

## Consultation and Coordination

The National Park Service has been planning for the arrival of EAB for a number of years. Initial planning began in 2004 when the National Park Service decided to no longer replace the Rosehill ash trees that had died. In more recent years, planning efforts have intensified and the National Park Service has held a number of workshops and consultations on the subject of the EAB and the replacement of the ash trees on the Memorial grounds. These efforts have included working with the EAB Working Group during 2009 and 2010, public meetings held in 2009 and 2010, and a series of internal workshops held in August 2009, July 2010, and October 2010. These internal workshops led to the development of alternatives and Technical Memorandums #1 and #2, which are included in Appendix A. The consultation and coordination efforts undertaken by the National Park Service to address the threat of EAB are described in the following sections.

### 4.1 EAB Working Group

Member agencies of the EAB Working Group include representatives from federal, state, and local governments as well as professional organizations. During a meeting held in April 2010, the National Park Service presented information to stakeholders and the general public regarding EAB and the Rosehill ash trees. This presentation included a discussion regarding the significance of the Rosehill ash planting to the overall site design, the current status of EAB in Missouri, the existing conditions of the Rosehill ash planting, and the strategy for addressing the EAB threat.

### 4.2 Public Involvement Activities

The Memorial held two public involvement activities in 2009 and 2010. A round table discussion was held in May 2009 with Memorial staff and local entomologists, arborists, and urban foresters. The group discussed EAB, the spread of EAB in the Midwest, and impacts to the Rosehill ash at the Memorial.

A public information meeting regarding the EA was held on October 12, 2010 at the Old Courthouse. The National Park Service notified the public through a press release, and an article about the meeting was published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on October 11, 2010. Approximately 50 people attended the meeting. Table 4.1 summarizes the main issues of concern raised at the public meeting.

None of the issues of concern raised at the public meeting would necessitate the development of new alternatives to be considered in the EA.

### 4.3 Internal Workshops

#### *EAB Management Workshop – August 3-5, 2009*

Memorial staff held an EAB Management Workshop August 3-5, 2009. Workshop participants included Memorial staff, Midwest Regional Office staff, Charles Pepper (Deputy Director, Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation), Regina Bellavia

(author of the 1996 Cultural Landscape Report for the Memorial), and Adriane Fowler (AECOM). The group developed preservation goals for the cultural landscape specifically related to retaining the single-species planting, developed a process for selecting a replacement tree species for the Rosehill ash, generated a draft action plan for managing the single-species planting based on EAB proximity to the Memorial, and developed recommendations for replacing trees in the single-species planting. A summary of the recommendations of the EAB Management Workshop is provided at the end of Appendix A.

*Initial Tree Selection Workshop - July 15, 2010*

A workshop was conducted with Memorial staff on July 15, 2010 to identify a short list of potential tree species that could replace the Rosehill ash. An Excel matrix developed by the EAB Management Workgroup had been expanded by Memorial staff to include over 500 tree species and 75 attribute fields, describing specific characteristics or qualities for each tree. Using this data, trees were prioritized based on a series of criteria as follows:

- Step 1 – Evaluate resemblance to Kiley design concept. This criterion narrowed down the possible selections to 96 trees.
  - o Level 1: trees suggested by Kiley by name for the allée plantings, regardless of other maintenance and horticultural considerations.
  - o Level 2: trees with a form resembling Kiley’s design concept drawings and descriptions of his intent regarding form (deciduous canopy trees, 40 to 70 feet in height, upright oval or pyramidal form, single, straight trunk, horizontal branching).
  - o Level 3: trees that lack resemblance to Kiley’s design concept were removed from consideration.
- Step 2 – Identify critically incompatible characteristics. After limiting tree selection to those that pass Criteria 1 as Level 1 or 2 selections, additional trees were eliminated from the list based on critical factors that

could result in mortality or poor performance for the entire planting. These include such known considerations as incompatible hardiness zone rating, intolerance of site conditions, and high susceptibility to untreatable or fatal diseases and pests.

This criterion eliminated some possible selections, leaving 68 trees for further consideration.

- Step 3 – Identify maintenance considerations, such as susceptibility to treatable diseases and pests, borderline hardiness or site condition tolerance, nuisance issues (fruiting, other inconvenient but potentially manageable problems), and whether the tree is native.

For the tree species remaining under consideration, the group identified a series of technical questions requiring additional research to determine the feasibility of using the short-listed trees at the Memorial. At the end of the workshop, eight tree species remained on the short list. This process and the questions are fully documented in Appendix A.

In addition, the following additional stakeholders for the EAB EA were identified at the July 15, 2010 workshop meeting:

- Missouri Department of Conservation
- Missouri State Historic Preservation Officer
- American Society of Landscape Architects – Missouri Chapter
- American Institute of Architects – Missouri Chapter
- American Planning Association – Missouri Chapter
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- St. Louis Landmark Association
- Local Metropolitan Planning Organizations
- City of St. Louis
- St. Louis Parks Director
- St. Louis Urban Forestry Director
- Missouri Preservation
- National Trust for Historic Preservation
- Missouri Coalition for the Environment
- Cultural Landscape Foundation
- National Parks and Conservation Foundation
- Missouri Botanical Garden
- Missouri Nurseryman’s Association

- Arboriculture Association – St. Louis and State Chapters
- Community Forestry Council
- Urban Land Institute
- The Saarinen and Kiley Families

*Alternatives Development Workshop – October 13, 2010*

Participants from the Memorial, National Park Service Midwest Region, and consultants met on October 13, 2010, for a day-long work session to develop alternatives for replacing the Rosehill ash on the Memorial grounds in a way that would preserve the character-defining qualities of the landscape. The Memorial's cultural landscape, visitor experience, and operations are expected to be affected by this planned project. The technical memorandum generated from this meeting is located in Appendix B.

The workshop began with a “brainstorming” session followed by a refinement of concepts to develop specific action alternatives. As a

result of this process, it was determined that one Action Alternative would accompany the required No Action Alternative. Selecting a specific replacement species for the Rosehill ash was not part of the alternative development and refinement discussion.

The Brainstorming spreadsheet (Worksheet #1 of Appendix B) and Alternative Development spreadsheet (Worksheet #2 of Appendix B) provide additional detail regarding the proposed elements of each topic area. Worksheet #3: Impact Topics, was developed to structure each impact topic area with corresponding elements, and to identify the No Action Alternative and Proposed Action to be analyzed in the EA. A fourth spreadsheet, Worksheet #4: Alternatives Comparison, was also developed. This spreadsheet is intended to develop the impacts by topic area a step further by summarizing the differences between the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action by impact topic.

**Table 4.1 Summary of Feedback from Public Information Meeting**

Topic Area	Feedback
Tree Species Selection	Consider oaks in native forest community for replacement species.
Tree Species Selection	Consider native species that group on ridge tops overlooking the Mississippi River.
Tree Species Selection	Using a single species to replace the Rosehill ash would perpetuate the monoculture condition.
Tree Species Selection	A monoculture condition may make the replacement trees susceptible to pestilence and/or disease. Consider using a diversity of species to replace the Rosehill ash.
Cultivation	Nutritional consideration of replacement tree should be taken into account.
Cultivation	Improve the existing soil conditions for the new trees. Grow the replacement trees in crates (Halka Nurseries) or grow in the ground and use root pruning.



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