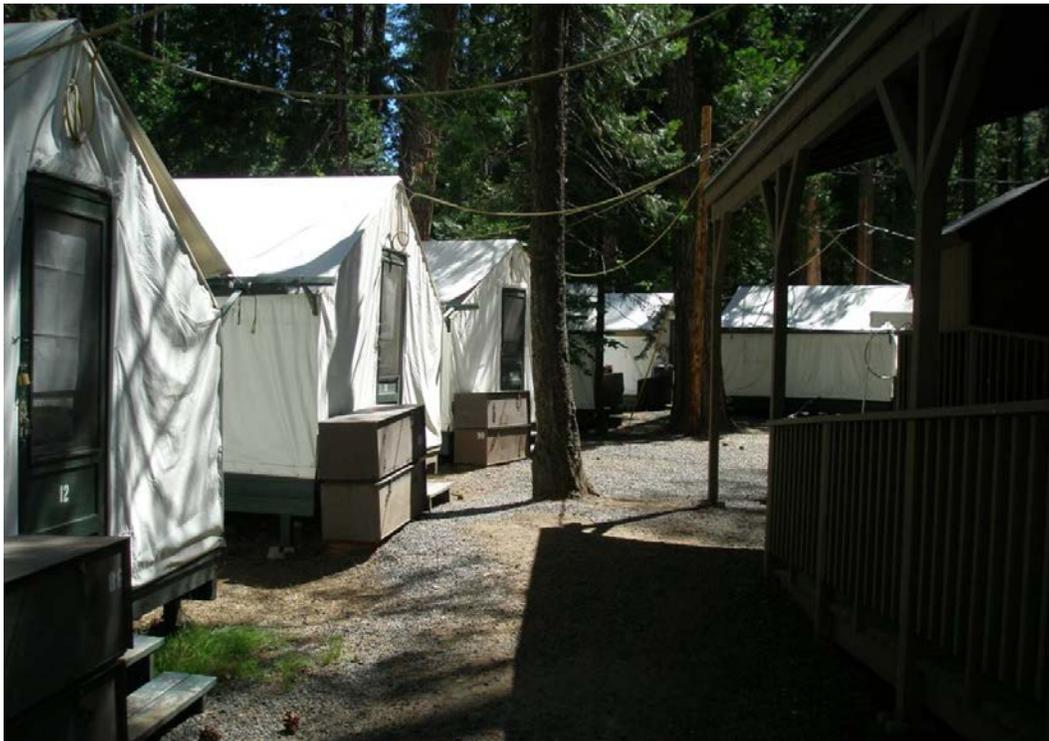
**Figure J-7: Camp Curry Canvas Tent Cabins (guest cabins), Camp Curry Historic District/Yosemite Valley Historic District**





**Figure J-8:**  
**Camp Curry Duplexes with Bath**  
**(Bungalows), Camp Curry Historic**  
**District/Yosemite Valley Historic District**

**Figure J-9: Tent Cabins (Boys Town, Camp Curry), Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-10: Camp Curry Bike Shop/Skate Rental Building, Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-11: Huff House (Camp Curry) Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-12: Curry Orchard Parking Area (Camp Curry), Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-13: Cement and Canvas Lodging Unit, Housekeeping Camp, Not Evaluated**



**Figure J-14: Grocery Store, Housekeeping Camp, Not Evaluated**



**Figure J-15: Le Conte Memorial Lodge, National Historic Landmark/Historic Structure/  
Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-16: Tecoya Residence (Yosemite Village), Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-17: Curry Garage (Yosemite Village), Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-18: Concessioner Headquarters Building (Yosemite Village), Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-19: Yosemite Valley Group Utility Building (Fort Yosemite), Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-20: Ranger's Club National Historic Landmark/Yosemite Village Historic District/Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-21: Superintendent's House (Residence 1), Yosemite Village Historic District/Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-22: Yosemite Lodge Registration Building, Yosemite Lodge, Not Evaluated**



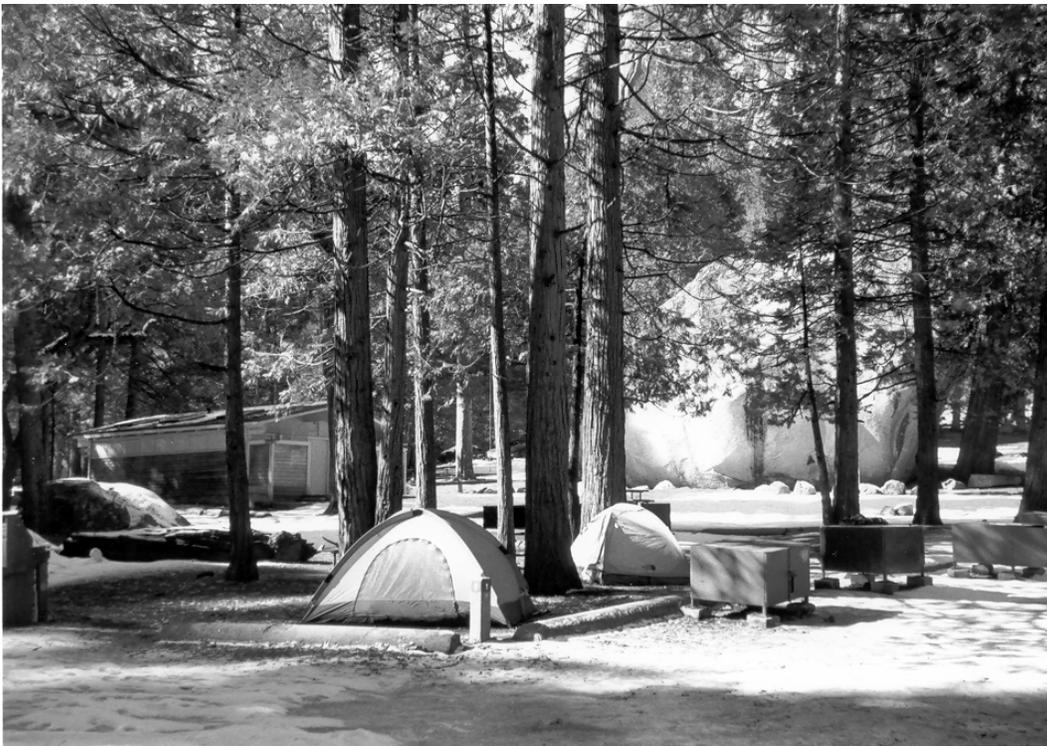
**Figure J-23: Yosemite Lodge 1000's Cabins, Yosemite Lodge, Not Evaluated**



**Figure J-24: Northside Drive, Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-25: Camp 4 Historic Site, Camp 4 Historic Site, Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-26: Southside Drive (Bridalveil Straight), Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-27: Bridalveil Trail Bridge No. 2, Yosemite Valley Historic District**



**Figure J-28: Pohono Bridge Gauging Station, Yosemite Valley Historic District**



## Segments 3 and 4 – Merced River Gorge and El Portal

**Figure J-29: Standard Oil Bulk Operation (Odger's Petroleum), Not Evaluated**



**Figure J-30: Rancheria Flat Mission 66-Era Housing (Rancheria, El Portal), Not Evaluated**



**Figure J-31: Hennessey's Ranch (El Portal Trailer Court), Not Evaluated**



## Segment 5-8 – South Fork of the Merced River

**Figure J-32: Wawona CCC-Era Buildings, Ineligible (Draft CLI)**



**Figure J-33: Wawona Covered Bridge**



**Figure J-34: Wawona Campground, Not Evaluated**



**Figure J-35: Clark Cottage (Long White Cottage) Wawona Hotel, National Historic Landmark/Historic District**



**Figure J-36: Manager's Cottage (Little White), Wawona Hotel National Historic Landmark/Historic District**



## EXHIBIT 3: RECENT EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY HISTORIC RESOURCES

### *Yosemite Lodge Determination of Eligibility (2014)*

The park is in the initial stages of determining the eligibility of the Yosemite Lodge Complex (the Lodge) for the National Register of Historic Places. Originally constructed in 1915, the Lodge was re-built as part of "Mission 66," a national park service-wide effort to upgrade or build new visitor facilities in honor of the 50-year anniversary of the founding of the National Park Service. As characteristic Mission 66 buildings approach 50 years of age, they can be considered for eligibility to the National Register. Yosemite Lodge displays many of the features that are emblematic of Mission 66 style: Mid-Century Modern architectural style including numerous large windows to afford views of the surroundings and an open interior space.

### *El Portal Administrative Site Historic Resource Survey with Assessments and Recommendations (draft 2011)*

The *El Portal Administrative Site Historic Resource Survey with Assessments and Recommendations (draft 2011)* provides background for development of the *Merced River Plan/EIS*. However, it also useful for improving our understanding the cultural resources in the El Portal area. The report discusses potential historic resources within the district and suggests future actions, such as completion of determinations of eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register), nominations to the National Register, or creating management plans that acknowledge and retain the historic resources of the administrative site.

### *Wawona Hotel and Meadow Cultural Landscape Inventory (Draft CLI)*

The *Wawona Hotel and Meadow Cultural Landscapes Inventory* is currently in the final stages of preparation for submittal as a consensus determination of eligibility to SHPO. This report will provide a comprehensive inventory and analysis of the cultural landscape that includes and surrounds the Wawona Hotel, which is both a National Historic Landmark (NHL) and a historic district. The boundary of the CLI includes the Wawona Golf Course on the hotel's west side and the Wawona Meadow, which is adjacent and south of the hotel. Also in the CLI boundary is the Washburn Ditch, a 2.7 mile ditch generally following the course of the Merced River constructed to supply water to the Wawona complex. The CLI builds on the existing national register and national landmark documentation by defining and evaluating the setting and environmental context for the historic property. The period of significance for the cultural landscape is from 1876 to 1939.

### *Wawona Basin Cultural Landscape Inventory (Draft CLI)*

The NPS began work on a Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Wawona Basin in order to systematically identify and evaluate the historic resources in the Wawona Basin, which is roughly 501 acres and includes all historic developments in the area: the Wawona Hotel & Meadow, and the Pioneer Yosemite History Center, as well as Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)-era developments along Chilnualna Falls Road Corridor and the Maintenance Area. A draft report was prepared but not finalized. In the course of conducting the research, the NPS determined that the resources did not in fact represent a historic district. The CLI built on the existing national register and national landmark documentation to further document the surrounding landscape (or setting) and associated landscape features in order to provide the environmental context for understanding the significance of the Wawona development. Although the sum

of the resources in the area did not rise to the level necessary for listing as a cohesive historic district, this project did document the existence and integrity of a number of buildings, particularly those related to CCC projects in the Wawona area, such as the ranger station on Chilnualna Falls Road. The findings are in draft form and will be finalized and forwarded to the SHPO's office for review and concurrence.

### ***Archeological Sites Baseline Documentation (Darko 2011)***

This report details the baseline site documentation for archeological sites within the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) districts of Wawona, Yosemite Valley, and El Portal. The work was completed as a data gathering effort in support of the *Merced River Plan/EIS*. It focused on bringing archeological site documentation (219 sites) up to current standards, and obtaining current condition information for sites in these three areas of the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor. The site documentation was completed by the park's Division of Resources Management and Sciences, Branch of Anthropology, between October 2010 and February 2011.

### ***Assessment of Pack Stock Impacts at Archeological Sites in the Upper Merced River Basin (Wills 2011)***

This report describes the archeological work in the upper Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor basin, and was completed as part of the planning process for the *Merced River Plan/EIS*. The main purpose of this study was to assess the condition of archeological resources and quantify physical impacts of pack stock use on those resources in the vicinity of high elevation meadows and campsites. This research contributes to a larger condition assessment of meadows in the river corridor, completed by the park's Division of Resources Management and Sciences, Branch of Vegetation and Ecological Restoration (VER). The study targeted areas between the top of Nevada Fall and the 10,000 ft elevation band, and included resources along the main stem of the Merced River, as well as the Triple Peak and the Lyell Forks. The study was completed by the park's Division of Resources Management and Sciences, Branch of Anthropology, between October 2010 and February 2011.

### ***Annual Condition Assessments and Site Record Updates***

Annually, the NPS conducts several archeological site condition assessments and database record updates as part of work under the Pacific West Region Corrective Action Plan. These condition assessments include identification of primary threats and disturbances; deferred maintenance needs; recommendations for periodic monitoring, preservation and protection treatments; and planning tools for archeological interpretation, visitor use, and visitor safety. The primary goal of this work is to assess the site conditions for all sites with condition assessments conducted more than 10 years ago, as well as update site record entries in the standardized database (the NPS' Archeological Sites Management Information System, or ASMIS).

### ***Synthesis of El Portal Archeological Data for NAGPRA***

The intent of this project is to carry out consultation and research activities necessary to accomplish objectives specific to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) for the inadvertent discovery of human remains and other cultural items resulting from unauthorized excavations at CA-MRP-250/H, and other intentional excavations and inadvertent discoveries at CA-MRP-181/H, both

in the El Portal Administrative Site of Yosemite National Park. The goal of this two-year project is for the principal investigator and other collaborators attached to the project to work in collaboration with NPS subject-matter specialists to achieve compliance with NAGPRA. Government representatives will conduct consultation with all traditionally-associated American Indian tribes and groups, and require collaborative research to address the question of cultural affiliation for these human remains and cultural materials, development of a written plan of action for the intended disposition of the human remains and cultural items, and publication of the required Notices of Intended Disposition. This project is still in progress.

### ***Finalize Major Wawona Backlog Archeological Report and Site Records***

Investigators from the University of California at Merced (UCM) and NPS will collaborate to complete the analysis, reporting, and archiving of major archeological collections from the Wawona and Yosemite Valley areas. The reports are expected to do the following:

- Provide a platform for further archeological study in both Wawona and Yosemite Valley,
- Provide information to tribal partners on the archeological aspects of American Indian heritage, and
- Serve as a basis for educating park visitors and students.

The Yosemite Archeology Program has generated large-scale collections of archeological materials from the Wawona Basin and Yosemite Valley during the mid-1980s and mid 2000s field seasons, important collections that require systematic analysis and reporting. For example, over 300 artifact lots were recovered at Wawona during work at 42 archeological sites. The first phase of work will include systematically analyzing the artifacts, updating the Yosemite archeology databases, completing a technical report, preparing detailed maps of the work and site areas, and archiving the materials in the Yosemite Museum. The second phase entails completing the scientific study and reporting for materials collected at a significant prehistoric and historic-era Indian village in Yosemite Valley. Both phases of work will be accomplished by Yosemite archeology staff, in collaboration with Dr. Kathleen Hull of UCM.

### ***Testing at CA-MRP-0008/H for Wawona Fire Station Design and Development***

The Wawona Fire Station is being proposed in the *Merced River Plan/EIS* undertaking to consist of the construction of a 6,500 square foot combined wildland and structural fire station near the Wawona Maintenance area. Preliminary design for construction of the new fire station assumes approximately 12-16 inches of fill over archeological resources and excavation up to 12 inches into existing soil. Two utility trenches measuring approximately 24 inches deep by 18 inches wide will also need to be excavated to provide connections from the new building to the main line. An archeological investigation conducted in July 2013 provides information to identify presence or absence of potentially-eligible archeological resources prior to this undertaking, assess the effects of proposed actions on those properties, and examine design alternatives to avoid or mitigate effects.

**EXHIBIT 4: SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES IN THE AREA OF  
POTENTIAL EFFECT**

**TABLE J5-1: SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE APE AFFECTED BY ACTIONS CALLED FOR IN THE MERCED RIVER PLAN**

Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
<b>Segment 1 – Merced River Above Nevada Fall</b>					
Merced Lake High Sierra Camp Historic District	District	Eligible 2004	Local	The Merced Lake High Sierra Camp is considered significant in the areas of recreation and education as one of seven high country camps whose origin dates back to the earliest days of the NPS. (1916-1938)	22 tents for guest and employee housing 2 tent bathhouses Permanent cookhouse, icehouse and barn
Archeological Resources in the river corridor	Potentially eligible archeological district	Not Evaluated	Unknown	A branch of the old Mono Trail, the east-west link between the Sierra Nevada, passed through Little Yosemite Valley. Remains of at least two villages are evident. The remains of the Archie Leonard homestead collapsed cabin (and park boundary fence) is also located in Little Yosemite Valley. Other historic resources associated with cavalry trails, hunting, and early recreation is evident in this segment.	28 prehistoric; 6 historic; 2 prehistoric and historic archeological sites
<b>Segment 2A and 2B – Yosemite Valley</b>					
The Ahwahnee Hotel (National Register listing)	Building	Listed 1977	National, Regional	The Ahwahnee, because of its monumental rustic architectural design (Gilbert Stanley Underwood) and unaltered condition, is among the most significant park hotels in the United States. The significance of the hotel lies in the preservation of the exterior of the building and its setting, and in the preservation of the interior, with its original decorative features and furnishings. (Also Contributes to the Yosemite Valley Historic District) (1925-1977)	The 35-acre site, which includes a number of small structures and landscape features, eight guest cottages, an employee dormitory, two tennis courts, a pond, and two parking lots.
The Ahwahnee Hotel NHL	Buildings	Designated 1987	National	Plan, Exterior Materials, Masonry, Massing, Roof, Balconies and terraces at several levels, Guest Rooms, Dining Room, Utility Spaces, Porte Cochere, Lobby, Elevator Lobby, Great Lounge, California Room (Winter Club Room), Writing Room (Mural Room), Solarium, Meadow directly south of hotel, Stone Gatehouse, Parking Lots, Walkways (Also contributes to the Yosemite Valley Historic District) 1925-1977	Hotel Building, interior furnishings, decorations, ironwork, and fixtures Meadow South of Hotel Stone gatehouse, parking lots, pond, walkways
Camp 4 (Sunnyside Campground)	Site	Listed 2003	National	Camp 4 is listed in the NRHP for its significant association with the growth and development of rock climbing in the Yosemite Valley after World War II. (Also Contributes to the Yosemite Valley Historic District) (1947-1970)	Entire area, including natural features (boulders, cliffs, vegetation), is considered a contributing resource.
Camp Curry Historic District	District	Listed 1979	Local	This historic district is illustrative of the foundation and early development of the Curry family concession enterprise and their unique contribution to a character of accommodation still available in Yosemite. (Also Contributes to the Yosemite Valley Historic District) 1899-1924	Original Registration Office/Post Office (Lounge) Entrance Sign Foster Curry Cabin (Tresidder Residence) Mother Curry Bungalow 48 Bungalows with Bath ~400 Canvas Tent Cabins 23 Cabins without Bath Stoneman House Bathhouses and toilet facilities Ice skating rink and snack bar/warming room 2 employee housing sections

**TABLE J5-1: SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE APE AFFECTED BY ACTIONS CALLED FOR IN THE MERCED RIVER PLAN**

Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
<b>Segment 2A and 2B – Yosemite Valley (cont.)</b>					
Yosemite Valley Bridges Historic District	District	Listed 1977	National	These Valley bridges are unique for their architectural design and aesthetic considerations. The use of native granite in the form of rough boulders reflects the tenets of the Rustic style. They represent rare early examples of a projects completed under the partnership between the NPS and the Bureau of Public Roads. (Also Contributes to the Yosemite Valley Historic District) 1922-1933	Yosemite Creek Bridge, Ahwahnee Bridge, Clark’s Bridge, Pohono Bridge, Sugar Pine Bridge, Tenaya Creek Bridge, Happy Isles Bridge, Stoneman Bridge.
Yosemite Valley Historic District	District	Listed 2006	National	The historic development in Yosemite Valley as a whole is nationally significant in the themes of outdoor recreation, tourism, and conservation. Since 1864, Yosemite has been an archetype for the preservation of scenic places through their development as public parks. (1864-1942)	302 Buildings 611 Structures 16 Sites (A complete description of the contributing resources are included in Exhibit-1)
Yosemite Village Historic District	District	Listed 1974	Regional, Local	This historic district, through both sites and structures, represents almost the entire range of Yosemite history since 1855, including early homesteading, John Muir’s early residence in the park, the development of the national park, the U.S. Army’s role in park administration, and the evolution of early NPS administration and interpretation of the resources of Yosemite. (1855-1974)	44 buildings and sites (A complete description of the contributing resources are included in Exhibit-1)
Yosemite Lodge	Potentially eligible as a historic district	Not evaluated	Unknown	The Yosemite Lodge area is a 1950s motel complex consisting of the main lodge (registration building), 249 mid-scale motel units, two restaurants, a cafeteria, bar, gift and general merchandise store, specialty gift shop, bike rental shop, post office, swimming pool, and permanent and temporary employee housing and administrative facilities. The last of the historic guest cabins along Yosemite Creek and the Merced River were removed after the 1997 flood, leaving the swimming pool and the Thousands Cabins as the only pre-1942 structures in the entire complex.	Buildings
Housekeeping Camp	Potentially eligible as a historic district	Not evaluated	Unknown	The Housekeeping Camp area consists of 133 closely sited, rustic cinderblock and canvas tents, constituting 266 lodging units. Circulation is informal with few paved surfaces. Service buildings include a camp store and laundry and shower facilities all built after 1942.	Site
Yosemite Valley Historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians	Potentially eligible as a historic district and an individual site	Not evaluated	Unknown	Yosemite Valley Native American ethnographic resources include relatively contiguous and interrelated places that are inextricably and traditionally linked to the history, cultural identity, beliefs, and behaviors of contemporary and traditionally-associated American Indian groups. These areas include traditional-use areas, spiritual sites, archeological resources, and historic village sites that are rooted in the history of traditionally-associated peoples and are important to maintain and continue their cultural identity. Two potential Traditional Cultural Properties have been identified: the collective of resources in Yosemite Valley (as a district), and the Wauhoga Indian Village as an individual site	Sites

**TABLE J5-1: SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE APE AFFECTED BY ACTIONS CALLED FOR IN THE MERCED RIVER PLAN**

Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
<b>Segment 2A and 2B – Yosemite Valley (cont.)</b>					
Yosemite Valley Archeological District	District	Listed 1976	Regional, Local	Contributing sites are significant in their ability to yield important information about prehistoric life ways. Individual sites in the archeological district vary by type, size, depth, complexity, length of occupation, diversity of cultural material, and potential to yield important scientific information. The district has been formally evaluated for eligibility only under criterion D; however, there is mention in the nomination of “ethnic significance” of historic and proto-historic village sites. Many of the sites listed in the nomination form have not been formally investigated to establish their physical integrity, age, and material constituents.	115 sites (of the total 149 sites) are related to the Yosemite Valley Archeological District
Archeological Resources	Potentially eligible to archeological district	Not evaluated OR Determined ineligible under Criterion D, but not yet evaluated under other criteria.	Unknown	These sites may yield additional scientific data and/or represent resources of religious or cultural significance. As a resource type, historic-era archeological sites have generally not been evaluated for eligibility.	41 prehistoric and multi-component sites 29 historic-era sites
<b>Segments 3 and 4 – Merced River Gorge and El Portal</b>					
El Portal Market	Building	Eligible 1998	Local	The El Portal Market appears to qualify for listing in the NRHP as historic building under Criterion A because it is associated with the development and expansion of the railroad, mining, timber, and tourist industries at El Portal, as well as the town’s socioeconomic development and expansion.	Building
Hennessey’s Ranch	Potentially eligible as a historic archeological site	Not evaluated	Unknown	James Hennessey began the first known ranch in the El Portal area in the early 1870s and was one of the earliest to promote tourism to Yosemite. The ranch house included accommodations for paying guests who were usually on their way to Yosemite Valley. The ranch included berries, grapes, a vegetable garden, and an orchard of fruit trees, some of which still exist. All that is left currently, besides some of the orchard, are some stone remnants and the graves of his mother and an unknown traveler at the site of the ranch. 1870s	Historic archeological resources and orchard remnant
Merced Canyon Travel Corridor Historic District	District	Eligible 1997	National, state	This historic district is a unique multiple resource historical property eligible for listing on the NRHP. The travel route from El Portal to Yosemite Valley has been used for at least the past 2,000 years, spanning a myriad of cultural needs satisfied by the natural landscape and its resources.(1874-1950)	El Portal Road, historic period sites (trash scatters, Arch Rock Entrance Station, historic road beds, Coulterville Road Blacksmith Shop, aligned rock structure, historic camp area, Cascade Falls Trail, possible privy, CCC camp, Pohono pit, rock quarry), landscape, and prehistoric/historic native American sites.
National Lead Company Residence Buildings Nos. 703 704, and 705 (Rancheria Flat)	Building	Eligible 1999	Local	These buildings qualify for listing because of their association with the significant National Lead Company barium mining operations at El Portal, embodying the distinctive architectural characteristics associated with mining-related residential and management structures during the late 1920s-early 1930s. Late 1920s-early 1930s	Building

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Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
<b>Segments 3 and 4 – Merced River Gorge and El Portal (cont.)</b>					
Rancheria Flat Mission 66-Era Employee Housing and Infrastructure	Potentially eligible as a historic district	Not evaluated	Unknown	Constructed in the fall/spring of 1960-61, the 20 homes built in Rancheria are typical of Mission 66-style architecture. They were built from standard plans designed by the NPS Branch of Architecture to create efficient, utilitarian housing that gives these homes a particularly strong connection to Mission 66. The homes have been continuously occupied by Yosemite staff and, although some modifications have occurred, they likely maintain a good degree of integrity. Built 1960-1961	19 out of 20 buildings remain.
Yosemite Valley Railroad Residences	Structures	Eligible 1998	Local	These buildings qualify for listing because of their association with the development of the railroad industry at El Portal, and because they exhibit the architectural characteristics associated with an early 20th-century railroad employee residential building type. 1940s	Buildings
Yosemite Research Center Office	Buildings	Eligible 1998	Local	The buildings appear to qualify for listing in the NRHP as historic buildings under Criterion A because they are associated with the development and expansion of the railroad, mining, timber, and tourist industries at El Portal, as well as the town’s socioeconomic development and expansion.	Buildings
El Portal Archeological District	District	Listed 1976	Local, Regional	Sites have intriguing evidence of use, perhaps as old as 9,500 years, and contain data important to interpreting early settlement patterns (Hull and Morratto 1999). Most sites date to between 2500BC and AD 1900, with several 19th- and 10th-century homesteads and settlements by American Indians. The El Portal Archeological District may contain some of the best-preserved archeological resources from this protohistoric period reflecting American Indian cultural change as a result of contact with Euro-Americans (Moffitt and Anderson 1976). Although land use in the early and mid-20th century has altered the landscape and affected archeological deposits in many places, a great deal could be learned from the remaining resources. Despite the loss of some information, the original extent and complexity of the sites, especially the prehistoric village sites, indicate that valuable information is still available. Archeological resources in the El Portal Archeological District represent an important source of data on the growth of the area as a national park, as well as on the cultural transition experienced by American Indian communities during Euro-American settlement. In addition, these resources are exceptional in their significance to local American Indian communities.	23 sites (of the 30 total sites) related to the El Portal Archeological District

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Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
<b>Segments 3 and 4 – Merced River Gorge and El Portal (cont.)</b>					
El Portal Historic properties with Religious and Cultural Significance to American Indians	Potentially eligible as a historic district	Not evaluated	Unknown	El Portal Native American ethnographic resources include relatively contiguous and interrelated places that are inextricably and traditionally linked to the history, cultural identity, beliefs, and behaviors of contemporary and traditionally-associated American Indian groups. These areas include traditional-use areas, spiritual sites, archeological resources, and historic village sites that are rooted in the history of traditionally-associated peoples and are important to maintain and continue their cultural identity.	Sites
<b>Segments 5, 6, 7 and 8 – South Fork Merced River</b>					
Wawona Archeological District	District	Eligible 1978	Local, Regional	The district is 4,940 acres in size, spanning Segments 5 to 8, and includes at least 74 archeological sites (Hammack and Anderson 1978, Darko 2011), many of which are located within the South Fork Merced River corridor. The importance of this eligible district documented in 1978 lies in its ability to provide information pertaining to American Indian subsistence strategies, seasonal use of specific ecological zones, demographic patterns, and both prehistoric and historic-era occupation of the area (Hammack and Anderson 1978). It is likely that some sites in this district also possess additional significance not recognized at the time of their determination of eligibility, both in terms of archeological information potential and religious or cultural significance to associated American Indian tribes and groups. In addition, material cultural remains of previously under-reported ethnic groups such as African American and Chinese American are important. Historical contexts for these kinds of resources have yet to be developed. While not reflected in the existing National Register nominations, the NPS recognizes ethnicity as an aspect of significance to the Wawona Archeological District.	
Wawona Campground	Site	Not evaluated	Unknown	Comfort stations built 1951.	Site
Wawona Road	Structure	Not evaluated	Unknown	Second road to reach Yosemite Valley floor, likely the route of the first non-Indians into Yosemite Valley in 1851. 1929 construction of new alignment. Tunnel dedication 1933. 1875-1933	Structure
SOURCE: NPS 2012h Abbreviations: N/A = not applicable; NHL = National Historic Landmark; NPS = National Park Service;					

**TABLE J5-2: SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE APE NOT AFFECTED BY MERCED RIVER PLAN**

Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
<b>Segment 1 – Merced River Above Nevada Fall</b>					
Merced Lake Ranger Station	Building	Eligible 2004	Local	The Merced Lake snow survey shelter/patrol cabin is considered significant in the area of conservation. 1927-1938	Building
<b>Segment 2A and 2B – Yosemite Valley</b>					
Yosemite Valley Chapel	Building	Listed 1973	Regional	This chapel, now the oldest building in Yosemite, was erected in 1879 as a chapel and has been used as such since then. It is still used for church services on Sundays. The simple architectural design of the structure represents a particularly fine example of the early chapels constructed in the Sierra Nevada Mountains and is well preserved. (1879 built, 1901 relocated, 1965 foundation raised 3 ft.)	Building
Glacier Point Road Historic District	District	Eligible	Local	Glacier Point Road exemplifies the naturalistic landscape design aesthetic of the NPS in the 1930s and represents the initial burst of development of automobile roads in the national parks. 1930s	Includes 140 contributing features.
Glacier Point Trailside Museum	Building	Listed 1975	Local	This museum, the first permanent teaching instrument of its kind in the NPS, is an integral component of the old Yosemite Museum. 1924	Building
New Big Oak Flat Road	Structure	Eligible 2004	Local	The new Big Oak Flat road tunnels, bridges, and retaining walls are considered significant in transportation as well as landscape architecture and architecture. Eligible under criteria A, C, and D. 1935-1938	8 structures: Cascade Creek Bridge, Tamarack Creek Bridge, Wildcat Creek Bridge, 3 tunnels, and stretches of masonry guard walls.
Old Big Oak Flat Road	Structure	Eligible 2004	Local	The Old Big Oak Flat Road is significant as one of the earliest transportation routes into Yosemite Valley. It served horse and wagon traffic and it eventually opened the Yosemite Valley to automobiles. Eligible under criterion A 1869-1938	All manmade structures on the route such as bridges, culverts, walls, and building foundations as well as the roadbed itself.
LeConte Memorial Lodge NHL	Structure	Designated 1987	Regional	Originally constructed in 1903, and moved and rebuilt in 1919, the lodge was the principal foothold of the influential Sierra Club in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. It is a transitional building in 20th century architecture, with strong European roots in its Tudor Revival design, combined with an interesting use of building materials found in the work of architects of the Bay Area tradition. An outstanding example of the theory that the materials and site should determine the design of the building. (Also Contributes to the Yosemite Valley Historic District) 1903-1919	Building
LeConte Memorial Lodge (individual listing)	Structure	Listed 1975	Regional, Local	See above	Building

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Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
<b>Segment 2A and 2B – Yosemite Valley (cont.)</b>					
Rangers’ Club	Building	Listed 1977	National, Regional	The Rangers’ Club in Yosemite Valley, designed by Charles Sumner Kaiser, is representative of NPS’s first director, Stephen T. Mather’s commitment to an architectural aesthetic appropriate for the park lands that he was charged to manage. The Rangers’ Club is also of regional historical significance in the category of conservation through its connection with the first director of the NPS and through its integrity of function as the residence for unmarried rangers. (Also Contributes to the Yosemite Valley Historic District) 1920-1977	Building
Rangers’ Club NHL	Building	Designated 1977	National	See above	Ranger’s Club, Interior furnishings, fixtures; garage-woodshed; wood-framed transformer house
Wawona Tunnel	Structure	Eligible 2004	National	The Wawona Tunnel is considered significant in the fields of transportation, architecture, and landscape architecture. It was built as part of the rerouting of the old Wawona Road between Yosemite Valley and Grouse Creek, where engineers determined that a tunnel was necessary to attain a satisfactory grade. Construction of a tunnel would also be cheaper and require less excavation. Its construction was an innovation in highway design within the National Park System, following the precedent set by the Zion Park highway tunnel. Upon completion, it was the longest vehicle tunnel in the western United States. Eligible under criteria A, C, and D. 1931-1938	Wawona Tunnel and the low stone retaining walls around the parking area.
<b>Segments 3 and 4 – Merced River Gorge and El Portal</b>					
Bagby Stationhouse	Building	Listed 1979	Local	Along with the uniquely designed twin water tanks, the stationhouse is illustrative of Yosemite’s railroading history. The building and most of the structures and objects have been relocated here from other areas, and have not yet been re-evaluated to determine if they continue to convey their historical significance. 1907	This 1-acre historic district includes the Bagby stationhouse, water tanks, and turntable
El Portal Hotel	Building	Eligible 1998	Local	This building is significant for its association with the development and expansion of the tourist industry at El Portal. It is also important because it embodies architectural characteristics associated with a 1930s-era commercial buildings construction type. 1932	Building
El Portal Old Schoolhouse	Building	Listed 2009	Local	The El Portal Old Schoolhouse is significant as an educational institution that serves as an example of the socioeconomic development of the town of El Portal. Architectural characteristics and building materials associate the Old Schoolhouse with the local El Portal vernacular style during the 1920s and 1930s. 1930s	Building

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Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
<b>Segments 3 and 4 – Merced River Gorge and El Portal (cont.)</b>					
Hetch Hetchy Railroad Engine No. 6	Object	Listed 1978	Local, Regional	Hetch Hetchy Railroad Engine No. 6 is the last and heaviest locomotive, and the only one of Shay design, purchased by the Hetch Hetchy Railroad. It contributed in an important way to the history of a railroad as part of a regionally significant engineering project, and later as part of a locally significant lumber industry logging railroad. 1917.	Structure
McCauley and Meyer Barns	Buildings	Listed 1978	Local	These barns are among the last remaining barns in Yosemite that possess Architectural significance and integrity. They also represent some local interest in agriculture through association with pioneering ranches once located within the park boundaries.	Buildings
National Lead Company Buildings (Murchison House and offices)	Building	Eligible 1998	Local	The buildings qualify for listing because of their association with the significant National Lead Company barium mining operations at El Portal; it embodies the distinctive architectural characteristics associated with mining-related residential and management structures during the late 1920s-early 1930s.	Three residences, including Murchison House.
Old Coulterville Road and Trail	Structure	Eligible 1978	Local	The Coulterville Road is the first stagecoach road to have reached the floor of Yosemite Valley and is of local significance in transportation and engineering.	Structure
Track Bus No. 19	Object	Listed 1978	Local	Track Bus No. 19 is of local historical significance in the category of transportation. It is one of the few survivors of the gasoline-powered rigs that ran on the Hetch Hetchy Railroad.	Object
Yosemite Hydroelectric Power Plant	Structure	Eligible 1982	State	The Yosemite hydroelectric power plant is a good example of its type and possesses a high level of integrity. Though once commonplace, the type of system used by the power plant is becoming rare, with intact systems even more rare. There are no other known penstock-fed systems in California with their original Pelton wheels (a particular type of turbine), generators, switch boards, and design intact.	Diversion dam, the intake, the screens and screen house, the penstock, the surge tank, the powerhouse and equipment, the 11-kilovolt distribution line into the Valley.
Yosemite Valley Railroad Caboose No. 15*	Object	Listed 1978	Local	Yosemite Valley Railroad caboose No. 15 is an object of local historical significance as one of the last surviving cabooses of the original Yosemite Valley Railroad. 1922-1945	Object
<b>Segments 5, 6, 7 and 8 – South Fork Merced River</b>					
Wawona Covered Bridge	Structure	Listed 2007	State	The Wawona Covered Bridge is significant at the state level under NRHP criteria A, B, and C for its association within the contexts of transportation, entertainment, and recreation; its association with Galen Clark; and as a unique example of a covered bridge within both California and the western region of the NPS.	Structure

**TABLE J5-2: SIGNIFICANCE OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES WITHIN THE APE NOT AFFECTED BY MERCED RIVER PLAN**

Historic Property	Property Type	National Register Status	Level of Significance	Significance Summary	Contributing Resources
<b>Segments 5, 6, 7 and 8 – South Fork Merced River (cont.)</b>					
Wawona Hotel and Thomas Hill Studio NHL	District	Designated 1987	National	Wawona's architectural importance to American architecture is as the largest existing Victorian-style hotel complex within the boundaries of a national park, and one of the few remaining in the United States with this high level of integrity. 1856-1961	Clark Cottage, the Wawona Hotel Building, the Little White Cottage, the Moore Cottage, the Washburn Cottage, and the Annex.
Wawona Hotel and Pavilion	District	Listed 1975	National	Wawona's architectural importance to American architecture is the largest existing Victorian-style hotel complex within the boundaries of a national park, and one of the few remaining in the United States with this high level of integrity.	The Clark Cottage, the Wawona Hotel building, the Little White Cottage, the Moore Cottage, the Washburn Cottage, the Pavilion (former Hill's studio), and the Annex.
Acting Superintendent's Headquarters	Building	Listed 1978	Local	This building is the sole remaining structure associated with the military tenure in Wawona. This building also contributes to the Pioneer Yosemite History Center.	Building
Chris Jorgenson Studio	Building	Listed 1979	Local	Yosemite has been a lodestone for artists since 1856 when lithographer Thomas Ayres accompanied the first tourist party to the Valley. One of the park's most prolific scenic interpreters was the noted California painter Chris Jorgenson, who maintained a seasonal residence and studio in the Valley for 20 years. This studio, now an integral part of the Pioneer Yosemite History Center, is of local significance in art.	Building
Hodgdon Homestead Cabin	Structure	Listed 1978	Local	The Hodgdon homestead cabin possesses local architectural significance as the finest example of a pioneer homestead in Yosemite. This building also contributes to the Pioneer Yosemite History Center.	Building
Pioneer Yosemite History Center	District	Eligible 2011	Local	The Pioneer Yosemite History Center is significant under the NRHP criterion A for its association with the development of tourism and outdoor recreation during the Mission 66 period.	Contributing features include Wawona grey barn/Washburn barn; Hodgdon homestead/cabin; Yosemite Transportation Company office/Wells Fargo office; Wells Fargo utility building; Acting Superintendent's Headquarters/Army cabin; Army tack room; Crane Flat ranger cabin/ranger patrol cabin; jail/powder house/morgue; Chris Jorgenson studio/artist cabin; Wagon shelter/wagon shed; Wawona Covered Bridge; Wawona stables; Chinese laundry/laundry/carriage shop; Pioneer Yosemite History Center signs (2); historic circulation system; flagpoles (2); hitching posts (2); retaining walls; stone perimeters; privy; water trough; and split rail perimeter fences.
Yosemite Transportation Company Office	Building	Listed 1978	Local	The Yosemite Transportation Company office (Wells Fargo office) is of local significance in the fields of architecture and transportation, based on the design of the structure and on its use for many years as a transportation facility for visitors to Yosemite Valley. This building also contributes to the Pioneer Yosemite History Center.	Building

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## **APPENDIX K**

### **LOCALIZED CONCERNS AND ACTIONS**

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**APPENDIX K  
LOCALIZED CONCERNS AND ACTIONS**

Action Code	Segment	Project Name	Issue Statement	Common To All	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5	Alternative 6
NONE	All	Re-introduce declining amphibian and reptile species	Of the 11 native amphibians found, four amphibian species have a federal or state special status due to population declines. The foothill yellow-legged frog ( <i>Rana boylei</i> ), which is a California Species of Concern, has not been documented in the park in many years and may be extirpated. Of the 22 native reptiles found, only one has a federal or state status. The Western pond turtle ( <i>Actinemys marmota</i> ), which is a California Species of Concern, is declining in the park due to habitat loss and non-native predators, such as bullfrogs.	In accordance with NPS Policy, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize studies of the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.	In accordance with NPS Policy, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed.	(CTA) In accordance with NPS Policy, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize the study of the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.	(CTA) In accordance with NPS Policy, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize the study of the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.	(CTA) In accordance with NPS Policy, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize the study of the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.	(CTA) In accordance with NPS Policy, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize the study of the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.	(CTA) In accordance with NPS Policy, management direction would continue toward removal of non-native species, and re-introduction of extirpated or declining species as priorities and opportunities are developed. Prioritize the study of the Western pond turtle and foothill yellow-legged frog.
REC-AS-001	All	Boating, swimming and water play	Public comment has reflected both support for current and expanded boating opportunities as well as opposition to boating. Visitor use associated with boating has caused localized impacts to the riverbanks at the put-in and take-out, and allows easy access to sensitive riverbanks along the river.	Swimming and water play are allowed in all segments except Segment 6, the Wawona impoundment.	Swimming and water play are allowed on all segments. Boating is allowed in Segment 2 between Stoneman Bridge and Sentinel Beach Picnic Area, and on the South Fork of the Merced between Swinging Bridge and the park boundary. During periods of high flows (> 6.5 feet at Sentinel Bridge,) boating in Segment 2 is prohibited for safety reasons.	(CTA) Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, the Wawona impoundment. Also, no permits required for private boating. No commercial boating. Boating allowed on all segments except 6, impoundment. Private use unlimited on Segments 1, 5, 7, and 8. Private use limited to 25 trips per day in Segment 2 between the put-in at designated locations within Pines Campgrounds and day use picnic sites and the take-out at Sentinel Beach. 5 boats per day in Segment 3 and 5 boats per day in Segment 4.	(CTA) Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, the Wawona impoundment. Also, no permits required for private boating. No commercial boating. Boating allowed on all segments except 6, impoundment. Private use unlimited on Segments 1, 5, 7, and 8. Private use limited to 50 trips per day in Segment 2 between the put-in at Housekeeping Camp and the take-outs at Sentinel and Cathedral Beaches. 5 boats per day in Segment 3 and 5 boats per day in Segment 4.	(CTA) Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, the Wawona impoundment. Also, permits required for private boating. Commercial boating will be available through some form of regulated commercial operations. Boating allowed on all segments except 6, the Wawona impoundment. Private use limited to 5 boats per day with backcountry permit on Segments 1, 5, and 8. Private use limited to 100 trips per day in Segment 2 between put in at Clark's Bridge and take out at Cathedral Beach. Private use limited to 10 boats per day in Segment 3 and 10 boats per day in Segment 4. Private use limited to 20 people per day with backcountry permit on Segment 1 Private use limited to 100 trips per day in Segment 2 between put in at Lower Rivers Day-use Area and take out at Sentinel Beach. Private use limited to 10 boats per day in Segment 3. Private use limited to 50 boats per day on Segment 4. Private use limited to 25 people per day with backcountry permit on Segments 5 and 8. Private use limited to 50 boats per day in Segment 7. See Appendix R: Boating Opportunities for consolidated information about boating capacities (and a rationale) for each segment.	(CTA) Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, the Wawona impoundment. Also, commercial raft rentals limited to 100 boats per-day that will be available through some form of regulated commercial operations. The rentals will be roughly half of current use levels; be part of a "mobile operation" delivering rafts to or from an access site; have no permanent infrastructure in river corridor; provide safety talks and put-in near the Lower River Campground redevelopment; and provide a take-out at Sentinel Beach Picnic Area. Boating allowed on all segments, except Segment 6, the Wawona impoundment. Private use limited to 20 people per day with backcountry permit on Segment 1 Private use limited to 100 trips per day in Segment 2 between put in at Lower Rivers Day-use Area and take out at Sentinel Beach. Private use limited to 10 boats per day in Segment 3. Private use limited to 50 boats per day on Segment 4. Private use limited to 25 people per day with backcountry permit on Segments 5 and 8. Private use limited to 50 boats per day in Segment 7. See Appendix R: Boating Opportunities for consolidated information about boating capacities (and a rationale) for each segment.	(CTA) Swimming and water play allowed in all segments except 6, impoundment. Also, permits required for private boating. Commercial boating will be available through some form of regulated commercial operations. Boating allowed on all segments, except Segment 6, the Wawona impoundment. Private use limited to 10 boats per day with backcountry permit on Segments 1, 5, and 8. Private use limited to 150 trips per day in Segment 2 between put in at Clark's Bridge and take out below Pohono Bridge. Private use limited to 10 boats per day on Segment 3. Private use unrestricted on Segment 4. Private use limited to 10 boats per day in Segment 7. Concessions contract for 100 boats at one time (~250 trips per day) in Segment 2, between put-in at Stoneman Bridge and take-out at Sentinel Beach.
RES-2-003	All	Conifer encroachment in meadows	Conifers have been encroaching on Yosemite Valley meadows due to changes in ecological processes including alteration of fire regime, alteration of hydrology and changes in climate.	Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.	Conifers will continue to encroach on Yosemite Valley meadows as a result of changes in ecological processes including alteration of fire regime, alteration of hydrology and changes in climate.	(CTA) Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.	(CTA) Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.	(CTA) Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.	(CTA) Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.	(CTA) Manually or mechanically remove conifer seedlings and saplings from meadows and black oak communities in Yosemite Valley. Restore low-intensity, high frequency fire as an ecological process. Restore hydrologic processes where possible.

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RES-AS-001	All	Abandoned underground infrastructure	Abandoned underground infrastructure such as remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and man holes can alter hydrology and lead to lowered water tables in meadows and wetlands.	Remove abandoned underground infrastructure that alters hydrology including remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and man holes. Where infrastructure is removed or relocated and the area to be restored to natural conditions, soils will be decompacted and recontoured and the area revegetated with appropriate native plants. Individual actions will be subject to NHPA, Section 106 review.	Abandoned infrastructure will remain in place.	(CTA) Remove abandoned underground infrastructure that alters hydrology including remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and manholes. Where infrastructure is removed or relocated and the area to be restored to natural conditions, soils will be decompacted and recontoured and the area revegetated with appropriate native plants. Individual actions will be subject to NHPA, Section 106 review.	(CTA) Remove abandoned underground infrastructure that alters hydrology including remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and manholes. Where infrastructure is removed or relocated and the area to be restored to natural conditions, soils will be decompacted and recontoured and the area revegetated with appropriate native plants. Individual actions will be subject to NHPA, Section 106 review.	(CTA) Remove abandoned underground infrastructure that alters hydrology including remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and manholes. Where infrastructure is removed or relocated and the area to be restored to natural conditions, soils will be decompacted and recontoured and the area revegetated with appropriate native plants. Individual actions will be subject to NHPA, Section 106 review.	(CTA) Remove abandoned underground infrastructure that alters hydrology including remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and manholes. Where infrastructure is removed or relocated and the area to be restored to natural conditions, soils will be decompacted and recontoured and the area revegetated with appropriate native plants. Individual actions will be subject to NHPA, Section 106 review.	(CTA) Remove abandoned underground infrastructure that alters hydrology including remnants of former sewer treatment facilities, sewer and water line, and ma holes. Where infrastructure is removed or relocated and the area to be restored to natural conditions, soils will be decompacted and recontoured and the area revegetated with appropriate native plants. Individual actions will be subject to NHPA, Section 106 review.
RES-AS-002	All	Non-historic informal trails	Non-historic informal trailing in meadows is common, particularly in Yosemite Valley. Non-historic informal trails lead to direct impacts such as soil compaction and vegetation trampling and may have indirect impacts such as changes to hydrology and soil moisture, a decrease in habitat quality, and the introduction of non-native species.	Non-historic informal trailing will be removed and restored to natural conditions. Fencing and signage will be used to direct traffic to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Through the use of closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs these trails will be better defined and delineated. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Installation of fencing, signage, or boardwalks would not occur in areas of designated Wilderness.	Non-historic informal trails will continue to impact meadows.	(CTA) Non-historic informal trailing will be removed and restored to natural conditions. Fencing and signage will be used to direct traffic to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Through the use of closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs these trails will be better defined and delineated. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Installation of fencing, signage, or boardwalks would not occur in areas of designated Wilderness.	(CTA) Non-historic informal trailing will be removed and restored to natural conditions. Fencing and signage will be used to direct traffic to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Through the use of closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs these trails will be better defined and delineated. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Installation of fencing, signage, or boardwalks would not occur in areas of designated Wilderness.	(CTA) Non-historic informal trailing will be removed and restored to natural conditions. Fencing and signage will be used to direct traffic to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Through the use of closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs these trails will be better defined and delineated. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Installation of fencing, signage, or boardwalks would not occur in areas of designated Wilderness.	(CTA) Non-historic informal trailing will be removed and restored to natural conditions. Fencing and signage will be used to direct traffic to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Through the use of closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs these trails will be better defined and delineated. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Installation of fencing, signage, or boardwalks would not occur in areas of designated Wilderness.	(CTA) Non-historic informal trailing will be removed and restored to natural conditions. Fencing and signage will be used to direct traffic to less sensitive areas that can accommodate some use without compromising meadow health. Through the use of closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs these trails will be better defined and delineated. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Installation of fencing, signage, or boardwalks would not occur in areas of designated Wilderness.
RES-AS-004	All	Eroded riverbanks	Heavy use of the riverbanks along some river reaches causes vegetation trampling and soil compaction which leads to riverbank erosion, degraded wildlife habitat and, potentially, river channel widening.	Direct visitor use along river to stable and resilient access points such as sandy beaches and low-angle slopes through delineated trails, signs, campground maps and brochures; establish fencing and signage to protect sensitive areas. Areas susceptible to erosion—steep riverbanks and high use areas exhibiting vegetation and soil loss from compaction—will be closed and restored. Stabilize eroded riverbanks using bio-engineering techniques such as brush layering of willow cuttings. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Protect re-vegetated areas using closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs as deterrents. Actions that could impact wilderness character, such as installation of fencing and signage, will not be taken in areas of designated Wilderness.	Heavy use of the riverbanks along some river reaches will continue to cause vegetation trampling and soil compaction which leads to riverbank erosion, degraded wildlife habitat and, potentially, river channel widening.	(CTA) Direct visitor use along river to stable and resilient access points such as sandy beaches and low-angle slopes through delineated trails, signs, campground maps and brochures; establish fencing and signage to protect sensitive areas. Areas susceptible to erosion—steep riverbanks and high use areas exhibiting vegetation and soil loss from compaction—will be closed and restored. Stabilize eroded riverbanks using bio-engineering techniques such as brush layering of willow cuttings. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Protect re-vegetated areas using closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs as deterrents. Actions that could impact wilderness character, such as installation of fencing and signage, will not be taken in areas of designated Wilderness.	(CTA) Direct visitor use along river to stable and resilient access points such as sandy beaches and low-angle slopes through delineated trails, signs, campground maps and brochures; establish fencing and signage to protect sensitive areas. Areas susceptible to erosion—steep riverbanks and high use areas exhibiting vegetation and soil loss from compaction—will be closed and restored. Stabilize eroded riverbanks using bio-engineering techniques such as brush layering of willow cuttings. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants. Protect re-vegetated areas using closure signs, fencing, and/or other natural barriers such as rocks and logs as deterrents. 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RES-AS-005	All	Riparian protection zone	The Park has not established an official riparian protection zone to protect water quality and riparian habitat. The lack of protection has led to impacts to aquatic and riparian habitat, soil erosion, and localized impacts to water quality.	Protect riparian zone from new development within 150 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Relocate or remove all campsites at least 100' away from the ordinary high water mark.	There is no established riparian protection zone.	(CTA) Protect riparian zone from new development within 150 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Relocate or remove all campsites at least 100 feet away from the ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Protect riparian zone from new development within 150 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Relocate or remove all campsites at least 100 feet away from the ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Protect riparian zone from new development within 150 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Relocate or remove all campsites at least 100 feet away from the ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Protect riparian zone from new development within 150 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Relocate or remove all campsites at least 100 feet away from the ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Protect riparian zone from new development within 150 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Relocate or remove all campsites at least 100 feet away from the ordinary high water mark.

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RES-AS-007	All	Revetments: project level	Riprap impacts the Hydrological ORV by preventing channel migration as well as the Biological ORV by inhibiting the establishment of riparian vegetation.	Remove 3,400 feet of riprap and revegetate with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet will be removed but replaced with bioconstructed riverbank stabilization (see map in Appendix E for precise locations).	There are 15,589 feet of riprap along the bed and banks of the Merced River. Riprap is considered an impediment to free flow according to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Some of rip-rap is needed to stabilize banks around critical infrastructure.	(CTA) Remove 3,400 feet of riprap and revegetate with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet will be removed but replaced with bioconstructed riverbank stabilization (see map in Appendix E for precise locations).	(CTA) Remove 3,400 feet of riprap and revegetate with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet will be removed but replaced with bioconstructed riverbank stabilization (see map in Appendix E for precise locations).	(CTA) Remove 3,400 feet of riprap and revegetate with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet will be removed but replaced with bioconstructed riverbank stabilization (see map in Appendix E for precise locations).	(CTA) Remove 3,400 feet of riprap and revegetate with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet will be removed but replaced with bioconstructed riverbank stabilization (see map in Appendix E for precise locations).	(CTA) Remove 3,400 feet of riprap and revegetate with riparian species where needed. An additional 2,300 feet will be removed but replaced with bioconstructed riverbank stabilization (see map in Appendix E precise locations).
RES-AS-009	All	Revetments: programmatic	Riprap impacts the Hydrological ORV by preventing channel migration as well as the Biological ORV by inhibiting the establishment of riparian vegetation.	Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.	There is riprap along the bed and banks of the Merced River, some of which is needed to stabilize banks around critical infrastructure.	(CTA) Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.	(CTA) Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.	(CTA) Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.	(CTA) Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.	(CTA) Remove riprap where possible to restore natural river processes. Replace riprap with native riparian vegetation, using bioengineering techniques if riverbank stabilization is still necessary for infrastructure protection.
RES-AS-010	All	Large wood management	Large wood has been removed from the river due to safety concerns and infrastructure protection for decades, particularly in the areas around the campgrounds and areas where rafting occurs.	Manage large wood according to "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy, leaving large wood that does not compromise visitor safety or infrastructure. Incorporate large wood into riverbanks to provide structure for highly eroded riverbanks and increase habitat quality. In developed areas where standing hazard trees must be removed for safety, rather than cutting and removing these trees, fall them into the river. Add constructed log jams in severely widened river reaches. Large wood would not be manipulated in designated Wilderness areas of the river corridor.	Large wood has been removed from the river due to safety concerns and infrastructure protection for decades, particularly in the areas around the campgrounds and areas where rafting occurs.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy, leaving large wood that does not compromise visitor safety or infrastructure. Incorporate large wood into riverbanks to provide structure for highly eroded riverbanks and increase habitat quality. In developed areas where standing hazard trees must be removed for safety, rather than cutting and removing these trees, fall them into the river. Add constructed log jams in severely widened river reaches. Large wood would not be manipulated in designated Wilderness areas of the river corridor.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy, leaving large wood that does not compromise visitor safety or infrastructure. Incorporate large wood into riverbanks to provide structure for highly eroded riverbanks and increase habitat quality. In developed areas where standing hazard trees must be removed for safety, rather than cutting and removing these trees, fall them into the river. Add constructed log jams in severely widened river reaches. Large wood would not be manipulated in designated Wilderness areas of the river corridor.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy, leaving large wood that does not compromise visitor safety or infrastructure. Incorporate large wood into riverbanks to provide structure for highly eroded riverbanks and increase habitat quality. In developed areas where standing hazard trees must be removed for safety, rather than cutting and removing these trees, fall them into the river. Add constructed log jams in severely widened river reaches. Large wood would not be manipulated in designated Wilderness areas of the river corridor.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy, leaving large wood that does not compromise visitor safety or infrastructure. Incorporate large wood into riverbanks to provide structure for highly eroded riverbanks and increase habitat quality. In developed areas where standing hazard trees must be removed for safety, rather than cutting and removing these trees, fall them into the river. Add constructed log jams in severely widened river reaches. Large wood would not be manipulated in designated Wilderness areas of the river corridor.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy, leaving large wood that does not compromise visitor safety or infrastructure. Incorporate large wood into riverbanks to provide structure for highly eroded riverbanks and increase habitat quality. In developed areas where standing hazard trees must be removed for safety, rather than cutting and removing these trees, fall them into the river. Add constructed log jams in severely widened river reaches. Large wood would not be manipulated in designated Wilderness areas of the river corridor.
ONA-1-001	1	Little Yosemite Valley Camping Area	Crowding at Little Yosemite Valley designated camping area impacts Wilderness character and the Wilderness experience integral to the Recreational ORV in this segment. Little Yosemite Valley designated camping area and associated infrastructure includes composting toilet and bear boxes.		Little Yosemite Valley designated camping area and associated infrastructure includes composting toilet and bear boxes.	Discontinue designated camping at Little Yosemite Valley camping area, and remove infrastructure, including composting toilet. Allow dispersed camping in this area.	Discontinue designated camping at Little Yosemite Valley camping area, and retain composting toilet. Allow dispersed camping in this area.	Decrease the designated camping area at Little Yosemite Valley; retain composting toilet.	Continue designated camping at Little Yosemite Valley camping area. Retain infrastructure, such as composting toilet.	Continue designated camping at Little Yosemite Valley camping area. Retain infrastructure, such as composting toilet.
ONA-1-002	1	Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area	Levels of use in the Merced Lake Zone affect Wilderness character and the Wilderness experience integral to the Recreational ORV in this segment. Infrastructure at the Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area includes designated camping area, a water system with flush toilets, and bear boxes for food storage.		Infrastructure at the Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area includes designated camping area, a water system with flush toilets, and bear boxes for food storage. Levels of use in the Merced Lake Zone will continue to affect Wilderness character and the Wilderness experience.	Discontinue designated camping at the Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area. Allow dispersed camping in the areas of the former Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area and the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp; remove flush toilets and waste-water system.	Discontinue designated camping at the Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area. Allow dispersed camping in the areas of the former Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area and portions of the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp; replace flush toilets with composting toilet and remove waste-water system.	Expand Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area, which is designated camping, into the area of former Merced Lake High Sierra Camp; replace flush toilets with composting toilet and remove waste-water system.	Retain location of the Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area as a designated camping area. Replace flush toilets with composting toilet.	Retain location of the Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area as a designated camping area. Replace flush toilets with composting toilet.

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ONA-1-003	1	Merced Lake High Sierra Camp: lodging	Merced Lake High Sierra Camp affects Wilderness character and the Wilderness experience integral to the Recreational ORV in this segment and is a visual impact on the Scenic ORV. There are 22 units (60 beds) at Merced Lake High Sierra Camp.		Merced Lake High Sierra Camp will continue to affect Wilderness character and the Wilderness experience.	Close Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and allow dispersed camping at Merced Lake Backpackers Camping Area into the High Sierra Camp footprint. Convert area to designated Wilderness.	Convert Merced Lake High Sierra Camp to a temporary pack camp with a maximum of 15 people allowed. Remove all permanent infrastructure. Convert area to designated Wilderness. Establish a maximum limit of 2.5 pack strings-per-week for re-supply of the temporary outfitter camp for each season.	Close Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and restore the area to natural conditions. Area would be converted to designated Wilderness.	Retain the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp, removing 11 of the 22 historic canvas tents for a capacity of 42 beds. Replace the flush toilets with composting toilet.  Adopt the recommendation to retain tent pads in situ of those 11 historic canvas tents that are removed and retain the configuration of the remaining 11 historic canvas tents (possibly remove every other tent to maintain the "u" shape of the camp).  The level of support needed to supply the HSC would not be reduced commensurate with the % decrease in the number of beds.  Establish a limit of 7.5 strings-per-week (for an average of 30 strings-per-month) for resupply for each season.	Retain the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp, keeping 22 units (60 beds). Replace the flush toilets with composting toilet. Establish a limit of 7.5 strings-per-week (for an average of 30 strings-per-month) for resupply for each season.
ONA-1-004	1	Moraine Dome Camping Area	Requiring people to camp in designated camping areas in the Wilderness impacts the experience of unconfined recreation.		Moraine Dome designated camping area would maintain its current location and function.	Discontinue designated camping at Moraine Dome. Allow dispersed camping in this area.	Discontinue designated camping at Moraine Dome. Allow dispersed camping in this area.	Continue designated camping at Moraine Dome.	Continue designated camping at Moraine Dome.	Continue designated camping at Moraine Dome.
ONA-1-005	1	Wilderness zone capacity within the river corridor	Encounter rates on trails between Little Yosemite Valley and Merced Lake indicate wilderness experience integral to Recreational ORV in this segment is temporally and spatially impacted.		The Wilderness trailhead quota system is managed by backcountry zone capacities and related trailhead quotas and would remain the same.	Manage to a capacity of 25 in the Little Yosemite Valley Zone using a zone quota or zone pass through system. All other zone capacities within the Merced WSR Corridor remain the same.	Manage to a capacity of 75 in the Little Yosemite Valley Zone using a zone quota or zone pass through system. All other zone capacities within the Merced WSR Corridor remain the same.	Manage to a capacity of 100 in the Little Yosemite Valley Zone using a zone quota or zone pass through system. All other zone capacities within the Merced WSR Corridor remain the same.	All zone capacities within the Merced WSR Corridor remain the same.	All zone capacities within the Merced WSR Corridor remain the same.
RES-1-002	1	Merced Lake East Meadow near the Merced Lake Ranger Station: meadow grazing	The Merced Lake East Meadow near the Merced Lake Ranger Station Meadow has impacts from grazing such as heavily grazed vegetation, roll pits, manure, and trampled soils leading to a localized adverse impact on the meadow.		The Merced Lake East Meadow near the Merced Lake Ranger Station Meadow would continue to reflect high levels of bare ground and trampling associated with high levels of administrative pack stock grazing.	Remove the Merced Lake East Meadow from grazing permanently. Require all administrative pack stock passing through the Merced Lake area to carry pellet feed.	Establish a preliminary grazing capacity for the Merced Lake East Meadow of a maximum of 58 pack stock nights annually depending on meadow condition. Exclude packstock from seasonally inundated portions of the meadow. Meadow grazing opening dates may vary annually. Use levels may be adapted to ensure the meadow condition meets the Management Standard for Bare Soil Indicator.	Remove the Merced Lake East Meadow from grazing permanently. Require all administrative pack stock passing through the Merced Lake area to carry pellet feed.	Establish a preliminary grazing capacity for the Merced Lake East Meadow of a maximum of 58 pack stock nights annually depending on meadow condition. Exclude packstock from seasonally inundated portions of the meadow. Meadow grazing opening dates may vary annually. Use levels may be adapted to ensure the meadow condition meets the Management Standard for Bare Soil Indicator.	Establish a preliminary grazing capacity for the Merced Lake East Meadow of a maximum of 58 pack stock nights annually depending on meadow condition. Exclude packstock from seasonally inundated portions of the meadow. Meadow grazing opening dates may vary annually. Use levels may be adapted to ensure the meadow condition meets the Management Standard for Bare Soil Indicator.
RES-1-003	1	Merced Lake Shore Meadow: non-historic informal trails	Non-historic informal trails in Merced Lake Shore Meadow, adjacent the Merced High Sierra Camp, fragments meadow habitat and stunts vegetation lining the lake shore.	Remove non-historic informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	There is a network of non-historic informal trails in Merced Lake Shore Meadow, adjacent to the Merced High Sierra Camp.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails, decompact soils, fill ruts with native soils, and revegetate denuded areas with native plants.
RES-1-004	1	Special status plants: trail impacts	Sections of trails in Wilderness or foot traffic deviating from these trails impact special status plants or sensitive habitat. These include wetlands in Echo Valley; a mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake; the wet section of the Mist Trail; and along high traffic sections of the John Muir Trail.	Relocate sections of trail through wetland in Echo Valley and mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Harden the trail along the wet sections of the Mist Trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent trail creep along the John Muir Trail using fencing and boardwalks.	There are impacts on special status plants or associated habitat associated with trails and foot traffic in wetlands in Echo Valley; a mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake; the wet section of the Mist Trail; and along high traffic sections of the John Muir Trail.	(CTA) Relocate sections of trail through wetland in Echo Valley and mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Harden the trail along the wet sections of the Mist Trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent trail creep along the John Muir Trail using fencing and boardwalks.	(CTA) Relocate sections of trail through wetland in Echo Valley and mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Harden the trail along the wet sections of the Mist Trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent trail creep along the John Muir Trail using fencing and boardwalks.	(CTA) Relocate sections of trail through wetland in Echo Valley and mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Harden the trail along the wet sections of the Mist Trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent trail creep along the John Muir Trail using fencing and boardwalks.	(CTA) Relocate sections of trail through wetland in Echo Valley and mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Harden the trail along the wet sections of the Mist Trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent trail creep along the John Muir Trail using fencing and boardwalks.	(CTA) Relocate sections of trail through wetland in Echo Valley and mineral spring outflow between Merced Lake and Washburn Lake to less sensitive areas. Harden the trail along the wet sections of the Mist Trail to avoid trail widening. Prevent trail creep along the John Muir Trail using fencing and boardwalks.

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RES-1-005	1	Triple Fork Peak: trails through meadows	Formal trail through meadows causes extensive rutting and head cutting.	Reroute the trail to upland where possible.	The trail would remain rutted and braided as it traverses meadows in the Triple Peak Fork, which can affect surface and subsurface water flows that sustain the meadow.	(CTA) Re-route the trail to upland where possible.	(CTA) Re-route the trail to upland where possible.	(CTA) Re-route the trail to upland where possible.	(CTA) Re-route the trail to upland where possible.	(CTA) Re-route the trail to upland where possible.
FAC-2-004	2	Housekeeping Camp: lodging	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.		Currently, there are 266 units at Housekeeping Camp within the 100-year floodplain.	Remove all lodging units and Housekeeping Camp amenities. Restore the 100-year floodplain to natural conditions.	Remove all of the lodging units. Convert Housekeeping Camp to a day use river access point and picnic area.	Remove 166 lodging units (83 duplex lodging units, 4 restrooms, store and office). This includes 34 units within the ordinary high water mark as well as additional units that are seasonally inundated. Retain a total of 100 lodging units.	Remove 34 lodging units and redesign out of the ordinary high water mark. Retain a total of 232 lodging units.	Remove 34 lodging units and redesign out of the ordinary high water mark. Retain a total of 232 lodging units.
FAC-2-008	2	Housekeeping Camp: services and facilities	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.		Visitor-use facilities at Housekeeping Camp include: shower houses & restrooms, laundry and a grocery store.	Remove Housekeeping Camp shower houses, laundry and grocery store. Retain at least one restroom for day use.	Remove Housekeeping Camp shower houses, laundry and grocery store. Retain at least one restroom for day use.	Reduce Housekeeping Camp restrooms. Shower houses and laundry remain. Remove Grocery store.	Retain Housekeeping Camp shower houses, restrooms, grocery store, and the laundry.	Retain Housekeeping Camp shower houses, restrooms, laundry, and grocery store.
FAC-2-010	2	Ahwahnee Hotel: services and facilities	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.	Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, and sweet shop. Remove tennis courts.	The Ahwahnee Hotel, a National Historic Landmark, has services and facilities that include bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, sweet shop, pool, and tennis courts.	(CTA) Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, and sweet shop. Remove tennis courts. Also, remove the pool.	(CTA) Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, and sweet shop. Remove tennis courts. Also, remove the pool.	(CTA) Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, and sweet shop. Remove tennis courts. Also, remove the pool.	(CTA) Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, pool, and sweet shop. Remove tennis courts.	(CTA) Retain the existing facilities and services, including bar and food service, dining room, gift shop, pool, and sweet shop. Remove tennis courts.
FAC-2-011	2	Curry Village: services and facilities	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.	Retain Curry grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion and cafeteria, Happy Isles Nature Center, and Curry Village swimming pool. Remove the Happy Isles snack stand, the Curry Village bike and raft stands and the Curry Village ice rink. Options for relocating the raft rentals, bike rentals, and ice rink vary depending on the alternative.	Retain Curry grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion and cafeteria, Happy Isles Nature Center and retail, swimming pool, Happy Isles Snack Stand, Curry Village bike and raft stands, and Curry Village ice rink. Retain lodging units in the rock-fall hazard zone.	(CTA) Retain Curry grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion and cafeteria, Happy Isles Nature Center, and Curry Village swimming pool. Remove the Happy Isles snack stand, the Curry Village bike and raft stands, and the Curry Village ice rink.	(CTA) Retain Curry grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion and cafeteria, Happy Isles Nature Center, and Curry Village swimming pool. Remove the Happy Isles snack stand, the Curry Village bike and raft stands, and Curry Village ice rink.	(CTA) Retain Curry grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion and cafeteria, Happy Isles Nature Center, and Curry Village swimming pool. Remove the Happy Isles snack stand, the Curry Village bike stand, and Curry Village ice rink.	(CTA) Retain Curry grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion and cafeteria, Happy Isles Nature Center, and Curry Village swimming pool. Remove the Happy Isles snack stand, the Curry Village bike and raft stands, and Curry Village ice rink. Also, Bike rentals are relocated outside of river corridor and a mobile operation provides this service. The ice skating rink is a temporary/seasonal operation that is relocated outside the river corridor to its historic location in Curry Village.	(CTA) Retain Curry grocery store, pizza deck and bar, pavilion and cafeteria, Happy Isles Nature Center, and Curry Village swimming pool. Remove the Happy Isles snack stand, the Curry Village bike and raft stands, and Curry Village ice rink. Also Bike rentals are relocated outside of river corridor and a mobile operation provides this service. The ice skating rink is a temporary/seasonal operation that is relocated outside the river corridor to its historic location in Curry Village.
FAC-2-012	2	Yosemite Lodge: services and facilities	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.	Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. The convenience shop and nature shop are re-purposed. The Yosemite Lodge Food Court is retained.	Yosemite Lodge services and facilities would be retained in current configuration and at current level of service.	(CTA) Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. The convenience shop and nature shop are re-purposed. The Yosemite Lodge Food Court is retained. Also, Yosemite Lodge converted from lodging to day-use. Retain core visitor services. Re-design lodge area to include 250 parking spaces. Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are removed.	(CTA) Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. The convenience shop and nature shop are re-purposed. The Yosemite Lodge Food Court is retained. Also, Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated.	(CTA) Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. The convenience shop and nature shop are re-purposed. The Yosemite Lodge Food Court is retained. Also, Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated.	(CTA) Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. The convenience shop and nature shop are re-purposed. The Yosemite Lodge Food Court is retained. Also, Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated. Retain swimming pool. Bike rentals are relocated outside of river corridor.	(CTA) Remove the NPS Volunteer Office (former Wellness Center), post office, swimming pool, bike stand and snack stand. The convenience shop and nature shop are re-purposed. The Yosemite Lodge Food Court is retained. Also, Yosemite Lodge maintenance and housekeeping are relocated. Removed temporary employee housing to be replaced with new housing. Retain swimming pool. Bike rentals are relocated outside of river corridor.

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FAC-2-013	2	Yosemite Village: services and facilities	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.	The Concessioner Garage building is removed, and the service is relocated to the Government Utility Building. The Concessioner General Office building is removed, and the essential functions are relocated within the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse building. The Village Sport Shop is re-purposed as a visitor contact station. The Village Store and Grill are retained.	The configuration and level of services and facilities in Yosemite Village remains unchanged.	(CTA) The Concessioner Garage building is removed, and the service is relocated to the Government Utility Building. The Concessioner General Office building is removed, and the essential functions are relocated within the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse building. The Village Sport Shop is re-purposed as a visitor contact station. The Village Store and Grill are retained.	(CTA) The Concessioner Garage building is removed, and the service is relocated to the Government Utility Building. The Concessioner General Office building is removed, and the essential functions are relocated within the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse building. The Village Sport Shop is re-purposed as a visitor contact station. The Village Store and Grill are retained.	(CTA) The Concessioner Garage building is removed, and the service is relocated to the Government Utility Building. The Concessioner General Office building is removed, and the essential functions are relocated within the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse building. The Village Sport Shop is re-purposed as a visitor contact station. The Village Store and Grill are retained.	(CTA) The Concessioner Garage building is removed, and the service is relocated to the Government Utility Building. The Concessioner General Office building is removed, and the essential functions are relocated within the existing Concessioner Maintenance and Warehouse building. The Village Sport Shop is re-purposed as a visitor contact station. The Village Store and Grill are retained.	(CTA) The Concessioner Garage building is removed, and the service is relocated to the Government Utility Building. The Concessioner General Office building is removed, and the service is relocated. The Village Sport Shop is re-purposed as a visitor contact station. The Village Store and Grill are retained.
FAC-2-015	2	Yosemite Lodge: housing north of former pine and oak and west of Yosemite Lodge Food Court	There is temporary employee housing in the Yosemite Lodge area.	Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins.	Temporary employee housing in the Yosemite Lodge area at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins would remain.	(CTA) Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins.	(CTA) Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins. Also, construct two new concessioner housing areas housing 104 employees (26 rooms in each structure/double occupancy). Construct 78 employee parking spaces.	(CTA) Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins. Also, construct two new concessioner housing areas housing 104 employees (26 rooms in each structure/double occupancy). Construct 78 employee parking spaces.	(CTA) Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins. Also, construct two new concessioner housing areas housing 104 employees (26 rooms in each structure/double occupancy). Construct approximately 78 additional parking spaces east of registration area to serve employee use.	(CTA) Remove old and temporary housing at Highland Court and the Thousands Cabins. Also, construct two new concessioner housing areas housing 104 employees (26 rooms in each structure/double occupancy). Construct 78 employee parking spaces.
FAC-2-016	2	Huff House temporary housing area	Currently, there is temporary housing at Huff House.		Temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town would remain.	Remove temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town. Construct 16 buildings, housing 164 employees using the same dormitory prototype.	Remove temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town. Construct 16 buildings, housing 164 employees using the same dormitory prototype.	Remove temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town. Construct 16 buildings, housing 164 employees using the same dormitory prototype.	Retain the historic Huff House (4 beds) and an additional 10 tent cabins (20 beds) for a total of 24 beds for employee housing. Establish parking for 189 for visitor day-use and commuting employees at the Curry Village Day-use Parking Area.	Remove temporary housing at Huff House and Boys Town. Construct 16 buildings, housing 164 employees using the same dormitory prototype.
FAC-2-017	2	Yosemite Village: Lost Arrow temporary employee housing	Currently, there is temporary employee housing in the Lost Arrow parking lot.	Remove temporary employee housing and re-establish an administrative parking lot with 50 spaces.	Temporary employee housing in the Lost Arrow parking lot would remain.	(CTA) Remove temporary employee housing and re-establish an administrative parking lot with 50 spaces.	(CTA) Remove temporary employee housing and re-establish an administrative parking lot with 50 spaces.	(CTA) Replace temporary employee housing facilities with permanent housing facilities for 50 beds.	(CTA) Replace temporary employee housing facilities with permanent housing facilities for increasing housing from 50 to 87 beds at this location.	(CTA) Replace temporary employee housing facilities with permanent housing facilities for 50 beds.
ONA-2-001	2	Backpackers Campground	Campsites in Backpackers Campground are located in close proximity to the river.		There are a total of 25 walk-in sites in the inventory, including 2 administrative sites, which would all remain.	Remove all 25 walk-in sites, 21 of which are in the 100-year floodplain. Partially replace removed sites with 16 sites at Backpackers Campground Western Expansion.	Remove all 25 walk-in sites, 21 of which are within the 150-foot riparian buffer. Partially replace removed sites with 16 sites at Backpackers Campground Western Expansion.	Remove all 25 walk-in sites, 21 of which are within the 150-foot riparian buffer. Partially replace removed sites with 16 sites at Backpackers Campground Western Expansion.	Retain 10 walk-in sites and remove 15 walk-in sites within the 100-foot riparian buffer. Construct new sites with 16 walk-in sites at Backpackers Campground Western Expansion.	Retain 10 walk-in sites and remove 15 walk-in sites within the 100-foot riparian buffer. Partially replace removed sites with 16 walk-in sites at Backpackers Campground Western Expansion.
ONA-2-002	2	Concessioner stables in Yosemite Valley	The Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley are used by the concessioner to house the stock animals used to operate the High Sierra Camp and day rides in the Valley. The herd has decreased in size, but the facility footprint remains the same. A kennel service is also operated out of the stables.		The Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley would continue to be used by the concessioner to house the stock animals used to operate the High Sierra Camp and day rides in the Valley. The herd has decreased in size, but the facility footprint would remain the same. A kennel service would continue to operate out of the stables.	Ecologically restore the Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley; eliminate commercial day rides. Remove associated housing (49 beds).	Reduce the footprint of the Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley to provide staging for temporary pack camp operation at Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and overflow parking for campgrounds. Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley. Kennel service remains. Retain associated housing (49 beds).	Re-develop Concessioner Stables area as a new campground with 41 campsites. Remove associated housing (49 beds). Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley.	Retain Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley to support Merced Lake High Sierra Camp and overflow parking for campgrounds. Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley. Kennel service remains. Retain associated housing (49 beds).	Retain Concessioner Stables in Yosemite Valley in its current configuration. Kennel service remains. Eliminate commercial day horseback rides from Yosemite Valley. Retain associated housing (49 beds).
ONA-2-003	2	Eagle Creek New Campground	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.		No development exists in this currently disturbed area with no resource constraints.	No new camping added in this location.	New campground developed east of El Capitan Picnic Area with 79 car and recreational vehicle sites.			
ONA-2-004	2	Camp 4 Campground Eastward Expansion	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley. The rock-fall hazard study identified 8 campsites at Camp 4 that are within the rock-fall hazard zone.	Expand Camp 4 eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4 (8 sites relocated out of the rock-fall hazard zone but remain within the Camp 4 footprint).	There is no development in this site east of Camp 4.	(CTA) Expand Camp 4 eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.	(CTA) Expand Camp 4 eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.	(CTA) Expand Camp 4 eastward to provide 35 walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.	(CTA) Expand Camp 4 eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.	(CTA) Expand Camp 4 eastward to provide 35 additional walk-in sites. Retain 35 walk-in campsites at Camp 4.

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ONA-2-005	2	Former Lower River Campground	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.		Area is passively restoring to natural conditions (138 campsites removed after damage from 1997 flood).	Restore area to natural conditions and no new campsites constructed.	Restore area to natural conditions and no new campsites constructed.	Construct a new campground 150 feet away from the river with 40 walk-in sites. Provide 8 picnic tables and 20 parking places for day use. Direct visitors to access the river for boating and swimming by way of a path to the Housekeeping Camp eastern beach. Restore hydrologic processes in the southeast portion of the former campground area and within the 150-foot riparian buffer.	30 walk-in and 10 auto campsites in Lower River Campground for 40 total campsites. The portion of new auto campsites that would be required to be accessible would be incorporated into the design (this includes proximity to and an accessible pathway to restroom). The Lower Rivers Amphitheater will be retained and the campsite configuration will ensure good circulation and access to the amphitheater.  The design plan for the Lower River Campground area will incorporate a boating access point and commercial raft launch site that is congruent with the restoration objectives to serve both private and commercial rafts within development footprint proposed in the DEIS.  Provide 8 picnic tables and 20 parking places for day use. Direct visitors to access the river for boating and swimming by way of a path to the Housekeeping Camp eastern beach. Restore hydrologic processes in the southeast portion of the former campground area.	Construct a new campground 150 feet away from the river with 40 walk-in sites. Provide 8 picnic tables and 20 parking places for day use. Direct visitors to access the river for boating and swimming by way of a path to the Housekeeping Camp eastern beach. Restore hydrologic processes in the southeast portion of the former campground area and within the 150-foot riparian buffer.
ONA-2-007	2	Lower Pines	Campsites in Lower Pines campground receive periodic flooding and are located in close proximity to the river.	Remove Lower Pine Loop between sites 60 and 62, because it is within the bed and banks of the river.	The campground contains 76 campsites (16 sites are for administrative use/18 sites are RV-only).	Retain 44 campsites and restore the 100-year floodplain by removing 32 camp sites, including the loop between sites 60-62 that is within the bed and banks of the river. Restore native plant communities.	Retain 61 campsites and remove 15 sites from within 150 feet of the ordinary high water mark, including the loop between sites 60-62 that is within the bed and banks of the river. Restore native plant communities.	Retain 61 campsites and remove 15 sites from within 150 feet of the ordinary high water mark, including the loop between sites 60-62 that is within the bed and banks of the river. Restore native plant communities.	Retain 71 campsites and remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark, including the loop between sites 60-62 that is within the bed and banks of the river. Restore native plant communities.	Retain 71 campsites and remove 5 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark, including the loop between sites 60-62 that is within the bed and banks of the river. Restore native plant communities.
ONA-2-008	2	North Pines	Campsites in North Pines campground experience periodic flooding and are located in close proximity to the river.		The campground contains 86 campsites (5 are for administrative use, 23 sites are RV-only).	Restore the 100-year floodplain by removing 86 camp sites and restore native plant communities.	Retain 52 campsites and remove 34 sites from within 150 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities.	Retain 52 campsites and remove 34 sites from within 150 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities.	Retain 72 campsites and remove 14 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities.	Retain 72 campsites and remove 14 sites from within 100 feet of the ordinary high water mark and restore native plant communities.
ONA-2-009	2	Upper Pines	Campsites in Upper Pines campground are located in close proximity to the river.	Remove two campsites to protect cultural resources.	The campground inventory has 240 sites (2 are for administrative use, 44 RV only sites).	(CTA) Remove two campsites to protect cultural resources.  Also, retain 216 campsites and restore the 100-year floodplain by removing 22 additional campsites.	(CTA) Remove two campsites to protect cultural resources.	(CTA) Remove two campsites to protect cultural resources.	(CTA) Remove two campsites to protect cultural resources.	(CTA) Remove two campsites to protect cultural resources.
ONA-2-010	2	Upper Pines Loop Addition	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.		No new camping is developed in this location.	No new camping is developed in this location.	Camping new development: addition of recreational vehicle campground loop with 36 RV sites.	Camping new development: addition of recreational vehicle campground loop with 36 RV sites.	Camping new development: addition of recreational vehicle campground loop with 36 RV sites.	Camping new development: addition of recreational vehicle campground loop with 36 RV sites.
ONA-2-011	2	Upper Pines Walk-In Addition	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.		No new camping is developed in this location.	No new camping is developed in this location.	No new camping is developed in this location.	Addition of walk-in campground with 51 sites, 49 walk-in sites and 2 group sites.	Addition of walk-in campground with 51 sites, 49 walk-in sites and 2 group sites.	Addition of walk-in campground with 51 sites, 49 walk-in sites and 2 group sites.
ONA-2-012	2	Backpackers Campground Western Expansion	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.	Construct 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	No new camping is developed in this location.	(CTA) Construct 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	(CTA) Construct 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	(CTA) Construct 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	(CTA) Construct 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.	(CTA) Construct 16 new walk-in sites West of Backpackers Camp.
ONA-2-013	2	West of Lodge New Campground	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.		No development in this location.	Area used for parking. Yosemite Lodge converted from lodging to day use, parking and camping.	No new sites added.	Construct 20 RV sites (west of parking).	No new sites added.	Construct 20 RV sites (west of parking).
ONA-2-014	2	Yellow Pine Administrative	Yellow Pine Campground is currently only available for administrative use (4 group sites for up to 120 people).		Yellow Pine Administrative Campground is only available for administrative use (4 group sites for up to 120 people).	Remove camping and restore the 100-year floodplain to natural conditions. Shift administrative camping to Abbeville and Trailer Village.	Retain 4 group administrative use sites (up to 120 people).	Retain 4 group administrative use sites (up to 120 people).	Retain 4 group administrative use sites (up to 120 people).	Retain 4 group administrative use sites (up to 120 people).

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ONA-2-015	2	Yosemite Lodge: re-purposed as camping	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.		This site is currently an overnight lodging and parking area.	Remove the existing lodging structures (see Yosemite Lodge: Lodging) and construct 100 new walk-in campsites and 4 group sites.	No new sites constructed.	No new sites constructed.	No new sites constructed.	No new sites constructed.
ONA-2-016	2	Former Upper River Campground	Public comment indicated a desire to have more camping opportunities in Yosemite Valley.		Area is passively restoring to natural conditions (124 campsites removed after 1997 flood). Infrastructure such as asphalt, remains.	Restore area to natural conditions and no new campsites constructed.	Restore area to natural conditions and no new campsites constructed.	Construct a new campground with 30 walk-in sites and 2 group sites, north of the river a minimum of 150 feet away from the ordinary high-water mark. Restore hydrologic processes in the southeast portion of the former campground area.	Construct a new campground with 30 walk-in and 2 group sites in Upper River Campground for (32) total campsites north of the river a minimum of 150 feet away from the ordinary high-water mark (same as Alt 6). Restore hydrologic processes in the southeast portion of the former campground area.	Construct a new campground with 30 walk-in sites and 2 group sites, north of the river a minimum of 150 feet away from the ordinary high-water mark. Restore hydrologic processes in the southeast portion of the former campground area.
ONA-2-019	2	Yosemite Lodge: lodging	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.		There are 245 lodging units at Yosemite Lodge.	Remove all of the lodging units at Yosemite Lodge (-245 units). Re-purpose the area outside the 100-year floodplain for day-use parking, and camping (See Yosemite Lodge re-purposed as camping). Restore the 100-year floodplain.	Retain 143 units. Remove 4 buildings from the 100-year floodplain and restore the floodplain.	Retain the existing 245 units.	Retain the existing 245 units.	Construct new 3 story-lodging structure(s) with the pre-flood number of 440 units (redesign Yosemite Lodge out of the 100-year floodplain).
ONA-2-021	2	Curry Village: lodging	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.		There are 400 lodging units at Curry Village that can be counted in the "No-Action," per the Settlement Agreement; additional temporary guest lodging units currently in the Boys Town area are not considered part of the No Action Alternative.	Total would be 433 guest units, including: 290 tents in Curry Village retained; 78 hard-sided units in Boys Town constructed; 18 units at Stoneman House retained; and 47 cabin-with-bath units in Curry Village retained.	Total would be 355 guest units, including: 290 tents in Curry Village retained; 18 units at Stoneman House retained; and 47 cabin-with-bath units in Curry Village retained. At Boys Town, Southside Drive would be re-routed and the area ecologically restored.	Total would be 355 guest units, including: 290 tents in Curry Village retained; 18 units at Stoneman House retained; and 47 cabin-with-bath units in Curry Village retained. At Boys Town, Southside Drive would be re-routed and a 40-site campground would be constructed.	Total would be 482 guest units, including: 301 tents in Curry Village retained; at Boys Town retain 50 historic canvas tent cabins and 14 hard-sided cabins-without-bath; construct 52 new with bath cabins (within existing development footprint); 18 units at Stoneman House retained; and 47 cabin-with-bath units in Curry Village retained.	Total would be 453 guest units, including: 290 tents in Curry Village retained; 98 hard-sided units in Boys Town constructed; 18 units at Stoneman House retained; and 47 cabin-with-bath units in Curry Village retained.
REC-2-001	2	Bridalveil Fall Area Redesign	The popularity and location of this attraction site at periods of peak visitation has led to crowding and congestion, which negatively affects the visitor experience. Crowding and congestion occurs on trails, at the viewing platform, along roadways, and at the parking area.	Re-design entire area to improve the visitor experience by providing consistent pedestrian and vehicle capacities and flow to meet current demand. Restore non-historic informal trails to natural conditions. Improve accessibility to pedestrian walkways and restrooms where appropriate.	The existing design capacity of the pedestrian and vehicle circulation system at this popular attraction site does not accommodate the level of visitor use it receives. A network of social trails exists. Overflow roadside parking and traffic congestion frequently occurs. Neither the pedestrian walkways nor the restrooms meet current accessibility standards.	(CTA) Re-design entire area to improve the visitor experience by providing consistent pedestrian and vehicle capacities and flow to meet current demand. Restore non-historic informal trails to natural conditions. Improve accessibility to pedestrian walkways and restrooms where appropriate.	(CTA) Re-design entire area to improve the visitor experience by providing consistent pedestrian and vehicle capacities and flow to meet current demand. Restore non-historic informal trails to natural conditions. Improve accessibility to pedestrian walkways and restrooms where appropriate.	(CTA) Re-design entire area to improve the visitor experience by providing consistent pedestrian and vehicle capacities and flow to meet current demand. Restore non-historic informal trails to natural conditions. Improve accessibility to pedestrian walkways and restrooms where appropriate.	(CTA) Redesign entire area to improve the visitor experience by providing consistent pedestrian and vehicle capacities and flow to meet current demand. Restore non-historic informal trails to natural conditions. Improve accessibility to pedestrian walkways and restrooms where appropriate.	(CTA) Re-design entire area to improve the visitor experience by providing consistent pedestrian and vehicle capacities and flow to meet current demand. Restore non-historic informal trails to natural conditions. Improve accessibility to pedestrian walkways and restrooms where appropriate.
REC-2-002	2	Interpretation of natural river processes	There are few (no) interpretive nature walks that educate the public on natural river processes and protection and stewardship of river-related resources.	Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park's ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.	There are few (no) interpretive nature walks that educate the public on natural river processes and protection and stewardship of river-related resources.	(CTA) Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park's ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.	(CTA) Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park's ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.	(CTA) Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park's ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.	(CTA) Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park's ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.	(CTA) Create an interpretive (nature) walk through Lower Rivers that emphasizes river-related natural processes, the park's ecological restoration work and what visitors can do to protect the river.
REC-2-003	2	Happy Isles way finding	Inadequate way finding and unclear pedestrian circulation are contributing factors to vegetation trampling, causing a large area of denuded vegetation.	Improve way finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.	Inadequate way finding and unclear pedestrian circulation are contributing factors to vegetation trampling.	(CTA) Improve way finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.	(CTA) Improve way finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.	(CTA) Improve way finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.	(CTA) Improve way finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.	(CTA) Improve way finding between Happy Isles and the Mist Trail from the shuttle stop.
RES-2-001	2	Valley Meadows: ditching	Ditches impact meadows by increasing drainage and lowering the water table. This in turn impacts native meadow plant communities and corresponding ethnographic resources.	Fill 2,155 feet of ditches not serving current operational needs using adjacent berm material or pond and plug techniques.	Human-constructed ditches would remain in meadows throughout Yosemite Valley.	(CTA) Fill 2,155 feet of ditches not serving current operational needs using adjacent berm material or pond and plug techniques.	(CTA) Fill 2,155 feet of ditches not serving current operational needs using adjacent berm material or pond and plug techniques.	(CTA) Fill 2,155 feet of ditches not serving current operational needs using adjacent berm material or pond and plug techniques.	(CTA) Fill 2,155 feet of ditches not serving current operational needs using adjacent berm material or pond and plug techniques.	(CTA) Fill 2,155 feet of ditches not serving current operational needs using adjacent berm material or pond and plug techniques.

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RES-2-002	2	Yosemite Valley: plant community changes	Synergistic effects of many factors, including natural selection and past human actions, have led to changes in Yosemite Valley plant communities that are ecologically connected to the meadow and riparian ecosystem of the Merced River. Changes in plant communities include increasing conifers, denser canopy covers, and high fuel loading.	Improve condition of plant communities at specific locations in Yosemite Valley (targeted 67 potential acres) by restoring the mosaic of meadow, riparian deciduous vegetation, black oak, and open mixed conifer forest. Management actions may include re-vegetation, prescribed fire, mechanical removal of conifers, and re-design of infrastructure. These actions will enhance scenic vistas and maintain the cultural landscape, as well as enhance the condition of the Merced River ecosystem by sustaining the diverse mosaic of interconnected plant communities.	These plant communities will continue to become more densely forested, and the desirable mosaic of plant communities in the Merced River corridor will continue to become less diverse.	(CTA) Improve condition of plant communities at specific locations in Yosemite Valley (targeted 67 potential acres) by restoring the mosaic of meadow, riparian deciduous vegetation, black oak, and open mixed conifer forest. Management actions may include re-vegetation, prescribed fire, mechanical removal of conifers, and re-design of infrastructure. These actions will enhance scenic vistas and maintain the cultural landscape, as well as enhance the condition of the Merced River ecosystem by sustaining the diverse mosaic of interconnected plant communities.	(CTA) Improve condition of plant communities at specific locations in Yosemite Valley (targeted 67 potential acres) by restoring the mosaic of meadow, riparian deciduous vegetation, black oak, and open mixed conifer forest. Management actions may include re-vegetation, prescribed fire, mechanical removal of conifers, and re-design of infrastructure. These actions will enhance scenic vistas and maintain the cultural landscape, as well as enhance the condition of the Merced River ecosystem by sustaining the diverse mosaic of interconnected plant communities.	(CTA) Improve condition of plant communities at specific locations in Yosemite Valley (targeted 67 potential acres) by restoring the mosaic of meadow, riparian deciduous vegetation, black oak, and open mixed conifer forest. Management actions may include re-vegetation, prescribed fire, mechanical removal of conifers, and re-design of infrastructure. These actions will enhance scenic vistas and maintain the cultural landscape, as well as enhance the condition of the Merced River ecosystem by sustaining the diverse mosaic of interconnected plant communities.	(CTA) Improve condition of plant communities at specific locations in Yosemite Valley (targeted 67 potential acres) by restoring the mosaic of meadow, riparian deciduous vegetation, black oak, and open mixed conifer forest. Management actions may include re-vegetation, prescribed fire, mechanical removal of conifers, and re-design of infrastructure. These actions will enhance scenic vistas and maintain the cultural landscape, as well as enhance the condition of the Merced River ecosystem by sustaining the diverse mosaic of interconnected plant communities.	(CTA) Improve condition of plant communities at specific locations in Yosemite Valley (targeted 67 potential acres) by restoring the mosaic of meadow, riparian deciduous vegetation, black oak, and open mixed conifer forest. Management actions may include re-vegetation, prescribed fire, mechanical removal of conifers, and re-design of infrastructure. These actions will enhance scenic vistas and maintain the cultural landscape, as well as enhance the condition of the Merced River ecosystem by sustaining the diverse mosaic of interconnected plant communities.
RES-2-003	2	Ahwahnee Meadow oxbows: formal trail impacts	350 feet of trail through two segments of oxbow wetland limits hydrologic connectivity.		Formal trails would continue to traverse wetlands in the Ahwahnee meadow (350 feet long section of trail).	Re-route the trail so it does not pass through wetlands; consolidate use with Housekeeping Footbridge trail where possible. Remove that section of trail and its associated fill.	Re-route the trail so it does not pass through wetlands; consolidate use with Housekeeping Footbridge trail where possible. Remove that section of trail and its associated fill.	In the section of trail that passes through meadow and wet areas, remove fill and replace with a boardwalk.	In the section of trail that passes through meadow and wet areas, remove fill and replace with a boardwalk.	In the section of trail that passes through meadow and wet areas, remove fill and replace with a boardwalk.
RES-2-004	2	Ahwahnee Meadow: Northside Drive and bike path	Northside Drive and the bike path impact hydrology and meadow extent of Ahwahnee Meadow.		Northside Drive and the adjacent bike path would continue to bisect Ahwahnee Meadow.	Remove 900 feet of road and relocate the bike path to the south, to improve meadow/river connectivity. Restore meadow contours and native vegetation.	Remove 900 feet of road and relocate the bike path to the south, to improve the meadow/river connectivity. Restore meadow contours and native vegetation.	Northside Drive remains. Improve hydrologic connectivity between both sides of the road, by increasing the number of culverts. Bike path remains alongside road.	Northside Drive remains. Improve hydrologic connectivity between both sides of the road, by increasing the number of culverts. Bike path remains alongside road.	Northside Drive remains. Improve hydrologic connectivity between both sides of the road, by increasing the number of culverts. Bike path remains alongside road.
RES-2-005	2	Valley Meadows: Valley Loop Trail impacts to meadows	The Valley Loop Trail passes through sensitive and sometimes inundated meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow and Bridalveil Meadow causing fragmentation, non-historic informal trail creation, soil compaction and vegetation trampling.	Re-vegetate the abandoned sections of trail with native meadow species.	The Valley Loop Trail passes through sensitive and sometimes inundated meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow and Bridalveil Meadow and would continue to cause fragmentation, soil compaction, and vegetation trampling.	(CTA) Re-vegetate the abandoned sections of trail with native meadow species. Also, re-route trail through Slaughterhouse Meadow out of wetlands to an upland area. Move 780 feet of the trail through Bridalveil Meadow 8-12 feet to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive.	(CTA) Re-vegetate the abandoned sections of trail with native meadow species. Also, re-route trail through Slaughterhouse Meadow out of wetlands to an upland area. Move 780 feet of the trail through Bridalveil Meadow 8-12 feet to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive.	(CTA) Re-vegetate the abandoned sections of trail with native meadow species. Also, re-route trail through Slaughterhouse Meadow out of wetlands to an upland area. Move 780 feet of the trail through Bridalveil Meadow 8-12 feet to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive.	(CTA) Re-vegetate the abandoned sections of trail with native meadow species. Also, construct boardwalks through sensitive wet meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow. Move 780 feet of the trail that runs through Bridalveil Meadow to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive.	(CTA) Re-vegetate the abandoned sections of trail with native meadow species. Also, construct boardwalks through sensitive wet meadow habitat in Slaughterhouse Meadow. Move 780 feet of the trail that runs through Bridalveil Meadow to the toe of the fill slope of Southside Drive.
RES-2-007	2	Yosemite Village: Indian Creek Ahwahnee Row and Tecoya Housing	The Tecoya Housing is in the 100-year floodplain and Ahwahnee Row housing sits on former meadow and truncates the current western extent of Ahwahnee Meadow. These buildings and associated parking areas have been built on wetlands and affect the hydrologic processes of Indian Creek.	Create a buffer zone for Indian Creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing.	Tecoya dorm and Ahwahnee Row Housing would remain within the 100-year floodplain (buildings and associated parking areas).	(CTA) Create a buffer zone for Indian Creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing. Also, remove housing and development between Village Store and Ahwahnee Meadow, decompact soils, recontour topography (using 1919 maps as a guide) and plant native meadow vegetation. Restore stream hydrology.	(CTA) Create a buffer zone for Indian Creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing. Housing and development between Village Store and Ahwahnee Meadow remain.	(CTA) Create a buffer zone for Indian Creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing. Housing and development between Village Store and Ahwahnee Meadow remain.	(CTA) Create a buffer zone for Indian Creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing. Housing and development between Village Store and Ahwahnee Meadow remain.	(CTA) Create a buffer zone for Indian Creek by pulling parking and residential yard use back 50 feet. Restore native riparian vegetation and protect with restoration fencing. Housing and development between Village Store and Ahwahnee Meadow remain.

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RES-2-008	2	Stoneman Meadow and Curry Orchard parking lot: road through meadow and parking lot	Stoneman Meadow is bisected by Southside Drive. The elevated road prism disconnects surface and groundwater within the meadow. This impacts the high water table, which is critical to maintain the integrity of meadow habitat. Curry Village orchard parking area is in what was formerly Stoneman Meadow, which has an impact on the meadow extent related to the Biological ORV.		Stoneman Meadow is bisected by Southside Drive. Curry Village orchard parking area is in what was formerly Stoneman Meadow. The meadow would continue to be impacted by the road and orchard.	Restore Stoneman Meadow including removal of 1,335 feet of Southside Drive and realignment of road through Boys Town area. The Orchard Parking Lot would be re-designed and engineering solutions applied to promote water flow and improve meadow health to increase drainage from the cliff walls to Stoneman Meadow. Remove apple trees and replace with native vegetation. Extend the meadow boardwalk through wet areas to Curry Village (up to 275 feet).	Restore Stoneman Meadow including removal of 1,335 feet of Southside Drive and realignment of road through Boys Town area. The Orchard Parking Lot would be re-designed and engineering solutions applied to promote water flow and improve meadow health to increase drainage from the cliff walls to Stoneman Meadow. Remove apple trees and replace with native vegetation. Extend the meadow boardwalk through wet areas to Curry Village (up to 275 feet).	Restore Stoneman Meadow including removal of 1,335 feet of Southside Drive and realignment of road through Boys Town area. The Orchard Parking Lot would be re-designed and engineering solutions applied to promote water flow and improve meadow health to increase drainage from the cliff walls to Stoneman Meadow. Remove apple trees and replace with native vegetation. Extend the meadow boardwalk through wet areas to Curry Village (up to 275 feet).	Conduct transportation and engineering study for the potential for removing Northside Drive thru Stoneman Meadow. In the interim, the road remains and design and engineering solutions applied to promote water flow and improve meadow health. Remove roadside parking along Stoneman Meadows and restore to meadow conditions. The Orchard Parking Lot would be re-designed and engineering solutions applied to promote water flow and improve meadow health to increase drainage from the cliff walls to Stoneman Meadow. Remove apple trees and replace with native vegetation.	Mitigate effects of the road through the meadow with culverts or other engineered solutions that allow passage of underground water. Remove roadside parking along Stoneman Meadow and restore the area to meadow conditions. The Orchard Parking Lot would be re-designed and engineering solutions applied to promote water flow and improve meadow health to increase drainage from the cliff walls to Stoneman Meadow. Remove apple trees and replace with native vegetation.
RES-2-009	2	El Capitan Meadow: non-historic informal trails, bisected by road, conifer encroachment	Climber use trails bisect El Capitan Meadow on the north side. Non-historic informal trails through the meadow and associated oak woodland lead to vegetation trampling and soil compaction. Water pools on the north side of the road, blocking water flows between the adjacent cliff walls and the meadow. Conifer saplings are encroaching on the meadow, resulting in the loss of meadow habitat. Roadside parking remains curbed to prevent encroachment on meadow.	Reroute climber use trails on north side of road from meadow habitat to an appropriate upland route (a few meters to the east). Remove non-historic informal trails through meadow and oak woodland. Protect re-vegetated areas with fencing or other natural barriers and sign the area to reduce trampling of sensitive meadow vegetation. As opportunities arise through maintenance or restoration projects, improve hydrologic flow and meadow connectivity by extending the permeable road base across the entire segment of Northside Drive through El Capitan Meadow and add additional box culverts with bottom elevations equal to the meadow surface elevation. Remove conifer saplings encroaching on meadow habitat.	Soil compaction and trampled vegetation would continue to exist due to non-historic informal trails and easy access to the meadow from roadside parking. Continue to remove invasive non-native plants following the Invasive Plant Management Plan and continue with prescribed fire following the Fire Management Plan, including mechanical removal of conifer saplings to reduce fuel load.	Remove all non-historic informal trails and areas of bare compacted soils and restore to native plant communities. Disperse and reduce roadside parking along the meadow through alternative pavement striping (approximately 30 spaces removed). Retain some roadside parking for SAR and other administrative traffic. Use restoration fencing and signing where necessary to further protect the meadow from trampling.	Remove all non-historic informal trails from the meadow that incise, promote habitat fragmentation, or are located in sensitive and frequently inundated areas, and restore to natural condition. Use restoration fencing and signing to designate appropriate meadow access points.	Remove all non-historic informal trails from the meadow that incise, promote habitat fragmentation, or are located in sensitive and frequently inundated areas, and restore to natural condition. Use restoration fencing along northern perimeter of meadow and designate appropriate access points using boardwalks and viewing platforms.	Remove all non-historic informal trails from the meadow that incise, promote habitat fragmentation, or are located in sensitive and frequently inundated areas, and restore to natural condition. Use restoration fencing along northern perimeter of meadow and designate appropriate access points using boardwalks and viewing platforms. Selectively remove mature conifers that block views of El Capitan from the roadside.	Restore all non-historic informal trails to the meadow. Use restoration fencing to prohibit all foot traffic into meadow, including the southern perimeter, and designate all meadow access using boardwalks and viewing platforms. Selectively remove mature conifers that block views of El Capitan from the roadside.
RES-2-010	2	Bridalveil Meadow: stream headcutting and absence of willows	A deep headcut from a former ditch remains adjacent to Bridalveil Meadow, which subsequently causes meadow dewatering and heavy downstream erosion. Willows were once abundant in Bridalveil Meadow. They do not easily regenerate after wholesale removal and thus the meadow has remained without willows for over a century, resulting in less biological diversity in the meadow.	Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the headcut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address headcuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.	A deep headcut from a former ditch would remain adjacent to Bridalveil Meadow, and the meadow would continue to remain without willows.	(CTA) Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the headcut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address headcuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.	(CTA) Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the headcut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address headcuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.	(CTA) Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the headcut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address headcuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.	(CTA) Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the headcut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address headcuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.	(CTA) Treat by inserting live willow cuttings into the headcut area, river bank and adjacent meadow. Address headcuts in stream on west edge of meadow by planting willow cuttings in the impacted area, along riverbank, and adjacent meadow. Re-establish the riparian shrub layer. Remove encroaching conifer saplings.
RES-2-011	2	Cook's Meadow: roadbed abandoned infrastructure	There is an abandoned road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop that was former meadow habitat.	Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species.	The abandoned road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop would remain.	(CTA) Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species.	(CTA) Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species.	(CTA) Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species.	(CTA) Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species.	(CTA) Remove fill of a former road bed north of Northside Drive between the Rangers' Club and the three-way stop. Revegetate with native meadow species.
RES-2-012	2	Cook's Meadow: informal shoulder parking	Informal shoulder parking is encroaching on Cook's Meadow at both Sentinel Drive and Northside Drive. The footprint has increased over time (now up to 25-foot impact) and subsequently reduced the meadow extent.	Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.	Informal shoulder parking would continue to encroach on Cook's Meadow at both Sentinel Drive and Northside Drive. The footprint has increased over time (now up to 25 feet).	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Cook's meadow and restore to meadow conditions.

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RES-2-013	2	Leidig Meadow: non-historic informal trailing	Non-historic informal trailing in Leidig Meadow is extensive and highly fragments the meadow. The area surrounding the north side of Swinging Bridge has a high density of non-historic informal trails.	Remove non-historic informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	Non-historic informal trailing in Leidig Meadow would remain extensive. The area surrounding the north side of Swinging Bridge would continue with a high density of non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that incise meadow, and areas of wet and/or sensitive vegetation which fragment meadow habitat. Restore native meadow vegetation.
RES-2-014	2	Eagle Creek/Rocky Point Sewage Plant: abandoned infrastructure	Lasting impacts from the former Eagle Creek/Rocky Point sewage plant are still evident today. Infrastructure remains underground that affects meadow hydrology including pipes that dewater the meadow.	Remove abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 9.5 acres of meadow habitat.	The Eagle Creek/Rocky Point sewage plant infrastructure would remain underground within Eagle Creek meadow.	(CTA) Remove non-historic abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 9.5 acres of meadow habitat.	(CTA) Remove non-historic abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 9.5 acres of meadow habitat.	(CTA) Remove non-historic abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 9.5 acres of meadow habitat.	(CTA) Remove non-historic abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 9.5 acres of meadow habitat.	(CTA) Remove non-historic abandoned infrastructure from vicinity of Eagle Creek Meadow and restore 9.5 acres of meadow habitat.
RES-2-015	2	Leidig Meadow: bike path	The bike path through Leidig Meadow runs within the bed and banks and is inundated during the spring high water.	Replace a section of paved trail within the bed and banks of the river with an elevated boardwalk.	The bike path through Leidig Meadow would continue to run within the bed and banks and become inundated during the spring high water.	(CTA) Replace a section of paved trail within the bed and banks of the river with an elevated boardwalk.	(CTA) Replace a section of paved trail within the bed and banks of the river with an elevated boardwalk.	(CTA) Replace a section of paved trail within the bed and banks of the river with an elevated boardwalk.	(CTA) Replace a section of paved trail within the bed and banks of the river with an elevated boardwalk.	(CTA) Replace a section of paved trail within the bed and banks of the river with an elevated boardwalk.
RES-2-016	2	Royal Arches Meadow: abandoned infrastructure	Royal Arches Meadow contains tiles and pipes that cause meadow dewatering. A former road bed remains between the meadow and Tenaya Creek, impacting hydrology and vegetation; the adjacent riparian area contains thick conifer sapling cover.	Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species.	Royal Arches Meadow contains tiles and pipes. A former road bed would remain between the meadow and Tenaya Creek; conifer saplings would continue to encroach into the adjacent riparian area.	(CTA) Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species.	(CTA) Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species.	(CTA) Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species.	(CTA) Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species.	(CTA) Remove tiles, pipes and abandoned road. Decompact soils, remove conifers and revegetate with riparian species.
RES-2-017	2	Road improvements in meadows	Due to the presence of roads in meadows, large portions of the floodplain become disconnected from the river, disrupting the ecological function of the meadows.	Road improvements over meadows will maintain formalized shoulder parking and use wide box culverts or other design components such as rolling dips, permeable subgrade, etc. to improve surface water flow.	Due to the presence of Southside Drive, a large portion of the floodplain in Sentinel Meadow would remain disconnected from the river.	(CTA) Road improvements over meadows will maintain formalized shoulder parking and use wide box culverts or other design components such as rolling dips, permeable subgrade, etc. to improve surface water flow.	(CTA) Road improvements over meadows will maintain formalized shoulder parking and use wide box culverts or other design components such as rolling dips, permeable subgrade, etc. to improve surface water flow.	(CTA) Road improvements over meadows will maintain formalized shoulder parking and use wide box culverts or other design components such as rolling dips, permeable subgrade, etc. to improve surface water flow.	(CTA) Road improvements over meadows will maintain formalized shoulder parking and use wide box culverts or other design components such as rolling dips, permeable subgrade, etc. to improve surface water flow.	(CTA) Road improvements over meadows will maintain formalized shoulder parking and use wide box culverts or other design components such as rolling dips, permeable subgrade, etc. to improve surface water flow.
RES-2-018	2	Sentinel Meadow: trampling	The current boardwalk fails to adequately address use in Sentinel Meadow, resulting in substantial meadow trampling and soil compaction.	Add 150 feet of boardwalk to the west of the existing boardwalk in order to accommodate visitors and reduce meadow trampling.	A portion of Sentinel Meadow would continue to have substantial meadow trampling and soil compaction from visitor use.	(CTA) Add 150 feet of boardwalk to the west of the existing boardwalk in order to accommodate visitors and reduce meadow trampling.	(CTA) Add 150 feet of boardwalk to the west of the existing boardwalk in order to accommodate visitors and reduce meadow trampling.	(CTA) Add 150 feet of boardwalk to the west of the existing boardwalk in order to accommodate visitors and reduce meadow trampling.	(CTA) Add 150 feet of boardwalk to the west of the existing boardwalk in order to accommodate visitors and reduce meadow trampling.	(CTA) Add 150 feet of boardwalk to the west of the existing boardwalk in order to accommodate visitors and reduce meadow trampling.
RES-2-019	2	Western portion of Former Lower Pines Campground loop: abandoned infrastructure	Closed portion of Lower Pines campground, historically a floodplain/meadow/riparian complex, has retained impacts of development including asphalt, compacted soils, fill material over native soils, and invasive plant infestations.	Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the flood.	The closed portion of Lower Pines campground, once a floodplain, meadow, and riparian complex, has not been restored since the campsites were removed after the 1997 flood. The area would continue to have asphalt, compacted soils, fill material over native soils, and invasive plant infestations.	(CTA) Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the flood.	(CTA) Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the flood.	(CTA) Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the flood.	(CTA) Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the flood.	(CTA) Restore 20 acres of floodplains at the portion of Lower Pines campground that was closed after the flood.
RES-2-020	2	Devil's Elbow: riverbank erosion	Visitor use impacts are causing river bank erosion and loss of riparian vegetation in localized areas such as El Capitan Bridge and Devil's Elbow. There are also safety concerns with the pedestrian crossings here.	Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the "elbow", river right. Remove non-historic informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).	Visitor use between El Capitan Bridge and Devil's Elbow exceeds the design of the existing infrastructure. Visitors would continue to park on the north side of the road creating safety issues on a tight corner and accessing the river in sensitive areas.	(CTA) Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the "elbow," river right. Remove non-historic informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).	(CTA) Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the "elbow," river right. Remove non-historic informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).	(CTA) Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the "elbow," river right. Remove non-historic informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).	(CTA) Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the "elbow," river right. Remove non-historic informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).	(CTA) Relocate parking from Devil's Elbow to the east of the current parking lot, and delineate a trail to access the large sandbar to the east of the "elbow," river right. Remove non-historic informal trail and restore to meadow conditions (designated with river access signs).

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RES-2-021	2	Former Upper River / Lower River Campground: localized riparian and floodplain impacts	This area is critical to providing hydrologic connectivity between Ahwahnee and Stoneman Meadows; however, it is currently not functioning as a healthy riparian and floodplain ecosystem due to lost topography (graded landscape and filled drainages), compacted soils, existing (amphitheater) and abandoned infrastructure, and invasive plant infestations.		This area is not functioning as a healthy riparian and floodplain ecosystem due to lost topography (graded landscape and filled drainages), compacted soils, existing (amphitheater) and abandoned infrastructure, and invasive plant infestations.	Restore 35.6 acres of 10-year floodplain. Remove remaining asphalt, decompact soils of former roads and campsites and re-establish seasonal channels and natural topography that have been filled. Remove Lower River amphitheater structure and fill. Temporarily fence restoration areas to allow for recovery.	Restore 35.6 acres of 10-year floodplain. Remove remaining asphalt, decompact soils of former roads and campsites and re-establish seasonal channels and natural topography that have been filled. Remove Lower River amphitheater structure and fill. Temporarily fence restoration areas to allow for recovery.	Restore topography of 19.7 acres of floodplain. Remove remaining asphalt, decompact soils of former roads and campsites and re-establish channels that have been filled. Place large box culverts or other design components, such as rolling dips and permeable subgrade, to improve surface water flow. Fence and close the riparian zone at former Upper River to protect the riverbank from trampling.	Restore topography of 19.7 acres of floodplain. Remove remaining asphalt, decompact soils of former roads and campsites and re-establish channels that have been filled. Place large box culverts or other design components, such as rolling dips and permeable subgrade, to improve surface water flow. Fence and close the riparian zone at former Upper River to protect the riverbank from trampling. Direct visitors to access the river for boating and swimming by way of a path to the Housekeeping Camp beaches. Retain Lower River Amphitheater.	Restore topography of 19.7 acres of floodplain. Remove remaining asphalt, decompact soils of former roads and campsites and re-establish channels that have been filled. Place large box culverts or other design components, such as rolling dips and permeable subgrade, to improve surface water flow. Fence and close the riparian zone at former Upper River to protect the riverbank from trampling.
RES-2-022	2	Valley Campgrounds: campsites near the river	The close proximity of campsites to the river and high visitor use have resulted in vegetation trampling and riverbank erosion, impacting both water quality and riparian habitat. This proximity precludes riparian vegetation development.	Remove all campsites within at least 100' of the bed and banks. Remove asphalt parking spaces, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Re-direct use to more stable and resilient areas. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone.	The close proximity of campsites to the river and high visitor use would continue to result in vegetation trampling and riverbank erosion, impacting both water quality and riparian habitat.	(CTA) Remove asphalt parking spaces, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Re-direct use to more stable and resilient areas. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone.  Also, remove all campsites and infrastructure within the 100-year floodplain and restore 25.1 acres of floodplain and riparian habitat.	(CTA) Remove asphalt parking spaces, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Re-direct use to more stable and resilient areas. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone.  Also, remove all campsites and infrastructure within 150-foot buffer of the river. Restore 12 acres of riparian habitat. Designate river access point at North Pines campground.	(CTA) Remove asphalt parking spaces, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Re-direct use to more stable and resilient areas. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone.  Also, remove all campsites and infrastructure within 150-foot buffer of the river. Restore 12 acres of riparian habitat. Designate river access point at North Pines campground.	(CTA) Remove asphalt parking spaces, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Re-direct use to more stable and resilient areas. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone.  Also, remove all campsites and infrastructure within 100-foot buffer of the river. Restore 6.5 acres of riparian habitat. Designate river access point at North Pines campground.	(CTA) Remove asphalt parking spaces, base rock, fill material; decompact soils, recontour and revegetate. Re-direct use to more stable and resilient areas. Erect new fencing or adjust existing fencing to protect the riparian zone.  Also, remove all campsites and infrastructure within 100-foot buffer of the river. Restore 6.5 acres of riparian habitat. Designate river access point at North Pines campground.
RES-2-023	2	Housekeeping Camp: riparian restoration and river access	Several Housekeeping Camp units are located in the 2- to 10-year floodplains, impeding hydrologic function. Additionally, high visitor use at the camp has resulted in vegetation trampling and riverbank erosion, impacting both water quality and riparian vegetation. Excess erosion is caused by high flows over parking areas, around tent cabins and down roadways and foot trails.	Focus visitor use and river access to the two resilient beach locations on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across the footbridge. Fence off current eastern river access point located on a steep eroded bank, and actively restore riverbank with brush layering. Where infrastructure is removed, decompact soils and plant riparian species.	There are currently 266 units at Housekeeping Camp that are protected by riverbank revetment. Many Housekeeping Camp units are located in the 2- to 10-year floodplain. High visitor use and the close proximity of these units to the riverbank and riparian zone would continue to result in denuded riverbanks.	(CTA) Focus visitor use and river access to the two resilient beach locations on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across the footbridge. Fence off current eastern river access point located on a steep eroded bank, and actively restore riverbank with brush layering. Where infrastructure is removed, decompact soils and plant riparian species.  Also, remove all lodging units and riprap at Housekeeping Camp from within the 100-year floodplain. Restore 16.8 acres of floodplain and riparian ecosystem to natural conditions. Convert area to day use river access (raft put-in) and picnicking.	(CTA) Focus visitor use and river access to the two resilient beach locations on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across the footbridge. Fence off current eastern river access point located on a steep eroded bank, and actively restore riverbank with brush layering. Where infrastructure is removed, decompact soils and plant riparian species.  Also, remove all lodging units and riprap at Housekeeping Camp from within the 100-year floodplain. Restore 16.8 acres of floodplain and riparian ecosystem to natural conditions. Convert area to day use river access (raft put-in) and picnicking.	(CTA) Focus visitor use and river access to the two resilient beach locations on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across the footbridge. Fence off current eastern river access point located on a steep eroded bank, and actively restore riverbank with brush layering. Where infrastructure is removed, decompact soils and plant riparian species.  Also, remove 166 lodging units to restore 12.2 acres of riparian zone. Provide for day use arriving via shuttle.	(CTA) Focus visitor use and river access to the two resilient beach locations on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across the footbridge. Fence off current eastern river access point located on a steep eroded bank, and actively restore riverbank with brush layering. Where infrastructure is removed, decompact soils and plant riparian species.  Also, remove 34 lodging units to restore 1 acre of riparian zone. Provide for day use arriving via shuttle.	(CTA) Focus visitor use and river access to the two resilient beach locations on the western edge of Housekeeping Camp and across the footbridge. Fence off current eastern river access point located on a steep eroded bank, and actively restore riverbank with brush layering. Where infrastructure is removed, decompact soils and plant riparian species.  Also, remove 34 lodging units to restore 1 acre of riparian zone. Provide for day use arriving via shuttle.
RES-2-024	2	Yosemite Lodge: buildings in the 100-year floodplain	Several buildings in the Yosemite Lodge complex are within the 100-year floodplain. Buildings in this floodplain have the potential to be flooded.		Several buildings in the Yosemite Lodge complex would remain within the 100-year floodplain.	Remove buildings, decompact soils, recontour topography (using 1919 maps as a guide) and plant native vegetation.	Remove 4 buildings from the 100-year floodplain.	No additional buildings removed from the 100-year floodplain.	No additional buildings removed from the 100-year floodplain.	Remove buildings, decompact soils; recontour topography (using 1919 maps as a guide) and plant native vegetation. Construct enough parking for the lodging units and restore the remaining area.
RES-2-025	2	Eagle Creek drainage: channelization	Eagle Creek's natural braided morphology has been channelized, affecting the delivery of water to the meadow. A berm has been constructed to protect a parking pull-out from creek flooding.	Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species.	The natural braided morphology of Eagle Creek would remain channelized near Northside Drive. A berm was constructed to protect a parking pull-out from creek flooding.	(CTA) Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species.	(CTA) Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species.	(CTA) Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species.	(CTA) Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species.	(CTA) Remove berm and parking lot abutting Eagle Creek. Add culverts to allow more dispersed water delivery to the Eagle Creek Meadow. Revegetate with native upland species.

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RES-2-026	2	El Capitan Bridge: river access	High visitor use along sensitive riverbanks near the El Capitan Bridge leads to vegetation trampling and riverbank erosion.	Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.	High visitor use would continue along sensitive riverbanks near the El Capitan Bridge.	(CTA) Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.	(CTA) Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.	(CTA) Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.	(CTA) Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.	(CTA) Redirect visitors accessing the river near El Capitan Bridge to resilient sandbar points. Fence and revegetate eroded areas.
RES-2-027	2	Valley Swinging Bridge Picnic Area: effects on riparian zone and visitor experience	The Swinging Bridge picnic area is negatively affected by high visitor use, exceeding the design of the existing infrastructure. Vegetation trampling and soil compaction has resulted in riparian vegetation loss, river bank erosion, and loss of vegetative cover throughout the picnic area.	Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation.	The Swinging Bridge picnic area would continue to sustain high levels of visitor use, exceeding the design of the existing infrastructure. Vegetation trampling and soil compaction would continue to result in riparian vegetation loss, river bank erosion, and loss of vegetative cover throughout the picnic area.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area by fencing and revegetating the river terrace along the riparian zone approximately 50 feet from the ordinary high water mark. Use fencing to re-direct use across the bridge to the large sandbar on the north and downstream side of Swinging Bridge and designate the area as the river access point. Remove riprap and use bioengineering techniques to rebuild riverbank. Reestablish riparian vegetation.
RES-2-028	2	Valley Campgrounds: river access	Campers are accessing areas along the river that are not good river access points. They are not hardened, and the banks are composed of erosive soils with unconsolidated materials. Trees are undercut by trampling around the roots, causing subsequent channel widening due to trees falling into the river.	Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.	Campers would continue to access areas along the river that are not good river access points. Trees would continue to be undercut by trampling around the roots, then fall into the river, and the river channel would subsequently be widened.	(CTA) Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.	(CTA) Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.	(CTA) Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.	(CTA) Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.	(CTA) Direct visitors of Lower and North Pines campgrounds to resilient sandy beaches through signage and campground maps and brochures. There are four sandy beaches in the vicinity of the campgrounds. Fence off vulnerable steep slope and provide signs directing visitors to current access.
RES-2-029	2	Valley Loop Trail: delineation and river access	The Valley Loop Trail is not well delineated, connected or signed. It is hard to find and does not provide explicit river access. Additionally, it is seasonally inaccessible at tributary crossings.	Reconstruct trail and designate river access, such as at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends.	The Valley Loop Trail would continue to be hard to. The trail would continue to be inaccessible at tributary crossings during periods of high water.	(CTA) Reconstruct trail and designate river access, such as at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends.	(CTA) Reconstruct trail and designate river access, such as at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends.	(CTA) Reconstruct trail and designate river access, such as at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends.	(CTA) Reconstruct trail and designate river access, such as at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends.	(CTA) Reconstruct trail and designate river access, such as at Housekeeping Camp, Sentinel Beach, Cathedral Beach, Swinging Bridge, in the southwest area of the former River's Campground, and South of Slaughterhouse Meadow. Re-establish the Valley Loop Trail at Curry Village where it ends.
RES-2-030	2	Yosemite Lodge: former lodge cabin area and volunteer center abandoned infrastructure	Removal of the former Yosemite Lodge cabin after the 1997 flood has left the area with fill and impacts from soil compaction.	Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, from the western portion of the Lodge complex (those that were lost after the 1997 flood). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	Removal of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, after the 1997 flood, has left the area with fill and impacts from soil compaction.	(CTA) Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, from the western portion of the Lodge complex (those that were lost after the 1997 flood). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	(CTA) Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, from the western portion of the Lodge complex (those that were lost after the 1997 flood). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	(CTA) Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, from the western portion of the Lodge complex (those that were lost after the 1997 flood). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	(CTA) Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, from the western portion of the Lodge complex (those that were lost after the 1997 flood). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	(CTA) Restore 4.5 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins and wellness center, from the western portion of the Lodge complex (those that were lost after the 1997 flood). Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.
RES-2-031	2	Sentinel Beach Picnic Area: effects on riparian zone and visitor experience	The Sentinel Beach picnic area is negatively affected by high visitor use, exceeding the design of the existing infrastructure. The resulting loss of riparian vegetation contributes to riverbank erosion.	Redesign the picnic area in its current location to accommodate picnicking; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and reestablish riparian vegetation.	The Sentinel Beach Picnic Area would continue to be negatively affected by high visitor use. The resulting loss of riparian vegetation would continue to contribute to riverbank erosion.	(CTA) Redesign the picnic area in its current location to accommodate picnicking; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Redesign the picnic area in its current location to accommodate picnicking; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Redesign the picnic area in its current location to accommodate picnicking; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Redesign the picnic area in its current location to accommodate picnicking; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and reestablish riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Redesign the picnic area in its current location to accommodate picnicking; formalize vehicle access and parking; designate formal river access. Fence off sensitive areas, re-direct use to more resilient areas and reestablish riparian vegetation.
RES-2-032	2	CA-MRP-0046/47/74	Stock trail through sensitive midden deposit and formal hiking trail near a rock art feature impact sensitive cultural resources on archeological site CA-MRP-0046/47/74, located along the Happy Isles Loop Road. Modern graffiti desecrates the rock art boulder.	Re-route stock trail and formal trail off sensitive area; remove graffiti from rock art boulder.	Stock trail through sensitive midden deposit and formal hiking trail near a rock art feature would continue to impact sensitive cultural resources on archeological site CA-MRP-0046/47/74. Modern graffiti would remain.	(CTA) Re-route stock trail and formal trail off sensitive area; remove graffiti from rock art boulder.	(CTA) Re-route stock trail and formal trail off sensitive area; remove graffiti from rock art boulder.	(CTA) Re-route stock trail and formal trail off sensitive area; remove graffiti from rock art boulder.	(CTA) Re-route stock trail and formal trail off sensitive area; remove graffiti from rock art boulder.	(CTA) Re-route stock trail and formal trail off sensitive area; remove graffiti from rock art boulder.

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RES-2-033	2	CA-MRP-0052/H	Stock use and operational staging cause impacts to archeological resources at site CA-MRP-0052/H northeast of the Ahwahnee.	Delineate or reroute bridle path away from site.	Stock use and operational staging would continue to cause impacts to archeological resources at site CA-MRP-0052/H northeast of the Ahwahnee.	(CTA) Delineate or reroute bridle path away from site.	(CTA) Delineate or reroute bridle path away from site.	(CTA) Delineate or reroute bridle path away from site.	(CTA) Delineate or reroute bridle path away from site.	(CTA) Delineate or reroute bridle path away from site.
RES-2-034	2	CA-MRP-0055/H	Exceptional site contains rock art and rock shelter features and is currently in good condition. Valley rock shelters attract potential illegal camping/bivy and rock art may be subject to vandalism. Non-historic informal trail from highway pullout into site center.	Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase law enforcement and archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	Informal trail from highway pullout into site center would continue to attract potential illegal camping/bivy and and subject rock art to vandalism.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase law enforcement and archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase law enforcement and archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase law enforcement and archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase law enforcement and archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and remove parking pullout. Increase law enforcement and archeology monitoring to protect rock shelter/rock art.
RES-2-036	2	CA-MRP-0057	Heavily used formal trails and non-historic informal trails, as well as illegal campfires, graffiti, and trampling cause impacts to the prehistoric rock shelter and associated artifacts at archeological site CA-MRP-0057 along the Mirror Lake Trail.	Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab non-historic informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	Heavily used formal trails and non-historic informal trails, as well as illegal campfires, graffiti, and trampling would continue to cause impacts to the prehistoric rock shelter and associated artifacts at archeological site CA-MRP-0057.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab non-historic informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab non-historic informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab non-historic informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab non-historic informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.	(CTA) Remove graffiti in rock shelter, rehab non-historic informal trails. Increase law enforcement/ranger monitoring of rock shelter.
RES-2-037	2	CA-MRP-0062	Parking, rock climbing, camping, vandalism, human waste, fire rings and non-historic informal trails are impacting a prehistoric rock shelter and associated artifacts at site CA-MRP-0062 near Devil's Elbow.	Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the non-historic informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	Parking, rock climbing, camping, vandalism, human waste, fire rings and non-historic informal trails would continue to impact a prehistoric rock shelter and associated artifacts at site CA-MRP-0062.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the non-historic informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the non-historic informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the non-historic informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the non-historic informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.	(CTA) Remove the logs and graffiti. Ecologically restore the non-historic informal trails and relocate the parking area east, away from the site.
RES-2-038	2	CA-MRP-0076	Site recording not to current standards. Impacts: non-historic informal trails, climbing on Feature 2 (Taft Toe bouldering area). Midden, lithics not relocated since original recording, probably because of heavy surface impacts.	Remove non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	Site recording not to current standards. Impacts: non-historic informal trails, climbing on Feature 2 (Taft Toe bouldering area). Midden, lithics not relocated since original recording, probably because of heavy surface impacts.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on Feature 2.
RES-2-039	2	CA-MRP-0080	Camping, trampling, and trash are causing impacts to bedrock mortars (pounding rocks) at site CA-MRP-0080 in the 200 loop of Upper Pines Campground. Impacts to these important archeological features affect continuing use and association with these culturally significant resources.	Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.	Camping, trampling, and trash would continue to cause impacts to bedrock mortars (pounding rocks) at site CA-MRP-0080.	(CTA) Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.	(CTA) Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.	(CTA) Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.	(CTA) Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.	(CTA) Remove campsite 208 and bear box; reroute bathroom foot traffic away from milling feature and fence off.
RES-2-040	2	CA-MRP-0082/H	Rock climbing activities ("bolt ladder") in the rock shelter boulder at LeConte Memorial Lodge cause trampling of the near surface archeological deposit at CA-MRP-0082/H.	Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.	Rock climbing activities ("bolt ladder") in the rock shelter boulder at LeConte Memorial Lodge would continue to cause trampling of the near surface archeological deposit at CA-MRP-0082/H.	(CTA) Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.	(CTA) Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.	(CTA) Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.	(CTA) Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.	(CTA) Remove climbing bolts from rock shelter boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers. Prohibit climbing at the Rock Shelter Boulder.
RES-2-041	2	CA-MRP-0158/309	Rock climbing (bouldering) activities on a rock art boulder and non-historic informal trails impact the archeological and ethnographic resources at CA-MRP-0158/309 located along the Northside Drive stretch of the Yosemite Valley Loop Trail.	Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.	Rock climbing (bouldering) activities on a rock art boulder and non-historic informal trails would continue to impact the archeological and ethnographic resources at CA-MRP-0158/309.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.	(CTA) Rehabilitate non-historic informal trails and prohibit climbing on rock art boulder. Increase interpretation/education/outreach effort for climbers.
RES-2-042	2	CA-MRP-0190/191	Vehicular and bike traffic along a dirt access road in Backpackers Campground affects surface and subsurface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0190/0191.	Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.	Vehicular and bike traffic along a dirt access road in Backpackers Campground would continue to affect surface and subsurface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0190/0191.	(CTA) Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.	(CTA) Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.	(CTA) Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.	(CTA) Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.	(CTA) Delineate trail/bike path to limit shoulder access within site.

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RES-2-043	2	CA-MRP-0240/303/H	Non-technical climbing on a large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) at Lower Yosemite Fall causes impacts to the archeological resource at site CA-MRP-0240/0303/H. This type of visitor use on the bedrock mortar affects continuing use and association with these culturally significant resources.	Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.	Non-technical climbing on a large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) at Lower Yosemite Fall would continue to cause impacts to the archeological resource at site CA-MRP-0240/ 0303/H.	(CTA) Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.	(CTA) Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.	(CTA) Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.	(CTA) Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.	(CTA) Fence off/close access to large bedrock mortar (pounding rock) next to trail.
RES-2-045	2	Ethnographic ORV - Impacts to traditionally used plant populations	Threats to traditionally used plant populations include invasive species such as Himalayan Blackberry ( <i>Rubus discolor</i> ), drainage and hydrology impacts to meadows, encroachment of conifers in black oak habitat, and erosion and revetments that affect riparian vegetation.	The ecological restoration actions associated with this planning effort implemented in concert with the existing invasive plant management program will address impacts to some traditionally used plant populations in some locations. Conifers that are overtopping black oaks would also be considered for removal.	Threats to traditionally used plant populations, drainage and hydrology impacts to meadows, and erosion and revetments that affect riparian vegetation would remain.	(CTA) The ecological restoration actions associated with this planning effort implemented in concert with the existing invasive plant management program will address impacts to some traditionally used plant populations in some locations. Conifers that are overtopping black oaks would also be considered for removal.	(CTA) The ecological restoration actions associated with this planning effort implemented in concert with the existing invasive plant management program will address impacts to some traditionally used plant populations in some locations. Conifers that are overtopping black oaks would also be considered for removal.	(CTA) The ecological restoration actions associated with this planning effort implemented in concert with the existing invasive plant management program will address impacts to some traditionally used plant populations in some locations. Conifers that are overtopping black oaks would also be considered for removal.	(CTA) The ecological restoration actions associated with this planning effort implemented in concert with the existing invasive plant management program will address impacts to some traditionally used plant populations in some locations. Conifers that are overtopping black oaks would also be considered for removal.	(CTA) The ecological restoration actions associated with this planning effort implemented in concert with the existing invasive plant management program will address impacts to some traditionally used plant populations in some locations. Conifers that are overtopping black oaks would also be considered for removal.
RES-2-050	2	Former Bridalveil Sewer Plant	Lasting impacts from the former Bridalveil sewer plant are still evident. Remaining underground infrastructure affects hydrology, and fill material precludes recruitment of desirable native plants in black oak community, affecting the ethnographic ORV.	Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants.	Impacts from the former Bridalveil sewer plant would still be evident in Bridalveil Meadow.	(CTA) Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants.	(CTA) Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants.	(CTA) Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants.	(CTA) Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants.	(CTA) Remove the buried structure, including piping on both sides of the river, and add fill if needed. Cover with native topsoil and revegetate with native plants.
RES-2-052	2	Sugar Pine Bridge and Ahwahnee Bridge and Road Berm: free flowing condition	The free-flowing condition of the Merced River exhibits measurable localized impacts to hydrologic function in the vicinity of Sugar Pine Bridge and Ahwahnee Bridge.		The historic Sugar Pine and Ahwahnee Bridges and the road berm that connects them would continue to hydrologically constrict the Merced River.	Remove the Ahwahnee and Sugar Pine Bridges, and the associated berm and restore to natural conditions. Reroute the multiple use trail to the north bank of the river. Reroute utilities under Ahwahnee Bridge. Manually cut pieces of the bridge into smaller sections. Remove bridges. Pontoon rafts below the bridge would catch debris. All work from the banks would use a reach excavator to remove chunks of bridge. Footings removed with excavators from the bank. The removal would occur during low flow in late summer or early fall (no work after Oct. 31 due to the potential for high water events occurring).	Remove the Ahwahnee and Sugar Pine Bridges, and the associated berm and restore to natural conditions. Reroute the multiple use trail to the north bank of the river. Reroute utilities under Ahwahnee Bridge. Manually cut pieces of the bridge into smaller sections. Remove bridges. Pontoon rafts below the bridge would catch debris. All work from the banks would use a reach excavator to remove chunks of bridge. Footings removed with excavators from the bank. The removal would occur during low flow in late summer or early fall (no work after Oct. 31 due to the potential for high water events occurring).	Remove the Ahwahnee and Sugar Pine Bridges, and the associated berm and restore to natural conditions. Reroute the multiple use trail to the north bank of the river. Reroute utilities under Ahwahnee Bridge. Manually cut pieces of the bridge into smaller sections. Remove bridges. Pontoon rafts below the bridge would catch debris. All work from the banks would use a reach excavator to remove chunks of bridge. Footings removed with excavators from the bank. The removal would occur during low flow in late summer or early fall (no work after Oct. 31 due to the potential for high water events occurring).	Sugar Pine Bridge remains in place for the near term. Develop a Scope of Work for a third party scientific study including performance-based approach to achieving successful protection of the hydrologic processes ORV and free-flowing condition river value. Develop a progressive series of actions and monitoring criteria to improve hydrologic processes. See Appendix E.	Retain all historic bridges. Improve riverbank condition at Sugar Pine and Ahwahnee Bridges by increasing channel complexity through construction of constructed log jams, strategic placement of large wood, removal of rip rap, and bioengineering of the riverbank. Reduce the width of the cut-off channel upstream of Sugar Pine Bridge through a combination of fill, constructed log jams, and bioengineered bank stabilization. If subsequent monitoring of riparian condition reveals insufficient improvement (i.e. CRAM rating remains below 0.71) within 10 years of the implementation of these actions, more aggressive management action may be initiated, including the possible removal of Sugar Pine Bridge.
RES-2-053	2	Stoneman Bridge: free flowing condition	The free-flowing condition of the Merced River exhibits measurable localized impacts to hydrologic function in the vicinity of Stoneman Bridge.		The historic Stoneman Bridge has footings within the bed and banks of the Merced River and would continue to hydrologically constrict the river.	Remove bridge and restore to natural conditions, make Southside Drive two-way, and redesign Sentinel intersection.	Remove bridge and restore to natural conditions, make Southside Drive two-way, and redesign Sentinel intersection.	Mitigate effects of bridge through constructed solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam. Add culverts along Northside Drive to improve drainage.	Mitigate effects of bridge through constructed solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam. Add culverts along Northside Drive to improve drainage.	Mitigate effects of bridge through constructed solutions. Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam. Add culverts along Northside Drive to improve drainage.
RES-2-054	2	Clark's Bridge: free flowing condition	The free-flowing condition of the Merced River exhibits measurable localized impacts to hydrologic function in the vicinity of Clark's Bridge.	Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	The Clark's Bridge would continue to constrict hydrologic flows of the Merced River.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.
RES-2-056	2	Happy Isles former footbridge footings: free flowing condition	The former footbridge restricts free-flowing condition due to the presence of abutments and gauge base in the river.	Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.	Abutments and gauge base of the former footbridge would remain within the bed and banks of the Merced River.	(CTA) Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove former footings and the former river gauge base from the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded non-historic informal trails.

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RES-2-057	2	Pohono Bridge: abandoned gauging station	The antiquated gauging station infrastructure within the bed and banks of the river is unnecessary with current technology and can be removed.	Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas.	The unused and antiquated infrastructure associated with the gauge station within the bed and banks of the river would remain.	(CTA) Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas.	(CTA) Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas.	(CTA) Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas.	(CTA) Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas.	(CTA) Move the gauging station north of the river outside of the bed and banks of the river. Revegetate denuded areas.
RES-2-058	2	Road bridge at Happy Isles: free flowing condition	The road bridge at Happy Isles has footings within the bed and banks of the Merced River, which serve as an impediment to hydrologic flows.	Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	The road bridge at Happy Isles would remain unchanged.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.
RES-2-059	2	Sentinel Bridge: free flowing condition	The free-flowing condition of the Merced River exhibits measurable localized impacts to hydrologic function in the vicinity of Sentinel Bridge.	Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	Sentinel Bridge would remain unchanged.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood to lessen the scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering and place a constructed log jam.
RES-2-060	2	Valley Swinging Bridge: free flowing condition	The free-flowing condition of the Merced River exhibits measurable localized impacts to hydrologic function in the vicinity of Swinging Bridge. The bridge has footings in the bed and banks of the river, which serve as an impediment to hydrologic flows.	Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering techniques and place a constructed log jam.	The bridge would remain unchanged.	(CTA) Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering techniques and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering techniques and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering techniques and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering techniques and place a constructed log jam.	(CTA) Place large wood in the channel and riverbank to lessen scouring from the bridge. Use brush layering techniques and place a constructed log jam.
RES-2-061	2	Sentinel Beach Picnic Area to El Capitan Moraine: channel complexity	Loss of the El Capitan moraine as well as resulting channel incision upstream has reduced frequency of inundation within the riparian zone, meadows and floodplain. This results in decreased topographic complexity and poorly developed riparian vegetation.	To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.	The river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area would continue to lack channel complexity and large wood.	(CTA) To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.	(CTA) To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.	(CTA) To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.	(CTA) To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.	(CTA) To enhance channel complexity in the river reach upstream of the El Capitan moraine to the Sentinel picnic area, localized restoration would include willow planting, brush layering, uninhibited accumulation and strategic placement of large wood.
RES-2-062	2	River reach between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges: highly impacted riverbanks	Between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges, the river lacks complexity and is impacted. In some places along this reach, it is more than twice its historic width and shallower than historically.	Place eight constructed log jams in the channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.	Between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges, the river channel would continue to lack complexity, and would remain shallow and wide.	(CTA) Place eight constructed log jams in the channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.	(CTA) Place eight constructed log jams in the channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.	(CTA) Place eight constructed log jams in the channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.	(CTA) Place eight constructed log jams in the channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.	(CTA) Place eight constructed log jams in the channel between Clark's and Sentinel Bridges to address river widening and low channel complexity. Log jams would be designed to look natural, without straight-cut edges and with root wads remaining. Incorporate brush-layering and re-vegetation to repair localized riverbank erosion.
RES-2-063	2	Clark's Bridge to El Capitan Bridge: large wood management	Long-term removal of large wood from the river between Clark's Bridge to El Cap Bridge has reduced channel complexity and compromised riparian structure and aquatic habitat.	Manage large wood according to the "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy. Trees that fall into the river will be retained in the river. Large wood may be minimally manipulated to protect critical infrastructure, to ensure visitor safety, and to prevent unnatural accumulation of wood due to bridges.	Large woody debris (LWD) has been removed from the river between Clark's Bridge to El Cap Bridge for decades.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to the "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy. Trees that fall into the river will be retained in the river. Large wood may be minimally manipulated to protect critical infrastructure, to ensure visitor safety, and to prevent unnatural accumulation of wood due to bridges.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to the "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy. Trees that fall into the river will be retained in the river. Large wood may be minimally manipulated to protect critical infrastructure, to ensure visitor safety, and to prevent unnatural accumulation of wood due to bridges.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to the "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy. Trees that fall into the river will be retained in the river. Large wood may be minimally manipulated to protect critical infrastructure, to ensure visitor safety, and to prevent unnatural accumulation of wood due to bridges.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to the "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy. Trees that fall into the river will be retained in the river. Large wood may be minimally manipulated to protect critical infrastructure, to ensure visitor safety, and to prevent unnatural accumulation of wood due to bridges.	(CTA) Manage large wood according to the "Yosemite Directive #31: Large Wood Management in the Merced Wild and Scenic River" policy. Trees that fall into the river will be retained in the river. Large wood may be minimally manipulated to protect critical infrastructure, to ensure visitor safety, and to prevent unnatural accumulation of wood due to bridges.

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RES-2-065	2	Pohono Bridge to the Big Oak Flat Road/El Portal Road intersection: river access and roadside parking	The segment of the El Portal Road between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road has a number of non-delineated, dirt roadside pullouts. There are no designated river access points in this reach. Visitor use of these informal pull-outs along the river has resulted in substantial non-historic informal trailing, riverbank erosion and loss of riparian vegetation. Visitor experience and resource protection are not optimal for accessing the river in this area.	Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs on El Portal Road. Install curbing in 4 pull-outs and along El Portal Road. Formalize river access in other sensitive areas. Decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Also, install drainage improvements and head walls at 12 locations.	There would be no designated river access points in this reach. Visitor use of these informal pull-outs along the river would continue to result in substantial non-historic informal trailing, riverbank erosion and loss of riparian vegetation.	(CTA) Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pull-out that is not protective of resources. In the areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations.	(CTA) Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pull-out that is not protective of resources. In the areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations.	(CTA) Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pull-out that is not protective of resources. In the areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations.	(CTA) Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pull-out that is not protective of resources. In the areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations.	(CTA) Pave and formalize 5 roadside pull-outs for river access between Pohono Bridge and the intersection of the Big Oak Flat Road. Install curbing along pull-outs and along El Portal Road to prevent further encroachment towards the river and associated resource damage. Completely remove one pull-out that is not protective of resources. In the areas that require ecological restoration following parking and river access formalization, decompact soil and revegetate with riparian species, including willow. Install drainage improvements and head walls at 11 locations.
Various	2 & 3	Scenic Vista Management Plan (see Appendix H for locations)	Park visitors enjoy views of the river, meadows, and iconic landmarks in Yosemite Valley. Trees are encroaching on these views.	Monitor conditions; selectively thin trees to maintain views. See appendix H.	Park visitors enjoy views of the river, meadows, and iconic landmarks in Yosemite Valley. Trees will continue to encroach on these views.	(CTA) Monitor conditions; selectively thin trees to maintain views. See appendix H.	(CTA) Monitor conditions; selectively thin trees to maintain views. See appendix H.	(CTA) Monitor conditions; selectively thin trees to maintain views. See appendix H.	(CTA) Monitor conditions; selectively thin trees to maintain views. See appendix H.	(CTA) Monitor conditions; selectively thin trees to maintain views. See appendix H.
RES-2-143	2	Concessioner Stables to Happy Isles: pack stock trail	The pack stock trail, north of the river, between Clark's Bridge and the Concessioner Stables, is within the ordinary high-water mark. It is continually washed out, which precludes the growth of riparian vegetation, posing a water quality concern due to erosion and sediment washing into the river.	Remove 3,800' of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed.	The pack stock trail would remain and would continue to be subject to seasonal flooding, accelerated erosion, and sediment deposition in the river.	(CTA) Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed.  (The stables are removed in this alternative.)	(CTA) Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed.  Also, in addition to common to all, re-route stock use north along the road where they meet up on the Valley Loop Trail.	(CTA) Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed.  (The stables are removed and converted to camping in this alternative.)	(CTA) Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed.  Also, in addition to common to all, re-route stock use north along the road where they meet up on the Valley Loop Trail.	(CTA) Remove 3,800 feet of pack stock trail proximate to the riverbank. Remove residual asphalt and other fill material, decompact hardened surfaces, recontour surfaces and plant riparian vegetation where needed.  Also, in addition to common to all, re-route stock use north along the road where they meet up on the Valley Loop Trail.
RES-2-144	2	Upper Pines: dump station	The Upper Pines dump station is situated very close to the river, leading to some risk of river contamination.	Relocate the dump station to between Curry and the campgrounds entrance, as planned with relocation of the utilities.	The Upper Pines dump station would remain very close to the river.	(CTA) Relocate the dump station to between Curry and the campgrounds entrance, as planned with relocation of the utilities.	(CTA) Relocate the dump station to between Curry and the campgrounds entrance, as planned with relocation of the utilities.	(CTA) Relocate the dump station to between Curry and the campgrounds entrance, as planned with relocation of the utilities.	(CTA) Relocate the dump station to between Curry and the campgrounds entrance, as planned with relocation of the utilities.	(CTA) Relocate the dump station to between Curry and the campgrounds entrance, as planned with relocation of the utilities.
RES-2-145	2	Cathedral Beach Picnic Area: effects on riparian zone and visitor experience	The Cathedral Beach picnic area is negatively affected by high visitor use, exceeding the design of the existing infrastructure. The resulting loss of riparian vegetation contributes to riverbank erosion. There is no formal river access and the parking is not delineated. Picnic benches are easily moved throughout the area.	Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, direct use to more resilient areas, and reestablish impacted native riparian vegetation. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access.	Visitor use at the Cathedral Beach picnic area exceeds the design of the existing infrastructure. The resulting loss of riparian vegetation would continue to contribute to riverbank erosion.	(CTA) Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, direct use to more resilient areas, and reestablish impacted native riparian vegetation. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access.	(CTA) Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, direct use to more resilient areas, and reestablish impacted native riparian vegetation. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access.	(CTA) Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, direct use to more resilient areas, and reestablish impacted native riparian vegetation. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access.	(CTA) Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, direct use to more resilient areas, and reestablish impacted native riparian vegetation. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access.	(CTA) Designate area as a formal river access point, fence off sensitive areas, direct use to more resilient areas, and reestablish impacted native riparian vegetation. Remove parking in the riparian zone, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access. Remove infrastructure (toilets, parking and picnic tables) in the 10-year floodplain, decompact soils, plant appropriate vegetation and delineate river access.
RES-2-146	2	Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area: restoration	This unimproved parking area has no mitigations for water quality. It is in the 5-10-year floodplain, was formerly a meadow, and is in the potential channel migration zone. Some areas of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area are constructed with fill, decreasing the extent of overbank flooding.		This unimproved parking area would continue to have no mitigations for water quality.	Move unimproved parking area north closer to the Village Center and reroute Northside Drive to just above the 10-year floodplain. Remove fill material and restore meadow and floodplain ecosystems.	Move unimproved parking area north closer to the Village Center and reroute Northside Drive to just above the 10-year floodplain. Remove fill material and restore meadow and floodplain ecosystems.	Move the unimproved parking lot northward approximately 150 feet away from the ordinary high-water mark and wetland areas and restore the riparian habitat adjacent to the river.	Move the unimproved parking lot northward approximately 150 feet away from the ordinary high-water mark and wetland areas and restore the riparian habitat adjacent to the river.	Move the unimproved parking lot northward approximately 150 feet away from the ordinary high-water mark and wetland areas and restore the riparian habitat adjacent to the river.
RES-2-149	2	Yosemite Lodge: beach access	Visitors at Yosemite Lodge do not have good beach access near the lodge.	Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	Visitors at Yosemite Lodge would continue to lack good beach access near the lodge.	(CTA) Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	(CTA) Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	(CTA) Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	(CTA) Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.	(CTA) Direct visitors to the sandbar at Swinging Bridge. Fence riparian area at Yosemite Lodge.

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RES-2-150	2	Residence 1: poor condition, recurring flooding and non-historic informal trails	Residence 1, also known as the Superintendent's House, is subject to recurring flooding and subsequent water damage. The historic interior finishes of the historic residence, especially the distinctive plaster work, are in poor condition. Also, structural issues related to settling of the foundation have resulted in displacement of walls and floors. Visitor use in this area has caused radiating non-historic informal trails that impact Cook's Meadow.		Residence 1, also known as the Superintendent's House, would remain in its current condition, and visitor use would continue to cause radiating non-historic informal trails that impact Cook's Meadow.	Relocate Residence 1 (the Superintendent's House) to the NPS housing area and, at a minimum, rehabilitate the building per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (NPS 1995) and the Historic Structure Report (2012). Ecologically restore associated non-historic informal trails in Cook's Meadow and address continuing use patterns to enhance black oak woodland and meadow habitat.	Relocate Residence 1 (the Superintendent's House) to the NPS housing area and, at a minimum, rehabilitate the building per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (NPS 1995) and the Historic Structure Report (2012). Ecologically restore associated non-historic informal trails in Cook's Meadow and address continuing use patterns to enhance black oak woodland and meadow habitat.	Relocate Residence 1 (the Superintendent's House) to the NPS housing area and, at a minimum, rehabilitate the building per the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (NPS 1995) and the Historic Structure Report (2012). Ecologically restore associated non-historic informal trails in Cook's Meadow and address continuing use patterns to enhance black oak woodland and meadow habitat.	Demolish the historic Superintendent's House (Residence 1) and Garage. Consultation with historic preservation consulting partners will determine appropriate mitigation measures which can include documentation, salvage, interpretation, site clean-up, and plans for unanticipated discoveries.	Rehabilitate Residence 1 (Superintendent's House) per Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (NPS 1995) and the Historic Structure Report (2012) in its existing location to preserve the historic fabric while preparing the structure to withstand periodic flooding. Ecologically restore associated non-historic informal trails in Cook's Meadow and address continuing use patterns to enhance black oak woodland and meadow habitat.
RES-2-151	2	Ahwahnee Meadow: former golf course and tennis court	The Ahwahnee Meadow contains several modifications to topography that impact meadow quality and hydrologic function. These include ditching; fill material still found in the former golf course, former roadbed and the SW corner of the meadow; large conifers that have become established along the former roadbed. Additionally, the tennis court is in a black oak community.	Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunct portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.7 acres to meadow habitat.	The Ahwahnee Meadow would continue to contain several modifications to topography. Additionally, the tennis court would remain in a black oak community.	(CTA) Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunct portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.7 acres to meadow habitat.	(CTA) Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunct portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.7 acres to meadow habitat.	(CTA) Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunct portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.7 acres to meadow habitat.	(CTA) Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunct portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.7 acres to meadow habitat.	(CTA) Restore the impacted portion of Ahwahnee Meadow to natural meadow conditions, while allowing special functions, such as weddings to continue on the lawn. Remove the tennis courts from the black oak woodland. Restore topography by removing abandoned irrigation lines and fill, filling in ditches, and revegetating with native meadow vegetation. Reconnect currently disjunct portions of Ahwahnee Meadow by removing conifers to return approximately 5.7 acres to meadow habitat.
RES-2-152	2	CA-MRP-0902/H	Non-historic informal trails contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0902/H.	Remove non-historic informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	Non-historic informal trails would continue to contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0902/H.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails that contribute to archeological site disturbance.
RES-2-153	2	Stoneman Meadow protection and enhancement	Stoneman Meadow contains a ditch that may lower the water table. Invasive plants and conifers have become established in the meadow. Wetlands surrounding Stoneman Meadow are vulnerable to trampling. Current fencing could be better situated to protect these wetlands.	Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.	Ditching would remain in the Stoneman Meadow. Wetlands not protected by fencing would remain vulnerable to trampling.	(CTA) Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.	(CTA) Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.	(CTA) Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.	(CTA) Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.	(CTA) Slightly expand fenced area to protect wetlands on north end of meadow near Lower Pines Campground. Remove invasive non-native species and encroaching conifers. Remove ditch, fill with native soils and revegetate.
RES-2-154	2	Former Pine and Oak	Removal of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins after the 1997 flood has left the area with fill and impacts from soil compaction. A network of roads remains that once facilitated access to these lodging units.		There is no development in the site of the former Pine and Oak cabins at Yosemite Lodge.	Restore 10.9 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (those that were damaged by the 1997 flood and subsequently removed). Delineate one service road to the well house and parking. Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	Restore 10.9 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (those that were damaged by the 1997 flood and subsequently removed). Delineate one service road to the well house and parking. Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	Restore 10.9 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (those that were damaged by the 1997 flood and subsequently removed). Delineate one service road to the well house and parking. Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	Restore 10.9 acres of riparian ecosystem at the site of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (those that were damaged by the 1997 flood and subsequently removed). Delineate one service road to the well house and parking. Remove fill, decompact soils and plant riparian plant species.	Construct parking on the disturbed footprint of the former Yosemite Lodge units and cabins (those that were damaged by the 1997 flood and subsequently removed). Retain one service road to the well house.
RES-2-155	2	Valley Swinging Bridge river access	Current fencing along the bike path leads people to access the river upstream, river right of Swinging Bridge and has led to vegetation trampling and erosion.	Move fencing to connect to bridge and restore denuded area. Direct use to a large sandbar directly downstream of bridge.	Current fencing along the bike path would continue to lead people to access the river upstream, river right of Swinging Bridge and would continue to lead to vegetation trampling and erosion.	(CTA) Move fencing to connect to bridge and restore denuded area. Direct use to a large sandbar directly downstream of bridge.	(CTA) Move fencing to connect to bridge and restore denuded area. Direct use to a large sandbar directly downstream of bridge.	(CTA) Move fencing to connect to bridge and restore denuded area. Direct use to a large sandbar directly downstream of bridge.	(CTA) Move fencing to connect to bridge and restore denuded area. Direct use to a large sandbar directly downstream of bridge.	(CTA) Move fencing to connect to bridge and restore denuded area. Direct use to a large sandbar directly downstream of bridge.
RES-2-159	2	LeConte Memorial Lodge	LeConte Memorial Lodge NHL is currently in "fair" condition.	Develop a Historic Structure Report and address recommendations for treatment to bring the NHL to "good" condition.	LeConte Memorial Lodge NHL would remain in "fair" condition.	(CTA) Develop a Historic Structure Report and address recommendations for treatment to bring the NHL to "good" condition.	(CTA) Develop a Historic Structure Report and address recommendations for treatment to bring the NHL to "good" condition.	(CTA) Develop a Historic Structure Report and address recommendations for treatment to bring the NHL to "good" condition.	(CTA) Develop a Historic Structure Report and address recommendations for treatment to bring the NHL to "good" condition.	(CTA) Develop a Historic Structure Report and address recommendations for treatment to bring the NHL to "good" condition.

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RES-2-160	2	Superintendent's Bridge and associated revetments	Superintendent's Bridge, which is a footbridge, affects the free-flowing condition of the Merced Wild and Scenic River.	Install constructed log jams, and utilize bioconstructed stabilization on riprap to improve hydrologic function.	Superintendent's Bridge would continue to constrict hydrologic flow of the Merced River.	(CTA) Install constructed log jams, and utilize bioconstructed stabilization on riprap to improve hydrologic function.	(CTA) Install constructed log jams, and utilize bioconstructed stabilization on riprap to improve hydrologic function.	(CTA) Install constructed log jams, and utilize bioconstructed stabilization on riprap to improve hydrologic function.	(CTA) Install constructed log jams, and utilize bioconstructed stabilization on riprap to improve hydrologic function.	(CTA) Install constructed log jams, and utilize bioconstructed stabilization on riprap to improve hydrologic function.
RES-2-161	2	Yosemite Valley Traditional Cultural Property Nomination	The ethnographic resources in Yosemite Valley have not been documented, mapped, or evaluated to provide the detail necessary for legally-required protection and enhancement of the resources, and for accurate and timely information for interpretive programs.	Document the Yosemite Valley Traditional Cultural Property, consisting of traditional use areas, spiritual places and historic villages and complete National Register evaluation and interpretive summary.	The ethnographic resources in Yosemite Valley have not been documented, mapped, or evaluated to provide the detail necessary for legally-required protection and enhancement of the resources, and for accurate and timely information for interpretive programs.	(CTA) Document the Yosemite Valley Traditional Cultural Property, consisting of traditional use areas, spiritual places and historic villages and complete National Register evaluation and interpretive summary.	(CTA) Document the Yosemite Valley Traditional Cultural Property, consisting of traditional use areas, spiritual places and historic villages and complete National Register evaluation and interpretive summary.	(CTA) Document the Yosemite Valley Traditional Cultural Property, consisting of traditional use areas, spiritual places and historic villages and complete National Register evaluation and interpretive summary.	(CTA) Document the Yosemite Valley Traditional Cultural Property, consisting of traditional use areas, spiritual places and historic villages and complete National Register evaluation and interpretive summary.	(CTA) Document the Yosemite Valley Traditional Cultural Property, consisting of traditional use areas, spiritual places and historic villages and complete National Register evaluation and interpretive summary.
RES-AS-012	2	Yosemite Valley: non-historic informal trails	There are 8 miles of non-historic informal trails documented in Yosemite Valley meadows. These trails compact soils and fragment meadow habitat. Remove and restore six miles of non-historic informal 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 non-historic informal trails. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	Ther8 miles of non-historic informal trails documented in Yosemite Valley meadows would remain.	(CTA) Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	(CTA) Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	(CTA) Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	(CTA) Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.	(CTA) Restore 6 miles of non-historic informal trails. Remove non-historic informal trails by decompacting soils and filling ruts with native soils. Revegetate areas of denuded vegetation with appropriate native plants.
TRAN-2-001	2	Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area: vehicle vs. pedestrian conflicts and intersection performance at Northside Drive and Village Drive	Throughout the peak summer season, significant delays in outbound traffic flow are experienced at the intersection of Northside Drive and Village Drive due to vehicle-pedestrian conflicts and poor intersection performance. This is an offset four-way intersection connecting the exit to Yosemite Village Day-use Area, Northside Drive, and Village Drive. A bike path, shuttle stop, and pedestrian crossings through this intersection create conflicts between vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The intersection's offset design also creates confusion for motorists diminishing the intersection performance significantly. The intersection is not currently designed to traffic engineering standards for such intersections.		Significant delays in outbound traffic flow, vehicle-pedestrian conflicts, and poor intersection performance would continue at Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area intersection.	Re-route Northside Drive to the south of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area. Consolidate parking to the north of the road and out of the dynamic 10-year floodplain. Provide walkways leading to Yosemite Village separating vehicle and pedestrian traffic and eliminating conflicts. Re-designed traffic circulation patterns would not require roundabouts or pedestrian road crossings.	Re-route Northside Drive to the south of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area. Consolidate parking to the north of the road and provide walkways leading to Yosemite Village separating vehicle and pedestrian traffic and eliminating conflicts. Re-designed traffic circulation patterns would not require roundabouts or pedestrian road crossings.	Re-align the intersection at Northside Drive and Village Drive to meet standards for a proper four-way intersection and improve performance. Provide a two-way access driveway from Sentinel Drive as the primary entrance to the parking area. Provide on-grade pedestrian crossings with proper sight lines to improve vehicle-pedestrian conflicts.	Re-route Northside Drive to the south of the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area and construct a traffic circle at Northside Drive/Village Drive to address traffic congestion and pedestrian/vehicle conflicts. Consolidate parking to the north of the road and provide walkways leading to Yosemite Village separating vehicle and pedestrian traffic. Add a three-way intersection at Sentinel Drive and the entrance to the parking area to improve traffic flow and alleviate congestion.	Construct a pedestrian underpass and a roundabout at the Northside Drive/ Village Drive to address traffic congestion and pedestrian/vehicle conflicts. Add a three-way intersection at Sentinel Drive and the entrance to the parking area to improve traffic flow and alleviate congestion. To accommodate this level of in-bound traffic, another roundabout would be constructed at the Sentinel Drive/Northside Drive intersection (bank 3-way).
TRAN-2-002	2	Yosemite Village: intersection congestion at Northside Drive and Sentinel Drive (the bank 3-way)	Throughout the peak summer season, significant delays in outbound traffic flow are experienced at Sentinel Drive and Northside Drive (bank 3-way intersection).		Significant delays in outbound traffic flow would continue at the intersection of Northside Drive and Sentinel Drive (bank 3-way).	No roundabout needed at the intersection of Northside Drive and Sentinel Dive (bank 3-way).	No roundabout needed at the intersection of Northside Drive and Sentinel Drive (bank 3-way).	No roundabout needed at the intersection of Northside Drive and Sentinel Drive (bank 3-way).	No roundabout needed at the intersection of Northside Drive and Sentinel Drive (bank 3-way).	A roundabout would be installed at the intersection of Northside Drive and Sentinel Drive (bank 3-way). To accommodate this level of in-bound traffic, another roundabout would be constructed at Northside Drive/Village Drive.
TRAN-2-005	2	Yosemite Lodge: intersection congestion	Throughout the peak summer season, significant delays in outbound traffic flow are experienced at the pedestrian crossing from Yosemite Lodge to Lower Yosemite Falls.		Significant delays in outbound traffic and for both day users and Yosemite Lodge overnight guests would continue at this intersection.	Move on-grade pedestrian crossing west of the intersection of Northside Drive and Yosemite Lodge Drive to alleviate pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.	Move on-grade pedestrian crossing west of the intersection of Northside Drive and Yosemite Lodge Drive to alleviate pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.	A tiered NEPA / NHPA compliance effort will evaluate a range of alternatives to address the pedestrian / vehicle conflicts and traffic congestion at this intersection. The grade-separated crossing that is selected will include design guidelines to ensure that archeological impacts are avoided or minimized, the safety of pedestrians is maximized, and visual impacts are minimized.	A tiered NEPA / NHPA compliance effort will evaluate a range of alternatives to address the pedestrian / vehicle conflicts and traffic congestion at this intersection. The grade-separated crossing that is selected will include design guidelines to ensure that archeological impacts are avoided or minimized, the safety of pedestrians is maximized, and visual impacts are minimized.	A tiered NEPA / NHPA compliance effort will evaluate a range of alternatives to address the pedestrian / vehicle conflicts and traffic congestion at this intersection. The grade-separated crossing that is selected will include design guidelines to ensure that archeological impacts are avoided or minimized, the safety of pedestrians is maximized, and visual impacts are minimized.

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TRAN-2-007	2	Curry Orchard Parking Area	Demand for parking exceeds supply. There is a need to provide the appropriate level of parking that is protective of river values.		The Curry Orchard Parking Area currently has 424 parking spaces.	Formalize the Curry Orchard Parking Area to have 420 parking spaces.	Partially restore the Curry Orchard Parking Area to provide 300 parking spaces.	Partially restore the Curry Orchard Parking Area to provide 300 parking spaces.	Formalize the Curry Orchard Parking Area to have 415 parking spaces.	Formalize the Curry Orchard Parking Area to have 430 parking spaces.
TRAN-2-008	2	West of Yosemite Lodge: Yosemite Lodge Parking Area	Demand for day use parking exceeds supply. There is also need to provide the appropriate level of day-use parking that is protective of river values. The west portion of the Yosemite Lodge is a previously disturbed area that has become overflow parking for tour buses and transit buses, day use and overnight use. The area was formerly employee housing prior to the 1997 flood.		There would continue to be parking supply issues in the parking area west of Yosemite Lodge.	Re-develop Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area to provide additional 150 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 15 tour buses.	Re-develop Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area to provide additional 150 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 15 tour buses.	Re-develop Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area to provide additional 150 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 15 tour buses.	Re-develop Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area to provide additional 300 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 22 tour buses within proposed development footprint. Buses staying for 4 – 6 hours will park in the 22 designated bus parking spaces in the West of Lodge Parking Area.	Re-develop Yosemite Lodge Day-use Parking Area to provide additional 300 day-use parking spaces. This parking area will also accommodate 15 tour buses.
TRAN-2-010	2	Yosemite Lodge: Day-use Lodge Parking	Public comments suggest that the NPS should convert overnight accommodations in Yosemite Valley to day use parking.		Yosemite Lodge area would continue to be used for overnight lodging, parking and food service.	Re-design lodging area at Yosemite Lodge to include 250 parking spaces.	Lodging area not re-designed as day use lodge and parking.	Lodging area not re-designed as day use lodge and parking.	Lodging area not re-designed as day use lodge and parking.	Lodging area not re-designed as day use lodge and parking.
TRAN-2-021	2	Yosemite Lodge: bus loading/unloading	Currently, there is no parking at Highland Court, due to the placement of temporary housing in the parking lot, after the 1997 flood.		There would continue to be no parking at Highland Court, due to the placement of temporary housing in the parking lot, after the 1997 flood.	Area converted to walk-in campground (See Yosemite Lodge: re-purposed as camping).	Relocate the existing tour bus drop-off area to the Highland Court area to provide 3 bus loading/unloading spaces. Combine with lodge parking.	Relocate the existing tour bus drop-off area to the Highland Court area to provide 3 bus loading/unloading spaces.	Remove temporary employee housing units and return the site to parking purposes, as originally built.	Relocate the existing tour bus drop-off area to the Highland Court area to provide 3 bus loading/unloading spaces.
TRAN-2-009	2	West Valley Overflow Parking Area	Demand for day-use parking exceeds supply. There is also need to provide the appropriate level of day-use parking that is protective of river values.		The West Valley Overflow Parking Area would be located just west of Cathedral Picnic area. This area is flat and has limited resource constraints.	No new parking developed.	Develop West Valley Overflow Parking Area to provide 250 overflow parking spaces south of Southside Drive; Yosemite Valley shuttle service expanded to West Valley.			
TRAN-2-013	2	Sentinel Drive informal shoulder parking west of road	Informal shoulder parking overflow from Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area (Camp 6) is encroaching on sensitive habitat in this location.	Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Dr. and restore to natural conditions.	Informal shoulder parking overflow from Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area (Camp 6) day use parking area would continue to encroach on sensitive habitat in this location.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.	(CTA) Remove roadside parking along Sentinel Drive and restore to natural conditions.
TRAN-2-014	2	The Ahwahnee Hotel: parking	Parking and traffic circulation at The Ahwahnee is inadequate to meet overnight and day-use demand.	Re-design and formalize the existing parking lot; providing for proper drainage. Construct new 50 parking space lot east of the current parking. Follow Ahwahnee Historic Structures Report (1997) and Ahwahnee Cultural Landscape Report (2010) recommendations for parking lot configuration and gate house restoration.	Parking and traffic circulation at the Ahwahnee would continue to be inadequate to meet overnight and day-use demand.	(CTA) Re-design and formalize the existing parking lot; providing for proper drainage. Construct new 50 parking space lot east of the current parking. Follow The Ahwahnee Hotel Historic Structures Report (2011) and The Ahwahnee Hotel Cultural Landscape Report (2011) recommendations for parking lot configuration and gate house restoration.	(CTA) Re-design and formalize the existing parking lot; providing for proper drainage. Construct new 50 parking space lot east of the current parking. Follow The Ahwahnee Hotel Historic Structures Report (2011) and The Ahwahnee Hotel Cultural Landscape Report (2011) recommendations for parking lot configuration and gate house restoration.	(CTA) Re-design and formalize the existing parking lot; providing for proper drainage. Construct new 50 parking space lot east of the current parking. Follow The Ahwahnee Hotel Historic Structures Report (2011) and The Ahwahnee Hotel Cultural Landscape Report (2011) recommendations for parking lot configuration and gate house restoration.	(CTA) Re-design and formalize the existing parking lot; providing for proper drainage. Construct new 50 parking space lot east of the current parking. Follow The Ahwahnee Hotel Historic Structures Report (2011) and The Ahwahnee Hotel Cultural Landscape Report (2011) recommendations for parking lot configuration and gate house restoration.	(CTA) Re-design and formalize the existing parking lot; providing for proper drainage. Construct new 50 parking space lot east of the current parking. Follow The Ahwahnee Hotel Historic Structures Report (2011) and The Ahwahnee Hotel Cultural Landscape Report (2011) recommendations for parking lot configuration and gate house restoration.
TRAN-2-015	2	Curry Village wilderness parking area	Wilderness-related parking area is a former dump site that was not designed as a formal parking area. It is not delineated and undersized for demand.	Remediate the soils at the Wilderness Parking lot, which was once a landfill for Curry Village and formalize parking.	Wilderness parking area was not designed as a formal parking area and would remain undersized for demand.	(CTA) Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage.	(CTA) Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage.	(CTA) Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage.	(CTA) Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage.	(CTA) Remediate the Curry Village dump at the Wilderness parking lot and formalize parking and provide for proper drainage.
TRAN-2-016	2	Camp 4 parking	The Camp 4 parking lot is inadequately sized for overnight parking and trailhead parking. Also, the demand for day-use parking in the area exceeds the supply.	Establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground in place of the old gas station.	The Camp 4 parking lot would remain inadequately sized for current levels of overnight and trailhead parking. There are a total of 89 parking spaces in the main Camp 4 parking lot. Currently, there is space for 29 overnight vehicles and 33 day-use vehicles across the road.	(CTA) Establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground in place of the old gas station.	(CTA) Establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground in place of the old gas station.	(CTA) Establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground in place of the old gas station.	(CTA) Establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground in place of the old gas station.	(CTA) Establish a new 41-space parking lot for Camp 4 campground in place of the old gas station.
TRAN-2-017	2	Camp 4 shuttle stop	Camp 4 Shuttle Stop for El Capitan shuttle is not a formal, appropriately designed shuttle stop.	Construct a shuttle bus stop near Camp 4.	Camp 4 shuttle stop would remain an informal stop.	(CTA) Construct a shuttle bus stop near Camp 4.	(CTA) Construct a shuttle bus stop near Camp 4.	(CTA) Construct a shuttle bus stop near Camp 4.	(CTA) Construct a shuttle bus stop near Camp 4.	(CTA) Construct a shuttle bus stop near Camp 4.

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TRAN-2-018	2	El Capitan shuttle stop	The shuttle stop at El Capitan is not a formal, appropriately designed stop.	Construct a formal shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.	The shuttle stop at El Capitan would remain informal and inappropriately designed.	(CTA) Construct a formal shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.	(CTA) Construct a formal shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.	(CTA) Construct a formal shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.	(CTA) Construct a formal shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.	(CTA) Construct a formal shuttle bus stop in a location appropriate to the design for the restoration of the meadow and formalized access.
TRAN-2-019	2	Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area: way finding from day-use parking	Visitors have difficulty finding visitor facilities, including the Visitor Center, from the current Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area (Camp 6).	Repurpose the Village Sport Shop to public use and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building). Create pathways leading from the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area (Camp 6) to the Village Sport Shop building.	Visitors would continue to have difficulty finding visitor facilities, including the Visitor Center, from the current Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area (Camp 6).	(CTA) Repurpose the Village Sport Shop to public use and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building). Create pathways leading from the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area to the Village Sport Shop building.	(CTA) Repurpose the Village Sport Shop to public use and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building). Create pathways leading from the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area to the Village Sport Shop building.	(CTA) Repurpose the Village Sport Shop to public use and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building). Create pathways leading from the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area to the Village Sport Shop building.	(CTA) Repurpose the Village Sport Shop to public use and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building). Create pathways leading from the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area to the Village Sport Shop building.	(CTA) Repurpose the Village Sport Shop to public use and remove the Arts and Activities Center (Bank Building). Create pathways leading from the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area to the Village Sport Shop building.
TRAN-2-020	2	Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area: day-use parking area	The Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area is a six-acre dirt lot, currently being used to park approximately 517 vehicles on peak days using directed parking. There are 237 Yosemite Village parking spaces. Demand for day parking exceeds supply during summer peak use periods.		Demand would continue to exceed supply in the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area and Yosemite Village.	Move Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area parking northward outside the 10-year floodplain and reroute Northside Drive south of the parking area, thus eliminating the need for a pedestrian underpass or roundabouts. Formalize the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area with a total of 550 parking places by redeveloping part of the current administrative footprint as parking.	Move Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area northward outside the 10-year floodplain and reroute Northside Drive south of the parking area, thus eliminating the need for a pedestrian underpass or roundabouts. Formalize the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area with a total of 550 parking places by redeveloping part of the current administrative footprint as parking.	Move Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area northward 150 feet away from the river to facilitate riparian restoration goals. Formalize the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area with a total of 750 parking places by redeveloping part of the current administrative footprint as parking.	Move Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area northward 150 feet away from the river to facilitate riparian restoration goals. Formalize the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area with a total of 750 parking places by redeveloping part of the current administrative footprint as parking.	Move Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area northward 150 feet away from the river to facilitate riparian restoration goals. Formalize the Yosemite Village Day-use Parking Area with a total of 850 parking places by redeveloping part of the current administrative footprint as parking.
RES-3-001	3	Cascades Picnic Area: abandoned infrastructure	Abandoned infrastructure, including a picnic table-sized concrete block, surface concrete, asphalt and 1-2' base material (rock), prevent river from shaping this area and impede free flow during high water events.	Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	At the Cascade Picnic Area abandoned infrastructure would remain.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.	(CTA) Remove abandoned infrastructure including cement block, surface concrete and asphalt and imported rock.
FAC-4-002	4	Abbeville and trailer village housing	The Abbeville and trailer village area are currently used for temporary employees or employees that work for one of the park partners. It is located adjacent to the river and is outside the 100-year floodplain. The area is underutilized and represents an area that could be used by the park for additional infrastructure.	Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Ecologically restore the former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer. All redevelopment will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.	The Abbeville and Trailer Village area would remain as housing and would continue to be underutilized.	(CTA) Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Ecologically restore the former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer. All redevelopment will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.  Also, this area would become both concessioner housing and administrative camping. To facilitate removal of temporary employee housing in Yosemite Valley, develop high-density housing units here for 405 employees. Also construct a group administrative campground here to replace Yellow Pine Administrative Campground removed from Yosemite Valley.	(CTA) Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Ecologically restore the former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer. All redevelopment will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.  Also, continue to provide for housing land use for 40 employees and volunteers at this location.	(CTA) Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Ecologically restore the former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer. All redevelopment will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.  Also, continue to provide for housing land use for 40 employees and volunteers at this location.	(CTA) Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Ecologically restore the former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer. All redevelopment will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.  Also, 40 RV campsites with hook-ups will be incorporated into the re-design of the Abbeville/Trailer Village area, adjacent to the El Portal Remote Parking Area. These campsites will be used for both visitors and administrative use (seasonal employee housing). A clear distinction between the types of uses will be factored into the design. All redevelopment will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.	(CTA) Remove or relocate 36 existing private residences. Ecologically restore the former footprints within the 150-foot riparian buffer. All redevelopment will be outside of the 150-foot riparian buffer.  Also, this area would become concessioner housing. Develop high-density housing units here for 258 employees to accommodate removal of temporary employee housing in Yosemite Valley.
FAC-4-003	4	Old El Portal Residential Area	El Portal was placed under Park jurisdiction for the purposes of administrative use, including office space and employee housing, in order to alleviate the pressure on the Valley.		Nine vacant lot sites in old El Portal would remain vacant.	Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.	Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.	Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.	Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley. Additionally, construct housing units for 18 beds in El Portal Town Center, in the vicinity of Odger's.	Construct infill housing units, providing 12 employee beds, in vacant lots in old El Portal to facilitate removal of temporary housing in Yosemite Valley.

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FAC-4-004	4	Rancheria Flat	El Portal was placed under park jurisdiction for the purposes of administrative use, including office space and employee housing, in order to alleviate the pressure on Yosemite Valley.		Vacant lots in the Rancheria Flat area of El Portal would remain vacant.	Build new units, away from sensitive resources/ORVs, for a total of 9 employee beds.	Build 1 dormitory for 12 employees plus units for 7 additional employees, away from sensitive resources/ORVs, for a total of 19 employee beds.	Build 8 dormitories (12 employees each), away from sensitive resources/ORVs, for a total of 96 employee beds.	Rancheria Flat Employee Housing: To replace temporary housing that will be removed from Yosemite Valley, construct a combination of single-family homes and high-density dormitory units—away from sensitive resources—for a total of 130 additional employee beds.	Build 3 dormitories (12 employees each) and units for 8 additional employees, away from sensitive resources/ORVs, for a total of 44 employee beds.
RES-4-002	4	Old El Portal: parking and development in valley oaks	Seedling recruitment within the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal is limited by competition from invasive species, parking under the driplines of trees, associated soil compaction, herbivory, and existing development. Valley oaks are also sensitive to overwatering, pruning, grade changes, and asphalt covering the root system.	(CTA) Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix E). Acreage varies by alternative.	The valley oak population at El Portal exists in a generally protected state, but oak seedling recruitment would continue to be limited by competition from invasive species, parking under the driplines of trees and associated soil compaction, herbivory, and existing development.	(CTA) Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix E). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 2.25 acres in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants.	(CTA) Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix E). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 2.25 acres in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants.	(CTA) Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix E). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 1 acre in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants.	(CTA) Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix E). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 1 acre in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants.	(CTA) Restore the rare floodplain community of valley oaks in Old El Portal through implementation of mitigation measures related to invasive species removal, overwatering, tree pruning, and prohibiting grading and parking in the dripline (see Appendix E). Also, create a valley oak recruitment area of 1 acre in Old El Portal in the vicinity of the current Odger's bulk fuel storage area, including adjacent parking lots. Decompact soils, plant appropriate native understory plant species, and treat invasive plants.
RES-4-003	4	CA-MRP-0250/H	Non-historic informal trails, non-essential roads, and abandoned infrastructure contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0250/H in Old El Portal.	Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads	Non-historic informal trails, non-essential gravel roads, and visitor use would continue to contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0250/H in Old El Portal.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and non-essential roads.
RES-4-004	4	CA-MRP-0251/H	Non-historic informal trails, non-essential roads, and abandoned infrastructure contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0251/H in Old El Portal.	Remove non-historic informal trails.	Non-historic informal trails, non-essential gravel roads, and visitor use would continue to contribute to archeological site disturbances at CA-MRP-0251/H in Old El Portal.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails.
RES-4-005	4	Greenemeyer Sand Pit: flood and riparian plant impacts from fill material	Greenemeyer sand pit contains fill material that precludes natural flooding and regeneration of riparian plant communities.	Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.	Greenemeyer sand pit contains fill material that would continue to preclude natural flooding and regeneration of riparian plant communities.	(CTA) Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.	(CTA) Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.	(CTA) Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.	(CTA) Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.	(CTA) Restore the Greenemeyer sand pit to natural conditions; remove fill material and recontour. Retain road for river and utility access.
RES-4-006	4	El Portal: river confined by riprap and road	The Merced River in El Portal is confined by riprap and Highway 140.	Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.	The Merced River in El Portal would remain confined by riprap and Highway 140.	(CTA) Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.	(CTA) Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.	(CTA) Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.	(CTA) Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.	(CTA) Develop standards for revetment construction and repair throughout the river corridor. Vertical walls should be used wherever possible. Provide Caltrans with recommendations when repair/replacement is necessary in Segment 4.
RES-4-007	4	El Portal NPS Maintenance and Administrative Complex: roadside parking	The off-street and roadside parking areas located between the Merced River and Foresta Road were not designed or built to prevent water-quality contamination from automotive fluids, surface water runoff or sediment transport.	Restore the informal roadside parking, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River.	Water quality would continue to be at risk from automotive fluids, surface water runoff or sediment transport.	(CTA) Restore the informal roadside parking, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River.	(CTA) Restore the informal roadside parking, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River.	(CTA) Restore the informal roadside parking, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River.	(CTA) Restore the informal roadside parking, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River.	(CTA) Restore the informal roadside parking, which is southeast of the dirt parking area, between Foresta Road and the Merced River.
RES-4-008	4	Riparian buffer at Abbeville and trailer village	Abbeville and the trailer village contain impacts of former development including paved roads and parking and compacted soils within 150' of the riverbanks.	Remove development, asphalt and imported fill; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks within the 150-foot riparian buffer.	Impacts of former development including paved roads and parking and compacted soils within 150' of the riverbanks in Abbeville and the trailer village would remain.	(CTA) Remove development, asphalt and imported fill; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks within the 150-foot riparian buffer.	(CTA) Remove development, asphalt and imported fill; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks within the 150-foot riparian buffer.	(CTA) Remove development, asphalt and imported fill; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks within the 150-foot riparian buffer.	(CTA) Remove development, asphalt and imported fill; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks within the 150-foot riparian buffer.	(CTA) Remove development, asphalt and imported fill; recontour and plant native riparian species and oaks within the 150-foot riparian buffer.

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RES-4-049	4	CA-MRP-0181/H	Abandoned infrastructure located on CA-MRP-0181/H in Rancheria impacts an exceptional site containing diverse components and extremely sensitive cultural materials that are highly valued by traditionally associated American Indians.	In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.	Abandoned infrastructure located on CA-MRP-0181/H in Rancheria would continue to impact an exceptional site containing diverse components and extremely sensitive cultural materials that are highly valued by traditionally associated American Indians.	(CTA) In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.	(CTA) In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.	(CTA) In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.	(CTA) In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.	(CTA) In recognition of the high cultural significance of CA-MRP-0181/H for traditionally associated American Indians, the site will be protected from any further development. A plan of action for addressing the abandoned infrastructure on the site will be developed in consultation with traditionally associated American Indian tribes and groups. Any solution(s) developed will also include a recommended approach for deterring visitor use within the site.
TRAN-4-001	4	El Portal remote visitor parking	Demand for day-use parking exceeds supply. There is also need to provide the appropriate level of day-use parking that is protective of river values. The Abbeville and trailer village area is located in El Portal adjacent to the River. The area is outside the 100-year floodplain. It is used for housing for temporary NPS employees or employees that work for Park Partners. The area is underutilized and could be converted to a more efficient land use.		Parking demand would continue to exceed the supply and the Abbeville and trailer village area would continue to be underutilized.	No new overflow day-use parking spaces would be added here. A portion of this area would be for group administrative camping removed from Yellow Pine Administrative Campground in Yosemite Valley.	No new day-use parking spaces added at the Abbeville/Trailer Village area.	Develop El Portal Remote Day-use Visitor Parking Area at the Abbeville/Trailer Village area to provide 200 spaces of visitor parking serviced by regional transit.	Develop El Portal Remote Visitor Parking Area in the Abbeville/Trailer Village area to provide 300 spaces (within proposed development footprint) of visitor parking serviced by shuttle to Yosemite Valley (seasonally available).	Develop El Portal Remote Visitor Parking Area at the Abbeville/Trailer Village area to provide 200 spaces of visitor parking serviced by regional transit.
FAC-4-005	4	Odger's Fuel Storage Facility: located in floodplain	Presence of this facility in the floodplain is not in compliance with Director's Order 77-2 NPS Floodplains Guidelines that require fuel storage facilities to be located outside the 500-year floodplain.	(CTA) Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decompact soils, and plant appropriate native plant species, including valley oak. Relocate the fuel storage area outside the Merced River corridor or find an alternate source for emergency fuel supplies.	Presence of this facility in the floodplain would continue to be out of compliance with DO 77-2 NPS Floodplains Guidelines.	(CTA) Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decompact soils, and plant appropriate native plant species, including valley oak. Relocate the fuel storage area outside the Merced River corridor or find an alternate source for emergency fuel supplies.	(CTA) Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decompact soils, and plant appropriate native plant species, including valley oak. Relocate the fuel storage area outside the Merced River corridor or find an alternate source for emergency fuel supplies.	(CTA) Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decompact soils, and plant appropriate native plant species, including valley oak. Relocate the fuel storage area outside the Merced River corridor or find an alternate source for emergency fuel supplies.	(CTA) Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decompact soils, and plant appropriate native plant species, including valley oak. Relocate the fuel storage area outside the Merced River corridor or find an alternate source for emergency fuel supplies.	(CTA) Remove bulk fuel storage facility, all associated development, and non-native fill from the floodplain. Decompact soils, and plant appropriate native plant species, including valley oak. Relocate the fuel storage area outside the Merced River corridor or find an alternate source for emergency fuel supplies.
RES-5-001	5	CA-MRP-0218	Non-historic informal trails and visitor use cause ground disturbing impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0218.	Remove non-historic informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	Non-historic informal trails and visitor use would continue to cause ground disturbing impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0218.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and charcoal rings. Restrict Wilderness camping in the area of the rock rings (camping allowed past particular marker).
RES-6-001	6	Wawona Impoundment: effects to free-flowing condition	Surface water withdrawals and impoundment affect the free-flowing condition of the river; excessive water withdrawals limit aquatic life. The impoundment is within the bed and banks of the river.	Retain current water collection and distribution system, implementing the water conservation plan related to the minimum flow analysis for the South Fork.	Surface water withdrawals would continue to reduce the flow of water during dry summer months.	(CTA) Retain current water collection and distribution system, implementing the water conservation plan related to the minimum flow analysis for the South Fork.	(CTA) Retain current water collection and distribution system, implementing the water conservation plan related to the minimum flow analysis for the South Fork.	(CTA) Retain current water collection and distribution system, implementing the water conservation plan related to the minimum flow analysis for the South Fork.	(CTA) Retain current water collection and distribution system, implementing the water conservation plan related to the minimum flow analysis for the South Fork.	(CTA) Retain current water collection and distribution system, implementing the water conservation plan related to the minimum flow analysis for the South Fork.
FAC-7-001	7	Wawona maintenance yard: riparian impacts	The footprint of the Wawona maintenance yard extends to the riverbank. The yard is devoid of vegetation, soils are compacted and non-native fill material covers the lot. Soil and sand piles, vehicles and items such as campfire rings are stored here.	Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, and parking lot from the riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem. Provide a 150-foot wide restoration buffer.	The footprint of the Wawona maintenance yard would continue to extend to the riverbank. The yard would continue to be devoid of vegetation, soils would continue to be compacted and non-native fill material would remain.	(CTA) Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, and parking lot from the riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem. Provide a 150-foot wide restoration buffer.	(CTA) Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, and parking lot from the riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem. Provide a 150-foot wide restoration buffer.	(CTA) Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, and parking lot from the riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem. Provide a 150-foot wide restoration buffer.	(CTA) Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, and parking lot from the riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem. Provide a 150-foot wide restoration buffer.	(CTA) Remove staged materials, abandoned utilities, vehicles, and parking lot from the riparian buffer and restore a native ecosystem. Provide a 150-foot wide restoration buffer.
FAC-7-002	7	Wawona public restrooms	There are inadequate public restroom facilities in the Wawona day-use area.	Replace the existing public restroom facilities next to the Wawona Store with larger restrooms.	There would continue to be inadequate public restroom facilities in the Wawona day-use area.	(CTA) Replace the existing public restroom facilities next to the Wawona Store with larger restrooms.	(CTA) Replace the existing public restroom facilities next to the Wawona Store with larger restrooms.	(CTA) Replace the existing public restroom facilities next to the Wawona Store with larger restrooms.	(CTA) Replace the existing public restroom facilities next to the Wawona Store with larger restrooms.	(CTA) Replace the existing public restroom facilities next to the Wawona Store with larger restrooms.

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FAC-7-003	7	Wawona Hotel: services and facilities	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.	Retain hotel restaurant and swimming pool.	Wawona Hotel restaurant, swimming pool, and tennis courts are used by overnight guests at the Wawona Hotel.	(CTA) Retain hotel restaurant and swimming pool. Remove Wawona tennis court.	(CTA) Retain hotel restaurant and swimming pool. Remove Wawona tennis court.	(CTA) Retain hotel restaurant and swimming pool. Retain Wawona tennis court.	(CTA) Retain hotel restaurant and swimming pool. Retain Wawona tennis court.	(CTA) Retain hotel restaurant and swimming pool. Retain Wawona tennis court.
FAC-7-004	7	Wawona maintenance yard: operations	The facilities and layout at the Wawona maintenance yard are not optimal for operational efficiency.	Construct a 4,300-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,500-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing Civilian Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	The facilities and layout at the Wawona maintenance yard would continue to be less than optimal for operational efficiency.	(CTA) Construct a 4,300-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,500-square foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000 square foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing Civilian Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	(CTA) Construct a 4,300-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,500-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing Civilian Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	(CTA) Construct a 4,300-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,500-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing Civilian Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	(CTA) Construct a 4,300-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,500-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing Civilian Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.	(CTA) Construct a 4,300-square-foot building and grounds maintenance facility, a 6,500-square-foot combined structural and wildland fire station, and a 4,000-square-foot roads maintenance facility. Rehabilitate the existing Civilian Conservation Corp structures for potential re-use.
FAC-7-005	7	Wawona stables	Public comments suggest that the NPS should define the environmental effects and capacity of the built environment in Yosemite for various buildings, areas and kinds of use.		The concessioner stables operation would continue in its present location, offering day rides.	Eliminate the stables operation and day rides. Relocate the Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) to this area.	Eliminate the stables operation and day rides. Relocate the Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) to this area.	Eliminate the stables operation and day rides. Relocate the Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) to this area.	Retain the stables operation and day rides. Relocate the Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) to another area near the Wawona Maintenance Yard.	Eliminate the stables operation and day rides. Relocate the Wawona stock use campground (2 sites) to this area.
ONA-7-001	7	Wawona Campground: campground activity near river	The proximity of campsites to the river causes trampling and riverbank erosion that inhibits riparian vegetation growth. This campground contains 97 campsites, 96 sites and 1 group site. No administrative campsites.		The proximity of campsites to the river would continue to cause trampling and riverbank erosion.	Retain 64 sites and one group site. Remove 32 sites that are either within the 100-year floodplain or in culturally sensitive areas.	Retain 69 sites and one group site. Remove 27 sites that are either within 150 feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas.	Retain 69 sites and one group site. Remove 27 sites that are either within 150 feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas.	Retain 83 sites and one group site. Remove 13 sites that are either within 100 feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas.	Retain 83 sites and one group site. Remove 13 sites that are either within 100 feet of the river or in culturally sensitive areas.
REC-7-001	7	Wawona Swinging Bridge area	Access at the Wawona Swinging Bridge is not well-delineated. Visitors access the river through private property. There is a lack of public amenities such as toilets and waste disposal facilities.	Provide access on the south side of the river on public land, delineating a trail and formal access that includes restrooms, waste disposal, and parking.	Access at the Wawona Swinging Bridge would remain not well-delineated. Visitors would continue to access the river through private property. There would continue to be a lack of public amenities, such as toilets and waste disposal facilities.	(CTA) Provide access on the south side of the river on public land, delineating a trail and formal access that includes restrooms, waste disposal, and parking.	(CTA) Provide access on the south side of the river on public land, delineating a trail and formal access that includes restrooms, waste disposal, and parking.	(CTA) Provide access on the south side of the river on public land, delineating a trail and formal access that includes restrooms, waste disposal, and parking.	(CTA) Provide access on the south side of the river on public land, delineating a trail and formal access that includes restrooms, waste disposal, and parking.	(CTA) Provide access on the south side of the river on public land, delineating a trail and formal access that includes restrooms, waste disposal, and parking.
RES-7-001	7	CA-MRP-0374	Non-historic informal trails and hazard fuel buildup cause impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0374.	Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road.	Non-historic informal trails and hazard fuel buildup would continue to cause impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0374.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road.	(CTA) Rehabilitate social trail and delineate access road.
RES-7-002	7	CA-MRP-0008/H	Non-historic informal trails and a variety of operational and visitor uses cause ground disturbing impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0008/H.	Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site.	Non-historic informal trails and a variety of operational and visitor uses would continue to cause ground disturbing impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0008/H.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Stables.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Stables.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Stables.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Maintenance Yard.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails. Relocate camp sites out of archeological site. Also, relocate the campground to the Wawona Stables.
RES-7-003	7	CA-MRP-0168/0329/H	Wawona Campground is potentially causing localized adverse effects to site CA-MRP-168/329/H (Camp A.E. Wood). Ground disturbing activities associated with foot traffic and camping cause impacts to shallow deposit of historic artifacts and features.	Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.	Wawona Campground would potentially continue to cause localized adverse effects to site CA-MRP-168/329/H (Camp A.E. Wood). Ground disturbing activities associated with foot traffic and camping would continue to cause impacts to shallow deposit of historic artifacts and features.	(CTA) Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.	(CTA) Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.	(CTA) Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.	(CTA) Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.	(CTA) Remove 7 campsites from Wawona Campground that cause potential impacts to the archeological site.
RES-7-004	7	Wawona golf course and golf shop	Public comment has expressed both interest and concern with continuing to operate the Wawona golf course in a National Park.		The 9-hole golf course associated with the Wawona Hotel, and the retail and food service at the Golf Shop, would remain in use. Golf course removed (ecological restoration, spray field remains).	Remove golf course (ecological restoration, spray field remains). Repurpose Wawona Golf Shop.	Remove golf course (ecological restoration, spray field remains). Repurpose Wawona Golf Shop.	Retain Golf course and Wawona Golf Shop.	Retain Golf course and Wawona Golf Shop.	Retain Golf course and Wawona Golf Shop.

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RES-7-005	7	South Fork side channels: abandoned infrastructure	Abandoned metal pipes in South Fork side channels dewater the terrace.	Remove abandoned pipes.	Abandoned metal pipe in side channels on the South Fork Merced River that dewater the terrace would remain.	(CTA) Remove abandoned pipes.				
RES-7-006	7	Wawona Campground: septic system	Wawona Campground is served by septic tanks and leach fields. When the capacity is exceeded (or ultimately fails) there is a potential for effluent to migrate into ground water and the river.	Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant.	Wawona Campground is served by septic tanks and leach fields. The risk of capacity, exceedance, or failure of the septic tanks and leach fields would remain.	(CTA) Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant.	(CTA) Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant.	(CTA) Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant.	(CTA) Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant.	(CTA) Develop a waste water collection system. Build a pump station above the Wawona Campground to connect the facility to the existing waste water treatment plant.
RES-7-007	7	Wawona dump station: proximity to river	Wawona dump station is very close to the banks of the river.	Relocate the dump site to the Wawona Campground away from the river. Design and construct RV dump station on a new sewer line near the campground entrance, at least 150 feet away from the river's ordinary high water mark.	Wawona dump station would remain very close to the banks of the river.	(CTA) Relocate the dump site to the Wawona Campground away from the river. Design and construct RV dump station on a new sewer line near the campground entrance, at least 150 feet away from the river's ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Relocate the dump site to the Wawona Campground away from the river. Design and construct RV dump station on a new sewer line near the campground entrance, at least 150 feet away from the river's ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Relocate the dump site to the Wawona Campground away from the river. Design and construct RV dump station on a new sewer line near the campground entrance, at least 150 feet away from the river's ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Relocate the dump site to the Wawona Campground away from the river. Design and construct RV dump station on a new sewer line near the campground entrance, at least 150 feet away from the river's ordinary high water mark.	(CTA) Relocate the dump site to the Wawona Campground away from the river. Design and construct RV dump station on a new sewer line near the campground entrance, at least 150 feet away from the river's ordinary high water mark.
RES-7-008	7	South Fork Wawona Picnic Area: effects on riparian zone and visitor experience	The South Fork Wawona picnic area is not delineated and has no formal river access point. Visitors access the river by creating social trails.	Delineate picnic area. Add formal river access point and path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	The South Fork Wawona picnic area would remain un-delineated and with no formal river access point. Visitors would continue to access the river by creating social trails.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area. Add formal river access point and path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area. Add formal river access point and path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area. Add formal river access point and path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area. Add formal river access point and path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Delineate picnic area. Add formal river access point and path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.
RES-7-009	7	Wawona Store Picnic Area: effects on riparian zone and visitor experience	The Wawona Store Picnic Area near Pioneer History Center has visitor use levels during peak periods that exceed the design of the existing infrastructure. There is no formal river access point here, and visitor use at this steep riverbank has caused loss of riparian vegetation, social trailing, and riverbank erosion.	Increase the number of picnic benches to accommodate more picnicking near the store. Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	The Wawona Store Picnic Area near Pioneer History Center would continue to have visitor use levels during peak periods that exceed the design of the existing infrastructure. There would be no formal river access point here, and visitor use at this steep riverbank would continue to cause loss of riparian vegetation, social trailing, and riverbank erosion.	(CTA) Increase the number of picnic benches to accommodate more picnicking near the store. Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Increase the number of picnic benches to accommodate more picnicking near the store. Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Increase the number of picnic benches to accommodate more picnicking near the store. Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Increase the number of picnic benches to accommodate more picnicking near the store. Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.	(CTA) Increase the number of picnic benches to accommodate more picnicking near the store. Harden the three steep river access points using rockwork or staircase construction to prevent further erosion. If needed, place fencing to direct visitors to these hardened access points. Add path to river that encourages visitors to walk in the more resilient areas.
RES-7-010	7	CA-MRP-173/372/H	Wawona Hotel maintenance and usage includes impacts from construction, structures, roads, foot traffic on/off paths, parking, utilities, landscaping. Heavily eroded areas exist along river and creeks.	Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessionaire off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds.	Wawona Hotel maintenance and usage would continue to include impacts from construction, structures, roads, foot traffic on/off paths, parking, utilities, landscaping. Heavily eroded areas would continue to exist along river and creeks.	(CTA) Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessionaire off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds.	(CTA) Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessionaire off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds.	(CTA) Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessionaire off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds.	(CTA) Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessionaire off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds.	(CTA) Develop site management plan. Remove shoulder and off-road parking. Limit facility and concessionaire off -road vehicle travel/parking on hotel grounds.
RES-7-011	7	Wawona stock camp	The Wawona Stock Campground has two sites and is located in a very sensitive resource area.		The Wawona Stock Campground would remain with two sites located in a very sensitive resource area.	Relocate two stock use campground sites from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables.	Relocate two stock use campground sites from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables.	Relocate two stock use campground sites from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables.	Relocate two stock use campground sites to the Wawona Maintenance Yard area.	Relocate two stock use campground sites from sensitive resource area to Wawona Stables.
RES-7-012	7	CA-MRP-0171/172/254/516/H	Shoulder and off-road parking cause impacts to archeological resources on archeological site CA-MRP-0171/172/254/516/H.	Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	Non-historic informal trails and visitor use would continue to cause ground disturbing impacts to surface and sub-surface archeological resources at CA-MRP-0218.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.	(CTA) Remove non-historic informal trails and shoulder and off-road parking.
RES-7-013	7	Wawona Hotel: Clark Cottage	The Wawona Hotel National Historic Landmark is overall in "good" condition. However, Clark Cottage is currently in "fair" condition overall, with contributing elements of the exterior of the building in "fair" to "poor" condition.	Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at Clark Cottage to bring the building to "good" condition.	The Wawona Hotel National Historic Landmark is overall in "good" condition. However, Clark Cottage would remain in "fair" condition overall, with contributing elements of the exterior of the building in "fair" to "poor" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at Clark Cottage to bring the building to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at Clark Cottage to bring the building to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at Clark Cottage to bring the building to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at Clark Cottage to bring the building to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at Clark Cottage to bring the building to "good" condition.

Action Code	Segment	Project Name	Issue Statement	Common To All	Alternative 1 (No Action)	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5	Alternative 6
RES-7-014	7	Wawona Hotel: Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, Annex Building	The Wawona Hotel National Historic Landmark is overall in "good" condition. While the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building are currently in "good" condition overall, some contributing elements of the buildings are in "fair" to "poor" condition.	Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building to bring the buildings to "good" condition.	The Wawona Hotel National Historic Landmark is overall in "good" condition. While the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building are currently in "good" condition overall, some contributing elements of the buildings would remain in "fair" to "poor" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building to bring the buildings to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building to bring the buildings to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building to bring the buildings to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building to bring the buildings to "good" condition.	(CTA) Follow the recommendations from the Wawona Hotel Historic Structures Report (2012) to address contributing elements in "poor" condition at the Main Hotel, Manager's Cottage, and Annex Building to bring the buildings to "good" condition.
TRAN-7-001	7	Wawona store/gas station area	There is not enough parking in the Wawona Store area to meet the demand for the Mariposa Grove overflow parking. This has caused people to park between the store and Chilnualna Falls road and is creating pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.	Roadside parking between store and Chilnualna Falls Road removed. Day use parking remains, Mariposa Grove primary parking outside corridor, all shuttles remain, formalize parking for eight tour buses at Wawona Store.	Parking between the store and Chilnualna Falls road would continue to create pedestrian/vehicle conflicts.	(CTA) Roadside parking between store and Chilnualna Falls Road removed. Day use parking remains, Mariposa Grove primary parking outside corridor, all shuttles remain, formalize parking for eight tour buses at Wawona Store.	(CTA) Roadside parking between store and Chilnualna Falls Road removed. Day use parking remains, Mariposa Grove primary parking outside corridor, all shuttles remain, formalize parking for eight tour buses at Wawona Store.	(CTA) Roadside parking between store and Chilnualna Falls Road removed. Day use parking remains, Mariposa Grove primary parking outside corridor, all shuttles remain, formalize parking for eight tour buses at Wawona Store.	(CTA) Roadside parking between store and Chilnualna Falls Road removed. Day use parking remains, Mariposa Grove primary parking outside corridor, all shuttles remain, formalize parking for eight tour buses at Wawona Store.	(CTA) Roadside parking between store and Chilnualna Falls Road removed. Day use parking remains, Mariposa Grove primary parking outside corridor, all shuttles remain, formalize parking for eight tour buses at Wawona Store.
TRAN-7-002	7	Wawona store: bus stop	The bus stop at Wawona Store was not designed (i.e. inadequate seating, no sun cover) to accommodate the volume and type of use it currently receives.	Re-design bus stop (for both tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use.	The bus stop at Wawona Store would continue to inadequately support the volume and type of use it currently experiences.	(CTA) Re-design bus stop (for both tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use.	(CTA) Re-design bus stop (for both tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use.	(CTA) Re-design bus stop (for both tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use.	(CTA) Re-design bus stop (for both tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use.	(CTA) Re-design bus stop (for both tour buses and shuttles) to accommodate visitor use.
RES-MS-001	5,6,7,8	Wawona: archeological district impacts	Wawona archeological district is subject to impacts from park operations, visitor use, artifact collection, vandalism, and ecological processes.	(CTA) Increase monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications.	Wawona archeological district would continue to be subject to impacts from park operations, visitor use, artifact collection, vandalism, and ecological processes.	(CTA) Increase monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications.	(CTA) Increase monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications.	(CTA) Increase monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications.	(CTA) Increase monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications.	(CTA) Increase monitoring frequency for affected sites. Increase management protection designed to counteract or minimize impacts, crafted to individual site specifications.

# APPENDIX L

## DETERMINATION OF THE EXTENT NECESSARY FOR COMMERCIAL SERVICES IN THE WILDERNESS SEGMENTS OF THE MERCED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Part 1: Introduction .....</b>	<b>L-1</b>
<b>Part 2: Purpose of this Extent Necessary Determination and Relationship to Other Plans.....</b>	<b>L-2</b>
<b>Part 3: Legal Framework for Evaluating Commercial Services in Wilderness.....</b>	<b>L-2</b>
A. The Wilderness Act .....	L-2
B. NPS Wilderness Management Policies.....	L-4
C. Yosemite Wilderness Management Plan .....	L-4
<b>Part 4: User Capacity in Wilderness .....</b>	<b>L-4</b>
<b>Part 5: Definitions.....</b>	<b>L-5</b>
A. Definition of Proper Activities .....	L-5
B. Definition of Commercial Services .....	L-5
C. Definition of Wilderness Purposes .....	L-8
<b>Part 6: Extent Necessary Determination.....</b>	<b>L-11</b>
A. Overnight Use .....	L-11
B. Day Use .....	L-14
C. High Sierra Camps .....	L-14
D. Disabled Access.....	L-15
E. Other Commercial Use Limits .....	L-15
<b>Part 7: Extent Necessary Calculations for the Merced River Corridor .....</b>	<b>L-16</b>
A. Limits on all Commercial Use:.....	L-16
B. Limits on Commercial Trips that only Realize the Recreational Purpose: .....	L-16
C. Limits on Commercial Trips that Realize the Recreational and Educational Purposes:.....	L-18
D. Limits on Commercial Trips that Realize the Recreational and Scenic Purposes: .....	L-18
<b>Part 8: The Commercial Use Application Process .....</b>	<b>L-19</b>
A. Procedures Applicable to All Commercial Services in Wilderness .....	L-19
B. The Minimum Requirement Concept .....	L-19
C. Process for Allocating Proposed Trips .....	L-20
D. Compliance.....	L-20
<b>Part 9: The Reassessment Process .....</b>	<b>L-21</b>

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## APPENDIX L

# DETERMINATION OF THE EXTENT NECESSARY FOR COMMERCIAL SERVICES IN THE WILDERNESS SEGMENTS OF THE MERCED WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR

### PART 1: INTRODUCTION

The vast majority of Yosemite National Park (95%) was designated as federally protected wilderness by the California Wilderness Act of 1984.<sup>1</sup> Congress delegated management responsibility for Yosemite Wilderness to the National Park Service (NPS). In furtherance of its wilderness management responsibilities, the NPS has adopted a trailhead quota system to limit overnight visitation, implemented an extensive educational program to teach visitors how to minimize their impacts, promulgated a variety of specific regulations that mandate low impact practices, and instituted numerous monitoring programs to assess wilderness character and track potential threats to that character.

The National Park Service has not yet completed an Extent Necessary Determination for commercial services for Yosemite's entire designated wilderness. The need for this type of specialized finding has only recently been articulated, stemming from a 2004 decision by the U.S. Court of the Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in the case *High Sierra Hikers Association v. Blackwell*.<sup>2</sup> In the *Blackwell* decision, the Ninth Circuit ruled that wilderness managing agencies must complete a specialized finding of necessity prior to authorizing commercial services in wilderness. This finding must be made after considering the extent to which commercial services are necessary to achieve the purposes for which the affected wilderness area was set aside. Congress directed that Yosemite's wilderness be set aside for recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use purposes. This document evaluates the necessity for commercial services for designated wilderness portions of the Merced River corridor in light of these purposes.

The most appropriate framework for completing an assessment of an Extent Necessary Determination for commercial services in wilderness is in the park's wilderness stewardship plan, where commercial services will be addressed comprehensively for Yosemite's entire wilderness. Yosemite National Park has appropriated funding for updating its Wilderness Stewardship Plan, and has begun the initial steps in the planning process. The plan, however, will not be ready for public review for several more years. Rather than await the development of a new Wilderness Stewardship Plan, the park has elected to analyze commercial services in the wilderness portions of the Merced Wild and Scenic River corridor at this time and provide the public with an opportunity to comment.

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<sup>1</sup> California Wilderness Act, Public Law No. 98-425 (1984)

<sup>2</sup> See, e.g., *High Sierra Hikers Association v. Blackwell*, 390 F.3d 630 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004); *High Sierra Hikers Association v. Weingardt*, 521 F. Supp. 2d 1065 (2007).

## **PART 2: PURPOSE OF THIS EXTENT NECESSARY DETERMINATION AND RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS**

The purpose of this document is to determine limits on commercial services in the wilderness sections of the Merced River Corridor in accordance with the requirements of the Wilderness Act *and* NPS wilderness management policies. The limits described in this document apply only to the wilderness segments of the Merced River corridor.

As noted above, the NPS is in the early stages of updating the park's Wilderness Stewardship Plan. Limits adopted in this Extent Necessary Determination will be revisited as part of the planning process for the Wilderness Stewardship Plan, which will determine the extent of commercial services necessary throughout all of Yosemite's designated Wilderness. There will be many opportunities for public involvement in the development of the Wilderness Stewardship Plan, including the ability to provide additional input on the amount of commercial services that should be authorized.

This Extent Necessary Determination is neither a formal element nor a required component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act as addressed in the Merced Comprehensive River Management Plan. Under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the NPS must adopt specific limits on use within the river corridor to ensure that the kinds and amounts of visitor use protect and enhance the river's outstandingly remarkable values, free flowing condition and water quality. The MRP's capacity determinations, then, represent the maximum amount of use that can be allowed without degrading river values. The user capacities that were established in the MRP planning process were incorporated into this Extent Necessary Determination. In sections 7 and 8 below, this document analyzes those capacities in accordance with the requirements of Section 4(d) of the Wilderness Act to determine the extent to which any portion of the MRP's numeric use limits should be allocated to commercial service users. This Extent Necessary Determination therefore tiers from the capacity determinations in the MRP.

## **PART 3: LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATING COMMERCIAL SERVICES IN WILDERNESS**

### **A. The Wilderness Act**

The Wilderness Act was passed in 1964 to "secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness."<sup>3</sup> Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act explicitly bars "commercial enterprises within designated wilderness areas."<sup>4</sup> An exception to this ban, subject to limitations, is provided for commercial services such as guides and outfitters in section 4 (d) 6, which states that "commercial services may be performed within the wilderness areas designated by this Act to the extent necessary for activities which are proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas."<sup>5</sup> "Wilderness purposes" are defined in section 4 (b) of the Act as "recreational, scenic, scientific, educational, conservation, and historical use."<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Wilderness Act, 16 USC 1131 (a)

<sup>4</sup> Wilderness Act, 16 USC 1133 (c)

<sup>5</sup> Wilderness Act, 16 USC 1133 (d) (5)

<sup>6</sup> Wilderness Act, 16 USC 1133 (b)

The National Park Service has not issued regulations or formal policy guidance outlining the process for authorizing commercial services under Section 4(d) of the Act. However, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has issued several decisions interpreting the restrictions on commercial activities found in Sections 4(c) and (d) of the Act. These decisions have informed the analysis in this Extent Necessary Determination.

In 2003, the Ninth Circuit, in *The Wilderness Society v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service*,<sup>7</sup> examined the overall structure of the Act and found that the Act's broad mandate to protect wilderness areas was furthered by the prohibition provision found in Section 4(c), which among other things, prohibits commercial enterprises in wilderness. That prohibition, however, is qualified by the introductory language of Section 4(c) which states, "Except as specifically provided for in this [Act] . . . there shall be no commercial enterprise" within any wilderness area. (Emphasis added.) The exceptions to Section 4(c)'s prohibitions are found in Section 4(d), which is entitled "Special provisions." Of relevance here is the exception allowing for commercial services. The commercial services exception is limited in scope. Because of the Act's structure, in which there is a broad prohibition on commercial enterprise in Section 4(c) followed by a list of "special provisions" in Section 4(d), the Court concluded that the exceptions found in Section 4(d) are most properly read as a series of limited and express exceptions to the general prohibition found in Section 4(c) on commercial enterprises in wilderness.<sup>7</sup>

In 2004, the Ninth Circuit issued an opinion, *High Sierra Hikers Assn. v. Blackwell*, interpreting the commercial services exception found in Section 4(d)(6) of the Act. The Court examined the specific language of Section 4(d)(6), and in particular the language stating that commercial services may only be authorized "to the extent necessary," as well as relationship between Section 4(d)(6) and other provisions of the Wilderness Act. According to the Court, the phrase "to the extent necessary" imposed a requirement on wilderness managing agencies to make a "specialized" finding of necessity before authorizing commercial services in wilderness. In this specialized finding, the agency must "show that the number of permits [or other authorizations] granted was no more than was necessary to achieve the goals of the Act." Although it determined that a specialized finding is required, the Court recognized that the Wilderness Act is "framed in general terms and does not specify any particular form or content" for the specialized finding. Moreover, the Court recognized that wilderness managing agencies are charged with diverse and sometimes conflicting mandates under the Act. Agencies are obligated to protect and preserve wilderness areas, but the Act also embraces competing directives such as those related to the provision of opportunities for public recreation and the discretion to take actions to manage fire and insect risks.<sup>8</sup>

This Extent Necessary Determination follows the direction provided by these Court opinions. In the sections that follow, we identify the types of "activities which are proper for realizing recreational and other wilderness purposes" and then determine the numeric amount of commercial services that are necessary to realize these purposes, ensuring that the number authorized is no more than necessary so that wilderness character will be preserved.

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<sup>7</sup> *The Wilderness Society v. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service*, 252 F.3d 1051, 1062 (en banc) (2003)

<sup>8</sup> *High Sierra Hikers Assn. v. Blackwell*, 390 F.3d 630 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2004)

## B. NPS Wilderness Management Policies

Commercial services must be consistent with the application of the minimum requirement concept and with the objectives of the park's Wilderness Management Plan.<sup>9</sup> See Section 9 of this document for the application of the minimum requirement concept for commercial allocation.

## C. Yosemite Wilderness Management Plan

The Yosemite Wilderness Management Plan states that commercial packers "...may be restricted to designated park areas."<sup>10</sup>

## PART 4: USER CAPACITY IN WILDERNESS

In the Yosemite Wilderness, wilderness character is preserved in part through the use of the trailhead quota system, which limits the amount overnight visitation through the use of a wilderness permit system. In order to preserve wilderness character, NPS must ensure that natural resources are protected from damage that can result from overuse, and that outstanding opportunities for solitude are preserved.

The Yosemite trailhead quota system was developed in the 1970s, prior to wilderness designation.<sup>11</sup> The backcountry area of the park was divided into travel zones. For each zone a capacity was set based on the number of acres and miles of trails and desired sociological densities for campsites and trails. The capacities were then adjusted to protect ecological resources. For example, capacities were adjusted in zones with ecosystems that were rare or vulnerable (such as those with subalpine meadows), or that exhibit fragility or limited resilience following impacts (such as those with alpine meadows). Zone capacities have been adjusted periodically to reflect new or changed scientific findings regarding ecosystem health and the effect of patterns of visitor use on resources.

In concert with these zone capacities, the NPS has implemented a trailhead quota system. This type of system requires beginning a trip at a certain trailhead on a certain day, but otherwise does not generally restrict travel plans. Visitor travel patterns were studied to determine the relationship between the various trailheads and the travel zones.<sup>12</sup> By studying wilderness visitation travel patterns, managers were able to determine the percentage of visitors to each zone that are attributable to each trailhead. By limiting the number of individuals who may enter the wilderness from a given trailhead on a given day, managers limit the number of visitors to each zone such that the wilderness character of the zone, including both the physical resources and the outstanding opportunities for solitude, are maintained in accordance with law.

As part of the Merced River Plan, the NPS reevaluated the wilderness zone capacities within the Merced River Corridor in light of the Wild and Scenic Rivers' Act mandate to protect and enhance Outstandingly Remarkable Values and the river's free-flowing condition. The zone capacities adopted for the river

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<sup>9</sup> NPS Management Policies 2006 6.4.4.

<sup>10</sup> National Park Service, Wilderness Management Plan, 1989, pg. 21

<sup>11</sup> van Wagtenonk, J. W. 1979. A conceptual backcountry carrying capacity model. Proc. 1st. Conf. Sci. Res. in the Nat'l. Parks. USDI, Nat'l. Park Serv. Trans. and Proc. Series 5:1033-1038.

<sup>12</sup> van Wagtenonk, J.W., and J. M. Benedict. 1980. Wilderness permit compliance and validity. J. Forestry 78(1): 399-401; van Wagtenonk, J.W., and P. R. Coho. 1986. Trailhead quotas: rationing use to keep wilderness wild. J. Forestry 84(11): 22-24.

corridor guided the Extent Necessary Determination process. For six of the eight zones that include the Merced River corridor, the zone is much larger than the corridor. This extent necessary determination is for the full geographic extent of all eight zones rather than just the corridor. In addition to the use limits set by the trailhead quota system, additional limits that relate to wilderness will be in place under the Merced Wild and Scenic River Plan. For example, a capacity on grazing nights for pack stock is being established for the meadow near the Merced Lake Ranger Station.

## **PART 5: DEFINITIONS**

### **A. Definition of Proper Activities**

Section 4 (d) (6) only allows commercial services which are “proper for realizing the recreational or other wilderness purposes of the areas.” Not all activities are proper or allowable in wilderness areas. Section 4(c) of the Wilderness Act prohibits public use of motor vehicles, other forms of mechanical transport, motorized equipment, and landing of aircraft.<sup>13</sup> The 2006 Management Policies provide additional guidance on the types of activities that are proper in park wilderness areas. NPS policy states that recreational uses in wilderness will be of a nature that:

- Enables the areas to retain their primeval character and influence;
- Protects and preserves natural conditions;
- Leaves the imprint of man’s work substantially unnoticeable;
- Provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation; and
- Preserves wilderness in an unimpaired condition.<sup>14</sup>

These restrictions apply equally to commercial and noncommercial public use. In the Yosemite Wilderness, proper activities are those traditionally associated with wilderness recreation, including hiking, backpacking, stock use, rock climbing, photography, nature study, and others. Improper (and illegal) activities include snowmobiling, mountain biking, skateboarding, and others. For a commercial service to be considered, it must first be related to an activity that is proper in wilderness. Therefore, the only commercial services considered in this document are those related to the types of activities found to be proper in Yosemite wilderness.

The Wilderness Act directs that wilderness areas be administered “so as to provide. . .for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness.”<sup>15</sup> The making of films in wilderness is considered proper for realizing the educational and scenic purposes.

### **B. Definition of Commercial Services**

Before the National Park Service can determine the types of commercial services that are necessary to further wilderness purposes, the agency must first determine which services are commercial in nature and which are

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<sup>13</sup> 16 USC 1133 (c).

<sup>14</sup> NPS Management Policies 2006, 6.4.3.

<sup>15</sup> Wilderness Act, (16 USC 1131 (a)).

not. The Wilderness Act does not define the term “commercial service.” When Congress has failed to include definitions of important terms in a statute, agencies may rely on commonly accepted definitions. The word “commercial” is commonly defined as (1) “[o]f or relating to commerce,” *i.e.*, “[t]he buying and selling of goods, esp. on a large scale: business,” (2) “[e]ngaged in commerce,” (3) “[i]nvolved in work designed or planned for the mass market,” or (4) [h]aving profit as a primary aim.”<sup>16</sup> The word “service” is commonly defined as, “the organized system of apparatus, appliances, employees, etc., for supplying some accommodation required by the public” or “the performance of any duties or work for another; helpful or professional activity.”<sup>17</sup> Activities that are necessary and proper for realizing wilderness purposes will be evaluated to determine whether they reflect consistent, commonly understood usage of the terms “commercial” and “services.”

In addition, the agency’s determination as to what constitutes a “commercial service” is guided by an analysis of the primary purpose and effect of each service. This further layer of analysis, focused on purpose and effect, is supported by judicial precedent.<sup>18</sup> While some services are conducted for more than one purpose and may have more than one effect, the focus of our analysis is on ascertaining the primary reason for the service. Incidental or subsidiary purposes and effects do not dictate that a service be categorized as commercial.

**For purposes of this document, a commercial service is one that relates to or is connected with commerce wherein work is performed for another person or entity, if the primary purpose is the experience of wilderness through support provided for a fee or charge and if the primary effect is that the wilderness experience is guided and shaped through the use of support services provided for a fee or charge.**

The form of the organization providing the service is also not dispositive of whether the organization is offering a commercial service, for example whether it is a non-profit or not-for-profit. Rather, the definitions above, including an analysis of the activity’s purpose and effect, will guide a determination of whether a service is commercial or not.

Commercial services may be authorized under a number of different legal authorities, using a number of different instruments. Of relevance to designated wilderness areas within Yosemite National Park are concession contracts, commercial use authorizations, and special use permits.

## ***1. Authorization Mechanisms for Commercial Services***

### **a. Concessions Contracts and Commercial Use Authorizations:**

Services authorized under concessions contracts and commercial use authorizations are considered commercial services because the entities holding these authorizations are businesses engaged in commerce, they provide a service to the public, members of the public who use these services experience Yosemite wilderness directly as a result of this commercial support, and employees of the concessioner and CUA holder direct and guide the wilderness experience of the trip participants. CUA holders who lead either stock or hiking trips (hiking trips include those that focus on fishing, photography, Nordic skiing, and other appropriate activities that do not involve stock transport or technical climbing) are considered providers of

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<sup>16</sup> Webster’s II New College Dictionary 225 (1995); *accord* Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary 230 (2000). *See Wilderness Society v. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*, 353 F.3d. 1051, 1061 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003)

<sup>17</sup> [www.dictionary.com](http://www.dictionary.com).

<sup>18</sup> *Wilderness Society v. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*, 353 F.3d. 1051, 1061 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003).

commercial services, as is the primary park concessioner, which leads stock, hiking, and climbing trips in wilderness.

**b. Special Use Permits:**

Special Use Permits are used to authorize a wide range of activities, many of which are not commercial. Because Special Use Permits are issued on a case by case basis, it is not possible to evaluate all of the different activities that might be requested in a special use permit in advance; however, commercial filming permits (one type of Special Use Permit) are discussed below. When a request for another type of Special Use Permit in wilderness is received, it will be evaluated in accordance with the criteria above to determine whether the activity constitutes a commercial service. If it does, a permit will only be authorized in accordance with the procedures set out below in Section 8.

**2. Application of the Purpose and Effect Analysis**

For the majority of traditional wilderness outfitting and guide services the determination of commerciality is straightforward. The commerciality of some uses is not as clear, however, and those uses are analyzed here.

**a. Scientific Research:**

Scientific research performed by faculty, postdoctoral fellows, or students enrolled in degree-granting programs in accredited colleges and universities or holding appointments with governmental agencies or scientific research institutions, even when accompanied by pack stock support, will typically not be considered commercial. Research trips using pack stock support would normally not be classified as a commercial service trip because the primary purpose and effect of the trip is the enhancement of scientific understanding of park resources, not commercial interests. The NPS will review requests for scientific research permits that involve the support of commercial outfitters to determine whether the trip is commercial. In the event that a research trip is categorized as a commercial service, it will be allowed in accordance with the procedures set out below in Section 8.<sup>19</sup>

**b. Commercial Filming and Photography:**

The NPS allows commercial filming and photography in national parks provided that there would not be a likelihood of resource damage, an unreasonable disruption of the public's use and enjoyment of the site, or a health or safety risk to the public.<sup>20</sup> Filming involves movement or motion of the subject whereas photography does not. The NPS Management Policies define "commercial filming" as "filming that involves the digital or film recording of a visual image or sound recording by a person, business, or other entity for a market audience." All commercial filming is subject to permitting requirements, and is limited to projects that are necessary or proper for providing educational information about wilderness uses, resources or values, or necessary for other wilderness purposes. Still photography is only subject to permitting requirements if it takes place in areas not open to the public, involves the use of models or props that are not part of the location's existing setting, or requires NPS oversight. Based on the NPS policy cited above, all commercial filming and photography will be treated as a commercial service.

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<sup>19</sup> Some scientific research could involve a commercial component if it contained an element of "bioprospecting." Any such proposals will be reviewed for legality under the Wilderness Act and commerciality under the guidelines noted above.

<sup>20</sup> U.S.C. §460l-6d.

**c. Trips by Educational Institutions:**

Each year, the park receives requests for wilderness trips by student groups from accredited educational institutions that are conducting classes for course credit. These institutions range from elementary, middle, and high schools to colleges and universities. The goal of these trips is to provide environmental education to students and to foster self-reliance and other qualities. In some cases, employees of the educational institution guide the trip. In others, the school retains the services of an institution with expertise in environmental education. NatureBridge, a park partner whose mission is environmental education, leads many trips of this type (A small percentage of NatureBridge's trips are not for academic credit and are considered commercial). Trips by accredited academic institutions which give course credit for completion, even if accompanied by Yosemite Institute or a similar organization, are not considered commercial services for the purposes of this Extent Necessary Determination. The primary purpose and effect of these trips is fulfilling academic goals for the students involved. The students' experience is guided and shaped by the institution's academic goals. Support services from environmental education organizations like NatureBridge do not change the essential character of the trip, which is academic, not commercial.

## **C. Definition of Wilderness Purposes**

### ***1. Recreation***

All visitors to the Yosemite Wilderness help to realize the recreational purpose. The recreational purpose is realized when people are engaged in proper activities in wilderness. Those activities are described in Section 5.A above. Hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, fishing, climbing, nature study, and mountaineering are just a few examples of the many ways that visitors help to realize this purpose. Yosemite National Park does not allocate capacity to particular wilderness recreational activities.<sup>21</sup>

### ***2. Education***

While many wilderness visitors are engaged in some type of informal, self-directed education, formal education is also necessary to realize the educational purpose.

Examples of formal education that realize the educational purpose of wilderness include, but are not limited to the following:

“How to” education on such topics as:

- Equipment selection
- Navigation
- Wilderness first aid
- Travel and camping skills

More advanced “skills” training on such topics as:

- Rock climbing

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<sup>21</sup> This approach is reaffirmed by a recent district court ruling that stated: “. . .neither fishing nor any other particular activity is endorsed by the Wilderness Act, nor is the enhancement of any particular recreational potential a necessary duty of wilderness area management.” *High Sierra Hikers Assn. v. U.S. Forest Service*, 436 F.Supp.2d 1117, 1144 (E.D. Cal. 2006).

- Mountaineering
- Backcountry skiing

Coursework on wilderness values, ethics or philosophy including:

- Natural history
- Human or cultural history
- Wilderness values
- Environmental social or political history
- Environmental philosophy

Coursework on scientific aspects of wilderness, such as:

- Biology
- Geology
- Zoology
- Fire ecology

Programs specifically designed to teach residents of urban areas, particularly youth, wilderness skills, including:

- Self reliance
- Survival
- Independence
- Physical fitness and agility
- Mental toughness
- Problem-solving
- Adaptability

Making of educational films about wilderness, including but not limited to those about wilderness:<sup>22</sup>

- Wilderness values
- Natural history
- Human or cultural history
- Famous wilderness defenders such as John Muir
- Endangered species preservation
- Instructional films covering wilderness skills and techniques

Exception:

- Leave No Trace training is considered a fundamental prerequisite for all wilderness visitors and as such will *not* be considered formal education.

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<sup>22</sup> Films focused on displaying scenic beauty rather than providing education on a topic may more properly be considered to fulfill the “scenic” purpose described below at Section 5.B.3.

### 3. *Scenic*

Wilderness possesses a particular type of scenery-natural and untrammeled. The scenic purpose is realized when visitors observe the natural landscape of wilderness. It is also realized when people take photographs of scenery and share them with others outside of the wilderness. As with the educational purpose, however, there is a more formal appreciation of scenery that is enjoyed by photographers and other artists. Commercial services provide necessary support for this purpose if they offer photography, painting, or even writing workshops that focus on appreciating and interpreting the scenery. Commercial filming, videography, audiography, and photography also realize the scenic purpose if they focus on wilderness scenery and soundscape.

### 4. *Conservation*

Conservation means actions that help to maintain the wilderness in a largely natural and untrammeled state, with native biodiversity intact and natural processes uninterrupted.

Examples of activities in wilderness that help to realize the conservation purpose include, but are not limited to:

- Ecological restoration projects
- Trail building and maintenance
- Species preservation activities
- Eradication or removal of non-native invasive species

Realizing the conservation purpose is primarily a government agency responsibility. Occasionally a visitor group conducts a “service trip” that includes conservation work. In Yosemite, however, these groups are not able to work independently of NPS control and supervision. They are designated as volunteers, and are thus agents of the National Park Service. This purpose is realized by the agency, not by commercial services. If the primary purpose of the service trip is to construct, implement or maintain a conservation project, then the purpose and effect is non-commercial.

### 5. *Historic*

“Historic uses” are defined as those uses which emphasize the wild, untrammeled, and natural character of the land in its historic state. Visitors help to realize the historic purpose when they encounter the land as did those of earlier historical periods. The historic purpose is realized by maintaining the wilderness character of the land, by primitive recreation in the wilderness, by the provision of opportunities for solitude, and by enjoying the scenic wonders of the natural and untrammeled landscape. The realization of this purpose is consistent with the realization of the conservation and recreational purposes.

The courts have directly addressed the meaning of “historic uses” as used in the Wilderness Act, and have uniformly construed “historic use” to mean use of the primeval or ancient wilderness in its natural state. The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit found that “the only reasonable reading of “historical use” in the Wilderness Act refers to experiencing the natural, rather than man made, features.”<sup>23</sup> This decision was followed by the district court in *Olympic Park v. Mainella*, which held that:

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<sup>23</sup> *Wilderness Watch v. Mainella*, 2004, 375 F.3d 1085 (11th Cir. 2004), followed by *Olympic Park Associates v. Mainella*, 2005 WL 1871114 (D. Wash. 2005)

[t]he Park Service references the historic pattern of shelter construction and recreational use in concluding that the “setting, association, and feeling are significant aspects of historic use within the park” (AR 416-17), but while this may be true, this type of usage is in the past and a new value has been placed on the land by the creation of the Olympic Wilderness....a different “feeling” of wilderness is sought to be preserved for future generations to enjoy, a place “where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man” and which retains “its primitive character and influence.”<sup>24</sup>

Thus, “historic use” refers to preserving the wilderness character of the land so that each visitor may encounter it in its historic state, as undeveloped as it was when modern humans first experienced it. No commercial services are necessary for the realization of the historical purpose because its realization is congruent with the realization of the conservation purpose.

## 6. Scientific

The natural and untrammelled qualities of wilderness make an area valuable to science. Realizing the scientific purpose means allowing scientific research and monitoring to take place in wilderness. Unlike conservation activities, scientific activities fall on a spectrum from administrative to independent: Some are conducted by the agency, some are conducted by academics but sponsored or overseen by the agency, and some are conducted by independent academics or graduate students. Research conducted by or for the NPS is considered administrative, not commercial. On rare occasions an independent researcher might require commercial services to pack in supplies. However as discussed above in Section 5, the incidental use of pack services to support a research trip typically would not convert a research trip into a commercial service.

In the Yosemite Wilderness, research is reviewed by an interdisciplinary permit committee and limited through a process articulated in *An Interagency Framework to Evaluate Proposals for Scientific Activities in Wilderness*.<sup>25</sup> This framework, including the application of the minimum requirement concept, provides methods to quantify the impacts and benefits of research, compare costs and benefits, and prioritize research proposals.

## PART 6: EXTENT NECESSARY DETERMINATION

This section describes the thresholds and methods used to determine limits on commercial services in the wilderness portions of the Merced River corridor. As noted above, no commercial services are needed for the realization of the historic, scientific, or conservation purposes. All proposed commercial trips in wilderness will be assessed to see which purposes they fulfill (see section on the application process, below).

### A. Overnight Use

The wilderness portions of the Merced River corridor are overlaid with eight wilderness management zones. Each zone has an established capacity and trailhead limits are enforced. The extent necessary determination for overnight trips analyzes use in each zone by month.

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<sup>24</sup> *Olympic Park Associates v. Mainella*, 2005 WL 1871114 (D.Wash. 2005)

<sup>25</sup> See Landres, P., Fincher, M., Sharman, L., et al, *An Interagency Framework to Evaluate Proposals for Scientific Activities in Wilderness*, 2009 at wilderness.net/toolboxes.

## ***1. Recreational Purpose***

Under the Wilderness Act, the NPS can only authorize commercial services in wilderness if they are necessary to realize wilderness purposes. Therefore it is important to understand the amount of non-commercial use that is occurring in relation to established capacities. If a wilderness zone is substantially full with noncommercial visitors, then commercial visitors are not needed to realize the recreational purpose. To determine whether an area is “substantially full,” the following method is used:

Each zone is accessed by a number of trailheads, each with a daily quota for overnight use (see capacity discussion above in Part 4). For each zone, permit records for all trailheads that provide more than 10% of the overnight visitors to that zone are tallied (minus permits for commercial groups) and compared to the trailhead quotas. The number of days per month that those trailhead quotas are at least 90% full is tallied. Those days are considered “full.” 90% was chosen instead of 100% because visitors are frequently turned away before 100% of the quota is reached. For example, if only one spot is left, groups of two or greater will be turned away. On many days reserved permits are cancelled, or groups with a reservation arrive with a smaller group than planned. When this happens late in the day, utilization is slightly less than the quota even though many groups may have been turned away.

This analysis is done by month, using a five year average of wilderness permit data from 2005-2009. If a zone is “full” more than 66% of the days in a month, that zone is considered substantially full, and will be considered a “restricted” zone. Those zones where the trailheads serving the zone are full 33% to 65% of the time are “weekend restricted” zones. Typically the full days fall on weekend nights, with Fridays and Saturdays the most likely to be substantially full.

Webster’s Dictionary defines “realized” as “to bring into concrete existence.” It is not necessary that a zone be filled to capacity in order for the recreational purpose of that zone to be realized. However, “realization” implies a level of “concrete” use beyond the minimum. Many zones are popular destinations with great demand for access from both the public and commercial outfitters. A zone threshold of 66% for “realization” of the recreational purpose means that all wilderness permits for that zone are issued 4.6 days per week throughout the month. This means that every weekend and holiday as well as many weekdays is filled to capacity for that zone. Additionally, in many popular zones even those days on which utilization falls below 90% it often exceeds 80%. This means that the overall percentage of a quota utilized for a given month may be significantly higher than the percentage of “full” days. The level at which a purpose is realized necessarily entails an exercise of management judgment. This definition of “realization” balances the competing factors of access for commercial recreational groups against the overall preference expressed in the Wilderness Act for noncommercial recreational visitation.

A zone threshold of 33% to 65% for a “weekend restricted” zone means that this zone is filled to capacity between 10 and 19 days per month. This means that every weekend and holiday is filled to capacity for that zone. Noncommercial public recreational demand is dramatically increased on weekends. The “weekend restricted” designation maintains commercial recreational access to desirable areas by permitting it on weekdays, when it helps realize the recreational purpose, while maximizing noncommercial recreational access on weekends.

The results of the overnight commercial recreational capacity analysis are as follows. Restricted zones are LYV in June, July, and August, and Merced Lake in July and August. Weekend restricted zones are LYV in May and September, and Merced Lake in September.

Overnight commercial groups will be allowed to travel through restricted or weekend restricted zones as long they spend the night outside of such zones.

## ***2. Educational Purpose***

The educational purpose is considered realized when there are opportunities for both informal and formal education taking place in the wilderness. Informal education is self-directed learning available to all wilderness visitors. The realization of the “informal” component of the educational purpose can be considered as numerically congruent with the realization of the recreational purpose: All those who are recreating are in some way engaged in informal education. Directed, formal education is also a proper activity in wilderness and also realizes the educational purpose. Formal education presented by a qualified instructor can promote a deeper, more comprehensive understanding of wilderness related subjects. An allocation of 10% of capacity is necessary to ensure that there is sufficient opportunity for formal education and classes, including the making of educational films. Trips that realize the educational purpose also, by definition, also realize the recreational purpose and therefore educational trips in excess of 10% of capacity would be allowed in non-restricted zones to help realize the recreational purpose.

The percent of capacity allocated to formal education is small for a number of reasons:

- The educational purpose is largely being realized through informal education
- NPS Management Policies directs that “. . . the service will, to the extent practicable, afford visitors ample opportunity for inspiration, appreciation, and enjoyment through their own personalized experiences-without the formality of program or structure.”<sup>26</sup>
- Commercial educational use in restricted and weekend-restricted zones will displace non commercial use. Under the overall structure of the Wilderness Act, denial of access to non commercial visitors in favor of commercial visitors should be minimized.

Classes offered by accredited schools for which students receive academic credit are not considered commercial and are not restricted by this allocation (see section 5).

For restricted zones, and weekend restricted zones on weekends, formal education conducted by noncommercial entities such as the NPS, and accredited schools, colleges, and universities conducting classes for academic credit is also realizing the educational purpose, and will first be subtracted from that 10% of capacity. The remaining allocation, if any, will be available for commercial formal education in order to realize the educational purpose.

## ***3. Scenic Purpose***

All visitors are engaging in informal appreciation of wilderness scenery, as are individuals located outside of wilderness who are looking in from a road or other developed area. Formal appreciation of wilderness scenery, such as art and photography workshops, can foster a more structured understanding of scenery and is also necessary to realize a purpose of the Wilderness Act. An allocation of 5 % of capacity is necessary to ensure that there is sufficient opportunity for formal appreciation of wilderness scenery, including the making of films that focus on wilderness scenery. Trips that realize the Scenic purpose also, by definition, also realize the recreational purpose and therefore Scenic trips in excess of 5% of capacity would be allowed in non-restricted zones to help realize the recreational purpose.

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<sup>26</sup> NPS Management Policies 2006 8.2

The percent of capacity allocated to formal appreciation of scenery is small for a number of reasons:

- The scenic purpose is largely being realized through informal appreciation, both inside and outside of wilderness
- Policy guidance, noted above, that directs that non-formal opportunities be “ample.”
- Commercial scenic use in restricted and weekend-restricted zones will displace non commercial use. Under the overall structure of the Wilderness Act, denial of access to non commercial visitors in favor of commercial visitors should be minimized.

Art and photography classes offered by accredited schools for course credit are not considered commercial and are not restricted by this allocation (see section 5).

## **B. Day Use**

The only significant day use in the Merced River Corridor is in the Little Yosemite Valley area. Nearly all of this day use is on the one mile section of the John Muir Trail from the top of Nevada Fall to where the trail leaves the corridor near the designated camping area. An analysis of commercial use from 2005-2009 shows that all commercial day use in the corridor was limited to hikes to Half Dome. That use has already been limited through an Extent Necessary Determination for the Half Dome Stewardship Plan. That plan limits commercial day use to a maximum of 30 people per day for trips that realize the educational purpose and 15 people per day for trips that realize the scenic purpose. Those limits are appropriate for realizing the educational scenic purposes of wilderness in the Merced River corridor while protecting other wilderness values.

## **C. High Sierra Camps**

In 1984, when Congress designated the Yosemite Wilderness, it allowed the continuation of the High Sierra Camps as a non-conforming use and designated the immediate areas of the camps as potential wilderness additions. The only High Sierra Camp in the Merced River corridor is Merced Lake.

The camps are a commercial operation and offer seasonal, rustic accommodations. Under the preferred alternative, the Merced Lake High Sierra Camp will provide 42 guest beds, offer full meal service to guests, and sell sundry items to both camp guests and other visitors. It is typically open from early July to early September. The National Park Service, in conjunction with the concessioner, conducts commercial educational “loop trips” to the High Sierra Camps and provides formal interpretative educational programs to both High Sierra Camp guests and backpackers from nearby campgrounds.

The Merced Lake High Sierra Camp is a substantial commercial presence and affects the wilderness experience of visitors in the area, as do the visitors, employees, support personnel, and supply trips going to and from the camp. The nature of the camp, with a nonconforming level of development and services, means that the Merced Lake zone is highly commercialized compared to those zones that have only more traditional, conforming outfitter and guide services. To prevent further commercialization of this area, the Merced Lake zone will be managed as “restricted” during July and August when the camp is open, and the commercial formal education provided by the NPS-concession loop trips will be subtracted from the overnight use allocations for such use, as well as noncommercial educational use.

## D. Disabled Access

NPS Management Policies states that the agency must “make available equal opportunities for people with disabilities in all programs and activities.”<sup>27</sup> For some people who are mobility impaired, commercial stock services may provide the only reasonable way to access the wilderness. This Extent Necessary Determination only prohibits some types of commercial use in two wilderness management zones (there are 53 such zones in the entire wilderness; 8 in the Merced River corridor) for a part of the use season. Like persons without mobility impairments, mobility impaired visitors may not be able to gain access to their preferred destination as part of a commercial trip during the restricted period. However, Yosemite has many other areas where visitors can take stock-assisted trips. As such, there are “equal opportunities” for mobility impaired individuals to use commercial stock trips to visit the Yosemite Wilderness.

## E. Other Commercial Use Limits

In order to honor the clearly expressed legislative intent in the Wilderness Act to limit commercialization of wilderness, and the legislative mandate to permit commercial use only to the extent necessary to realize the wilderness purposes, the following policies will be implemented:

- In the Yosemite Wilderness, off-trail areas are managed to provide outstanding opportunities to enjoy solitude as well as a more pristine natural environment: Group size is limited to eight instead of fifteen to provide enhanced opportunities for solitude, and stock use is generally prohibited to prevent stock impacts in areas without the protection of properly designed and hardened trails. Off-trail areas in the Merced River Corridor zones of the Yosemite Wilderness will be commercial-free areas. No commercial use will be allowed more than ¼ mile from a maintained trail, authorized cross country stock route, or public access road (as shown on the latest version of U.S.G.S. topographic maps.)
- Overnight commercial trips are limited to two per zone per night. There are three reasons for this limit. First, this limit is necessary to protect areas from impacts due to displacement from restricted and weekend restricted zones. Such displacement, if not properly managed, could result in undesirable physical impacts from grazing or from the creation of new campsites large enough to accommodate large commercial groups of 12-15 people, as well as the social impacts of increased numbers of large groups. Second, this limit will help to prevent “harmful spikes in use”<sup>28</sup> and protect the wilderness character of areas to which commercial use may be displaced under the operation of this plan.<sup>29</sup> If three or more large commercial groups are all displaced to the most desirable unrestricted zone, it could create crowding that detracts from the wilderness experience of noncommercial visitors sharing a zone with such groups.<sup>30</sup> A limit of two commercial trips per day in unrestricted zones will prevent this from occurring. Third, this limit will prevent commercial groups from dominating any one area and therefore further the intent of the Wilderness Act.

These limits apply in all zones at all times in addition to the other restrictions noted above.

<sup>27</sup> NPS Management Policies 6.4.10

<sup>28</sup> See *High Sierra Hikers v. Blackwell*, 390 F.3d 630 (9th Cir. 2004); *High Sierra Hikers Association v. Weingardt*, 521 F. Supp. 2d 1065 (2007) (holding invalidates the USFS commercial use needs assessment in part because it failed to control harmful spikes in use).

<sup>29</sup> For a review of the research demonstrating that harms caused by new impacts to areas not previously impacted are more extensive than harms to previously impacted areas (the “impact curve”), see Hammit, W. & Cole, D. (1998) *Wildland Recreation: Ecology and Management*, 2d ed., New York: John Wiley

<sup>30</sup> Recent empirical research on visitor experience in the Yosemite Wilderness has documented a visitor preference not to encounter stock parties and large campsites. See Newman, P., Manning, R. E., Dennis, D. F., & McKonly. (2005). Informing carrying capacity decision making in Yosemite National Park, USA using stated choice modeling. *Journal of Park and Recreation Administration*, 23(1), 75-89.

## **PART 7: EXTENT NECESSARY CALCULATIONS FOR THE MERCED RIVER CORRIDOR**

The following is an application of the rules in Part 7 to the wilderness portions of the Merced River corridor. They apply only to the Merced River corridor, and do not apply to commercial use associated with the High Sierra Camps. The allocations are summarized in Table L-1. Some trips may realize all three purposes. Such trips will be allocated according to the purpose allocation that is most favorable to the commercial service provider.<sup>31</sup>

### **A. Limits on all Commercial Use:**

- No camping or travel by commercial groups allowed more than ¼ mile from a maintained trail or public access road. No camping allowed in the Mount Lyell zone (The entire zone is off trail.) No more than two overnight commercial groups per night per zone.
- All commercial stock trips are limited to a 1:1.5 stock to person ratio. Accordingly, for every multiple of 3 persons (including employees), only two pack animals are allowed in addition to 3 riding stock. See section 9 B.

### **B. Limits on Commercial Trips that only Realize the Recreational Purpose:**

#### **1. Overnight Use**

- Restricted zones (LYV, June, July and August only; Merced Lake, July and August only): No overnight commercial use allowed.
- Weekend restricted zones (LYV, May and September only; Merced Lake, September only): Commercial use allowed on weekdays; but prohibited on weekends and holidays. (This means no overnight stays on Friday and Saturday nights or Sunday night before a Monday holiday. July 4th will only be treated as a holiday during years when the federal holiday forms a three day weekend.
- Commercial trips allowed in the Washburn Lake, Clark Range, South Fork, Johnson Creek, and Chilnualna Creek zones all year. Commercial trips allowed in the LYV zone October through April and the Merced Lake zones October through June.

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<sup>31</sup> Such trips are also favorably evaluated under the minimum requirements analysis described in section 9 below because they help to realize multiple purposes at a lower impact than would multiple trips.

**TABLE L-1: COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS SUMMARY**

Overnight Use								
	Other Zones			Weekend Restricted Zones			Restricted Zones	
<b>For commercial groups that realize:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Washburn Lake, Clark Range, South Fork, Johnson Creek, and Chilnualna Creek</li> <li>LYV zone October through April and the Merced Lake zones October through June</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LYV, May and September only; Merced Lake, September only</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LYV, June, July and August only; Merced Lake, July and August only</li> </ul>	
<b>Only the recreational purpose</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No off-trail travel</li> <li>1:1.5 stock to person ratio</li> <li>Two commercial groups per zone per night</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No off-trail travel</li> <li>1:1.5 stock to person ratio</li> <li>Two commercial groups per zone per night Monday-Thursday nights. No overnight use on weekend and holiday nights.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No overnight use</li> </ul>	
<b>The recreational and educational purposes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No off-trail travel</li> <li>1:1.5 stock to person ratio</li> <li>two commercial groups per zone per night</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No off-trail travel</li> <li>1:1.5 stock to person ratio</li> <li>Two commercial groups per zone per night</li> <li>Merced Lake zone: Limited to 44 weekend use nights per month.</li> <li>LYV zone: Limited to 131 weekend use nights per month.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No off-trail travel</li> <li>Merced Lake zone: No commercial use allowed.</li> <li>LYV zone: Limited to 465 use nights per month.</li> </ul>	
<b>The recreational and scenic purposes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No off-trail travel</li> <li>1:1.5 stock to person ratio</li> <li>Two commercial groups per zone per night</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No off-trail travel</li> <li>1:1.5 stock to person ratio</li> <li>Two commercial groups per zone per night</li> <li>Merced Lake zone: Limited to 22 weekend use nights per month.</li> <li>LYV zone: Limited to 65 weekend use nights per month.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No off-trail travel</li> <li>Two commercial groups per zone per night</li> <li>Merced Lake zone: Limited to 78 use nights per month.</li> <li>LYV zone: Limited to 233 use nights per month.</li> </ul>	
Merced River Corridor Summary								
Month	Zone							
	South Fork	Johnson Creek	Chilnualna Creek	Clark Range	Wash-burn Lake	Mount Lyell	Merced Lake	LYV
May						No Camping		Weekend Restricted
June						No camping		Restricted
July						No camping	Restricted	Restricted
August						No camping	Restricted	Restricted
September						No camping	Weekend Restricted	Weekend Restricted

## C. Limits on Commercial Trips that Realize the Recreational and Educational Purposes:

### 1. *Overnight Use*

- Restricted zones (LYV, June, July and August only; Merced Lake, July and August only): Merced Lake zone: Commercial use prohibited because commercial education associated with the High Sierra Camp Loop Trips conducted by the National Park Service exceeds 10% of capacity, which makes it unnecessary to allocate additional capacity for commercial use in support of the educational purpose on this trail corridor. LYV zone: A negligible amount of noncommercial formal education is occurring. Commercial use limited to 465 use nights per month.<sup>32</sup>
- Weekend restricted zones (LYV, May and September only; Merced Lake, September only): Commercial use allowed on weekdays. For weekends and holidays (as defined above) commercial use limited to 131 weekend use nights per month in the LYV zone<sup>33</sup> and 44 weekend use nights per month in the Merced Lake zone.<sup>34</sup> Commercial use allowed on weekdays.
- Commercial trips allowed in the Washburn Lake, Clark Range, South Fork, Johnson Creek, and Chilnualna Creek zones all year. Commercial trips allowed in the LYV zone October through April and the Merced Lake zones October through June.

## D. Limits on Commercial Trips that Realize the Recreational and Scenic Purposes:

### 1. *Overnight Use*

- Restricted zones (LYV, June, July and August only; Merced Lake, July and August only): Merced Lake zone: A negligible amount of noncommercial, formal scenic use is occurring. Use limited to 78 use nights per month.<sup>35</sup> LYV zone: A negligible amount of noncommercial scenic use is occurring. Commercial use limited to 233 use nights per month.<sup>36</sup>
- Weekend restricted zones (LYV, May and September only; Merced Lake, September only): Commercial use allowed on weekdays. For weekends and holidays (as defined above), commercial

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<sup>32</sup> Calculated as follows: Capacity for LYV is 150 people per night.  $150 \times 31$  (number of nights/month) equals 4650 use nights. 10% of 4650 equals 465 use nights. Average noncommercial educational use nights (college classes, etc), average, 2009-2010 is 0 use nights. 465 minus 0 equals 465 use nights available for commercial education.

<sup>33</sup> Calculated as follows: Capacity for LYV is 150 people per night.  $150 \times 8.7$  (average number of weekend nights/month) equals 1305 use nights. 10% of 1305 equals 131 use nights. Average noncommercial educational use nights (college classes, etc), average, 2009-2010 is 0 use nights. 131 minus 0 equals 131 use nights available for commercial formal education.

<sup>34</sup> Calculated as follows: Capacity for Merced Lake is 50 people per night.  $50 \times 8.7$  (average number of weekend nights/month) equals 435 use nights. 10% of 435 equals 44 use nights. Average noncommercial educational use nights (college classes, etc), average, 2009-2010 is 0 use nights. 44 minus 0 equals 44 use nights available for commercial formal education.

<sup>35</sup> Calculated as follows: Capacity for Merced Lake is 50 people per night.  $50 \times 31$  nights per month equals 1550 use nights. 5% of 1550 equals 78 use nights. Average noncommercial scenic use nights (college classes, etc), average, 2009-2010 is 0 use nights. 78 minus 0 equals 78 use nights available for commercial scenic use.

<sup>36</sup> Calculated as follows: Capacity for LYV is 150 people per night.  $150 \times 31$  nights per month equals 4650 use nights. 5% of 4650 equals 233 use nights. Average noncommercial scenic use nights (college classes, etc), average, 2009-2010 is 0 use nights. 233 minus 0 equals 233 use nights available for commercial scenic use.

use limited to 65 use nights per month in the LYV zone<sup>37</sup> and 22 use nights per month in the Merced Lake zone.<sup>38</sup>

- Commercial trips allowed in the Washburn Lake, Clark Range, South Fork, Johnson Creek, and Chilnualna Creek zones all year. Commercial trips allowed in the LYV zone October through April and the Merced Lake zones October through June.

## PART 8: THE COMMERCIAL USE APPLICATION PROCESS

### A. Procedures Applicable to All Commercial Services in Wilderness

Implementation of this Extent Necessary Determination will be integrated into Yosemite's CUA and SUP application procedures and concession management operations. All entities, including concessioners CUA holders, and SUP holders desiring to provide commercial services in the designated wilderness of the Merced River corridor shall do the following:

- (1) The concessioner, CUA, or Special Use Permit holder must submit a proposed trip itinerary to the Yosemite Wilderness Office by May 1 or as soon as is feasible. The itinerary must be received prior to any trip entry into the park. The itinerary must provide a schedule of planned trips. For overnight trips, the itinerary must include the dates, point of entry and exit, each night's camping location, and the group size (including employees). Day trips must include the date, group size, trailhead, and destination. Itineraries received prior to May 1 will be used to assign trips for the summer season and may include a second and third choice of trips.
- (2) For educational and scenic trips, the applicant must submit an explanation of the manner in which the proposed commercial trip meets the educational or scenic purposes, along with copies of, or Internet links to, all advertising and other promotional materials related to that trip and submit educational syllabus for trip and documentation showing that employees are trained and qualified to provide such education.

Details of the application process are subject to change, but will remain subject to this extent necessary determination.

### B. The Minimum Requirement Concept

By policy, the National Park Service must apply the minimum requirement concept to decisions about commercial use in wilderness.<sup>39</sup> The minimum requirement concept is a two part process that determines "if administrative actions, projects, or programs undertaken by the Service or its agent and affecting wilderness character, resources, or the visitor experience are necessary, and, if so how to minimize impacts."<sup>40</sup>

As part of the minimum requirement process, the National Park Service weighs the impacts and benefits to wilderness character. Commercial trips that realize more than one purpose accrue more benefit to

<sup>37</sup> Calculated as follows: Capacity for LYV is 150 people per night.  $150 \times 8.7$  (average number of weekend nights/month) equals 1305 use nights. 5% of 1305 equals 65 use nights. Average noncommercial scenic use nights, average, 2009-2010 is 0 use nights. 65 minus 0 equals 65 use nights available for commercial scenic use.

<sup>38</sup> Calculated as follows: Capacity for Merced Lake is 50 people per night.  $50 \times 8.7$  (average number of weekend nights/month) equals 435 use nights. 5% of 435 equals 22 use nights. Average noncommercial scenic use nights, average, 2009-2010 is 0 use nights. 22 minus 0 equals 22 use nights available for commercial scenic use.

<sup>39</sup> NPS Management Policies 2006 6.4.4

<sup>40</sup> NPS Management Policies 2006 6.3.5

wilderness character than those that only realize one purpose but have the same amount of impact. For this reason trips that realize a higher number of purposes will receive preference over those realizing a lower number of purposes when allocating access.

Part of a minimum requirement decision is determining whether an activity is wilderness dependent. Wilderness dependence as used here means if the activity can occur outside of wilderness with little loss of value, it should not take place in wilderness. The wilderness dependence criteria will be used during the application screening process. Commercial trips whose primary purpose is teaching a subject that is not wilderness dependent will be treated as recreational rather than educational. Examples of such topics are weight loss and cooking.

Consistent with this concept, when two commercial groups that are realizing the same number of purposes are competing for the same date in the same location, the lower impact trip will be given preference. When comparing otherwise equivalent commercial stock trips preference will be given to the trip with the lower stock-to-client ratio.

In order to minimize the impacts of commercial stock use, all commercial stock trips are limited to a 1:1.5 stock to person ratio. Accordingly, for every multiple of 3 persons (including employees), only two pack animals are allowed in addition to 3 riding stock.

### **C. Process for Allocating Proposed Trips**

In the event that there is more than one entity that desires to provide Commercial Services on the same date in the same zone, priority shall be determined by the application of the following steps, in order:

- (1) Each proposed commercial trip shall be awarded one (1) point for each wilderness public purpose (i.e., recreational, educational, scenic) that it realizes. Priority shall be granted to proposed trips with higher point totals;
- (2) Proposed commercial trips that utilize a lower-impact mode of transportation will be given priority over those using higher impact modes of transportation; and
- (3) In the case of otherwise comparable stock trips, the trip with the lowest stock to client ratio will be given priority.
- (4) Any remaining conflicting proposed commercial trips after the application of steps (1) through (3) above will be resolved through a lottery for proposed commercial trips that will be conducted on May 1 of each calendar year.

All trips proposed after the May 1 lottery will be allocated on a first come first served basis. With respect to trips requested on the same date, any conflicts over requested dates and trailheads will be resolved by the application of steps (1) through (4) above.

### **D. Compliance**

Wilderness Rangers routinely check on Commercial Trips in the field to assure compliance with park regulations. An assessment of the extent to which a Commercial Service provider has met its objective with respect to satisfaction of wilderness purposes will be added to the CUA contact form, for example to evaluate the claim that wilderness education is being provided by qualified personnel in addition to recreation.

Failing to provide promised educational or scenic opportunities may be grounds for limiting a commercial service provider's ability to provide future commercial trips in the Yosemite Wilderness.

## **PART 9: THE REASSESSMENT PROCESS**

The limits on commercial use imposed by this plan will be recalculated when significant changes in use patterns occur. Two current actions may affect this process. The first is research on wilderness travel patterns that was completed in 2010. Trailhead quotas will be adjusted based on the results of this study. As a result, travel patterns may change in a way that would affect the results of an Extent Necessary Determination. In addition, the National Park Service has taken the initial steps of rewriting the Yosemite Wilderness Stewardship Plan, which will include an Extent Necessary Determination for the entire wilderness. At that time both visitor use patterns and the Extent Necessary methodology will be reevaluated.

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Merced Wild and Scenic River  
Final Comprehensive Management Plan  
and Environmental Impact Statement  
Yosemite National Park  
P.O. Box 577  
Yosemite, CA 95389

[www.nps.gov/yose/parkmgmt/mrp.htm](http://www.nps.gov/yose/parkmgmt/mrp.htm)



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.