

## DRAFT ALTERNATIVES for the GGNRA in SAN MATEO COUNTY

	<b>Current Conditions and Management</b>	<b>PREFERRED: Connecting People with the Parks Alternative 1</b>	<b>Preserving and Enjoying Coastal Ecosystems Alternative 2</b>	<b>Focusing on National Treasures Alternative 3</b>
<b>Overview</b>	<p>At the time the previous general management plan (GMP) was developed, the GGNRA did not manage any land in San Mateo County. Since that time, the park has grown to include almost 30,000 acres within its boundaries in San Mateo County.</p> <p>Stretching along the San Mateo coast to Corral de Tierra and inland to the Phleger Estate, the southern park lands feature a remarkable wealth of natural and historic resources. From rugged coastal bluffs and windswept ridgelines to a redwood forest, wetlands, and streams, these lands support an abundance of plants and wildlife and tell the story of the people who have shaped this peninsula over generations.</p> <p>GGNRA's park lands in San Mateo County serve a large and diverse local population, offering unsurpassed opportunities for recreation and enjoyment. Whether enjoying the trails, strolling the beaches, or taking in panoramic views up and down the Pacific coast, there are unlimited ways to explore and appreciate these park lands</p> <p>Currently the National Park Service's presence in San Mateo is limited, sites are not well identified, and there are few basic facilities to support access. Management of park land in San Mateo County is guided by the park's authorizing legislation (its purpose) and the management policies common to units of the national park system. Although a general management plan amendment was approved for Sweeney Ridge in 1985, this current general management plan will provide management guidance for the first time to the other GGNRA park sites in San Mateo County.</p> <p>Site planning for other places like Mori Point has also been completed. The park has consulted with other agencies to achieve fundamental park goals, as regarding the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC) watershed, where the park holds scenic and recreational easements.</p>	<p>In all three alternatives, park lands and marine environments in San Mateo County would be managed as part of a vast network of protected lands and waters, some recognized as part of the UNESCO Golden Gate Biosphere Reserve. This network includes SFPUC watershed lands, California state parks, the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, county parks, and other land held by regional land trusts.</p> <p>In the spirit of the "Parks to People" movement that created the Golden Gate National Recreation Area more than three decades ago, this alternative would focus on the importance of improving access and community engagement in GGNRA's park lands. Given the significant addition of park land in the county in recent years, a series of actions would be needed to enhance visitor access, enjoyment, appreciation, and stewardship. Park managers would emphasize preservation and restoration of the area's vital ecosystems through collaborative partnerships with other land management agencies.</p> <p>Key efforts would include increasing the visibility and identity of NPS sites. Park trails would be improved to create a sustainable system that provides opportunities to enjoy park sites, connects with local communities, and contributes to an exceptional regional trail network. A comprehensive trail plan would be prepared to achieve these goals. <a href="#">Park managers would work with county transit providers to improve transit connections to local trailheads and cross-county transit connections along Highway 1.</a></p> <p>The addition of signs and trailhead parking will help visitors find their way to various park sites and will help them gain an understanding of the park's diverse natural and cultural resources. Equestrian needs would be incorporated in trail and trailhead design. Equally important would be providing facilities to welcome visitors to the park. This alternative would promote visitor information and orientation centers in Pacifica and in the Coastside community south of Devil's Slide. These facilities could be shared with San Mateo County Department of Parks, California State Parks, NOAA/Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, and other organizations.</p> <p><b>[Is Hwy 1 Scenic Byway common?]</b></p>	<p>As in the other alternatives, park lands and marine environments in San Mateo County would be managed as part of a vast network of protected lands and waters. In this alternative, however, park managers would place greater emphasis on preservation and restoration of these dynamic, interconnected coastal ecosystems through collaborative partnerships with other land management agencies in the region. Together these groups would work to sustain the area's native biodiversity, reconnect fragmented habitats and migration corridors, minimize the impact of invasive species, manage for changing fire regimes, and restore naturally functioning ecosystems. Pro-active management would build into the environment greater resiliency to climate change.</p> <p>The GGNRA's park lands in San Mateo County provide an extensive wildlife corridor that includes habitat for threatened and endangered species. Under this alternative, these lands would serve as living laboratories, engaging visitors in participatory science, education, and stewardship — activities that nurture personal connections with nature and inspire advocacy.</p> <p>Exploration along the vast network of trails would further highlight the park's diverse ecosystems and rich cultural resources. Cultural resource sites and stories — archeological sites, European exploration, agricultural land uses, coastal defense sites, and the lighthouse — would emphasize human occupation of the coastal environment. Most cultural resources would be stabilized as discovery sites if not in conflict with natural resource restoration.</p> <p>Land protection strategies would seek to reconnect fragmented endangered species habitat and strive to remove features that impede movement or migration of species, or disrupt ecological function.</p>	<p>As in the other alternatives, park lands and marine environments in San Mateo County would be managed as part of a vast network of protected lands and waters. This alternative, however, would highlight how this "quilt" of undeveloped land has been protected by numerous organizations. Over the past 20 years, the National Park Service, local governments, private land trusts, and dedicated individuals have worked hand in hand to acquire and preserve this "Wilderness Next Door."</p> <p>Today, these lands are a national treasure of recreational, natural, and cultural resources. Several nationally significant historic sites are in San Mateo County, along with habitat for numerous endangered species. Many of these important resources are managed by other agencies on nearby sites. This alternative would focus on protecting resources in the park while developing recreational and thematic connections between sites managed by other land managers.</p> <p>This alternative also looks beyond the immediate park lands to explore the potential to stimulate regional landscape management and enhance heritage tourism. To do so, park managers would work with communities between Pacifica and Santa Cruz to support the National Scenic Byway designation of the Pacific Coast Highway (Hwy 1). The highway is one of the unifying features of the rural coast, and is characterized by forested hills, small-scale agriculture, and seaside communities.</p>

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<b>Thornton State Beach to South of Mussel Rock</b>	GGNRA manages approximately 30 acres in 2 parcels in this geologically dynamic coastline: one parcel south of Thornton State beach and one parcel south of Mussel Rock. No improvements have been made by the park for public access and there is no active park presence in this area. In the absence of a general management plan, current management is guided by the park's authorizing legislation (its purpose) and the management policies common to units of the national park system.	<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>In all alternatives park managers would preserve and enhance the natural and scenic values of the area; allow for natural coastal geologic processes to continue; and provide modest visitor access facilities (trails, trailheads) to beaches, scenic overlooks, and along the California Coastal Trail, where feasible.</p> <p>The beach, dunes, and cliffs extending from San Francisco's Ocean Beach south to Mussel Rock (a stretch of almost 5 miles) would be managed to protect shorebird habitat, allow natural shoreline processes to continue unimpeded, and provide improved or new trails for visitors to enjoy and view nature.</p>	<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>
<b>Milagra Ridge</b>	Added to the park in 1987, the area is managed to protect and restore natural habitat, (especially endangered species habitat), to protect historic coastal defense fortifications, and to provide public access through a system of trails so people can enjoy the site and its scenic views. Recent acquisition by the park of a conservation easement on the northeast slope allows potential development of a Bay Area Ridge Trail connection to the coast.	<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>The area would be managed to preserve its wild character and protect habitat for endangered species. Heavily disturbed areas would be restored. Coordinating with other land managers, the NPS would also make trail improvements that could include connections to Oceana Boulevard, the Pacific coast, Skyline Boulevard, and Sweeney Ridge.</p> <p><b>Scenic Corridor Zone</b> (center of ridge)</p> <p>Additional amenities would be developed to support visitors and stewardship volunteers. These could include accessibility improvements, trailhead parking, restrooms, and picnic facilities.</p>	<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>The land would be managed to preserve the wild character of the area and protect endangered species habitat. Heavily disturbed areas would be restored. Coordinating with other land managers, the NPS would also make trail improvements that could include connections to Oceana Boulevard, the Pacific coast, Skyline Boulevard, and Sweeney Ridge.</p>	<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>Same as Alternative 2.</p>
<b>Shelldance Nursery Area</b>	Added to the park in 1988 and 1993, the small area is managed for multiple uses: a commercial orchid nursery, a trailhead to Sweeney Ridge, and storage of park maintenance equipment.	<p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone and Park Operations Zone</b></p> <p>The site would transition from a commercial nursery to an area that provides a variety of visitor services that could include enhanced trailhead parking serving Sweeney Ridge and Mori Point, restrooms, park orientation and information, and a community stewardship/education center. Access from Highway 1 and the trail connection to Mori Point would be improved.</p> <p>In all alternatives, a portion of this park site would be dedicated to park operational needs possible including a satellite facility for maintenance and public safety,</p>	<p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone and Park Operations Zone</b></p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone and Park Operations Zone</b></p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>

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		native plant nursery, and ranger workforce or volunteer housing.		
<b>Sweeney Ridge including Cattle Hill and Picardo Ranch</b>	Added to the park in 1984, Sweeney Ridge is managed for natural values (especially endangered species habitat), and to protect significant historical resources that include the Portola Expedition San Francisco Bay Discovery site and 20th century Nike facilities. Cattle Hill is expected to be transferred to the National Park Service by the City of Pacifica in the near term and recent collaboration has provided trail and habitat improvements on this site. Picardo Ranch and the western extension of Cattle Hill are both private land not managed by the GGNRA at this time. Picardo Ranch includes the lower slopes of Cattle Hill and its trails connect to Sweeney Ridge. Currently, an equestrian facility provides horse boarding. Park acquisition of these lands or a conservation easement is possible within the planning horizon of the general management plan.	<p><b>Natural Zone</b> (Majority of the area)</p> <p>The area would be managed to protect endangered species and the large contiguous natural landscape extending into the SFPUC watershed. Visitors could experience the area through stewardship activities, improved trails, and primitive camping. Connections to the regional trail network and the surrounding public lands (SFPUC, San Pedro Valley County Park, McNee Ranch State Park, and Rancho Corral de Tierra) would be developed in coordination with other land managers.</p> <p><b>Scenic Corridor Zone</b> (Sneath Lane and part of Sweeney Ridge)</p> <p>Trail amenities would be developed, and connections would be enhanced to the Bay Area Ridge Trail and the Sawyer Camp Trail in the SFPUC watershed. The San Francisco Bay Discovery Site National Historical Landmark would be preserved, enhanced and interpreted. Limited vehicular access by permit to the Discovery Site would be permitted. A hikers' hut could be developed as part of a system of huts proposed for the Bay Area Ridge Trail.</p> <p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone</b> (Developed portion of Picardo Ranch)</p> <p>If acquired, the existing facilities could be adapted or replaced with new facilities to support visitor activities, including continued equestrian use, trailhead improvements and park operations. Management would include strong protection for the creek corridor and other natural habitats.</p>	<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>This area would be managed to protect endangered species and restore the large contiguous natural landscape extending into the SFPUC watershed. Visitors would experience the wild character of these lands through stewardship activities, trail use, and primitive camping. Sneath Lane could be converted to a trail and connect to the Bay Area Ridge Trail in the SFPUC watershed. Unnecessary fire roads could also be converted to trails or removed if not historic, and natural resources restored. If acquired, a trailhead would be located at Picardo Ranch with modest visitor support facilities (restroom, picnic tables, parking).</p> <p>The San Francisco Bay Discovery Site National Historical Landmark would be preserved, enhanced and interpreted.</p>	<p><b>Natural Zone</b> (Majority of the area)</p> <p>The area would be managed to protect endangered species and the large contiguous natural landscape extending into the SFPUC watershed. Visitors could experience the area through stewardship activities, improved trail, and primitive camping. The area would connect visitors to the Bay Area Ridge Trail. The San Francisco Bay Discovery Site National Historical Landmark would be preserved, enhanced and interpreted.</p> <p><b>Diverse Opportunities Zone</b> (Developed portion of Picardo Ranch)</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>
<b>Mori Point</b>	Added to the park in 2002, this park site is managed to preserve and enhance habitat for threatened and endangered species (San Francisco garter snake, red legged frog) and to restore natural functions to a highly degraded site. A network of hiking trails, including the California Coastal Trail, is under development to provide visitors access to the area's scenic views.	<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>The land would be managed for ongoing restoration of natural habitats and to protect threatened and endangered species while improving the trail system for public enjoyment of the site and its exceptional views and landscapes. Access to Mori Point would be enhanced with modest trailhead and parking improvements.</p>	<p><b>Sensitive Resources Zone</b></p> <p>Visitor use would be highly controlled to protect threatened and endangered species that inhabit the site. The public would continue to engage in community stewardship to preserve and restore the native coastal ecosystem.</p>	<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>

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		Trail connections to the community, Sweeney Ridge and the adjacent public lands, and the California Coastal Trail would be improved in partnership with other land managers.		
<b>Pedro Point, Devil's Slide, and San Pedro Mountain</b>	These rugged coastal areas are not managed by the GGNRA. However, they will be greatly affected by the opening of the Highway 1 tunnel under construction, and are likely to be added to the park within the planning horizon of the general management plan. The City of Pacifica manages Pedro Point to preserve its natural features and open space. The Devil's Slide segment is managed by Caltrans to support Highway 1; several agencies have been involved in planning trailheads for the future conversion of the road to a multi-use trail when the Devils Slide tunnel opens in 2011. Lands adjacent to Highway 1 in this area and on San Pedro Mountain are in public and private ownership.	<b>Natural Zone</b>  These lands, if acquired, would be managed to maintain natural features and scenic views and to continue with the habitat restoration and access improvements initiated by the community. Trailheads and trails would be developed and enhanced to improve accessibility and connections to the California Coastal Trail and adjacent public lands. Public access to Devil Slide and the surrounding coastal bluffs west of existing Highway 1 would be managed to protect nesting sea birds. Collaboration with adjacent land managers would be essential.	<b>Sensitive Resources Zone</b> (Devil's Slide area) If acquired, the rugged coastal areas west of existing Highway 1 would be managed to protect nesting sea birds. Visitor access would be highly managed or closed during breeding seasons.  <b>Natural Zones</b> (Other areas)  Same as Alternative 1.	<b>Natural Zone</b>  Same as Alternative 1.
<b>Rancho Corral de Tierra</b>	One of the largest areas of open space near San Francisco, the 4,200 acre site is managed by the Peninsula Open Space Trust (POST) and encompasses the majority of an 1839 Mexican Land Grant. The isolated and undisturbed condition of the land provides unique and productive habitat for a diverse array of plant and animal species, including several threatened and endangered species. The headwaters of four major coastal watersheds are contained within this property, providing important riparian habitat and a scenic backdrop that visually distinguished the San Mateo mid-coast region.  Limited public access is provided for recreation such as hiking and horseback riding. Four equestrian facilities are operated under leases, supporting a popular way of accessing the large, steep, and rugged site.  The acquisition process is underway to transfer this land to the National Park Service. Approximately 300 acres of the Rancho will not be included in the park. Those acres encompass farmland of "Local Significance" as designated by the State of California Department of Conservation and will remain in agricultural use.	<b>Natural Zone</b> (Majority of the area)  The upland areas and land outside the existing equestrian centers would be managed to preserve the wild, open character of the landscape and offer trail-based recreation that is light on the land, which would include walking, hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding. Natural habitats and processes in the zone, which includes four creek corridors, would be restored to the greatest extent possible with the help of community stewards.  In this zone, visitors would enjoy the scenic coastal environment through an enhanced and sustainable system of multi-use trails. The trail network would connect local communities to the park and link the ridges of Montara Mountain to the Pacific Ocean. Opportunities for a trail connection to Sweeney Ridge through the SFPUC Watershed's northwest corner would be explored. Unnecessary roads could be converted to trails or removed. Discovery of the park could be facilitated by scenic overlooks, sites for picnicking, primitive camping sites, and possibly a hikers' hut in a remote setting.  <b>Diverse Opportunities Zone</b> (Existing developed areas, encompassing the existing	<b>Natural Zone</b> (Majority of the area)  Same as Alternative 1, but with fewer and more primitive visitor amenities. Unnecessary fire roads could be converted to trails or removed if not historic, and natural processes restored.  <b>Sensitive Resources Zone</b> (Creek corridors)  In this alternative the four equestrian facilities would be removed or relocated away from creek corridors over time. The park would partner with surrounding land managers to restore the creek corridors, reconnect them to the ocean, and restore anadromous fish passage.  <b>Scenic Corridor Zone</b> (Existing equestrian lease area)  These areas would accommodate visitor and equestrian facilities, in sustainable locations and configurations, compatible with natural resource management goals for the surrounding area.	<b>Natural Zone</b> (Majority of the area)  Same as Alternative 1.  <b>Diverse Opportunities Zone</b> (Existing developed areas)  Same as Alternative 1.

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		<p>developed areas)</p> <p>A park “portal” would be created in this zone – trailheads and other visitor facilities that provide for the enjoyment of the Rancho. Detailed planning following the GMP would determine the mix of uses that would share this zone. However, the park would seek to retain the vital equestrian operations and continue to expand programs that welcome and benefit the public. Park managers would work with equestrian operators to enhance the best management practices employed to protect the environment. Any new visitor facility would be sited where natural and cultural resources would be preserved, and where compatible with adjacent uses such as agriculture. New facilities could include trails, trailheads, a community stewardship/educational center, “warming hut”, group picnic area, rustic campsite, and a horse camp.</p> <p>In addition, safe trailheads would be developed near Highway 1 to support exploration of this large, diverse landscape, and the extensive adjacent public lands. The multi-use trails and trailheads would be compatible with adjacent agricultural uses.</p> <p>Habitat restoration and community stewardship activities would have a strong presence in both zones. The Park Service would partner with surrounding land managers and the Fitzgerald Marine Reserve, one of the richest intertidal areas on the California coast, to protect water quality, restore the creek corridors, reconnect them to the ocean, and to reestablish anadromous fish passage where possible.</p> <p>The NPS would connect people to the agriculture history of the Rancho through interpretation of its cultural landscape and adjacent working farms, while not impinging on their operations.</p>		
<b>Montara Lighthouse</b>	<p>The site is presently managed by the US Coast Guard. Under an agreement with California State Parks, a hostel is operated in several structures related to the lighthouse. Day use of the site is focused on scenic views and lighthouse history. Transfer of this site to the park is anticipated within the planning horizon of the general management plan.</p>	<p><b>Evolved Cultural Landscape Zone</b></p> <p>In all alternatives, the historic lighthouse structures and other associated resources would be preserved and interpreted. Access from Highway 1 would be improved.</p> <p>Management would enhance the current hostel and day use programming and would consider this location</p>	<p><b>Evolved Cultural Landscape Zone</b></p> <p>Similar to Alternative 1, the historic resources would be preserved and adaptively used, but the site would be dedicated to stewardship and environmental education. The site would become a campus focused on enhancing understanding and stewardship of coastal resources, with hostel and overnight accommodations for program participants and staff.</p>	<p><b>Historic Immersion Zone</b></p> <p>As the most intact lighthouse complex in the park, the site offers an opportunity for immersion in the life of lighthouse keepers. This alternative would restore historic structures and landscape features, remove contemporary structures, and develop new visitor programs. Overnight stays would be part of the immersion experience.</p>

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		for a multi-agency visitor information and orientation facility. Trail connections from the hostel up and down the coast would better integrate this site with other park lands and open space.		
<b>Phleger Estate</b>	Added to the park in 1994, the area is managed to preserve the cultural and natural resources of this 1,000-acre second growth redwood forest and to provide access to the regional trail system.	<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>In all alternatives, the area would be managed to provide recreation in a natural and contemplative setting that complements the more developed recreation experiences at adjacent Huddart County Park. The redwood forest ecosystem would be restored and managed for trail-based recreation. The history of logging on the estate and its role in the settlement of San Mateo County would be interpreted. Trail connections to adjacent lands and the regional trail system would be pursued in collaboration with San Mateo County and SFPUC. These connections would include the Bay Area Ridge Trail and potential access from trailheads on Cañada Road and Skyline Boulevard and a multi-use trail connection between Cañada Road and Skyline Boulevard north of Phleger Estate. Community stewardship of the site could contribute to trail and habitat improvements.</p> <p><b>[Steering Committee: Need to validate site capacity for visitor center.]</b></p>	<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>Same as Alternatives 1. Interpretation would explore the estate's similarities with and differences from Muir Woods National Monument.</p>
<b>SFPUC Watershed Easements</b>	These 23,000 acres are managed by SFPUC to protect the City's water supply and the ecological and cultural resources of the watershed. Compatible recreational, educational, and scientific uses are highly controlled; primary public access is on trails along the eastern edge of the watershed where the trails are easily accessible from adjacent communities. Access on the 10-mile Cahill Ridge alignment of the Bay Area Ridge Trail is provided by guided tours. The GGNRA manages two easements over the watershed: a Scenic Easement and a Scenic and Recreation Easement that provide for preservation of natural values and limited recreational use. The SFPUC and GGNRA cooperate to assure that ongoing water operations and other allowable uses are compatible with the preservation and access components of the easements. The SFPUC watershed forms the core of the UNESCO Golden Gate Biosphere Reserve, a rich reservoir of plant and animal life.	<p><b>Natural Zone</b> (Majority of the area, corresponding with the Scenic Easement)</p> <p>Park managers would continue to cooperate with the SFPUC for the preservation of the natural, cultural, scenic, and recreational features of the watershed. Within this zone, the park would promote a new trail connection between the Bay Area Ridge Trail and the California Coastal Trail on the existing alignment over Whiting Ridge; this would connect Sweeney Ridge with McNee Ranch State Park and Rancho Corral de Tierra</p> <p><b>Scenic Corridor Zone</b> ( Eastern area closest to Highway 280, corresponding with the Scenic and Recreation Easement)</p> <p>Park managers would promote preservation of the natural, cultural and scenic values with improved public access on trails. Proposed trail improvements include connecting the existing San Andreas multi-use trail to</p>	<p><b>Sensitive Resources Zone</b> (Majority of the area)</p> <p>In this alternative, the park managers would continue to cooperate with the SFPUC for the preservation of the natural, cultural, scenic, and recreational features of the watershed. Park managers would promote natural resource preservation and highly managed public access in most of the watershed to support the values that resulted in designating this area as the core of the UNESCO Golden Gate Biosphere Reserve.</p> <p><b>Scenic Corridor Zone</b> (Sawyer Camp/San Andreas Trail corridor)</p> <p>Park managers would promote access and visitor services along the existing multi-use trail and the implementation of trail improvements proposed in the San Francisco Watershed Management Plan (2002), including completion of the north-south corridor through the watershed in areas of low sensitivity.</p>	<p><b>Natural Zone</b> (Majority of the area corresponding with the Scenic Easement)</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p><b>Scenic Corridor Zone</b> (Eastern edge, adjacent to Highway 280)</p> <p>Same as Alternative 1, but with an emphasis on promoting enhanced interpretation to highlight the scope of the water system with its origins in Yosemite National Park.</p>

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		<p>Sweeney Ridge via Sneath Lane, and improving trail access to the Phleger Estate from a new trailhead on Cañada Road. Park managers also would promote the implementation of other trails proposed in the San Francisco Watershed Management Plan (2002), including completion of the north-south corridor through the watershed in areas of low sensitivity. The park would work with SFPUC to provide a multi-use trail connection through the SFPUC watershed lands between Cañada Road and Skyline Boulevard north of Phleger Estate. Preservation of scenic views along the trails, Cañada Road, Skyline Boulevard, Interstate 280, and its vista points would also be promoted in cooperation with SFPUC and Caltrans.</p>		
<b>Offshore Marine Environments</b>	<p>The GGNRA has jurisdiction through a management lease over a 1,000-foot-wide fringe of coastal waters immediately off shore. Park management of these areas accommodates public uses that include water recreation (swimming, surfing, and boating) and noncommercial fishing. The area supports research, inventory, monitoring, and consultation and cooperation with other resource managing agencies.</p>	<p><b>Scenic Corridor Zone</b></p> <p>In all alternatives, the offshore marine environment would be managed for natural and cultural resource protection, while allowing swimming, surfing, boating, and fishing where appropriate.</p> <p>(Match Marine Protected Areas – permit boating; revise maps, CDFG)</p>	<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>	<p><b>Natural Zone</b></p> <p>Same as Alternative 1.</p>