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**APPENDIX D:
TABLE OF SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES
(INCLUDING THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AND
CANDIDATE SPECIES)**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Designated Status ^b	
		Federal	State
MARIN COUNTY			
LISTED SPECIES			
Invertebrates			
black abalone	<i>Haliotes cracherodii</i>	E	
white abalone	<i>Haliotes sorenseni</i>	E	
mission blue butterfly	<i>Icaricia icarioides missionensis</i>	E	
San Bruno elfin butterfly	<i>Incisalia mossii bayensis</i>	E	
Myrtle's silverspot butterfly	<i>Speyeria zerene myrtleas</i>	E	
California freshwater shrimp	<i>Syncaria pacifica</i>	E	
Fish			
green sturgeon	<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	T	
tidewater goby	<i>Eucyclogobius</i>	EX	
coho salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	E,X,	
Central California coastal steelhead, Central Valley steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>		T,X,
California coastal chinook salmon, Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon, winter-run chinook salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>		E,T,X, NMFS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Designated Status ^b	
		Federal	State
Amphibians			
California tiger salamander	<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	T	
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	TX	
Reptiles			
loggerhead turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	T	
green turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	T	
leatherback turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	E	
olive ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	T	
Birds			
marbled murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	TX	
western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	TX	
short-tailed albatross	<i>Diomedea albatrus</i>	E	
California brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	E	
California clapper rail	<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>	E	
California least tern	<i>Sternula antillarum</i>	E	
northern spotted owl	<i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i>	T	
Mammals			
Guadalupe fur seal	<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	T	
sei whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	E	
blue whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	E	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Designated Status ^b	
		Federal	State
finback whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	E	
right whale	<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	E	
Steller sea lion	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	T,X,	
humpback whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	E	
sperm whale	<i>Physeter catodon</i>	E	
Salt marsh harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	E	
Plants			
Sonoma alopecurus	<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i>	E	
Tiburon mariposa lily	<i>Calochortus tiburonensis</i>	T	
Tiburon paintbrush	<i>Castilleja affinis</i> ssp. <i>Neglecta</i>	E	
robust spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i>	E	
Sonoma spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe valida</i>	E	
Baker's larkspur	<i>Delphinium bakeri</i>	EX	
yellow larkspur	<i>Delphinium luteum</i>	EX	
Marin dwarf-flax, Western flax	<i>Hesperolinon congestum</i>	T	
beach layia	<i>Layia carnosa</i>	E	
clover lupine,(Tidestrom's lupine)	<i>Lupinus tidestromii</i>	E	
Tiburon jewelflower	<i>Streptanthus niger</i>	E	
showy Indian clover	<i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	E	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Designated Status ^b	
		Federal	State
PROPOSED SPECIES			
Amphibians			
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	PX	
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY			
LISTED SPECIES			
Invertebrates			
black abalone	<i>Haliotes cracherodii</i>	E	
white abalone	<i>Haliotes sorenseni</i>	E	
mission blue butterfly	<i>Icaricia icarioides missionensis</i>	E	
San Bruno elfin butterfly	<i>Incisalia mossii bayensis</i>	E	
Fish			
green sturgeon	<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	T	
tidewater goby	<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	E	
coho salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	E	
Central California coastal steelhead, Central Valley steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	T,X.	
winter-run chinook salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	E,X	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Designated Status ^b	
		Federal	State
Amphibians			
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	T	
Reptiles			
loggerhead turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	T	
green turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	T	
leatherback turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	E	
olive ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	T	
Birds			
western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	T	
short-tailed albatross	<i>Diomedea albatrus</i>	E	
California brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	E	
California clapper rail	<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>	E	
Mammals			
Guadalupe fur seal	<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	T	
sei whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	E	
blue whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	E	
finback whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	E	
right whale	<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	E	
Steller sea-lion	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	T,X	
humpback whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	E	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Designated Status ^b	
		Federal	State
Sperm whale	<i>Physeter catodon</i>	E,	
Salt marsh harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	E	
Plants			
Presidio manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp.ravenii</i>	E	
Presidio clarkia	<i>Clarkia franciscana</i>	E	
Marin dwarf-flax	<i>Hesperolinon congestum</i>	T	
San Francisco lessingia	<i>Lessingia germanorum</i>	E	
SAN MATEO COUNTY			
LISTED SPECIES			
Invertebrates			
bay checkerspot butterfly	<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i>	TX	
black abalone	<i>Haliotes cracherodii</i>	E	
white abalone	<i>Haliotes sorenseni</i>	E	
mission blue butterfly	<i>Icaricia icariodes missionensis</i>	E	
San Bruno elfin butterfly	<i>Incisalia mossii bayensis</i>	E	
callippe silverspot butterfly	<i>Speyeria callippe callippe</i>	E	
Myrtle's silverspot butterfly	<i>Speyeria zerene myrtleae</i>	E	
Fish			
green sturgeon	<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>	T	
tidewater goby	<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	E,X	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Designated Status ^b	
		Federal	State
coho Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i>	E,X	
Central California Coastal steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	E,T	
Amphibians			
California tiger salamander	<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	T	
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>		
Reptiles			
loggerhead turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	T	
green turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	T	
leatherback turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	E	
olive ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	T	
San Francisco garter snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i>	E	
Birds			
marbled murrelet	<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	T,X	
western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	T,X	
short-tailed albatross	<i>Diomedea albatrus</i>	E	
California brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i>	E	
California clapper rail	<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>	E	
California least tern	<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	E	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Designated Status ^b	
		Federal	State
Mammals			
Guadalupe fur seal	<i>Arctocephalus townsendi</i>	T	
sei whale	<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	E	
blue whale	<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	E	
finback whale	<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	E	
southern sea otter	<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	T	
right whale	<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	E	
Stellar sea-lion	<i>Eumetopias jubatus</i>	T	
humpback whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	E	
sperm whale	<i>Physeter catodon</i>	E	
salt marsh harvest mouse	<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	E	
Plants			
San Mateo thornmint	<i>Acanthomintha duttonii</i>	E	
fountain thistle	<i>Cirsium fontinale var. fontinale</i>	E	
Santa Cruz cypress	<i>Cupressus abramsiana</i>	E	
San Mateo wooly sunflower	<i>Eriophyllum latilobum</i>	E	
Marin dwarf-flax	<i>Hesperolinon congestum</i>	T	
San Francisco lessingia	<i>Lessingia germanorum</i>	E	
white-rayed pentachaeta	<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i>	E	
Hickman's potentilla	<i>Potentilla hickmanii</i>	E	

Common Name	Scientific Name	Designated Status ^b	
		Federal	State
PROPOSED SPECIES			
Amphibians			
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	PX	

Key:

(E) Endangered - Listed as being in danger of extinction.

(T) Threatened - Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.

(P) Proposed - Officially proposed in the Federal Register for listing as endangered or threatened.

Critical Habitat - Area essential to the conservation of a species.

(PX) Proposed Critical Habitat - The species is already listed. Critical habitat is being proposed for it.

(C) Candidate - Candidate to become a proposed species.

(V) Vacated by a court order. Not currently in effect. Being reviewed by the Service.

(X) Critical Habitat designated for this species

APPENDIX E: DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF LOCAL TRANSIT SERVICE

MARIN COUNTY

West Marin Stagecoach

Administered by Marin Transit and operated under contract with MV Transportation, the Stagecoach provides the only public transportation service to West Marin County.

Two of the three Stagecoach fixed routes serve a popular Golden Gate National Recreation Area site, Stinson Beach: Route 61 (South Route), between Marin City and Bolinas via Panoramic and Shoreline highways; and Route 62 (Coastal Route), between Stinson Beach, Bolinas and Point Reyes Station via Shoreline Highway. Route 61 operates seven days a week, while Route 62 operates on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays only. Service is generally provided every few hours, although on weekends from March to December, Route 61 operates on headways of as little as 80 minutes. Connections may be made between Route 61 and Golden Gate Transit routes serving urbanized areas of Marin County, Sonoma County and San Francisco at Marin City.

West Marin Stagecoach vehicles are equipped with exterior racks accommodating up to two bicycles. Adult cash fares for both fixed-route and dial-a-ride service are \$2.

Golden Gate Transit

The Golden Gate Bridge District provides bus service in eastern Marin County, Sonoma County and San Francisco as Golden Gate Transit. Marin County park sites are served only tangentially by Golden Gate Transit, although Golden Gate Transit routes connect to the West Marin Stagecoach and Muir Woods Shuttle, expanding the reach of both.

Gerbode and Rodeo Valley trails can be accessed from the Spencer Avenue bus pad along Highway 101. The stop is served by routes, 4, 8, 18, 70 and 80; the first three operate only during commute hours in the peak direction (south in the morning, north in the afternoon), but Routes 70 and 80 operate all day, seven days a week, serve the Highway 101 corridor as far north as Santa Rosa, and extend well into San Francisco, connecting to the Civic Center/UN Plaza BART station and terminating at the Transbay Terminal, a hub for regional buses including AC Transit Transbay buses from the East Bay.

The only other park site served by Golden Gate Transit is Fort Baker. Fort Baker is only a few hundred feet, as the crow flies, from a stop along Alexander Avenue at Bunker Road. However, the stop is about 200 feet above the site, and access requires a walk alongside Alexander Avenue, then a steep hike down to the site (alternately, bus riders may use a more distant stop, along Alexander Avenue at East Road, which descends gently into the site). Moreover, while routes 2, 4, 10, 70 and 80 all serve the stop, only Route 10 makes more than a few early morning or evening stops, operating on roughly 60-minute

headways seven days a week. (The Marin Headlands/Fort Baker Plan proposes to realign Route 10 through the site.)

Multiple Golden Gate Transit routes provide regional connections to West Marin Stagecoach and Muir Woods Shuttle service at the San Rafael Transit Center, Manzanita Park and Ride, Marin City and Sausalito Ferry Terminal. Golden Gate Ferry service from San Francisco also serves the latter, making timed connections to Muir Woods Shuttles when that service is in operation.

Golden Gate Transit buses are equipped with exterior bike racks, and fares vary according to distance traveled.

San Francisco MUNI

The San Francisco Municipal Railway (MUNI), a division of the San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA), provides limited bus service to the Marin Headlands via Route 76. Route 76 operates on hourly headways on Sundays and holidays between the San Francisco Caltrain terminus and Fort Cronkite. Within San Francisco, it operates via the Montgomery BART station, Union Square district (with its many hotels), Van Ness Avenue and Lombard Street, connecting to multiple local MUNI routes. Within the Headlands, it operates via Conzelman, McCullough, Bunker and Field roads to Battery Alexander, then via Field, Bunker and Mitchell roads to Fort Cronkite and Rodeo Cove, serving numerous sites within the Headlands. Most MUNI buses are equipped with dual exterior bike racks. Adult cash fare is \$1.50.

Among the recommendations made in 2008 by the SFMTA Transit Effectiveness Project (TEP), a major proposed revision of MUNI service, was a significant increase in Route 76 service. While the route would no longer terminate at the Caltrain station, ending instead at Montgomery BART, service would be provided every 30 minutes on both Saturdays and Sundays. TEP recommendations are currently undergoing environmental review, with no firm date set yet for implementation.

SAN FRANCISCO

MUNI

MUNI service is described in general terms in the main body of this document. Following are details of routes serving Golden Gate National Recreation Area sites. Moving from east to west, and then north to south, park sites and the MUNI routes serving them are the following:

- Aquatic Park and the east side of Fort Mason are served by bus routes 10, 19, 20, 30, 47 and 49. The Powell & Hyde cable car line terminates a few hundred feet to the east, and the F-Market & Wharves historic streetcar line terminates a few blocks to the east of that.
- The west side of Fort Mason is served directly by Route 28, and Routes 22 and 30 stop a short walk away.

- The Presidio Main Post is served by routes 29 and 43. Routes 28, 30, 41 and 45 stop just outside the park's eastern entrance, the Lombard Gate.
- Crissy Field is served by Route 29.
- There is no direct MUNI bus service to Fort Point, although routes 28, 29 and 76 (on Sundays only) stop above it, at the Golden Gate Bridge. Fort Point can be accessed by hiking a few hundred feet downhill.
- Baker and China beaches are indirectly served by Route 29, which stops a few hundred feet away.
- Lands End is served by Route 18, which terminates at the Palace of the Legion of Honor.
- Fort Miley is served during the day by a branch of Route 38. Evenings, the route's main branch stops one block away.
- Sutro Heights, Sutro Bath, and the Cliff House are served by the busy routes 38 and 38L, which terminate at 48th Avenue, adjacent to Sutro Heights and a short walk from the other two sites. The Cliff House is served directly by Route 18.
- Ocean Beach encompasses much of San Francisco's coastline, and as such is served by multiple MUNI routes, including the N-Judah (near its northern end, just south of Golden Gate Park) and L-Taraval (near its southern end, north of the San Francisco Zoo) MUNI Metro light rail lines. Bus routes 5, 23, 31, 38 (southern branch), 48, 71 and 71L also terminate a short walk away from Ocean Beach. Route 18 parallels the entire beach, running a few blocks away along 45th Avenue for much of its length, and alongside the Great Highway immediately adjacent to Ocean Beach for part of it.
- Fort Funston is served, indirectly, by Route 18, which operates along Skyline Boulevard to its east. The peak-only Route 88 also terminates a short distance away.

The Powell & Mason and F-Market & Wharves lines, as well as routes L, N, 5, 10, 19, 20, 22, 23, 28, 28L, 30, 31, 38, 38L, 41, 45, 48, 49, 71 and 71L, all connect to BART stations. Routes N, 10, 30, 45, 47 and 48 connect to Caltrain stations. Routes L, N, 10, 20, 31, 41, 71 and 71L stop a short walk from the city's main Ferry Building, and routes 10 and 47 stop a short walk from ferry landings at Piers 33 and 41 at Fisherman's Wharf.

In 2008, an audit of MUNI services, the Transit Effectiveness Project, or TEP, recommended changes to MUNI routes that would alternately improve or reduce service to park sites. These recommendations, now undergoing environmental review, include the following:

- Elimination of Route 10, replacement of Route 20 with a more frequent Route 11, and increased capacity on Route 30, using larger buses
- Realignment of Route 43 through the Presidio Main Post (it now serves the Main Post's southeastern corner)
- Termination of Route 29 near Baker Beach, eliminating service to the Golden Gate Bridge (service to the bridge would continue to be provided by Route 28)

- Realignment of Route 18 so that it would no longer serve the Cliff House/Sutro Heights area
- Increased service on Routes L, N, 38L, 48 and 71L
- Replacement of Route 18 service on Skyline Boulevard with realigned Route 17 service
- A new 29L “super-limited” route operating between Van Ness and North Point, near Aquatic Park, and southern San Francisco via Lombard Street, Doyle Drive, Park Presidio Boulevard and 19th Avenue. This route was developed partly in response to endemic traffic congestion on 19th Avenue.

SAN MATEO COUNTY

SamTrans

SamTrans service is generally described in the main body of this document. All 100-series routes listed below connect to BART stations, 200-series routes connect to Caltrain stations, and 300-series routes connect to both. SamTrans buses are equipped with dual bike racks, and adult cash fares are \$1.75.

- Routes 14, 16, 17, 110, 112, 121, 123, 140, 294, CX and DX stop near GGNRA sites adjacent to Pacifica and Montara. Seven of those routes, most of them serving suburban areas to the north, converge at a “park and ride” lot at the Linda Mar Shopping Center near Pedro Point. Mori Point is well-served by the relatively frequent routes 110 and 112, which connect to BART stations to the north. Because of its proximity to Skyline College, approximately a half-mile away, Milagra Ridge may be the San Mateo County park site best-served by transit, as routes 121, 123 and 140, all of which connect to the BART stations, all operate relatively frequently seven days a week.
- In the SFPUC Watershed, Route 342 provides access to the Sawyer Camp and San Andreas trails, and Route 294 stops near the north trailhead of Crystal Springs Trail. However, neither of these routes operates on weekends.
- The Phleger Estate is inaccessible via public transit.

APPENDIX F: DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF SAN MATEO COUNTY TRAILS

Pedestrian conditions at Golden Gate National Recreation Area sites in San Mateo County are described in general terms in the main body of this document. Following are details of major trails, moving from north to south:

- Milagra Ridge features two well-maintained multi-use trails, one of which is paved and relatively level, while the other is unpaved and steep. While these trails do not connect to other NPS sites, Sweeney Ridge is about one mile to the south, and pedestrians can access it from Milagra Ridge via the Skyline College campus. The Bay Area Ridge Trail runs through both Milagra Ridge and Sweeney Ridge.
- Sweeney Ridge includes several ridgeline trails with excellent connectivity to nearby trails including **Baquiano** and Mori Ridge. While its trails are scenic, they are typically steep and unpaved. Golden Gate National Recreation Area and the City of Pacifica recently collaborated on improved access to Cattle Hill/Sweeney Ridge at the top of Fassler Avenue.
- Mori Point provides excellent connectivity to the adjacent beaches via a grade-separated path. Improvements to the Coastal Trail segment through Mori Point were recently completed.
- Pedro Point trails are not well developed, although a Coastal Trail connection through the eastern portion of the site is planned to connect Pacifica with the future trailhead at Devils Slide.
- Rancho Corral de Tierra access is currently on County trails north of Montara connecting to McNee Ranch State Park. In the Moss Beach area of the site, trails primarily connect to the equestrian facilities or provide trailhead access from Highway 1. The site is popular with horseback riders due to three equestrian facilities located nearby. There is evidence of illegal motorcycle and four-wheel drive truck use.
- The trails in the SFPUC Watershed, along the eastern shores of San Andreas Lake and Upper and Lower Crystal Springs Reservoir, are among the most popular on the Peninsula. Six miles of the San Andreas and Sawyer Creek trails are paved, and feature a striped median, mile markers, restrooms and a lush tree canopy. The 10-mile **Fifield**-Cahill Ridge Trail is managed by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission and is open only by reservation to docent-led tour groups of no more than 18 people.
- Phleger Estate's steep trails are prohibited to bicyclists and dogs and are popular with horseback riders. They are well-marked, well-maintained, and connect to about a dozen trails in the area. However, the site is remote relative to other park sites in San Mateo County.

A number of improvements to the San Mateo County trails network, including trails through Golden Gate National Recreation Area sites, are planned or have been proposed. These include the following:

- Three new multi-use trails are proposed linking San Bruno Mountain to existing trails including the Ridge Trail at Milagra Ridge.
- At Sweeney Ridge, San Mateo County plans to connect the Valley View Trail to the Ridge Trail and extend the San Andreas Trail to the Sneath Lane Trail.
- The Devil's Slide project will replace the existing Route 1 roadway along a segment of coastline plagued by landslides with a multi-use trail extending north through Pedro Point to Pacifica State Beach and south to McNee Ranch State Park, closing a gap in the California Coastal Trail. This project is under construction and is anticipated to be complete by 2011.
- Connection and extension of the San Andreas, Sawyer Creek and Crystal Springs trails is planned in order to create an uninterrupted, nonmotorized, multi-use route from the City of San Bruno to the Town of Woodside. Along segments, a parallel route for equestrians and hikers would be developed. Multiple projects would also improve connectivity from surrounding areas to the SFPUC Watershed lands.

Finally, multiple new trails are proposed around Phleger Estate, including new access trails requiring bridges over West Union Creek.

GLOSSARY

accessibility: Occurs when individuals with disabilities are able to reach, use, understand, or appreciate NPS programs, facilities, and services, or to enjoy the same benefits that are available to persons without disabilities.

adaptive management: A system of management practices based on clearly identified outcomes, monitoring to determine if management actions are meeting outcomes, and, if not, facilitating management changes that will best ensure that outcomes are met or are re-evaluated as conditions change. Adaptive management recognizes that knowledge about natural resource systems is sometimes uncertain and is the preferred method of management in these cases. (Source: *Departmental Manual 516 DM 4.16*)

American Indian tribe: Any band, nation, or other organized group or community of Indians, including any Alaska Native Village, which is recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

appropriate use: A use that is suitable, proper, or fitting for a particular park, or to a particular location within a park.

archeology: The scientific study, interpretation, and reconstruction of past human cultures from an anthropological perspective based on the investigation of the surviving physical evidence of human activity and the reconstruction of related past environments. Historic archeology uses historic documents as additional sources of information.

Archeological resource: Any material remains or physical evidence of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest, including the record of the effects of human activities on the environment. They are capable of revealing scientific or humanistic information through archeological research.

asset: A physical structure or grouping of structures, land features, or other tangible property which has a specific service or function.

asset management: A systematic process of maintaining, upgrading, and operating assets cost-effectively by combining engineering principles with sound business practices and economic theory.

backcountry: Primitive, undeveloped portions of parks.

best management practices (BMPs): Practices that apply the most current means and technologies available to not only comply with mandatory environmental regulations, but also maintain a superior level of environmental performance. See also, “sustainable practices/principles.”

civic engagement: As a philosophy, a discipline, and a practice, it can be viewed as a continuous, dynamic conversation with the public on many levels that reinforces the commitment of the National Park Service and the public to the preservation of park resources and strengthens understanding of the full meaning and contemporary relevance of these resources. Civic engagement is the philosophy of welcoming people into the parks and building relationships around a shared stewardship mission, whereas public

involvement (also called public participation) is the specific, active involvement of the public in NPS planning and other decision-making processes.

conserve: To protect from loss or harm; preserve. Historically, the terms conserve, protect, and preserve have come collectively to embody the fundamental purpose of the National Park Service—preserving, protecting and conserving the national park system.

consultation (cultural resources): A discussion, conference, or forum in which advice or information is sought or given, or information or ideas are exchanged. Consultation generally takes place on an informal basis; formal consultation requirements for compliance with section 106 of the NHPA are published in 36 CFR Part 800. Consultation with recognized tribes is done on a government-to-government basis.

cultural landscape: A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general kinds of cultural landscape, not mutually exclusive: historic site, historic designed landscape, historic vernacular landscape, ethnographic landscape.

cultural resource: An aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice. Tangible cultural resources are categorized as districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects for the National Register of Historic Places and as archeological resources, cultural landscapes, structures, museum objects, and ethnographic resources for NPS management purposes.

cumulative actions: Actions that, when viewed with other actions in the past, the present, or the reasonably foreseeable future regardless of who has undertaken or will undertake them, have an additive impact on the resource the proposal would affect.

decision maker: The managerial-level employee who has been delegated authority to make decisions or to otherwise take an action that would affect park resources or values. Most often it refers to the park superintendent or regional director, but may at times include, for example, a resource manager, facility manager, or chief ranger to whom authority has been re-delegated.

deferred maintenance (DM): Maintenance that was not performed when it should have been, and therefore, is delayed. Continued deferment of maintenance results in deficiencies. DM is the cost to repair an asset's deficiencies.

desired condition: A park's natural and cultural resource conditions that the National Park Service aspires to achieve and maintain over time, and the conditions necessary for visitors to understand, enjoy, and appreciate those resources.

developed area: An area managed to provide and maintain facilities (e.g., roads, campgrounds, housing) serving visitors and park management functions. Includes areas where park development or intensive use may have substantially altered the natural environment or the setting for culturally significant resources.

economic multiplier effect: An effect in economics in which an increase in spending produces an increase in income and consumption greater than the initial amount spent. For example, if a park builds a new visitor center, it will employ construction workers and their suppliers as well as those who work in the visitor center. Indirectly, the new

visitor center will stimulate employment in restaurants, dry cleaners and service industries in the factory's vicinity.

ecosystem: A system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their physical and biological environment, considered as a unit.

ecosystem management: A collaborative approach to natural and cultural resource management that integrates scientific knowledge of ecological relationships with resource stewardship practices for the goal of sustainable ecological, cultural, and socioeconomic systems.

enabling legislation: The law(s) that establish a park as a unit within the national park system.

environmental assessment (EA): A brief NEPA document that is prepared, with public involvement, (a) to help determine whether the impact of a proposed action or its alternatives could be significant; (b) to aid the Park Service in compliance with NEPA by evaluating a proposal that will have no significant impacts, but may have measurable adverse impacts; or (c) as an evaluation of a proposal that is either not described on the list of categorically excluded actions, or is on the list, but exceptional circumstances apply.

environmental impact statement (EIS): A detailed NEPA analysis document that is prepared, with extensive public involvement, when a proposed action or alternatives have the potential for significant impact on the human environment.

environmentally preferred alternative (or environmentally preferable alternative): Of the action alternatives analyzed, the one that would best promote the policies in section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act. This is usually selected by the planning team members. The Council on Environmental Quality encourages agencies to identify an environmentally preferable alternative in the draft EIS or EA, but only requires that it be named in the ROD.

ethnographic resource: A site, structure, object, landscape, or natural resource feature assigned traditional legendary, religious, subsistence, or other significance in the cultural system of a group traditionally associated with it.

existing infrastructure: The systems, services, and facilities currently in a park unit, including buildings, roads, trails, power equipment, water supply, etc.

final plan: A final plan, or final GMP, is a document that usually includes a discussion of the purpose and need for the GMP, a description of NPS mandates and policies that affect the park, a description of the preferred alternative (the actual plan), a description of appropriate mitigation measures, and relevant appendixes (e.g., references, preparers, index). A final GMP is prepared after the ROD or FONSI is approved and a notice is published in the *Federal Register*. It describes only the selected alternative without all the accompanying compliance parts included in the EIS or EA.

Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI): A determination based on an EA and other factors in the public planning record for a proposal that, if implemented, would have no significant impact on the human environment.

facility costs: one-time costs related to a facility, such as the cost associated with building or trail.

fiscal year: from October 1 of one calendar year to September 30 of the following calendar year.

foundation statement (Foundation): A statement that begins a park's planning process and sets the stage for all future planning and decision making by identifying the park's mission, purpose, significance, special mandates and the broad, parkwide mission goals. This are incorporated into a park's general management plan, but a foundation statement may also be produced as a stand-alone document for a park.

FTE (Full time equivalent): A computed number of employees, representing the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part time employees had been worked by full-time employees. For example, two half-time employees equal one FTE.

fundamental resources and values: Those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management because they are critical to achieving the park's purpose and maintaining its significance. A fundamental value, unlike a tangible resource, refers to a process, force, story, or experience, such as such as an island experience, the ancestral homeland, wilderness values, or oral histories.

gateway community: A community that exists in close proximity to a unit of the national park system whose residents and elected officials are often affected by the decisions made in the course of managing the park, and whose decisions may affect the resources of the park. Because of this, there are shared interests and concerns regarding decisions. Gateway communities usually offer food, lodging, and other services to park visitors. They also provide opportunities for employee housing, and a convenient location to purchase goods and services essential to park administration.

general management plan (GMP): A plan that clearly defines direction for resource preservation and visitor use in a park, and serves as the basic foundation for decision making. General management plans are developed with broad public involvement.

geologic resources: Features produced from the physical history of the earth, or processes such as exfoliation, erosion and sedimentation, glaciation, karst or shoreline processes, seismic, and volcanic activities.

golden gate: A strait in western California located between the Marin Headland as and Fort Point, which connects the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay. Discovered in 1579 by Sir Francis Drake, it was known as the Golden Gate long before the name gained popularity during the gold rush of 1849. The Golden Gate Bridge, which spans the strait, was completed in 1937.

HABS/HAER/HALS: HABS is the Historic American Buildings Survey, the federal government's oldest preservation program; companion programs are HAER (Historic American Engineering Record), and HALS (Historic American Landscapes Survey). Documentation produced through the programs constitutes the nation's largest archive of historic architectural, engineering, and landscape documentation.

historic property: A district, site, structure, or landscape significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology, or culture; an umbrella term for all entries eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.

human environment: Defined by CEQ as the natural and physical environment, and the relationship of people with that environment (1508.14). Although the socioeconomic environment receives less emphasis than the physical or natural environment in the CEQ regulations, the National Park Service considers it to be an integral part of the human environment.

impact: The likely effect of an action or proposed action upon specific natural, cultural or socioeconomic resources. Impacts may be direct, indirect, individual, cumulative, beneficial, or adverse.

impact topics: Specific natural, cultural, or socioeconomic resources that would be affected by the proposed action or alternatives (including no action). The magnitude, duration, and timing of the effect to each of these resources are evaluated in the impact section of an environmental assessment (EA) or an environmental impact statement (EIS).

impairment: An impact that, in the professional judgment of a responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values and violate the 1916 NPS Organic Act's mandate that park resources and values remain unimpaired.

implementation plan: A plan that focuses on how to implement an activity or project needed to achieve a long-term goal. An implementation plan may direct a specific project or an ongoing activity.

indicators of user capacity: Specific, measurable physical, ecological, or social variables that can be measured to track changes in conditions caused by public use, so that progress toward attaining the desired conditions can be assessed .

interpretation??

issue: Some point of debate that needs to be decided. For GMP planning purposes issues can be divided into "major questions to be answered by the GMP" (also referred to as the decision points of the GMP) and the "NEPA issues" (usually environmental problems related to one or more of the planning alternatives).

management concept: A brief, statement of the kind of place the park should be (a "vision" statement).

management zone: A geographical area for which management directions have been developed to determine what can and cannot occur in terms of resource management, visitor use, access, facilities or development, and park operations. Each zone has a unique combination of resource and social conditions and a consistent management direction. Different actions are taken by the National Park Service in different zones.

management zoning: The application of management zones to a park unit. The application of different type of zones and/or size of zones will likely vary in different alternatives.

mitigation: A modification of a proposal to lessen the intensity of its impact on a particular resource. Actions can be taken to avoid, reduce, or compensate for the effects of environmental damage.

mobile combustion: A source of greenhouse gases generated by combustion of fossil fuels in highway (cars, trucks, buses), off-road (construction, agricultural), water-borne, rail and air vehicles.

manager: The managerial-level employee who has authority to make decisions or to otherwise take an action that would affect park resources or values. Most often, it refers to the park superintendent or regional director, but may at times include, for example, a resource manager, facility manager, or chief ranger to whom authority has been re-delegated.

museum object: A material thing possessing functional, aesthetic, cultural, symbolic, and/or scientific value, usually movable by nature or design. Museum objects include prehistoric and historic objects, artifacts, works of art, archival material, and natural history specimens that are part of a museum collection. Structural components may be designated museum objects when removed from their associated structures.

National Park Service Organic Act: The 1916 law (and subsequent amendments) that created the National Park Service and assigned it responsibility for management of the national parks.

national park system: The sum total of the land and water now or hereafter administered by the secretary of the interior through the National Park Service for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational or other purposes.

Native American: Pertaining to American Indian tribes or groups, Eskimos and Aleuts, and Native Hawaiians, Samoans, Chamorros, and Carolinians of the Pacific Islands. Groups recognized by the federal and state governments and named groups with long-term social and political identities who are defined by themselves and others as Indian are included.

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

NEPA process: The objective analysis of a proposed action to determine the degree of its impact on the natural, physical, and human environment; alternatives and mitigation that reduce that impact; and the full and candid presentation of the analysis to, and involvement of, the interested and affected public—as required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

non-facility costs: one-time costs not related to a facility, such as the cost of restoration of a landscape.

one-time costs: This term refers to the costs to perform a one-time action, such as construct, rehabilitate, or demolish a facility; and can include other project costs. One-time costs can also include non-facility costs, such as restoring a landscape.

ONPS (Operations of the National Park Service) Funds: funding that is provided for the day-to-day operations of parks including Golden Gate National Recreation Area and Muir Woods National Monument.

park partner: any state or local government (or subdivision thereof), public or private agency, organization, institution, corporation, individual, or other entity which is engaged in helping to ensure the protection, enhancement and enjoyment of the park's natural, cultural and recreation heritage.

Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) System: An online database designed to facilitate the project management process in conservation planning and environmental impact analysis. It assists NPS employees in making informed decisions with regard to a number of compliance issues throughout the planning, design, and construction process.

policy level issues: The potential for some resources or values to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions intended to achieve conditions consistent with the park's purpose.

potential boundary modifications: The description of areas or resources that meet criteria for boundary adjustments, along with the rationale for an adjustment.

preferred alternative: The alternative an NPS decision maker has identified as preferred at the draft EIS stage. It is identified to show the public which alternative is likely to be selected to help focus its comments.

preserve: To protect from loss or harm; conserve. Historically, the terms preserve, protect and conserve have come collectively to embody the fundamental purpose of the NPS—preserving, protecting and conserving the national park system.

preservation (cultural resources): The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic structure, landscape or object. Work may include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, but generally focuses upon the ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new work.

primary interpretive themes: The most important ideas or concepts to be communicated to the public about a park.

professional judgment: A decision or opinion that is shaped by study and analysis and full consideration of all the relevant facts, and that takes into account

- the decision maker's education, training, and experience
- advice or insights offered by subject matter experts and others who have relevant knowledge and experience
- good science and scholarship; and, whenever appropriate,
- the results of civic engagement and public involvement activities relating to the decision.

public involvement (also called public participation): The active involvement of the public in NPS planning and decision-making processes. Public involvement occurs on a continuum that ranges from providing information and building awareness, to partnering in decision making.

projected implementation costs: A projection of the probable range of recurring annual costs, initial one-time costs, and life-cycle costs of plan implementation.

purpose: The specific reason(s) for establishing a particular park.

Record of Decision (ROD): The document that is prepared to substantiate a decision based on an environmental impact statement (EIS). It includes a statement of the decision made, a detailed discussion of decision rationale, and the reasons for not adopting all mitigation measures analyzed, if applicable.

scoping : Internal National Park Service decision-making on issues, alternatives, mitigative measures, the analysis boundary, appropriate level of documentation, lead and cooperating agency roles, available references and guidance, defining purpose and need, and so forth. External scoping is the early involvement of the stakeholders, interested individuals and organizations, local societies, environmental groups, park visitors, etc.

significance: Statements of why, within a national, regional, and systemwide context, the park's resources and values are important enough to warrant national park designation.

soundscape (natural): The aggregate of all the natural, nonhuman-caused sounds that occur in parks, together with the physical capacity for transmitting natural sounds.

special mandates: Legal mandates specific to the park that expand upon or contradict a park's legislated purpose.

stakeholders: Individuals and organizations that are actively involved in the project, or whose interests may be positively or negatively affected as a result of the project execution /completion. They may also exert influence over the project and its results. For GMP planning purposes, the term stakeholder includes NPS offices/staff as well as public and private sector partners and the public, which may have varying levels of involvement.

standards: The minimum acceptable condition for an indicator of a desired condition.

superintendent: The senior onsite NPS official in a park. Used interchangeably with "park superintendent," "park manager," or "unit manager."

sustainable design: Design that applies the principles of ecology, economics, and ethics to the business of creating necessary and appropriate places for people to visit, live in, and work. Development that has a sustainable design sits lightly upon the land, demonstrates resource efficiency, and promotes ecological restoration and integrity, thus improving the environment, the economy, and society.

sustainable practices/principles(also sustainability): Those choices, decisions, actions and ethics that will best achieve ecological/ biological integrity; protect qualities and functions of air, water, soil, and other aspects of the natural environment; and preserve human cultures. Sustainable practices allow for use and enjoyment by the current generation, while ensuring that future generations will have the same opportunities.

visitor: Anyone who physically visits a park for recreational, educational or scientific purposes, or who otherwise uses a park's interpretive and educational services, regardless of where such use occurs (e.g., via Internet access, library, etc.).

user capacity (also called carrying capacity): The types and levels of visitor and other public use that can be accommodated while sustaining the desired resource conditions and visitor experiences that complement the purpose of the park. The NPS has adopted this term in preference of the term *visitor capacity*, which does not include all public use.

visitor experience: The perceptions, feelings, and reactions a person has while visiting a park. Examples of visitor experiences include a sense of being immersed in a natural landscape; a feeling of being crowded; a feeling of being in an area where the sights and sounds of people and vehicles are predominant; having a sense of challenge and adventure; or a perception of solitude and privacy.

warming hut: Local term for a visitor facility that was pioneered at Crissy Field. Used in this general management plan to indicate a modest structure providing comfortable shelter and a range of services which may include park orientation, limited food and beverage, limited retail, and restrooms.

zone: See “management zone.”

SELECTED REFERENCES

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