

Alternative 3- Focusing on National Treasures

CONCEPT	The emphasis of this concept is to focus on the parks' nationally important natural and cultural resources. The fundamental resources of each showcased site would be managed at the highest level of preservation to protect their value in perpetuity and promote appreciation, understanding, and enjoyment. The National Park Service presence and identity would prominently support resource preservation and educational goals. Visitors would have the opportunity to explore the wide variety of experiences that are associated with national parks — all in one area. All other resources would be managed to complement the nationally significant resources and visitor experiences.
RATIONALE	The concept highlights the parks' variety of nationally significant resources. By distinguishing the nationally significant resources and promoting the National Park Service identity, the objective of bringing exemplary national park experiences to an urban population would be met. The concept would also allow the National Park Service to focus the management of the parks' resources, visitor experiences, and partnerships, giving priority to the most significant sites.
Visitor Experience Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide visitors with opportunities to explore, learn, and enjoy the parks' unique resources and stories. • Allow the parks' distinctive resources and associated stories to shape recreational opportunities. • Emphasize active public participation in stewardship programs at the showcased sites. • Provide visitors with opportunities for understanding and enjoying national park experiences.
Natural Resource Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize the preservation of fundamental natural resources that contribute to each park's significance. Manage all other resources to complement the distinctive resources and experiences. • Protect or restore the integrity of fundamental natural resources that support each park's significance. • Manage distinctive natural resources to ensure their ecological integrity while providing opportunities to engage the visitors in hands-on stewardship and exploration.
Cultural Resource Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize the fundamental resources that contribute to the significance of each park, including national historic landmarks. Manage all other resources to complement the significant resources and visitor experiences. • Tie all the associated cultural resources, museum collections, and stories to the showcased sites. • Manage cultural resources to highlight the interpretive and educational values and provide, wherever possible, direct contact with the resources.

ALCATRAZ

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Area-wide desired conditions: Overnight programs and special events are supported and encouraged if tied to the primary themes of the island: military period, penitentiary, Native American period. Ruins are not reconstructed. Partnerships help support interpretation and preservation of this important site. Cultural Landscape Report (currently underway for the island) helps to better define some resources and their integrity, and provide management prescriptions. Visitors leave from Pier 4 for Alcatraz.

Boundary notes:

DIVERSE VISITOR OPPORTUNITIES

Rationale:
Area-specific desired conditions:
Assets not needed:
New assets needed:

EVOLVED CULTURAL LANDSCAPE Most of the island not included in the historic immersion zone (see below)

Rationale: Most of the island is an evolved cultural landscape. Visitors limited by services (restrooms, food services) not by sensitive nature of resources. More diverse opportunities will allow the high volumes of visitor use to spread over larger part of the island than currently.

Area-specific desired conditions: Historic areas are stabilized. Ruins are not restored. A discovery trail leads visitors around the island to see cultural areas (including gardens) and the natural areas. Sensitive colonial waterbird nesting habitats are protected. Nesting colonies are protected seasonally. The minimum level necessary for sustainable bird populations is defined and protected. Cultural resource protection may take precedence at times.

Assets not needed:
New assets needed: Investigate acquisition of the Warden Johnston (historic boat).

HISTORIC IMMERSION Cell house complex, building 64, laundry, warehouse, model industries, guardhouse, lighthouse, water tower, offshore waters

Rationale: Historic structures that need to be protected and focus of interpretation opportunities on the island. The water tower does not have access but is an important contributor to the "historic silhouette." Offshore waters are part of the historic landscape.

Area-specific desired conditions: Cell house interpretation focuses on military history, native American occupation, and cell house history. Other buildings (64, Laundry, warehouse, model industries, guardhouse) are rehabilitated to be viable historic structures with visitor experiences – may also be a multiple use area with modern facilities, bathrooms, etc. Artifacts are brought back to the island for display. There is limited access to the offshore waters.

Assets not needed:
New assets needed: Restore the cultural buoys.

WILD

Rationale:
Area-specific desired conditions:
Assets not needed:
New assets needed:

SENSITIVE ZONE

Rationale:
Area-specific desired conditions:

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Assets not needed:
New assets needed:

PARK OPERATIONS

Rationale:
Area-specific desired conditions:
Assets not needed:
New assets needed:

NEW ZONE

Rationale:
Area-specific desired conditions:
Assets not needed:
New assets needed:

MUIR WOODS

MUIR WOODS

Area-wide desired conditions:

Muir Woods represents a national nature icon – the large redwood trees and Redwood Creek. Also includes Mt. Tam. Visitors are encouraged to visit and directly experience these icons in an outdoor, dynamic and evolving conservation science museum – includes outdoor rooms, showcasing historic and modern day conservation ideals, where they understand the conversation timeline and the role the woods played in this history. It is also a place of inspiration. Visitors will take away the memories of experiencing these nature icons and will reflect on them in their lives. NPS presence throughout the woods is paramount and exists to support learning and appreciation of the nature icons. Different opportunities that appeal to different skill levels. Nodes along different corridors that are thematic and tell parts of the conservation story and highlight nature icons – provide opportunities for people to directly experience, reflect and understand. Reinforce multi-sensory experiences and different learning styles throughout the visit.

Includes connection with Mt. Tam as an iconic site. Work with state parks on visitor access and movement.

~~Visitor contact station and facilities are relocated in a less sensitive area. Alternate entrance through the historic entrance of Camp Eastwood is considered, with the main entrance maintained for majority of visitors and bus tours. Visitors entering through Camp Eastwood are immersed in a canopy of redwoods, have close access to Cathedral Grove and have opportunities for a more solitary experience, which may particularly appeal to repeat visitors. Alternative options (tram, ski lift) for shuttling visitors are evaluated. Visitor orientation shared at state park locations – interpretive themes are collaborated on and reinforced throughout the watershed.~~

Boundary adjustments to include extension of redwood forest (to south along Deer Park Fire Road).

Boundary notes:
Notes from July 2007
Visitor Experience

Caution: This box was prepared by Mia and Jay at the July workshop and may not reflect the change in direction that evolved through the fall:

Question #1: Describe the visitor experience

Under this alternative, the emphasis at Muir Woods National Monument would be on showcasing the park's most nationally important natural and cultural resources to a large number of visitors. Resources would be managed at the highest level of preservation in order to protect the natural and cultural resources in perpetuity and also to promote appreciation, understanding, and enjoyment of those resources by a large number of visitors.

The visitor experience would begin with an "anticipation" stage, in which visitors could use the park's website and other informational sources to help plan their visit to Muir Woods. Visitors would have a range or continuum of experiences to choose from during their visit at Muir Woods. These experiences would include visits of various durations, difficulty/accessibility, transportation modes, and access points.

Visitors could access the park via multiple portals such as Muir Beach, the lower parking lot, Mountain Home Inn, and the current main entrance, all of which would be served by public transportation options such as shuttle buses. The visitor experience approaching Muir Woods would be as organic and natural as possible, so that visitors understand that they are approaching a national treasure and are not distracted by heavy congestion or infrastructure such as parking lots.

Visitors would have opportunities for solitude, contemplation, inspiration, education, and discovery in a dynamic natural environment at Muir Woods National Monument and in the Redwood Creek watershed. Best management practices would provide a high level of resource protection while providing the best possible visitor experience to large numbers of visitors. Infrastructure such as trails, bridges, and benches would be appropriately located and sized, and would be designed to both protect the natural resource and enhance the visitors' experience. These infrastructure elements would be as flexible as possible, in order to respond to changing conditions such as trees falling. High visitor use would be expected and would be effectively managed rather than limited.

Visitors would also have opportunities to learn about the park's cultural history and the role of Muir Woods National Monument and associated figures such as John Muir, William Kent, and Gifford Pinchot in early conservation history by visiting sites such as the cluster of historic C.C.C. era buildings near the superintendent's residence.

Repeat visitors or those who wish to have an in-depth, hands-on experience would have opportunities to get actively involved by prior arrangement through activities coordinated through a volunteer and education campus located at Conlon Avenue. This would promote civic engagement and citizen science, as well as support the park's volunteer program.

Visitors who wish to picnic or engage in other activities that are not suitable for the redwood forest environment would be directed to less sensitive resource areas such as Muir Beach or Camp Alice Eastwood.

Large groups of visitors would be able to gather in a location such as the upper parking lot or the footprint of the current concession building for official park programs or other events.

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Question #2: Respond to each visitor experience goal

- A. The national treasures alternative will provide visitors with opportunities to explore, learn, and enjoy the showcased resources and stories.**
 Enabling large numbers of visitors to explore, learn, and enjoy Muir Woods National Monument is a primary component of this plan. Visitors would be able to select from a range of experiences depending on the duration of their visit and other factors. The park would be managed in such a way that heavy visitation would not impair sensitive natural and cultural resources.
- B. The national treasures alternative will allow the showcased resources and associated stories to shape (and constrain) recreational opportunities.**
 Muir Woods National Monument and the Redwood Creek watershed would shape and constrain recreational opportunities. Best management practices would protect the integrity of the park's natural and cultural resources while also providing for a high level of public use and a range of visitor activities. Trails would be realigned and facilities relocated as needed in order to allow for high use while protecting sensitive natural and cultural resources. A cleverly designed public transit system would facilitate directing various recreational opportunities to the most appropriate parts of the Redwood Creek watershed.
- C. The national treasures alternative will emphasize active public participation in stewardship programs focused on showcased sites.**
 Active public participation in stewardship programs would be encouraged through the park's volunteer program and through opportunities for visitors to participate in hands-on activities. These programs would be coordinated through the park's education campus at Conlon Avenue.
- D. The national treasures alternative will provide visitors with opportunities for understanding and enjoying a national park experience and associated traditions.**
 More than most parts of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area, Muir Woods National Monument feels like a traditional national park experience. The park would be managed in such a way that many people could enjoy memorable national park experiences in the redwood forest at Muir Woods National Monument. Visitors could learn about early conservation history and figures such as Muir, Kent, and Pinchot, and could continue that tradition by becoming actively involved themselves in park stewardship programs.

DIVERSE VISITOR OPPORTUNITIES

Rationale: Applied at the entrance to the woods to serve as a portal that orients visitors to the opportunities in the woods and the major interpretive themes that will be aligned with different visitor opportunities.

Area-specific desired conditions: Facilities may be redesigned/removed to improve resource conditions. Any new facilities would be sustainable and lighter on the land, including rustic architecture. Area designed to be flexible for group events that are related to the purposes of the monument and that support the themes associated with the nature icons.

Assets not needed:

New assets needed:

SIGHTSEEING CORRIDOR

~~Trail corridor along both sides of Redwood Creek from the parking lot to bridge 2~~

Rationale: This is currently a high use corridor that runs on both sides of the creek. Trails/ interpretation keep visitors concentrated in this area to protect the creek.

Area-specific desired conditions: Trails are realigned to more appropriate locations and boardwalk type that better protect creek and redwood roots. Trails are level and easily accessible (including some ADA).

Assets not needed:

New assets needed:

HISTORIC IMMERSION

Cathedral Grove, Camp Hillwood, Loma Lodge, trail to historic CCC area??, Ben Johnson Trail??

Rationale: Trail to historic CCC area is mitigation for removing historic works within the sensitive zone along Redwood Creek. The Ben Johnson Trail is a historic trail.

Area-specific desired conditions: UN Plaque is found in Cathedral Grove. Interpretation focus of trail to historic CCC area is the story of conservation.

Assets not needed:

New assets needed:

SCENIC CORRIDOR

Rationale: Applied to a large corridor along and around the Redwood creek. To promote and emphasize visitors' experience and interaction with the major nature icons in the park – the creek and the trees.

Area-specific desired conditions: Contain a variety of trails or walks, including a loop opportunity, that gives visitors direct and personal interaction with the nature icons. Visitors are exposed to options that range from intellectual, to sensory based to educational, including interaction with rangers. Outdoor galleries and destinations for different opportunities are found along nodes of the scenic corridor. One trail may have exhibits explored by the Exploratorium - Experiences would be dynamic and evolving.

Connect scenic corridor within the monument boundary with trails that are in the adjacent state park to provide loop trail opportunities.

The groves would be protected and use to these areas would be highly controlled and managed.

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Visitor access would be highly controlled and managed to protect resources to the creek. Would seek opportunities to have visitors have a “close encounter with the creek” in some key areas.

Assets not needed:
New assets needed:

WILD Remaining area outside of main trail corridor and Redwood Creek

Rationale: Natural area
Area-specific desired conditions: Visitor access is limited and many opportunities for isolation can be found in this area. Trails are relocated as more appropriate locations are determined.
Assets not needed:
New assets needed:

SENSITIVE ZONE Redwood Creek and tributaries

Rationale: Generally a 14-16 foot buffer along the creek to protect sensitive resources.
Area-specific desired conditions: Bridges may be present but are long enough to prevent impacts to hydrologic function to reduce impact on creek. Cultural resources are managed to complement natural area.
Assets not needed:
New assets needed: Main parking area is removed since it is in the sensitive zone along Redwood Creek. Lower lot would have reduced parking (maybe none) with expanded shuttle service. All non-historic buildings would be removed. Some CCC era works are removed along Redwood Creek to improve hydrological function and provide an opportunity to message on improved understanding of the resources.

SENSITIVE ZONE Uplands along scenic corridor

Rationale: Protects sensitive resource while also preserving the scenic and sound backdrop to the scenic corridor – very controlled and limited access to the area to keep the area pristine.

PARK OPERATIONS Current administrative buildings

Rationale: Allow for administrative uses by Muir Woods staff.
Area-specific desired conditions:
Assets not needed:
New assets needed:

Evolved Cultural Landscape The MUWO addition

Rationale: Predominately for day-use educational activities. May include small groups of managed overnight use. Character of development would be evocative of rustic architecture – CCC era characteristics. Could include appropriate level of NPSoperational development.
Assets not needed:
New assets needed:

Park Wide

Other ideas

MARIN COUNTY

Bolinas Lagoon **Bolinas Lagoon--**Focus on geologic resource associated with San Andreas fault, and rich natural resource values associated with Lagoon. The uplands to the east are isolated and have little trail access.

Zone with the natural zone to maintain resource integrity. As stated above – focus on geologic resources associated with the San Andreas fault.
Area to the east (currently zoned wild) would be zoned natural.

Stinson Beach Stinson Beach is zoned diverse opportunities for visitors to provide an outstanding beach opportunity. Highway 1 is zoned sightseeing corridor to highlight the viewshed.

Stinson Beach
Diverse visitor opportunities. Provide outstanding beach opportunity.

Gun emplacement or lookout at Stinson Beach is zoned historic immersion to help tell the coastal defense story of the park.

Stinson Beach uplands – zoned natural for the same rationale as Alternative 2.

Highway 1 zoned sightseeing corridor from Tam Valley past Bolinas Lagoon. Interpreting and highlighting the fundamental coastal ecosystem and spectacular ocean views, including views of the adjacent marine sanctuary.

Slide Ranch Banducci Golden Gate Dairy Muir Beach

Need to identify on the map.
 Zoned natural – the dynamic coastal geology is a fundamental resource so it is appropriate to remove the partner location from this site to let those forces proceed unimpeded. A more appropriate location for the environmental agricultural center could be considered due to unstable geology and isolated site at Slide Ranch location.
 Zoned natural – Agricultural/ranching history is not a national treasures story and is better told/represented nearby at Point Reyes National Seashore.
 Continue adaptively using historic Golden Gate Dairy structures by community and NPS. Equestrian uses likely not appropriate due to the desire to maintain large area of sensitive coastal ecosystem habitat. Other uses may be permitted in the historic structures.
 Muir Beach area (except beach) is zoned sensitive (previously wild) to showcase the Big Lagoon restoration area and focus on recovering resources, threatened and endangered species, and coastal watersheds. The zone supports the acquisition of the county beach at the north end of Muir Beach. The beach and parking area at Muir Beach is zoned natural to allow for managed visitor access and experience of the natural resources and coastal beach experience.
 Historic immersion site at Green Gulch would be a place for collaborating with American Indian – Miwok tribe – on the ground interpretation of traditional lifeways and archaeological resources.

Muir Beach

Showcase Big Lagoon restoration area—focus on recovering resources, T&E species, coastal watersheds. Zoned as wild. Keep people out of all wetland areas, important dune areas, and other sensitive areas. This means managing use to appropriate levels.
 Recommend acquiring county beach at north end of Muir Beach.
 Consider relationship/boundary/ownership with Green Gulch, as their activities impact the Big Lagoon restoration site.
 Continue restoration of Banducci site and link with Big Lagoon and Muir Woods.
 Base End Station at Muir Beach overlook and Hill 647—if needed to tell military fortification story then would be zoned as historic immersion—otherwise to complement zone they are in.
Asset Notes: Continue adaptively using Golden Gate Dairy by community and NPS. Agricultural/ranching history is not a national treasures story and is better told/represented nearby at Point Reyes National Seashore. Slide Ranch removed.

Tennessee Valley/Oakwood Valley

Gerbode, Tennessee Valley, and the rest of Marin are zoned wild to protect undeveloped coastal corridor of habitat and outstanding open space for recreation and enjoyment. The Tennessee Valley parking area is zoned diverse opportunities for visitors to enable parking. The Tennessee Valley Trail is zoned scenic corridor that would emphasize a scenic tour of a “trail to the sea” along the coastal valley to provide opportunities for interpretation and reflection of the coastal resources. Visitor use would be actively facilitated, supported and managed along the trail corridor. Also, visitor use would be focused on the trail and away from wetland. Lower TV facilities would be removed. Trailhead area would have visitor services that could include parking, sanitation and minimal support (e.g., warming hut)

Gerbode; Tennessee Valley; Rest of Marin

Zoned all wild with below small exceptions. Main concept is to protect undeveloped coastal corridor of habitat, and outstanding recreational values.
 Diverse visitor opportunities parking area at Tennessee Valley.
 Sightseeing corridor along Tennessee Valley Trail—use can be high—but keep it to the trail. Remove lower loop of main trail that runs through wetland.
 Historic Immersion at Big Lagoon.
Asset Notes: Bettancourt Ranch removed.

Trail network throughout Marin is a nationally significant resource – need to highlight on the maps.
 See Tennessee Valley/ Oakwood Valley

Marin

(Gerbode Valley)

Rodeo Valley Fort Barry and Cronkhite

See Fort Barry and Cronkhite
 The Marin Headlands are zoned historic immersion for the reasons of: showcasing military stories and geology. Another very important story to highlight throughout the headlands is parks to protect to open space, and move from army base to parks. Cape Hart is zoned diverse opportunities for visitors in order to locate a visitor center and facilities there. Partners would be encouraged/required to promote the stories of the military history as well as the stories associated with conservation of open space. As partnerships come up for renewal, emphasis could be on partner activities that promote military history.

Marin Headlands

Focus on Coastal Military fortifications and actively tell military story. Also showcase Geology: chert (and Marin Headlands)—this should be consistent with military focus. Another very important story to highlight throughout the headlands is parks to protect to open space, and move from army base to parks. Idea of having Military loop trail—also consider tram access to ridgetop (e.g. Hill 88)—may need additional paved areas that provides best view of the

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Point Bonita Conzelman Road

Kirby Cove
WATER
Others in Marin

landscape and positioning of military sites. Deteriorated cultural resources are restored (e.g. Hill 88).
Need to protect T&E species and sensitive species (harbor seal haul out at Point Bonita)—Mission blue butterflies along ridgetops and coastal grasslands, CA red-legged frogs and tidewater gobies (steelhead and brown pelicans). Consider how you enter Marin Headlands and capture visitors—suggest visitor center at Cape Hart housing—possible one way entrance through tunnel, and exit via Conzelman. – [Need to look at Marin Headlands Transportation Plan – one-way configuration feasibility?](#)

New trails may be used to connect historic resources or follow military routes. Variety of treatments for cultural resources—could have a theater in one of the historic batteries. Possible road closures—but maintain visitor access.

Historic immersion zone: covers Marin Headlands, including Fort Baker. Wolf Ridge to south.
Diverse visitor opportunities at Cape Hart: Visitor center and facilities.

Asset Notes: Capehart housing removed and new park/visitor facilities provided in same location. At balloon hanger, horse stable structures--stalls, pens, etc., removed and hanger exterior and landscape restored.

[A small zone of sensitive resources on the seal haul out site – provides for protection of seal haul out habitat](#)

See Fort Barry and Cronkhite

[Zoned natural to allow overnight use and day use that promote appreciation of outstanding and fundamental scenic views, particularly the bridge and the wildland urban interface.](#)
[Zoned natural to protect important marine resources](#)

SAN FRANCISCO

General Ideas

Fort Point and parts of Baker Beach
Historic immersion zones include Fort Point and batteries at Baker Beach.

Crissy Field
Zoned for diverse visitor opportunities. There are sensitive zones identified at the Wildlife Protection Area and Crissy Marsh and restored dunes.

Explore marsh expansion possibilities—maybe put on map.

[The NPS manages the coastline which is a national treasure on the edge of the city. The goal would be to highlight the natural and cultural treasures along the scenic coastline – the pearl necklace of the city – fully connect the major areas and make them accessible with diverse visitor opportunities. Scenic corridor extends along Highway 1 with nodes of activities and highlighted national treasures. Need to connect the corridor back to the visitor portal at Ft. Mason.](#)

Fort Mason

The overall site of Fort Mason would serve as the portal to the park – to showcase the park’s national treasures and the way for visitors to experience them. The important sites within the area would be highlighted, but the main emphasis would be to serve as the entrance portal buzzing with visitor activities and orientation opportunities – very similar to the role it played in history. Different types of lodging would be explored to allow the area to be a “home base” for day activities associated with the other national treasures in the park. The area would support [community based stewardship programs](#). Fort Mason, Building 201 and the embarkation site and Alcatraz Pier are zoned historic immersion to showcase the national historic landmark. Lower Fort Mason is zoned diverse opportunities for visitors to allow for recreation and a visitor center at park headquarters. Upper Fort Mason is zoned diverse visitor opportunities to allow for a suite of visitor services [and emphasis on orientating people to the national treasures in the park](#). Big Meadow is zoned diverse opportunities for visitors in order to serve as a grand public space. McDowell Road is zoned as a scenic corridor ([rationale needed](#)). Black Point is zoned sensitive resources as it is an undeveloped bluff.

Fort Mason

National Historic landmark is Lower Fort Mason and Bldg. 201—these would be zoned to showcase this. [Tell the story of the evolving military history of the site \(19th century to mid 20th century\) – including the relationship of the City to the military.](#) Other areas zoned to complement this. Bring back USS Jeremiah O’Brian. Fort Mason Foundation may be partner that moves forward highlighting this resource. Install Visitor Center and museum.

Lower Fort Mason: zoned as diverse visitor opportunities with core of historic immersion dedicated to point of embarkation. [Emphasis on providing visitor orientation and access to the other national treasures in the park.](#) Possible water taxis. Ability to walk out on piers, scenic views of the bay, fishing. Link with Bay Trail. Bicycles and Segues (sp?) touring through. Visitor Center at Park Headquarters provides portal and planning for park visits. Reconfigure entrance to lower Fort Mason. (This zoning done before we knew there was a 60 year lease—main zoning concepts are probably applied).

Upper Fort Mason: [Primarily zoned diverse visitor opportunities to emphasize the extensive suite of visitor](#)

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services set within the cultural landscape. Building 201 could serve as visitor center and museum showcasing 19th century port of embarkation—currently point of embarkation for the park—zoned as historic immersion. Great Meadow could also serve as a grand public space—zoned as diverse visitor opportunities. Have support space for the Great Meadow—possibly in buildings 101 or 102. Officer's Club/restaurant. Consider housing for temporary housing/hostelling/lodging (affordable) for visitors. [Remove rental opportunities and change those functions to opportunities that more directly support visitor access/opportunities.](#) Partners may have a presence on site to orient visitors to opportunities throughout the park.

Scenic corridor spine along McDowell Road.

Resources at Black Point called out as undeveloped bluff—zoned sensitive.

Have departure point to Alcatraz from pier 4.

Consider cleaning up the Safeway—extending boundary to clean up entrance to Lower FOMA—tell complete story. This was historically a parking lot for aircraft. Zoned as operations for administrative use.

Asset Notes: Nonhistoric and incompatible assets should be removed (building 102?). Note the Fort Mason tunnel is a circulation link between two national treasures—Fort Mason and Aquatic Park.

China Beach is zoned diverse opportunities for visitors for the reason that diverse recreation takes place here; however, it would be managed as a small pocket beach with relatively low use (limited by parking).

China Beach is zoned diverse opportunities for visitors—thought is that this would be managed as a pocket beach and have relatively low use (limited by parking)—and facilities would be in support of this small pocket beach. Lands End is zoned wild to protect the last free flowing Creek in City, Lobos Creek. Ft. Miley is zoned historic immersion ([need rationale](#)).

Lands End is zoned wild.

Lobos Creek is the last free flowing Creek in city of SF and would be wild.

Fort Miley- West Fort Miley, Maritime signal tower, and USS San Francisco Memorial zoned as Historic Immersion.

VA Hospital—Art Deco architecture.

From Lincoln to the north to Lands End is zoned as diverse opportunities for visitors, in order to focus on beach recreation and links to Golden Gate Park. To the south of Lincoln to Ft. Funston is zoned wild to protect the area as it attracts the highest abundance of wintering and migrating shorebirds in the park. The Great Highway near Ft. Funston to Crissy Field and across the Golden Gate Bridge is zoned sightseeing corridor for the reasons of: connecting the park to Golden Gate park, possibly closing parts of the Great Highway to vehicles and maintaining it as a promenade, and highlighting the concept of preservation while allowing access. [Connect Golden Gate to the ocean.](#)

Ocean Beach- Focus would be on beach recreation and the link to GG Park—and highlight the story and concept of preservation while still allowing access. Transition from NPS to city park and differences in approach—development of the dune system and compare with story at Funston. Recreational flow from GG Park to Ocean Beach—enhance link/connection from park to Ocean Beach—overpass or tunnel, or bridge Great Highway to allow flow from park to O. Beach. Important recreation site on west side of SF. Beach Chalet has WPA works. Long term consider managed retreat from vehicular use of Great Highway if highway is no longer feasible to maintain—eventually close to vehicular use and have it be a new promenade—this would avoid city desires to create seawalls to protect the Great Highway. Zoned Great Highway as sightseeing corridor to allow for this. Zoned area from around Lincoln to north around into Lands End for Diverse Visitor Opportunities. To the south of Lincoln and connecting with Fort Funston would be wild—envisioned as lower visitor use as head south. Threatened snowy plovers and highest abundance wintering and migrating shorebird abundance site in the park.

We are promoting the idea of connection from Crissy around to Ocean Beach—(????how to connect through Sea Cliff—recreate flume). The goal would be to keep trail access as close to coast as possible. This is the sightseeing corridor on the map from Great Highway by Fort Funston around to Crissy (and on across GG Bridge). Have access to cultural and natural attractions along the sightseeing spine.

The Fort Funston area is managed wild for the reasons of: preservation and interpretation of a functional dune ecosystem, Lake Merced will be reconnected to the ocean and showcased as a national treasure. The bluffs are managed as sensitive as this ecosystem is the primary resource in this area.

Fort Funston

This is an area of the park that initially tested our concept of being a national treasure. Historic military cultural resources are not in good enough condition or as complete as those in the Marin Headlands. Through group discussion, we decided that the preservation and interpretation of a functional coastal dune ecosystem would be the primary resource here—tell the story in the context of the development of SF. This would take a major investment in restoration of the dune system. In the long term examine relationship with the city regarding management of Lake Merced and processes related to lake and bluffs—consider reconnecting the lake to the Pacific Ocean—need to explore the historic condition as guide, but could explore other ecologically valuable alternatives—this link is important and would add to enhancing a national treasure component; also water treatment facility. Geology of the bluffs and the natural processes (coastal processes, erosion, sand movement)—unlike anywhere else; paleontological resources need to be inventoried and cataloged but are important. The bank swallows are a state threatened species, but one of perhaps only 2 remaining coastal colonies remaining—and they depend on the bluffs and foraging opportunities over Lake Merced. Move non-historic facilities and developments, everything except for Battery Davis and base end stations may remain, to other locations to provide for dynamic dune processes: for example move the parking lot from present location to alignment along eastern road edge; partners would not have operations on site—day use only; remove Nike facility and launch facility and admin. facility. Trails may be ephemeral due to dynamic dune processes and should be redesigned .

China Beach

Lands End, Fort Miley, Sutro Hts

Ocean Beach

Fort Funston

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Zoned the bluffs themselves as sensitive. Rest of the area would be zoned wild.

Asset Notes: No nonhistoric existing assets needed on-site; Nike facility should be removed to support dunes restoration. Concept includes new, minimal visitor facilities located on the edge of the site where vehicular egress is also easier and more safe.

San Mateo

General Notes

San Mateo is managed as wild for the reasons of: to create a world class network of trails with possibilities for longer trail experiences, and to create a habitat corridor.

San Mateo

Coastal defense structures isn't as complete as in southern Marin, where it is showcased—preserved but managed to complement primary zone.

Opportunity for world class network of trails compatible with wild zone—opportunities for longer trail experiences—would allow primitive camping in some areas—highlight geologic features and San Andreas fault and scenic vistas. Need trailheads. Zone primarily as wild—corridor of habitat for T&E species and movements of large animals.

Historic resource study for San Mateo county is underway—themes are significant, but resources in park aren't necessarily at that level. Consider recreational trail that connects “moments in history.”

Seek opportunities to partner and share facilities for operations and a San Mateo visitor center.

Thornton Beach to Mussel Rock

Milagra Ridge

Milagra Ridge is managed as wild to preserve the Nike site and other military resources as well as support threatened and endangered species.

Milagra Ridge—Nike site and other military resources would be preserved to some extent (could be allowed to ruin, passively manage) as part of the wild zone. Mission blue butterflies, San Bruno elfin butterflies, CA red-legged frogs.

Sharp Park

Callera Creek

State Lands Lease Mori Point

Need zone. Mori Point includes consideration of the acquisition of Sharp Park golf course to extend habitat for sensitive species, including the San Francisco garter snake and the California red-legged frog.

Mori Point—Consider acquiring Sharp Park golf course to extend habitat, especially for SF garter snake and CA red-legged frog. Mission blue butterflies, San Bruno elfin butterflies, CA red-legged frogs, SF garter snakes. Sweeney Ridge is managed as wild to allow the site to ruin while preserving species habitat.

Sweeney Ridge

Sweeney Ridge—Nike site and other military resources (could be allowed to ruin, passively manage) would be preserved as part of the wild zone. Mission blue butterflies, San Bruno elfin butterflies, CA red-legged frogs, transitional for SF garter snakes.

Discovery Site—not a showcased feature even though it is an NHL—difficult to access.

Cattle Hill Sheldance San Francisco Watershed

The watershed is managed as a sightseeing corridor along the San Andreas fault line to showcase this fundamental geologic resource. The remainder of the watershed is managed as wild to support sensitive species. Sawyer Camp Trail at Canada Road is managed as park operations due to its convenient access to the Phelger estate.

SF Watershed—Interpret San Andreas fault as fundamental geologic resource. Designate sightseeing corridor

Alternative 3- Focusing on National Treasures

Pedro Point Devil's Slide Rancho Corral De Tierra

along the Sawyer Camp Trail to feature the fault line. Otherwise, maintain wild corridor with limited access. Mission blue butterflies, San Bruno elfin butterflies, CA red-legged frogs, SF garter snakes, bald eagles. Consider operations center at Sawyer Camp Trail/Canada Rd—zoned for Operations on the map—easy hwy. access and access to Phleger. Also water story of taking water from Yosemite and transporting it to the SF Watershed and dispersed to SF residents.

Corral de Tierra is managed as wild because it is the best use of the land, and current buildings won't rise to the level of being nationally significant.

Montara

Corral de Tierra—Zoned as wild. Historic ranch buildings—probably won't rise to level of being nationally significant.

Pillar Point is managed as wild with a sightseeing corridor along the trail from the lighthouse to the county parking area. The lighthouse and keepers quarters are managed as historic immersion. The parking area is managed as diverse opportunities for visitors. **Need rationale for all zones.**

Phleger.

Pillar Pt.—Zoned as wild, with a sightseeing corridor along the trail from lighthouse to county parking area. Montara Lighthouse and keepers quarters are among the most complete—designated as Historic Immersion. On-shore whaling station—needs further assessment—possible historic immersion. Fitzgerald Marine Reserve—seal haul out, tide pools, gray whale migration observation. Maverick's surf spot. Highlight the interpretation and protection of the marine environment, through a diversity of resources. Trail from Montara to County parking lot south by point. Small diverse visitor opportunities zone at parking area.

Phleger Estate is managed as an evolved cultural landscape to highlight the history of logging and re-growth and recovery in this area. The Montara Lighthouse is managed as historic immersion for the reasons of: it is a potential southern outpost for visitor orientation and the site is a national register property.

Phleger Estate—zoned as evolved cultural landscape. Highlight the history of logging and perhaps more importantly the regrowth/recovery story—the evolution of the landscape—juxtaposition of story with Muir Woods. Protection story for this site. Have steelhead and possibly habitat for nesting marbled murrelets.

Asset Notes: Montara Lighthouse complex identified as potential visitor services/minimal NPS administration area. The complex is also an important feature of the historic immersion/visitor experience proposed for this area, so if there is conflict between visitor and NPS uses, then visitor experience should be the higher priority and NPS facilities should be off-site. The team does not have enough knowledge of our San Mateo assets to make specific recommendations. However, the Phleger estate is identified as a potential southern outpost for visitor contact/orientation and NPS administration. The concept includes establishing a world-class network of trails for a variety of uses, so associated facilities and services are needed. Use of existing facilities is encouraged, especially if the NPS or partner assets are historic and the services provided do not threaten fundamental natural resources and values.

Notes: